THE HISTORY AND SURVEY OF THE CITIES OF

London and Westminster,

Borough of *SOUTHWARK*,

And PARTS Adjacent.

CONTAINING,

I. The Original Foundation, and the Antient and Modern State thereof.

II. An exact Description of all the Wards, Parishes, Parish-Churches, Palaces, Halls, Hospitals, Publick Offices, Edifices, and Monuments, of any Account, throughout the said Cities, Borough, &c.

III. A particular Account of the Government of the said Cities, &c. Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military; of all the Charters, Liberties, Privileges, and Customs; and of all the Livery and other Companies, with their Coats of Arms.

IV. Lists of all the Offices and Officers of His MAJESTY's Revenues and Household, and those of the rest of the Royal Family; together with the Salaries thereunto belonging.

V. The Antiquities of *Westminster-Abbey*, with a Description of the Monuments, Tombs, &c.

VI. A View and Description of the *Mansion-House*, and *Westminster-Bridge*.

In which is introduced Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE's History of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral from its Foundation: Beautified with various Prospects of the Old Fabrick, which was destroyed by the Fire of *London*, 1666. As also the Figures of the Tombs and Monuments therein, as they stood in *September*, 1641, with their Epitaphs neatly imitated, which were defaced in the Grand Rebellion; with an Account of the Foundation and Structure of the New Church till finished. To which is prefixed the Effigies of Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE.

The Whole being an Improvement of Mr. *STOW*'s, and other Historical WRITERS and SURVEYS.

Dedicated to Sir *CRISP GASCOYNE*, Knt.

By a GENTLEMAN of the *Inner-Temple*.

VOL. II.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir *CRISP GASCOYNE*, Knt.

LORD-MAYOR, of the CITY of *LONDON*.

My Lord,

IT was your Lordſhip's peculiar Felicity, that your Fellow-Citizens had no ſooner conferred upon you the higheſt Honour which is in their Power to beſtow; but His Majeſty, rightly judging of your ſuperior Merits from this ſolemn Choice, imagined He could not do them a greater Pleaſure, than by giving you a Title ſuited to the Importance of your High Office: A Title, which has, indeed, been worn by almoſt all your Lordſhip's Predeceſſors, ever ſince the firſt Inſtitution of a Mayoralty, as a Diſtinction of Honour, which adds a Kind of Dignity to the Chief Magiſtrate of this Great City.

IT is true, my Lord, the Honour of KNIGHTHOOD has been refuſed, with a Kind of Diſdain, by ſome few of your Lordſhip's Predeceſſors; but for no other Reaſon (that I could ever learn) than becauſe they did not like the Hand that was to confer it: But this is ſo far from being your Lordſhip's Caſe, that you have neglected no Opportunity of convincing the World of your inviolable Attachment to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government; which His Majeſty has now graciouſly acknowledged by this Inſtance of his Royal Regard.

BUT, my Lord, it is not only the City of LONDON, nor even His Majeſty, that have given you eſſential Tokens of Eſteem and Reſpect: Your Country, ſenſible of the Benefit you either procured or attempted for her, has not been backward in making you her moſt grateful Acknowledgments. It is well known, that your ſincere Regard for the Trade of this Kingdom has always animated you with a Zeal worthy of a *Britiſh* Merchant; particularly, when you ſtrenuouſly oppoſed a Scheme then on Foot (which was afterwards unhappily carried into Execution) to oblige Carriers to draw their Wheel-Carriages with a leſs Number of Horſes than had been cuſtomary: A Scheme, which was then judged, and Experience has ſince ſhewn, would lay a new Burden upon our

Trade

Trade and Manufactures, by increaſing the Expence of Land-Carriage; which, tho' prejudicial to the Country in general, yet would be moſt ſenſibly felt by the Merchants and Traders of this Metropolis, the Centre of Commerce. It was therefore your Lordſhip ſo vigorouſly eſpouſed a Cauſe, wherein the Intereſts of Trade in general were ſo nearly concerned; and tho' your Lordſhip did not meet with the Succeſs deſired, yet the Zeal of a Patriot, which you exerted on that Occaſion, met with the Applauſe it deſerved; and your Conduct in that Affair was ſo well approved of, that the Freeholders of the County of *Eſſex* determined, to give you a more ſubſtantial Teſtimony of their Gratitude, than their bare verbal Approbation, and accordingly choſe you VERDURER of *Epping-Foreſt*.

I COULD delightfully purſue this pleaſing Topic, and I make no Doubt but I ſhould have the Attention and Concurrence of all my Readers, were I to proceed to ſhew, how truly Elegance and Grandeur, Politeneſs and Buſineſs, Authority and Condeſcenſion, Goodneſs and Juſtice, are inſeparably united in your Lordſhip: But, as true Merit chuſes rather to be known by its benevolent Effects, than by popular Applauſe, how juſt ſoever, I ſhall lay a Reſtraint on my Inclination, rather than give your Lordſhip the leaſt Uneaſineſs or Offence.

THE Book, which I have the Honour to preſent to your Lordſhip, contains *A Survey of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER; wherein your Lordſhip will have a full and comprehenſive View of the Antiquity and continual Advances of this famous Metropolis to its preſent Grandeur, together with the Nature of its Government, the Increaſe of its Commerce from the ſmalleſt Beginnings, and the Privileges and Immunities of its Citizens. It is, indeed, but a new Edition of a Work that was publiſhed ſome Years ago, yet is allowed to be as good as any that was ever wrote upon the Subject; but being now become ſcarce, and out of Print, I imagine a Republication of it would be no diſagreeable Preſent, either to the Publick or to your Lordſhip.

I am, MY LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Moſt Obedient, Humble Servant,

A

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *LONDON*, &c.

BOOK IV.

Of the Government of LONDON, *Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military.*

CHAP. I.

The Eccleſiaſtical Government of LONDON.

HAVING now gone through the Deſcription of the City of LONDON, as well in its Original Foundation, as in its Increaſe of Buildings and Ornaments, ſomething remains to be ſaid of its Policy and Government.

Firſt, To begin with the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; the Chriſtian Faith is ſaid to have been firſt preached in this Iſland by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, and his Brethren, Diſciples of *Chriſt*, in the Time of *Arviragus*, then Governor of *Britain*, under the *Roman* Emperor. After which Time, *Lucius*, King of the *Britons*, ſent his Ambaſſadors, *Elvanus* and *Meduvinus*, two Men learned in the Scriptures, with Letters to *Eleutherius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, deſiring him to ſend ſome devout and learned Men, by whoſe Inſtruction, he and his People might be taught the Faith and Religion of *Chriſt*. *Eleutherius* baptized thoſe Meſſengers, making *Elvanus* a Biſhop, and *Meduvinus* a Teacher, and ſent two other famous Clerks, *Faganus* and *Deruvianus*, over into *Britain* with them, by whoſe Diligence *Lucius* and his People were inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, and baptized; the Temples of their Idols were converted into Cathedral Churches, and Biſhops were placed, where Flames had been before: At LONDON, *York*, and *Carleon* upon *Uske*, were placed Archbiſhops. The Epiſtle, ſaid to be ſent by *Eleutherius* to King *Lucius*, for eſtabliſhing the Faith, may be found in *Stow*'s *Annals*: In ſome other Authors it has been curtailed and corrupted, and then fathered upon venerable *Bede*, who ſays nothing more than what follows:

" IN the Year 156, *Marcus Aurelius Verus*, " the 14th Emperor after *Auguſtus*, governed the " Empire with his Brother *Aurelius Commodus*; " in whoſe Time *Eleutherius*, a holy Man, " being Pope of the Church of *Rome*, *Lucius*, " King of the *Britons*, wrote unto him, deſire- " ing that by his Commandment, he might be " made a Chriſtian; which his Requeſt was " granted him, whereby the *Britons* receiving " then the Faith, kept it ſound and undefiled in " Reſt and Peace, until *Dioclefian* the Emperor's " Time.

THERE yet remains in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Peter* in *Cornhill*, a Table, wherein is written, that *Lucius* founded the ſaid Church to be an Archbiſhop's See, and Metropolitan and Chief Church of his Kingdom, and that it ſo endured the Space of 400 Years, until the Coming of *Auguſtine* the Monk, and others from *Rome*, in the Reign of the *Saxons*. See the Copy of what is wrote on this Table, Vol. I. *Book* II. *Chap.* VII.

THE Archbiſhops Names are ſet down by *Joceline* of *Furnes*, in his Book of *Britiſh* Biſhops, and no where elſe, *Stow* ſaith, that he could find.

1. *Thean*, according to that Author, was the firſt Archbiſhop of LONDON, in the Time of *Lucius*, who built the ſaid Church of St. *Peter*, in a Place called *Cornhill*, in LONDON, by the Aid of *Ciran*, Chief Butler to King *Lucius*.

2. *Elvanus* was the ſecond, and he built a Library to the ſame Church adjoining, and converted many of the *Druids* (learned Men in the Pagan Law) to the Chriſtian Faith.

3. *Cadar* was the third; then followed
4. *Obinus*.
5. *Conan*.
6. *Paludius*.
7. *Stephen*.
8. *Iltute*.
9. *Dedwin*, (or *Theodwin*.)
10. *Thedred*.
11. *Hillary*.
12. *Reſtitutus*.
13. *Guidelium*, (or *Guiteline*)
14. *Faſtidius*,
15. *Vodimus*, ſlain by the *Saxons*.
16. *Theanus*, the 16th and laſt; for he fled with the *Britons* into *Wales*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 587.

THE *Saxons*, being Pagans, having chaſed the *Britons* with the Chriſtian Preachers into the Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and having divided this Kingdom of the *Britons* amongſt themſelves; at length, *viz.* in the Year 596, Pope *Gregory*, moved of a godly Inſtitution (ſaith *Bede*) in the 147th Year, after the Arrival of the *Angles* (or *Saxons*) in *Britain*, ſent *Auguſtine*, *Melitus*, *Juſtus* and *John*, with other Monks, to preach the Goſpel to the ſaid Nation of the *Angles* in *Britain*.

THESE landed in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and were firſt received by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, whom they converted to the Faith of *Chriſt*, with divers other of his People, in the 34th Year of his Reign. Which *Ethelbert* gave to *Auguſtine*, the City of *Canterbury*.

THE Metropolitan See being eſtabliſhed at *Canterbury*, theſe that follow were ſucceſſively Biſhops of LONDON, to this preſent Time:

THIS *Auguſtine*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 604, conſecrated *Melitus* and *Juſtus*, Biſhops, appointing *Melitus* to preach to the Eaſt *Saxons*, whoſe chief City was LONDON: And their King *Sebert*, Nephew to *Ethelbert*, by the Preaching of *Melitus*, received the Word of Life.

1. And then *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built in the City of LONDON, St. *Paul*'s Church, wherein *Melitus* began to be Biſhop, in the Year 619, and ſat five Years. *Ethelbert*, by his Charter, gave Lands to this Church of St. *Paul*; ſo did other Kings after him.

King *Sebert*, through the good Life, and like Preaching of *Melitus*, having received Baptiſm, to ſhew himſelf a Chriſtian, built a Church to the Honour of God and St. *Peter*, on the Weſt Side of LONDON, which Church is called *Weſtminſter*: But the Succeſſors of *Sebert*, being Pagans, expelled *Melitus* out of their Kingdoms.

2. *Juſtus* the Second, Biſhop for a Time, and then *Melitus* again; after whoſe Deceaſe the Seat was void for a Time. At length *Sigebert* (Son to *Sigebert*, Brother to *Sebert*) ruled in *Eſſex*: He became a Chriſtian, and took to him a holy Man, named *Cedde*, or *Chadde*, who won many by Preaching and good Life, to the Chriſtian Religion.

3. *Cedde* (or *Chadde*) was (by *Finan*) conſecrated Biſhop of the Eaſt *Saxons*, and he ordered Prieſts and Deacons in all Parts of *Eſſex*, but eſpecially at *Ithancaſter* and *Tilbury*.

THIS City of *Ithancaſter* (ſaith *Ralph Cogſhall*) ſtood on the Bank of the River *Pante*, that runs by *Maldum*, in the Hundred of *Daneſey*; but now that City is drowned in *Pante*, ſo that nothing remains but the Ruins of the City in the River. *Tilbury* (both the Weſt and Eaſt) ſtands on the *Thames* Side, nigh over-againſt *Graveſend*.

4. *Wina*, expelled from the Church of *Wincheſter* by *Cenewalche*, the King, was adopted to be the fourth Biſhop of LONDON, in the Reign of *Wolferus*, King of *Mercia*, and ſat nine Years. *A. D.* 666.

5. *Erkenwald*, born in the Caſtle, or Town, of *Stallingborough* in *Lindſey*, firſt Abbot of *Croteſey*, was, by *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, appointed to be Biſhop of the Eaſt *Saxons*, in the City of LONDON. This *Erkenwald*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 677, before he was made Biſhop, had built two Monaſteries, one for himſelf, (being a Monk) at *Croteſey*, in the Iſle of *Crote* in *Surrey*, by the River *Thames*, and another by his Siſter *Edilburga*, being a Nun, in a certain Place called *Berching* in *Eſſex*: He deceaſed at *Berching*, in the Year 697, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church; and was from thence tranſlated into the new Church of St. *Paul*, on the 18 Kalends of *December*, in the Year 1148. 680.

6. *Waldhere*, or *Walthere*, was Biſhop of LONDON: *Sebba*, King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, came to this *Waldhere*, Biſhop of LONDON, and at his Hands received the Habit of a Monk: For at that Time there were Monks at St. *Paul*'s Church, as writes *Radulphus Diceto*, and others. To this Biſhop he brought a great Sum of Money, to be beſtowed and given to the Poor, reſerving nothing to himſelf; but rather deſired to remain poor in Goods, as in Spirit, for the Kingdom of Heaven; when he had reigned 30 Years, he deceaſed at St. *Paul*'s, and there buried, and lies now in a Coffin of Stone, on the North Side of the Iſle next the Choir. 697.

7. *Ingwaldus*, Biſhop of LONDON, was at the Conſecration of *Tatwine*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and he confirmed the Foundation of *Crowland*, in the Year 716, (ſays *Ingulfus*) and deceaſed in the Year 744, as ſays *Hoveden*. 716.

8. *Engulfe*, called alſo *Egwolfe*, or *Egnaldus*, Biſhop of LONDON. 746.

9. *Wichet*, or *Wigerus*, Biſhop of LONDON. 754.

761. 10. *Eaderightus*, or *Edbrithe*, Biſhop of LONDON.

768. 11. *Eadgain*, or *Eadgarus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

773. 12. *Kenewalth*, Biſhop of LONDON.

784. 13. *Eadbaldus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

795. 14. *Heatbright*, or *Hutbright*, *Hethobert*, Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed 802, ſays *Hoveden*.

813. 15. *Oſmundus*, or *Oſwin*, Biſhop of LONDON; he was Witneſs to a Charter made to *Cowland*, in the Year 833, ſays *Engulfus*.

835. 16. *Ethelnothe*, Biſhop of LONDON.

838. 17. *Elbertus*, or *Celbertus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

841. 18. *Caulfe*, *Renulfe*, or *Ceorulfe*, Biſhop of LONDON.

850. 19. *Swithulfus*, Biſhop of LONDON; he likewiſe was a Witneſs to a Charter of *Cowland*, 851.

860. 20. *Edſtanus*, Biſhop of LONDON, Witneſs to a Charter of *Crowland*, 860.

870. 21. *Ulfius Wulfius*, or *Wolfius*, Biſhop of LONDON.

878. 22. *Ethelwardus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

886. 23. *Elſtanus*, Biſhop of LONDON, died in the Year 900, ſays *Aſſer*; and all theſe, ſays the Author of *Flores Hiſtoriarum*, were buried in the old Church of St. *Paul*, but there remains now no Memory of them.

900. 24. *Theodoricus*, Biſhop of LONDON. This Man confirmed King *Edred*'s Charter made to *Wincheſter* in the Year 947, whereby it ſeems, that he was Biſhop of LONDON of a later Time than he is here placed.

922. 25. *Welſtanus*, or *Wulſtanus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

941. 26. *Brithelme*, Biſhop of LONDON.

958. 27. *Dunſtanus*, Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and then Biſhop of LONDON; he was afterwards tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

960. 28. *Ealfſtanus*, Biſhop of LONDON, the Twenty-eighth in Number.

981. 29. *Edgar*, Biſhop of LONDON; he confirmed the Grants made to *Wincheſter* and to *Crowland*, 966; and again to *Crowland*, 970; the Charter of *Etheldred*, concerning *Ulfrunhampton*, 996.

1004. 30. *Elphinus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

1010. 31. *Alwinus*, Biſhop of LONDON.

1012. 32. *Alfhune*, Biſhop of LONDON; he was ſent into *Normandy* in the Year 1013, ſays *Aſſer*.

1044. 33. *Robert*, ſeven Years a Monk of *Gemeriſins* in *Normandy*, afterward tranſlated from LONDON to *Canterbury*.

1050. 34. *Specgaſius* elected, but rejected by the King.

1051. 35. *William*, a *Norman*, Chaplain to *Edward the Confeſſor*, was made Biſhop of LONDON in 1051, ſat ſeven Years, and deceaſed 1070. He obtained of *William the Conqueror* the Charter of Liberties for the City of LONDON, as was expreſſed in his Epitaph in St. *Paul*'s Church, LONDON.

1070. 36. *Hugh de Orwell*, or *Orivall*, Biſhop of LONDON; he died of a Leproſy, when he had ſat fifteen Years.

1085. 37. *Mauricius*, Biſhop of LONDON, in whoſe Time (to wit, in the Year 1086) the Church of St. *Paul* was burnt, with the moſt Part of this City; and therefore he laid the Foundation of a new large Church, and having ſat 22 Years, he deceaſed 1107, ſays *Matthew Paris*.

1108. 38. *Richard Beames*, or *Beamor*, (called by ſome *Richard Bearvis*) Biſhop of LONDON, did wonderfully increaſe the Work of this Church begun, purchaſing the Streets and Lanes adjoining with his own Money. And he founded the Monaſtery of St. *Oſyth* in *Eſſex*. He ſate Biſhop nineteen Years, and deceaſed 1127.

1127. 39. *Gilbertus Univerſalis*, a Canon of *Lyons*, elected by *Henry* I. he deceaſed 1141, when he had ſat fourteen Years.

1142. 40. *Robertus de Sigillo*, a Monk of *Reading*, whom *Maud* the Empreſs made Biſhop of LONDON, where he ſat eleven Years. *Jeffrey de Magnavile* took him Priſoner at *Fulham*, and he deceaſed 1152.

1152. 41. *Richard Beames*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, Biſhop of LONDON ten Years, who deceaſed 1162.

1163. 42. *Gilbert Foliot*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, from whence tranſlated to LONDON, ſat three and twenty Years, and deceaſed 1186.

1189. 43. *Richard Fitz Nele*, the King's Treaſurer, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, elected Biſhop of LONDON at *Pipwell* 1189. He ſat nine Years, and deceaſed 1198. This Man alſo took great Pains about the building of St. *Paul*'s Church, and raiſed many other Buildings in his Dioceſe.

1199. 44. *William S. Mary Church*, a *Norman*, (commonly called, *William de Sancta Maria*) Biſhop of LONDON, who was one of the three Biſhops, that, by the Pope's Commandment, executed his Interdiction or Curſe upon the whole Realm of *England*. But he was forced (with the other Biſhops) to fly the Realm in 1208; and his Caſtle at *Stortford* in *Eſſex* was, by Commandment of King *John*, overthrown, 1210. This *William*, in Company with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *Ely*, went to *Rome*, and there complained againſt the King 1212, and returned ſo, as in the Year 1215, King *John* in the Church of St. *Paul*, at the Hands of this *William*, took upon him the Croſs for the Holy Land. He reſigned his Biſhoprick, of his own Voluntary Act, in the Year 1221, ſays *Cogſhall*.

1221. 45. *Euſtachius de Faulconbridge*, Treaſurer of the Exchequer, (ſays *Paris*) Chancellor of the Exchequer (ſays *Textor* and *Cogſhall*) Biſhop of LONDON, 1123. Whilſt at *Chelmsford* he was giving Holy Orders, a great Tempeſt of Wind and Rain annoyed ſo many as came thither; whereof it was gathered, how highly GOD was diſpleaſed with ſuch as came to receive Orders, to the end, they might live a more eaſy Life, of the Stipends appointed to the Churchmen, giving themſelves to Banqueting, and ſo with unclean and filthy Bodies, but more unclean Souls, preſume to miniſter unto GOD, the Author of Purity and Cleanneſs. *Falcatius de Brent* was delivered to his Cuſtody in the Year 1224. This *Euſtachius* deceaſed in the Year 1228, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, in the South Side, without or above the Choir.

1229. 46. *Roger Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, made Biſhop of LONDON. In the Year 1230, (ſays *Paris*) upon the Feaſt-Day of the Converſion of St. *Paul*, when he was at Maſs in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, a great Multitude of People being there preſent, ſuddenly the Weather grew ſo dark, that People could hardly ſee one another, and an horrible Thunderclap lighted on the Church, which ſo ſhook it, that it was like to have fallen; and therewithal, out of a dark Cloud, proceeded ſuch a Flaſh of Lightning, that all the Church ſeemed to be on Fire; whereupon ſuch a Stench enſued, that all Men thought they ſhould have died; Thouſands of Men and Women ran out of the Church, and being aſtoniſhed, fell upon the Ground, void of all Senſe and Underſtanding.

NONE of all the Multitude tarried in the Church, ſave the Biſhop and one Deacon, which ſtood ſtill before the high Altar, waiting the Will of GOD; and when the Air was cleanſed, the

the Multitude returned into the Church, and the Biſhop ended the Service.

THIS *Roger Niger* is commended to have been a Man of worthy Life, excellently well learned, a notable Preacher, pleaſant in Talk, mild of Countenance, and liberal at his Table. He admoniſhed the Uſurers of his Time to leave ſuch Enormities, as they tender'd the Salvation of their Souls, and to do Penance for that they had committed: But when he ſaw they laughed him to Scorn, and alſo threaten'd him, the Biſhop generally excommunicated and accurſed all ſuch, and commanded ſtrictly that ſuch Uſurers ſhould depart farther from the City of LONDON, which hitherto had been ignorant of ſuch Miſchief and Wickedneſs, leſt his Dioceſe ſhould be infected therewithal. He fell ſick, and died at his Manor of *Biſhops Hall*, in the Lordſhip and Pariſh of *Stebunheth*, in the Year 1241, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, on the North Side of the Presbytery, in a fair Tomb coped with Grey Marble.

1241. 47. *Fulco Baſſet*, Dean of *York*, Biſhop of LONDON by the Death of *Gilbert Baſſet*, poſſeſſed his Lands on the 21ſt Day of *May*, in the Year 1259, (as ſays *John Textor*) and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church.

1259. 48. *Henry de Wingham*, Chancellor of *England*, made Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed in the Year 1262, (ſays *Textor*) and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, on the South Side, without or above the Choir, in a Marble Monument, cloſe at the Head of *Faulconbridge*.

1262. 49. *Richard Talbot*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſtraitways after his Conſecration deceaſed, ſays *Everſden*.

1262. 50. *Henry Sandwich*, Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed in the Year 1273, as the ſame Author affirms.

1273. 51. *John de Chiſhul*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, and Keeper of the Great Seal, was Biſhop of LONDON, and deceaſed in the Year 1279, ſays *Everſden*.

1280. 52. *Fulco Lovel*, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, elected Biſhop of LONDON, but refuſed the Place.

1280. 53. *Richard de Graveſend*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, Biſhop of LONDON: It appears by the Charter-Warrant granted to this Biſhop, that (in his Time) there were two Woods in the Pariſh of *Stebunheth*, pertaining to the ſaid Biſhop. Some have fabled, that this *Richard Graveſend*, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Year 1392, the 16th of *Richard* II. purchaſed the Charter of Liberties to this City; which Thing has no Poſſibility of Truth, for he deceaſed in the Year 1303, almoſt 90 Years before that Time.

1303. 54. *Ralph de Boldock*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, Biſhop of LONDON, conſecrated at *Lyons* by *Peter*, Biſhop of *Alba*, in the Year 1307; he was a great Furtherer of the new Work of St. *Paul*'s, *viz.* the Eaſt End, called our Lady Chapel, and the other adjoining. This *Ralph* deceaſed in the Year 1313, and was buried in the ſaid Lady Chapel, under a flat Stone.

1313. 55. *Gilbert Segrave* was conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON, and ſat three Years.

1317. 56. *Richard Newport*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſat two Years, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church.

1318. 57. *Stephen Graveſend*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſat 20 Years.

1338. 58. *Richard Wentworth*, or *Bentworth*, Biſhop of LONDON, and Chancellor of *England*, deceaſed in the Year 1539.

1339. 59. *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of LONDON; he purchaſed the Piece of Ground, called *No Man's Land*, beſide *Smithfield*, and dedicated it to the Uſe of Burial, as before has appeared. He was born at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, and therefore built a Chapel to St. *Thomas* there. He ſat 14 Years, and deceaſed at *Stebunheth*.

1354. 60. *Michael Norbroke* (*Northbroke*,) Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed in the Year 1361, ſays *Merimouth*, ſat ſeven Years.

1362. 61. *Simon Sudbury*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſat 13 Years, tranſlated to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1375.

1375. 62. *William Courtney*, tranſlated from *Hereford* to the Biſhoprick of LONDON; and after that tranſlated from thence to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1381.

1381. 63. *Robert Breybrooke*, Canon of *Litchfield*, Biſhop of LONDON, made Lord Chancellor in the 6th of *Richard* II. ſat Biſhop 20 Years, and deceaſed in the Year 1404. He was buried in the ſaid Lady Chapel at St. *Paul*'s.

1405. 64. *Roger Walden*, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was depoſed, and after made Biſhop of LONDON; he deceaſed in the Year 1406, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, by *Alhallow*'s Altar.

1406. 65. *Nicholas Bubwith*, Biſhop of LONDON, Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, tranſlated to *Saliſbury*, and from thence to *Bath*, and lies buried at *Wells*.

1409. 66. *Richard Clifford*, removed from *Worceſter* to LONDON, deceaſed 1422, as ſays *Thomas Walſingham*, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s.

1422. 67. *John Kempe*, Fellow of *Martin* College in *Oxford*, was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, from whence removed to *Chicheſter*, and thence to LONDON. He was made the King's Chancellor in the Year 1425, the 4th of *Henry* VI. and was removed from LONDON to *York*, in the Year 1426. He ſat Archbiſhop there 25 Years, and was tranſlated to *Canterbury*; he was afterwards made Cardinal in the Year 1452. In the Biſhop of LONDON's Houſe at *Fulham*, he received the Croſs, and the next Day the Pall, at the Hands of *Thomas Kempe*, Biſhop of LONDON: He deceaſed in the Year 1454.

1426. 68. *William Grey*, Dean of *York*, conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON, who founded a College at *Thele* in *Hertfordſhire*, for a Maſter and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing Spittal* in LONDON. It had, of old Time, been a College decayed, and therefore newly founded. He was tranſlated to *Lincoln* 1431.

1432. 69. *Robert Fitzhugh*, Archdeacon of *Northhampton*, conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON, ſat five Years: He deceaſed in the Year 1435, and was buried on the South of the Choir of St. *Paul*'s.

1435. 70. *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *York*, conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON, ſat 12 Years, deceaſed 1448.

1449. 71. *Thomas Kempe*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON at *Yorkhouſe* (now *Whitehall*) by the Hands of his Uncle *John Kempe*, Archbiſhop of *York*, the 8th of *February*, 1449. He founded a Chapel of the *Trinity* in the Body of St. *Paul*'s Church, on the North Side. He ſat Biſhop of LONDON 39 Years and 48 Days, and then deceaſed in the Year 1489, was there buried.

1489. 72. *John Marſhal*, Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed in the Year 1493.

1493. 73. *Richard Hill*, Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed 1495, and was buried in the Body of St. *Paul*'s Church.

1496. 74. *Thomas Savage*, firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then Biſhop of LONDON five Years, was tranſlated to *York* 1501, where he ſat Archbiſhop ſeven Years, and was there buried in the Year 1507.

1502. 75. *William Warham*, Biſhop of LONDON, made Keeper of the Great Seal, ſat two Years, was tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

76. *William*

1504. 76. *William Barons*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſat 10 Months and 11 Days, deceaſed in the Year 1505.

1505. 77. *Richard Fitz-James*, Fellow of *Martin* College in *Oxford*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, after Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and then Biſhop of LONDON. He deceaſed 1521, and lies buried beneath the North Weſt Pillar of the Steeple in St. *Paul*'s, under a fair Tomb of Marble, now removed, over which was built a fair Chapel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto. This Chapel was burnt with Fire from the Steeple in 1561, and the Tomb was taken down.

1521. 78. *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Doctor of Law, Maſter of the *Rolls*, Lord Privy Seal and Biſhop of LONDON, was thence tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in the Year 1529.

1529. 79. *John Stokeſley*, Biſhop of LONDON, ſat 13 Years, deceaſed in the Year 1539, and was buried in the Lady Chapel in St. *Paul*'s.

1539. 80. *Edmund Bonner*, Doctor of the Civil Law, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, was tranſlated to LONDON, in the Year 1539, (being then Biſhop of *Hereford*,) whilſt he was beyond the Seas, Ambaſſador for King *Henry* VIII.

On the firſt of *September* 1549, he preached at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, for which Sermon he was charged before the Council of King *Edward* VI. by *William Latimer*, Parſon of St. *Laurence Poultney*, and *John Hoper*, ſome Time a White Monk; and being convened before certain Commiſſioners at *Lambeth*, was for his Diſobedience to the King's Order, on the 20th Day of the ſame Month, ſent to the *Marſhalſea*, and deprived from his Biſhoprick.

1550. 81. *Nicholas Ridley*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, elected Biſhop of LONDON, was inſtalled in St. *Paul*'s Church on the 12th of *April*.

This Man by his Deed, dated the 12th Day after *Chriſtmas*, in the 4th Year of *Edw.* VI. gave to the King the Manors of *Branketry*, in *Southminſter*, and the Patronage of the Church of *Cogſhall* in *Eſſex*, the Manors of *Stebunheth* (otherwiſe called *Stepney*) and *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and the Marſh of *Stebunheth*, with all and ſingular Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements to the ſaid Manors belonging; and alſo the Advowſon of the Vicarage of the Pariſh Church of *Cogſhall*, in *Eſſex* aforeſaid. Which Grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, the ſame Day and Year, with Exception of ſuch Lands in *Southminſter*, *Stebunheth*, and *Hackney*, as only pertained to them.

The ſaid King *Edward*, by his Letters Patents dated the 16th of *April*, in the ſaid 4th Year of his Reign, granted to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, for, and in Conſideration of his good and faithful Service before done, a Part of the late received Gift, *viz.* the Lordſhips of *Stebunheth*, *Hackney*, with all the Members and Appurtenances thereto belonging, in *Stebunheth*, *Hackney-way*, *Shoreditch*, *Holiwell-ſtreet*, *Whitechapel*, *Stratford-at-Bow*, *Poplar*, *North-ſtreet*, *Lime-houſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Cleve-ſtreet*, *Brock-ſtreet*, *Mile-end*, *Bleten-hall-green*, *Oldford*, *Weſt-heth*, *Kingſland*, *Shakelwel*, *Newington*, alias *Hackney-ſtreet*, *Clopton*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Well-ſtreet*, *Humbarton*, *Grove-ſtreet*, *Gunſton-ſtreet*, alias *More-ſtreet*, in the County of *Middleſex*, together with the Marſh of *Stebunheth*, &c.

The Manor of *Hackney* was valued at 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* by Year; and the Manor of *Stebunheth* at 140 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* Half-penny, by Year; to be holden in chief by the Service of the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee.

This is erroneous; for in an authentick Inſtrument, of the Exchange made by King *Edward* VI. by Indenture dated *April* 12, *Ann. Reg.* 4*to.* with *Nicholas* Biſhop of LONDON, are theſe Words: "Et idem Rex per literas "ſuas patentes dat. eiſdem die & anno, dedit "Thomæ Wentworth Militi, Dom. Wentworth, "Dom. Camerario Hoſpitii ſui, & hæredibus "ſuis, prædict. maneria de Stebunhuth & Hack-"ney, cum eorum pertinentiis in Com. Mid-"dleſex, & mariſcos ſuos de Stebunhuth in "prædict. Comit. Middleſex: Quod quidem "manerium de Hackney, cum pertinentiis, ex-"tenditur ad clarum annum valorem lxi *l.* ix *s.* "iiii *d.* Et prædict. manerium de Stebunhuth, "cum pertinentiis, extenditur ad clarum annum "valorem ciiij^{xx} iij li. viii s. xjd. ob. di. q.

That is, 61 : 09 : 04
184 : 08 : 11 ob. di. q.
245 : 18 : 03 ob. di. q.

This Biſhop *Nicholas Ridley*, for preaching a Sermon at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, on the 16th of *July*, in the Year 1553, was committed to the *Tower* of LONDON, where he remained Priſoner till the 10th of *April* in the Year 1554, and was thence ſent to *Oxford*, there to diſpute with the Divines and Learned Men of the contrary Opinion; and, on the 16th of *October*, 1555, he was burnt at *Oxford*, for Opinions againſt the *Romiſh* Order of Sacraments, &c.

Edmund Bonner aforeſaid, being releaſed out of the *Marſhalſea*, was reſtored to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, by Queen *Mary*, on the 5th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1553. And (having been a bloody Perſecutor) was again depoſed by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Month of *July*, *Anno* 1559, and was ſoon committed to the *Marſhalſea*, where he died on the 5th of *September*, 1569, and was at Midnight buried amongſt other Priſoners in St. *George*'s Church-Yard. 1553.

82. *Edmund Grindall*, Biſhop of LONDON, being conſecrated the 21ſt of *December*, 1559, was tranſlated to *York* in the Year 1570, and from thence removed to *Canterbury* in the Year 1574. He died blind 1583, on the 6th of *July*, and was buried at *Croydon* in *Surrey*, (being aged 63.) 1559.

83. *Edwine Sandys*, being tranſlated from *Worceſter* to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, in the Year 1570, was thence tranſlated to *York*, in the Year 1576, and died in the Year 1588. 1570.

84. *John Elmere*, (or *Ælmer*, or *Aylmer*) Biſhop of LONDON, deceaſed in the Year 1594, on the 3d of *June*, at *Fulenham*, or *Fulham*, and was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, before St. *George*'s Chapel. 1576.

85. *Richard Fletcher*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was on the 30th of *December*, in St. *Paul*'s Church, tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, and deceaſed on the 15th of *June*, 1596. He was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, without any ſolemn Funeral. 1594.

86. *Richard Bancroft*, Doctor of Divinity, (brought up firſt in *Chriſt*'s College, and afterward in *Jeſus* College in *Cambridge*,) was conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON, at *Lambeth*, on *Sunday*, the 8th Day of *May*, 1597, enſtalled at LONDON, and tranſlated to *Canterbury*, in *December*, 1604. 1597.

87. *Richard Vaughan*, Doctor of Divinity, Biſhop firſt of *Bangor*, next of *Cheſter*, was tranſlated to LONDON in *January*, 1604, and died in *March*, 1607. 1604.

88. *Thomas Ravis*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*, was firſt Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and then removed to LONDON the 19th of *May*, 1607, and died the 14th of *December*, 1609. 1607.

1609. 89. *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, having been little above one Month Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, was called to LONDON toward the latter End of *January* 1609, and removed to *Canterbury* in *Anno* 1611.

1611. 90. *John King*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, where he was brought up, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, was conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON the 8th Day of *September* 1611, and worthily remained long in the ſame Dignity.

1621. 91. *George Mountaine*, Doctor of Divinity, Lecturer in *Greſham-College*, afterward Maſter of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and then removed to be Biſhop of LONDON, and Almoner to his Majeſty; laſt of all, removed again to be Archbiſhop of *York*.

1628. 92. *William Laud*, Doctor in Divinity, Preſident of St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Gloceſter*, next Biſhop of St. *David*'s, next Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, next Biſhop of LONDON, and Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and one of his Highneſſes moſt Honourable Privy Council. Beheaded.

1633. 93. *William Juxon*, Doctor in Divinity, Preſident of St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worceſter*, next Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty, next Biſhop Elect of *Hereford*, next Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, and Biſhop of LONDON, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.

1660. 94. *Gilbert Sheldon*, conſecrated at *Weſtminſter* in *Henry* VII's Chapel, tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

1663. 95. *Humphry Hinchman*, tranſlated from *Salisbury* to *London*, Lord Almoner to King *Charles* II.

1675. 96. *Henry Compton*, Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Northampton*, ſome Time an honourable Member of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, after Maſter of St. *Croſſes*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Biſhop of LONDON, and one of the Privy Council to Queen *Anne*.

1713. 97. *John Robinſon*, D. D. ſome Time Ambaſſador to *Sweden*, then Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, and one of the Plenipotentiaries in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, and afterwards tranſlated to the See of LONDON.

1723. 98. *Edmund Gibſon*, Dean of the Chapel Royal, tranſlated from the See of *Lincoln*, the preſent Biſhop of LONDON.

THIS See of LONDON hath yielded to the Church, out of the fore-mentioned Biſhops, three Saints; to the State, nine Lords Chancellors, ſix Lords Treaſurers, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, two Maſters of the Rolls, one Lord Privy Seal, beſides four Almoners to the Court, and two Chancellors to the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

THUS much for the Succeſſion of the Biſhops of LONDON, whoſe Dioceſe contains the City of LONDON, the whole Shires of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, and a Part of *Hertfordſhire*.

THESE Biſhops have for Aſſiſtants in the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, five Archdeacons, (to wit, *London*, *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Colcheſter*, and St. *Alban*'s, and 30 Prebendaries.

THERE appertains alſo to the ſaid Church, for Furniture of the Choir in Divine Service, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, a College of twelve Petty Canons, ſix Vicars Choral, and Choriſters, *&c.*

THIS Dioceſe is divided into Pariſhes, every Pariſh having his Parſon, or Vicar at leaſt, who are reputed the moſt excellent Preachers in *Chriſtendom*, inſomuch that divers Foreigners have come hither, on Purpoſe to acquire their Method.

THERE were in this City, and within the Suburbs thereof, in the Reign of *Henry* II, as writeth *Fitz-Stephens*, thirteen great conventual Churches, beſides the leſſer Sort, called Pariſh-Churches, to the Number of 126; all which conventual Churches, and ſome others ſince that Time founded, are now ſuppreſſed and gone, except the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in LONDON, and the College of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*.

OF all which Churches we ſhall give the Reader a Table, as they are placed in the Wards, *&c.*

PARISH-CHURCHES.

I. IN *Portſoken-Ward*, three Churches.
- The Hoſpital of St. *Catharine* ſerves for that Liberty.
- *Trinity* in the *Minories*, for the Precinct thereof.
- St. *Botolph* by *Aldgate*, the only Pariſh-Church in that Ward: But now the two former are Pariſh-Churches.

II. In *Tower-ſtreet-Ward* four Churches.
- In the *Tower*, St. *Peter*, for the Inhabitants thereof.
- *Alhallows Barking*, by the *Tower*.
- St. *Olave* in *Hart-ſtreet*.
- St. *Dunſtan* in the Eaſt.

III. In *Aldgate-Ward*, three Churches.
- St. *Catharine Chriſt-Church*.
- St. *Andrew Underſhaft*.
- St. *Catharine Coleman-Church*.

IV. In *Lime-ſtreet-Ward*, none. There was
- St. *Mary-Axe*. And
- St. *Auſtin* in the Wall; but both ſuppreſſed and united, the one to *Alhallows* in *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*, and the other to St. *Andrew Underſhaft* in *Aldgate-Ward*.

V. In *Biſhopſgate-Ward*, three.
- St. *Botolph*'s without *Biſhopſgate*.
- St. *Ethelburgh* within the Gate.
- St. *Helen*'s, adjoining to the Nuns Priory.

VI. In *Broad-ſtreet-Ward*, ſix.
- *Alhallows* by the Wall.
- St. *Peter*'s the Poor.
- St. *Martin Outwich*.
- St. *Bennet Fynke*.
- St. *Bartholomew* by the *Exchange*.
- St. *Chriſtopher*'s by *Stocks-market*.

VII. In *Cornhill-Ward*, two.
- St. *Peter* upon *Cornhill*.
- St. *Michael* upon *Cornhill*.

VIII. In *Langborn-Ward*, ſeven.
- St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*.
- St. *Dionis Backchurch*.
- *Alhallows*, St. *Edmund*, St. *Mary Woolnoth*, St. *Nicholas Acons* } in *Lombard-ſtreet*.
- *Alhallows Staining* in *Mark-lane*.

IX. In *Billingſgate-Ward*, five.
- St. *Botolph* by *Billingſgate*.
- St. *Mary* on the Hill.
- St. *Margaret Pattens*.
- St. *Andrew Hubert* in *Eaſtcheap*.
- St. *George* in *Botolph-lane*.

X. In

X. In *Bridge-Ward* within, four.

St. *Magnus* at the *Bridge-Foot.*
St. *Margaret Bridge-ſtreet.*
St. *Leonard Milkchurch, Fiſhſtreet-hill.*
St. *Bennet Grace-church.*

XI. In *Candlewick-ſtreet-Ward*, five.

St. *Clement*'s *Eaſtcheap.*
St. *Mary Abchurch.*
St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, ſome Time a College.
St. *Martin Orgars.*
St. *Laurence Pountney.*

XII. In *Walbrook-Ward*, five.

St. *Swithin* by *London-ſtone.*
St. *Mary Woolchurch.*
St. *Stephen* by *Walbrook.*
St. *John* upon *Walbrook.*
St. *Mary Bothaw.*

XIII. *Dowgate-Ward*, two.

Alhallows Haywharf } in the *Ropery.*
Alhallows the Leſs }

XIV. In the *Vintry-Ward*, four.

St. *Michael Pater-noſter* in the Royal, ſome Time a College.
St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle's.
St. *Martin* in the *Vintry.*
St. *James* at *Garlick-hith.*

XV. In *Cordwainers-ſtreet-Ward*, three.

St. *Anthony Budge-Row.*
St. *Mary Aldermary-Church.*
St. *Mary le Bow* at the North Corner of *Cordwainers-ſtreet.*

XVI. In *Cheap-Ward*, ſeven, and a Chapel.

St. *Bennet Sherehog*, or *Sythe.*
St. *Pancrate* by *Sopar's-lane.*
St. *Mildred* in the *Poultrey.*
St. *Mary Cole-church.*
St. *Mary Pomery* in *Ironmonger-lane.*
Alhallows in *Honey-lane.*
St. *Lawrence* in the *Jury.* And
The Chapel at *Guildhall*, ſome Time a College.

XVII. In *Coleman-ſtreet Ward*, three.

St. *Olave* in the *Old Jewry.*
St. *Margaret* in *Lothbury.*
St. *Stepen* in *Coleman-ſtreet.*

XVIII. In *Baſſinghall Ward*, one.

St. *Michael* at *Baſſing*'s-*hall.*

XIX. In *Cripplegate Ward*, ſix.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury.*
St. *Alphage*, ſome Time an Hoſpital of *Elſing.*
St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Milk-ſtreet.*
St. *Alban*'s in *Wood-ſtreet.*
St. *Michael* in *Huggen-lane.*
St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate.*

XX. In *Alderſgate Ward*, ſix.

St. *Mary Staining.*
St. *John Zachary.*
St. *Olave* in *Silver-ſtreet.*
St. *Leonard* in *Foſter-lane.*
St. *Anne* by *Alderſgate.*
St. *Botolph* without *Alderſgate.*

XXI. In *Farringdon Ward within*, a Cathedral Church, nine other Churches, and a Chapel.

St. *Paul*'s, the Cathedral Church of the Dioceſe.
St. *Peter*'s at the Croſs in *Cheap.*
St. *Fauſter* in *Fauſter-lane.*
Chriſt-Church, made a Pariſh-Church of the *Grey-Fryars* Church, and of the Pariſh-Churches St. *Nicholas* and St. *Ewin*; alſo an Hoſpital for poor Children.
St. *Matthew* in *Friday-ſtreet.*
St. *Auguſtine* by St. *Paul*'s-*gate.*
St. *Faith* under St. *Paul*'s Church.
St. *Martin*'s at *Ludgate.*
St. *Anne* at the *Black-fryars.*
St. *Michael at Corne*, at St. *Paul*'s-*gate.*
Chapel at St. *James*'s by *Cripplegate.*

XXII. In *Bread-ſtreet Ward*, four.

Alhallows } in *Bread-ſtreet.*
St. *Mildred* }
St. *John the Evangeliſt* } in *Friday-*
St. *Margaret Moyſes* } *ſtreet.*

XXIII. In *Queen-hithe Ward*, ſeven.

St. *Trinity* in *Trinity-lane.*
St. *Nicholas Cold Abbey.*
St. *Nicholas Olave.*
St. *Mary Monthaut.*
St. *Michael* at *Queenhith.*
St. *Mary Sommerſhith.*
St. *Peter*'s at St. *Paul*'s-*wharf.*

XXIV. In *Caſtle-Baynard*'s *Ward*, four.

St. *Bennet Hude*, or *Hith* by St. *Paul*'s-*wharf.*
St. *Andrew*'s by the *Wardrobe.*
St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Old Fiſh-ſtreet.*
St. *Gregory* by St. *Paul*'s Church.

XXV. In *Farringdon Ward without*, ſeven.

St. *Sepulchre* without *Newgate.*
St. *Andrew* in *Holborn.*
St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt.
St. *Bartholomew* by the Priory.
St. *Bartholomew* the Hoſpital.
St. *Bridget*, or *Bride*'s in *Fleet-ſtreet.*
St. *Parnel* in the *Temple*, for the Students there.

XXVI. In the Borough of *Southwark* and *Bridge Ward without.*

St. *Saviour*'s in *Southwark*, made out of two, *viz.* St. *Mary Magdalen*, and St. *Margaret.*
St. *George* the Martyr.
St. *Thomas* the Hoſpital.
St. *Olave* in *Southwark.*
St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Bermondſey.*

THESE Pariſh-Churches are honoured with the Names of ſeveral Saints prefixed to them; to whom, whether holy Men or Women, they were dedicated at their Founding: And ſo they ſtand in our Weekly Bills of Mortality. The firſt Bill wherein the Pariſhes had the Title SAINT put before each Saint's Name, was that which bore Date *January* the 15th, 1634, to the 22d of the ſame; according to the Obſervation of *Richard Smith*, a late diligent Antiquary, which

continued

continued for ſome Years, until afterwards in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Pennington*, the Saints were thrown out of Doors, and the Pariſhes *unſainted*. For in the Year 1642, the Title of *Saint* in the weekly Bills of Mortality in LONDON, was commanded by the Authority then prevailing, to be expunged for the future; the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, the Holy Apoſtles, (nay, and our Saviour himſelf, nor the Holy *Trinity* ſpared) whom no Chriſtian dare deny to be holy Saints in Heaven, being for Company unhallowed and unſainted alſo. This divorcing of the Pariſhes from their Saints in the ſaid Bills continued until the Year 1660; when at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. they were again reſtored, and ſo it hath continued hitherto.

We ſhall next give,

A CATALOGUE *of all the Religious Houſes, whether Friaries, Priories, Nunneries, Guilds, Fraternities, Colleges, &c. founded and built in* LONDON *and the Suburbs.*

FRIARIES and ABBIES.

Black-fryars in *Holborn.*
Black-fryars, alias *Dominican, Preaching-fryars*, or *Jacobines*, in LONDON, near *Ludgate.*
Grey-fryars, or *Franciſcans*, near *Newgate.*
Auguſtine-fryars in *Bread-ſtreet.*
White-fryars, or *Carmelites*, in *Fleet-ſtreet.* Theſe were the four Orders of *Begging-fryars.*
Crutched, or *Croſſed-fryars*, in St. *Olave*'s *Hart-ſtreet.*
Friary of the Brethren *de Sacca*, or *de Penitentia Jeſu Chriſti*, in *Old Jewry.*
Charter-houſe-monks, or *Carthuſians.*
New-abbey by *Eaſt-ſmithfield.*
Weſtminſter-abbey.

PRIORIES.

Priory of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem.*
——— of the Holy Trinity of *Chriſt-church*, or *Cree-church*, within *Aldgate.*
——— of St. *Bartholomew* the Great.
——— or Abbey of *Bermondſey*, *Southwark.*
Knights Templars.
Old Temple in *Holborn.*

NUNNERIES.

Nunnery at *Clerkenwel.*
——— at St. *Helen*'s within *Biſhopſgate.*
——— of St. *Clare* in the *Minories.*
——— of *Hallywel* by *Shoreditch.*

FRATERNITIES, or GUILDS.

Brotherhood of St. *Fabian*, and *Sebaſtian*, in St. *Botolph Alderſgate.*
Fraternity and Chapel of the Holy Trinity, *Leadenhall*, and numberleſs more, founded in moſt Churches.

COLLEGES and CHAPELS.

St. *Martin*'s *le Grand* College.
Whittington College.
Corpus Chriſti Chapel in the *Poultry.*
Chapel of Mount *Calvary* without *Alderſgate.*
——— and College in St. *Michael*'s *Crooked-lane.*
——— of our Lady in *Barkin* Pariſh.
Mercers Chapel, or College of St. *Thomas* of *Acres.*
Chapel at *Guildhall.*
——— in *Monkwell-ſtreet.*
——— ſtanding in *Pardon* Church-Yard within St. *Paul*'s.
Chapel ſtanding in St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard, over the Charnel-Houſe.
——— called *Pappey.*
——— of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, ſtanding upon *London-bridge.*
——— in the Rolls, *Chancery-lane*, or *Domus Converſorum.*
——— in St. *Mary Overies*, or St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark.*
——— of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter.*
——— of our Lady, in the *Pew*, *Weſtminſter.*
——— of St. *Anne*, and Alms-houſes of the Lady *Margaret* at *Weſtminſter.*
——— and Alms-houſes in *Petty-France.*
——— of St. *Spirit*, or the Holy Ghoſt, in the *Strand.*
——— St. *Anthony*'s School and Chapel.

HOSPITALS.

Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acres*, or Mercers Chapel.
——— of little St. *Bartholomew.*
——— of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark.*
——— of *Bridewell.*
Chriſt's Hoſpital, formerly the *Grey-fryars.*
Hoſpital of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate.*
——— of *Corpus Chriſti* without *Cripplegate.*
——— of St. *Mary*, or the Spittal without *Biſhopſgate.*
——— of *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate.*
Spittal or Lazar-Houſe in *Kent-ſtreet.*
Hoſpital and Brotherhood of St. *Papey* in St. *Mary Axe.*
——— of *Elſing* Spittal, now *Sion College.*
——— in *Trinity-court* without *Alderſgate.*
——— of *Corpus Chriſti* in St. *Lawrence Pountney.*
——— in *Alhallows Barkin* Pariſh.
——— of the Lady *Dacres* in *Tothil-ſtreet.*
——— of St. *James*'s at *Charing-croſs.*
——— or Cell of our Lady of *Rounceval* there.
——— of St. *Giles in the Fields.*
——— in the *Savoy.*
——— of St. *Catharine* by the *Tower.*

Of the 97 Pariſh-Churches within the Walls of the City of LONDON, 84 were conſumed in the dreadful Fire 1666, 49 were rebuilt, Part of which were annexed to other Pariſhes, where the Churches were not rebuilt.

Churches not burnt	13
Rebuilt but not annexed	15
Rebuilt and annexed	34
Burnt but not rebuilt	35
	97

Of this ſee more, *Vol.* I. *Page* 461 and 462.

Of the Value of the Livings in LONDON, the Gift Sermons, *&c.* we have given an Account at the End of every Pariſh.

And thus at preſent it ſtands with the Churches and Pariſhes. But ſince our Buſineſs is alſo to repreſent the antient State of LONDON, it muſt be inquired, in what Condition Things ſtood with the Pariſh Prieſts and their Pariſhioners in former Times. And here we ſhall ſpecify two Particulars that we meet with; *viz.* The Benefits accruing to the Incumbents of the Pariſh-Churches by Offerings, and what Things were chiefly inquired into, and preſentable in the Parochial Viſitations.

The Payments due to the Pariſh-Prieſts.

Because the Pariſh Curates in former Times made conſiderable Benefits by the Offerings of the Pariſhioners, which were to be made to God in their Churches upon certain Occaſions and Days;

and were the Prieſts Dues, but great Conteſts happened about the Quantity and the Offering-Days: *Roger*, ſirnamed *Niger* [the Black] Biſhop of LONDON, a wiſe and grave Man, (poſſeſſing the Epiſcopal Chair from 1229 to 1241) made a Conſtitution for this Purpoſe between the Prieſts and the Pariſhioners within the City and Suburbs; the Tenour whereof was, That, according to the yearly Rent that the Inhabitants paid for their Dwelling-Houſes, ſo their Offerings ſhould be; that is, after the Rate of a Farthing for a Houſe rented at 10 *s.* a Year, and an Half-penny for a Houſe rented at 20 *s.* a Year; and ſo proportionably. And theſe Offerings payable on all the *Sundays*, Holidays and double Feaſts throughout the Year.

But this Biſhop *Roger*'s Conſtitution was not ſo exact, but that afterwards many Citizens contended with their Curates about theſe Offerings. For, becauſe in the ſaid Conſtitution he that inhabited an Houſe of 40 *s.* Rent, was to pay a Penny on all the Offering-Days; and it was not mentioned in the Conſtitution, that according as the Rent advanced higher, ſo ſhould the Payments due to the Prieſt; they refuſed to pay more than a Penny, were their Rents never ſo much above 40 *s.* This occaſion'd *Thomas Arundel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to confirm Biſhop *Roger*'s Conſtitution, and to add an Explanation of that Particular contended about, which was in the Year 1327, by way of Letter to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens; wherein he pronounced all liable to be curſed with the great Sentence that ſhould diſobey.

And this was procured to be ratified and ſtrengthened by Letters from Pope *Innocent* VII, *Anno* 1404.

Afterwards a Pretence aroſe to defraud the Prieſts of ſome of theſe Offerings, by urging, that they were to be paid only on *Sundays* and the Feaſts of the Apoſtles. Hence one *Robert Wright*, of the Pariſh of St. *Edmund*'s *Lombard-ſtreet*, refuſed Payment of Offerings on the Days of St. *Stephen*, St. *John*, St. *Innocents*, the three Days in *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, the *Circumciſion*, the *Epiphany*, &c. This occaſioned a great Proceſs againſt *Wright*, and at length the Cauſe being removed to *Rome*, final Sentence was given againſt him. And this occaſioned a ſevere Bull of Pope *Nicholas* V. *Anno* 1453, wherein he confirmed the Archbiſhop's Letters, and made farther Proviſion in favour of the Curates of LONDON for Time to come; and the other Offering-Days were eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Bull. And a Power was alſo given to all Ordinaries to make Inquiſition about the due Payment of theſe Offerings, and to excommunicate ſuch as were faulty therein.

This produced a ſolemn Arbitration made between the LONDON Prieſts and the Laity, for the aſcertaining of theſe Offerings, and final Settlement of this Matter: And the Arbitrators were ſeveral learned Civilians, *viz. Laurence Booth* (afterwards Biſhop of *Hereford*) *William Radclyf*, *Lucas Laycock*, &c. and they at laſt made this Compoſition following:

Firſt, That every Perſon, Dweller, and Inhabitant in ony Houſes in *London* or Suburbys of the ſame, hired and occupied for the full Rent and Penſion of x Shillings yerely, ſhal offer to God and to the Chyrche, in whoſe Paryſhe ſuch Place ſtandeth, one Ferthing every Day in the Feſtis that follow; that is to ſay,

Every *Sonday* in the Yere,
Chriſtmas-Day,
Circumciſion,
Epiphanie,
Purification of our Lady,
Matthei [*Matthias*] Apoſtle,
Annunciation of our Lady,
Aſcenſion of our Lord,
Corpus Chriſti,
Matthew the Apoſtle,
Simon and *Jude*,
Alkallowen,
Andrew Apoſtle,
Conception of our Lady,
Thomas Apoſtle,
John Baptiſt.
Peter and *Powle*,
James Apoſtle,
Bartilmew Apoſtle,
Aſſumption, and
Nativity of our Lady,

Dedication Day, which from this Day forward ſhall be thorough all LONDON, and for the Pariſh-Chirches in LONDON that be hallowed, the iiid. Day of *Octobre*. Alſo

One Day of the principal Feſtes of the Patron of every Chyrch through LONDON, and the Suburbes of the ſame yerely, without Contradiction.

And if ſuch inhabyted Houſes be letten for xx Shill. (then each reſpective Inhabitant ſhall pay ob. *i. e.* an Half-peny.) If for xxx Shill. ob. q. if for xl. one Peny; if for l Shill. one Peny Ferthing; and ſo every Aſcending and Deſcending by x Shill. into what Somme that ever it may be, ſhall alway offer a Ferthing, after the Rate of x Shill. in the Feſtes aboveſaid.

And if ſuch Dwellings, occupied and inhabyted Houſes be not letten, but peraventure the Owner dwelle therein, or freely let, or otherwiſe occupie as a Dwellyng, that then the Offerings ſhal be as it was letten before, or els after a common Value, and dowt thereof (made) the Rent to be extemyd by the Chirche-Wardens for the Time being.

And if a Man dwell and inhabit divers Places and Houſes within the ſaid Citie, in one or divers Pariſhes, he then ſhal, after the Rate and Days aforeſaid, offer every Houſe to the Chirch in whoſe Pariſh they ſtonde: Provided alway, that when two of the Feſtes aforeſaid fal upon one Day, then the Offering ſhall be for one Day.

Item, Where ony dwellyng in the ſayd Cite, inhabyteth or occupieth a Dwellyng-Place, a Houſe under the Pryſe, Rent, or Penſion of vi Shill. and viii Pence, that then he ſhal be bound to offer four Days in the Yere in the principal Feſtys of the Chyrch there, as he is Pariſhen of; and if ſuch Penſion, or Rent, extend to the ful Somme of vi Shill. and viii Pence, or above, and not fully to the Somme of x Shill. that then them inhabytant, for every Shilling ſhal pay to the Chyrche one Peny ob. onys in the Yere. Provyded alway, that if the ſaid Dweller com before his Curat, and ſay upon his Faith and Trouthe, that he may not pay his ſayd Mony according to the Ordinaunce aforeſaid, benethe x Shill. that then the ſayd Curate ſhal hold him content with ſuch as he wil give him, aught or naught, and the Dweller thereupon ſhall be quyte.

Also, and the Penſyon of Rent of ſuch inhabytant Houſes, extend above the Somme of x Shillings, and not fully to be the Somme of xxx Shill. and ſo to ony Somme being betwene x and x, then the Inhabitant ſhall pay ones a Yere to the Curat for every Shelyngis of the ſaid Somme being betwene x and x, one Peny ob. yerely.

Item, Whereas a Dwelling-Houſe is hyred of grete, and after letten out by Partyes to ſondry Folkes, that then the Hyrer in grete, yf that he dwel in the principal Part of the ſame Houſe,

ſhal offer to God, and to the Chirche, in the Days aforeſaid, for the Rent of al the hole Rent, yf the ſaid Houſe be inhabyted and occupied as Dwellyng-Places, and ellys after the Rule that followeth.

AND yf the ſaid Hyrer in grete dwelle not in ony Parte thereof, but let it out againe, that then he that dwelleth in the principal Part ſhal offer al, and the Remnant iv Pence by the Yere.

Item, Altho in the ſaid Cite, or Suburbis, or that occupie Houſes not inhabyted, as Shoppes, Celars, Shaddys, Warehouſes, Stables, Wharfes, Kranes, Timbre, Hawes, Teynter-Places for Fullers, or other Places, and Gardens, ſhall ones in the Yere, for every Pound that they be letten for, yf they be hyred, or after a common Value yf they be not hyred, given unto the Curat of the Chyrche there as ſuch Houſes ben vi Pence, without any other Offerings for the ſaid Houſes, Aſcendingis or Denſcendingis, after the Rate of vi Pence of the Pound, and for x Shill. iii Pence, and ſo after the Rate Aſcendings and Deſcendingis, without more Charge of Offering for it.

Item, That al Apprentices, Servants, and hyred Men within the ſaid Cite, not charged with ſuch Rent and Houſyngys, which ſhall be Houſelded at *Eſter*, or about *Eſter*; ſhal at four Times in the Yere, at four principal Feſtys, offer to God and to the Chyrche.

ALSO, as for Perſonal Tyths, the Pariſhens by this Ordynaunce ſhal neyther be charged nor diſcharged; ſavyng that hereafter ſhal no Curat vex, trouble, ſue, ordaynye Sacramentis or Servyce, for no Payment of the ſame, but leve them to good Devocion and Conſequence of the Pariſhens.

Item, Al Offryngs undone before this Day, or ony other attempted contrary, beſide, or ageynſt this preſent Writting, by ony Perſon or Perſons, ſhall ſtonde quite, and not be remembred as unto ony Suite or Strife; but al ſuch Things before this Day done, ſhall clean be remett and forgeven on boothe Parties.

BE it in mynde, that this Bond and Arbitrement is made the xvii Day of *Decembre*, the Yere of the Incarnation of our Lord M. iiii. c. l. vii. by Maiſter *Laurence Bothe*, Maiſter *William Radclyf*, Maiſter *Lucas Lancok*, Maiſter *John Aleyn*, Maiſter *John Lyleford*, *Geffrey Felding*, *William Taylor*, Maiſter *Robert Kent*, Arbitrators, choſen upon the Premiſſe, as in the Tenor of the Compremiſſe thereupon openly made, it may appere.

THE Archbiſhop's Letter above-mentioned, another from Pope *Innocent*, the Proceſs againſt *Robert Wright*, and a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, concerning theſe Offerings, are all preſerved in the old Book of the *Cuſtoms of* LONDON; but being very long, and in old *Engliſh*, we ſhall not trouble the Reader with them.

THE Bull which the Curates procured of the Pope for the ending of former Controverſies about their Offerings, did not yet make an End; for tho' there was an Act of Common-Council in the 14th of *Edward* IV. acquieſcing in the Order of this Bull; yet afterwards out of this Papal Deciſion ſprung another Doubt about theſe Offerings, *viz.* That in Caſe any Citizen rented about 10 *s.* a Year, and under 20 *s.* as for Example, a Mark, or 15 *s.* the Curate would then require more than a Farthing; and ſo if the Rent was upward of 20 *s.* but not 30, they demanded a Half-penny, and ſomewhat more proportionably. This the Citizens would not comply with, and it cauſed a great Diſturbance. They urged it was the Contents of the Bull, all Compoſitions laid apart; and that for mean Sums between ten and ten, there was no Mention made thereof in the Bull; only that he paid 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent, or any higher Sum under 10 *s.* uſed to pay his four Offering Days, and no more, according as every one that received the Communion was bound to do. And that he that ſat at the Rent of a Mark, or any higher Sum under 20 *s.* paid but after the Rate of 10 *s.* and that for the odd Money he was not chargeable by the Bull. And for the deciding this Difference, and any other that might ariſe hereupon, the Compoſition before-mentioned was made.

BUT to ſee what Value by Means of the Offerings the Churches in LONDON brought in to the Pariſh Prieſts in thoſe antient Times, we ſhall ſet down here, for an Inſtance, the Value of the Benefice of St. *Magnus* at *London-bridge*, advanced yearly to the Parſon, according to a Reckoning made thereof *December* 1, 1494. The Rents in this Pariſh amounted to 434 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* the Offering to 75 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* Halfpenny. The Rents and Offerings are ſet down diſtinctly againſt each Pariſhioner's Name in the old LONDON Book of Cuſtoms, after this Manner:

Pariſhioners Names,	Rent,			Offerings,		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Bellow,	4	00	00	0	14	00
Henry Somer,	8	00	00	1	08	00
Thomas Cowper,	4	06	08	0	15	02
—— *Hyeman*,	1	13	04	0	05	10
Richard Arnold,	10	00	00	1	15	00
John Ball,	2	00	00	0	07	00
Herry Can,	2	13	04	0	09	04
James Ruſtden,	3	03	04	0	11	08
William Gardyner,	2	00	00	0	07	00
Roger Mayde,	5	00	00	0	17	06
Thomas Faryng,	2	06	08	0	08	02
—— *Huntley*,	2	13	00	0	09	04, &c.

BESIDES, there were Offerings due from thoſe that had Shops and no Houſes, or in other Place than their Houſes, ſtood; and from ſuch whoſe Rents amounted not to 10 *s.* yearly, who were bound to offer only four Times a Year.

SO that to recollect and proceed in this Account and Hiſtory of the LONDON Prieſts Subſiſtance, gained out of their reſpective Pariſhes.

THE Tithes due to the Clergy of LONDON, (as appears by the old Book, called *The Cuſtoms of* LONDON, and a Manuſcript Treatiſe in the Hands of *Samuel Brewer*, Eſq;) conſiſted not in Glebe and Lands, as they pertained to the Churches in the Country, but of Payments by antient Cuſtom iſſuing out of the Houſes of the Pariſhioners, according to the true Value of the Rents, which were called Oblations, becauſe they were Offerings to God and the Church, each Pariſhioner offering a ſmall Piece of Money, according to the Houſe he lived in, on certain Holidays. Which Cuſtom was uſed for many Ages, and Time out of Mind, and was afterwards confirmed and declared by *Roger Niger*, Biſhop of LONDON, about the Year 1230, 15 *H.* III. or thereabouts. Theſe Oblations amounted yearly to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Pound. But by an Act of Parliament about 25 *H.* VIII. theſe Oblations, or Tithes, were altered, and ſettled at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, to the great Diſadvantage of the LONDON Clergy; the Citizens alſo contending to pay after the old Rents, not according to the preſent Improvements.

THE aforeſaid *Roger Niger*'s Conſtitution was this, That all and every the Citizens and Inhabitants

bitants of LONDON, ſhould pay, or offer to God and the Church, and to the Rectors and Parſons of the ſame, upon every *Sunday* throughout the Year, and upon every ſolemn and double Feaſt, eſpecially and by Name upon the Holy Apoſtles Days, whoſe Eves were faſted, for every 10 *s.* Rent or Penſion, one Farthing; for every 20 *s.* one Half-penny; and for every 30 *s.* three Farthings; and for every 40 *s.* one Penny; and ſo aſcending after the Rate aforeſaid, as had been of long Time accuſtomed, and lawfully preſcribed. This Conſtitution is recited by *Thomas Arundal*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, remaining on Record, and in the Bulls of *Innocent* the VIIth, and *Nicholas* IV, and in *Linwood*, the great Canoniſt and Dean of the Arches, who lived in the Time of *Henry* V, about the Year 1400.

THE Occaſion of this Conſtitution was, to aſſiſt the Pariſh-Prieſts that received great Damage by the Encroachments of the *Dominicans* and *Franciſcan* Friars, who being not long before come over, drew much People after them; who admiring them for their Strictneſs and ſeeming Sanctity of Life, thought all too little which they could confer upon them, and drawn in by the Doctrine of ſome of thoſe Mendicants, that *Tithes were mere Alms*, and that People might withdraw them from their Parſons if they were unworthy: And as the People flocked to the Houſes of theſe Friars, making them their Confeſſors, and neglecting both their own Churches and Parſons; ſo they gave thoſe Offerings or Tithes to theſe new Preachers, which were due to their Pariſh Prieſts, that had the Cure of their Souls. Which Abuſe they complaining of at a Synod, hereupon this Conſtitution was made, expreſſing what and how much every one ought to pay to his own Church.

BESIDES theſe Oblations the Pariſh-Prieſts of LONDON had Perſonal Tithes, which was the tenth Part of the clear Gains of Merchants, Traders and Artificers.

THEY had alſo Benefits from Chantries, which were certain Lands or Houſes, or Sums of Money iſſuing thence, left by the wealthier Sort of deceaſed Perſons, that their Souls, and the Souls of their Anceſtors, might continually be prayed for in the Churches where they were buried; where ſome ſmall Chapels were built with Altars for that Purpoſe: And there was ſcarce a Church in LONDON but had one of them, and ſome three or four. Theſe were often beneficial to the Parſon of the Church, who was ſometimes ſolely endowed with the Lands given for that Purpoſe, and ſometimes together with the Church-wardens. And there were ſome ſmall Pariſhes in this City, where the Tithes were not above 80 *l. per Annum*; when as the Chantry-Lands belonging antiently thereto, (taken away by the Statute of 1 *Edw.* VI.) were then worth 500 or 600 *l. per Annum*.

THERE were likewiſe accruing antiently to the Pariſh-Prieſts, Offerings to the Image of our Lady, the four Offering-Days, the Money for Maſſes, which the Friends of the Deceaſed bought, to deliver their Souls out of Purgatory. And there were alſo voluntary Offerings of well diſpoſed Perſons: For People came not empty-handed to GOD.

THERE were alſo due to them, beſides predial and perſonal, privy Tithes; that is, Dues upon Burials, Weddings, and Chriſtenings, *&c.* What theſe Perquiſites and Benefits were, may be underſtood by a Bill put up in the Star-Chamber by ſome Citizens 25 *Hen.* VIII, againſt their Prieſts: Which, for the better underſtanding of theſe Matters, and for Antiquity Sake, we ſhall here ſubjoin.

DUTIES *antiently paid to the Parſon, or Curate, for Weddings.*

Firſt, There is laid upon the Book, according to the Cuſtom, 8 *d.*

Secondly, Two Tapers at Maſs, 2 *d.*

Thirdly, A Taper at the latter End of the Maſs, 1 *d.*

Fourthly, The whole Offering at Maſs belongs to the Parſon, unleſs the Parties compound for it, giving ſometimes 2 or 3 *s.* or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* or more.

Fifthly, If any will be married before the High Maſs, they pay 20 *d.* or 40 *d.* or 5 *s.* or elſe muſt tarry till all be done.

Sixthly, For a Certificate, when the Man dwelt in another Pariſh, he paid a Shilling, or 20 *d.* or 40 *d.* or more, according to Ability.

For BURIALS.

Firſt, If the Party be buried under Stoole, 1 *s.* or more; and every Prieſt in the Church 8 *d.* or more; elſe they do not ſing him to his Burial.

Secondly, At every Month's Mind, Year's Mind, or Obit, the Curate hath 8 *d.* or 12 *d.*

Thirdly, All the Tapers and Wax brought into the Church with the Corps, if they be under a Pound.

Fourthly, All the Branches of White Wax, if any be brought in with the Corpſe. Which Branches coſt 6 *s.* 8 *d.* ſometimes 10 *s.* ſometimes 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And ſome pay more.

Fifthly, For Privy Tithes 20 *d.* 40 *d.* 5 *s.* 20 *s.* 40 *s.* or more.

Sixthly, To the High Altar as much for Perſonal Tithe.

Seventhly, If any be buried out of his own Pariſh, the Corpſe muſt be firſt preſented in his own Church; and *Dirige* and Maſs kept as amply as in the Place where it is buried.

Eighthly, For the Burial in the Chancel or High Choir, 10 *s.* or 13 *s.* 4 *d.* 20 *s.* or 40 *s.* or more.

For CHURCHINGS.

Firſt, For every *Sunday* when the Woman lieth in, for ſaying a Goſpel, 1 *d.* or 2 *d.*

Secondly, For the Purification of Cuſtom in the Taper, 1 *d.* with the Chriſome, and the whole Offering by all the Women at Maſs, 2 *d.*

BEADROLL.

Firſt, If any will have his Friends prayed for in the Beadroll, the Curate hath by Year 4 *d.* or 8 *d.* or more.

Houſel at EASTER.

Of Mens Wives, Children, and Apprentices for their Communion at *Eaſter*, for every Head Two-pence.

TITHES *of all the Servants Wages.*

Of all Servants that take Wages, the tenth Part of their Wages for the Privy Tithes. And for their Houſel at *Eaſter*, 2 *d.*

Mens DEVOTIONS *on divers Days.*

At all principal Feaſts, as *Chriſtmas*, *All-Souls* Day, Creeping to the Croſs on *Good Friday*, *Eaſter-Day*; in Confeſſions at *Lent*; and other Times of the Year, as the Patrons of the Church; divers offer, ſome Wax, ſome Money, which comes to the Parſon's Uſe.

Secondly,

Secondly, Where a Saint's Image ſtands without the Choir, to which a Brotherhood belongs, the Wardens of the Brotherhood compound, ſome for 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 5 *s.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* or more *per Annum*, to have the Brotherhood kept in the Church.

LEASES.

For ſealing a Leaſe of a Houſe belonging to the Church, 20 *s.* 40 *s.* 3 *l.* 4 *s.* or more.

THESE Duties, although the Citizens complained of in the Star Chamber, yet the Lords Referrees (as it ſeems) ſaw ſo little Reaſon to alter any of them, that though they altered the Tithe to 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, yet they let them remain as they were.

THAT which we now call *Glebe* (which was another Benefit alſo to the Incumbent) was for the moſt Part at the firſt either Part of the Parſonage-Houſe; which in latter Time the Parſon was forced to divide and let out for his better Maintenance, and ſo to confine himſelf to a leſs Part; or elſe ſome Chambers built at firſt upon Part of the Church-yard, for the Prieſts that uſed to aſſiſt in Divine Service, or for other Uſes; which in Proceſs of Time, by repairing and enlarging, became convenient Houſes: Some of which, in ſome few Pariſhes, yet remain to the Parſons; the moſt Part being either ſeized by the Crown, by Virtue of the Act of *Chantries*, 1 *Edw.* VI, or invaded by the Pariſhioners ſince the Reformation: Which in many Pariſhes have left for the Parſon neither Glebe nor Dwelling-houſe, but have converted all into Pariſh-Lands.

THERE happen'd a Controverſy ſome Time between the Citizens and the Pariſh-Prieſts concerning the Tithe or Oblations under 10 *s.* as a Noble; and for this they paid antiently in *London*, 14 *d.* This in *Henry* VIII's Time paſſed into a Conteſt; and one *Robert Hearne* of St. *Mildred*'s *Poultrey* was cited by *John Smith*, Rector of that Church, into the Arches, for Refuſal of the Payment of this 14 *d.* in the Noble, before Dr. *Ligham*, L. L. D. Official of the Court of *Canterbury*; and Sentence was given againſt him 18 *Hen.* VIII. *Anno* 1527; and he was declared to have incurred the great Excommunication.

ABOUT this Time a Suit began between the Citizens and the Prieſts about Tithes, (wherein all the City concerned themſelves) which laſted through divers Kings and Queens Reigns; which underwent divers Arbitrations, provoked many Petitions, cauſed ſome Acts of Parliament, and was never fully accorded till the Act of Parliament made under King *Charles* II, after the great Fire, for ſettling the Tithe of the conſumed Churches. But, by the Advantages the Citizens got of the Prieſts by one means or other, the City Clergy (eſpecially in the Times of the Reformation) became much impoveriſhed; and the Livings came at laſt to ſo mean and poor a Value, that in one of their Petitions they complained, that it had been better for them if their Friends, inſtead of ſending them to the Univerſities, had put them Apprentices to Taylors or Shoe-makers, or ſome ſuch mechanical Trades; for then they might have been able to maintain themſelves and their Families, which now they were not by their Livings.

THE Means ſome of the Citizens uſed to defraud the Miniſters of their Tithes in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was, that to abate Tithes formerly paid, or to prevent any Increaſe of them, they reſerved what had been formerly paid as Rent, by other Names; as, yearly and quarterly Fines, Annuities, New-year's Gifts, Intereſt of Money for Improvement, or Houſhold-Stuff. Some reſerved it by ſeveral Bonds; ſome by double Leaſes, wherein was mentioned a ſmall Rent, by which the Parſon muſt have his Tithe; another, wherein was reſerved the full Rent, after which they paid the Landlord: And when any Controverſies ſhould ariſe concerning Tithes, it was provided by a Law, that the Lord Mayor ſhould judge and decide theſe Matters; who commonly favoured the Citizens againſt the Parſons.

THIS was long a Grievance; and at laſt was the Cauſe of a Bill put up in King *James* I's Parliament, *Anno* 1604. Upon opening the Matter, the whole Houſe took Notice of it; and Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Knight and Alderman, and Mr. *Richard Gore*, Members of Parliament for the City, ſpake to the Bill: But it was caſt out by one or two Voices; the Occaſion of which was thought not fit to be mentioned. However, the ſaid *Billingſley* plainly declared it; and he promiſed afterwards to get the Bill again put up by the Court of Aldermen at their own Charge: But the Parliament haſtning to an End, nothing was done; and the Religious Intention of that good Man came to nothing.

TO all this we ſhall add a Petition put up by the Miniſters of LONDON to King *James*, *Anno* 1615, wherein their lamentable Condition, and the Hiſtory of it may appear. They complained, that their Maintenance was taken away from them; and that they were brought to great Poverty by ſecret Frauds and Tricks, lately deviſed and put in Practice by ſome covetous Perſons, to the Diſhonour of God, and utter Ruin of the Church of God in this Honourable City, if not in Time ſuppreſſed. And, among many other Things, they ſhewed what the Benefices in LONDON were in Times paſt; which they found to have been the beſt in the Kingdom, by Reaſon of their Tithes, Oblations, Church Lands, Obits, Mortuaries, *&c.* therefore were ſo highly rated in the *Exchequer*, as they then were, *viz.* at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100 Marks *per Annum*. For Tithes the Citizens paid the Tenths of their Perſonal Employments; which, if they ſtill paid, one rich Man ſhould pay more than ſome of their Benefices in the whole were now worth. For Oblations they paid a Farthing for every 10 *s.* Rent, Penſion, or Payment, upon every *Sunday*, and certain other Holidays in the Year; which amounted to 3 *s.* and 6 *d.* in the Pound, being 9 *d.* in every Pound more than they at preſent had. That for diſcovery of Rent, Freeholders Houſes were to be valued, and Offerings, or Oblations, paid accordingly; whereby no ſuch Frauds could be put upon their Predeceſſors as were put upon them. That for Recovery of Oblations it was without Suit of Law, the Ordinary being to enquire of the Detention of them ſummarily without Citation, and to pronounce a Curſe upon the Offenders. And laſtly, That Men made Reſtitution in their laſt Wills and Teſtaments for Tenths and Oblations omitted, to free their Conſciences in caſe they had made Default in the due Payment of them in their Life-time.

THAT this was the State of the Benefices in LONDON, until 27 *H.* VIII. about which Time all their antient Conſtitutions and Confirmations were diſannulled; and a new Order and Decree made, pretending their Good, but indeed that it was the Beginning of their Bane. For that thereby they had only 2 *s.* and 9 *d.* appointed to be paid out of every Pound Rent of all Houſing, but no Means to recover, or know any Man's Rent; ſo that the Miniſters Maintenance was concealed, and a Thing inviſible; and they were deprived alſo thereby, as ſome thought, of the Protection of their Biſhops, who could not help

help them, as they did their Predeceſſors; and were put under the Government of the Lord Mayor, being both Judge and Party in his own Cauſe for the moſt Part. That their Church Lands alſo, that did remain, were taken from them, inſomuch that many of them had no Parſonage-Houſes, and became, for the moſt Part, Pariſh Lands, belonging to the Maſters of the Pariſhes. That afterwards the Oath for Perſonal Tithes was taken away; by which Means the Citizens detained thoſe Tithes from the Miniſters, ſuppoſing no Man to be bound to pay Tithes of their Perſonal Employments, or God's Bleſſing on their Labours, but Shepherds and Husbandmen. And laſt of all, That their Offerings that were left them were embezzled and purloined by divers fraudulent and covetous Devices: By which Means aforeſaid, and the like, the Benefices of LONDON, within the Walls, were the pooreſt in the Kingdom; and though the Miniſters were equal to the beſt Commoners in the City in all Charges, as Subſidies, Arms, &c. (beſides Firſt-Fruits and Tenths,) yet their Incomes were ordinarily leſs than the meaneſt Tradeſman, their Livings not exceeding 20, 25, 30, 40, and moſt of them 50 *l. per Annum*, and not many above 80 *l.* within the Walls.

And, in ſhort, the Clergy of LONDON, in the Year 1634, addreſſed again to King *Charles* I. ſetting forth to him, how the Benefices of LONDON, 100 Years ſince were very great, but that they were then very ſmall and mean, many of them not worth 40 *l. per Annum*, the moſt not an 100 *l.* and then ſhewing the Cauſes thereof.

This Petition the King referred to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, the Earl Marſhal, the Biſhop of LONDON, and others. Upon this ſix Citizens, ſuch as were moſt faulty by double Leaſes, and other Frauds, were warned to appear before the Lords at the Council-Table, *January* the 9th. And the Lords did expreſs themſelves againſt the Practices of the City, as mere Frauds. Afterwards Committees met on each Side to treat of ſome Accommodation; three Aldermen being appointed for the City, and three Parſons nominated by the Biſhop of LONDON for the Clergy, *viz.*

Sir *Chriſtopher Clithero*,
Sir *Edward Bromfield*, } Aldermen.
Mr. *Abdy*,

Dr. *Holdſworth*,
Dr. *Brough*, } Parſons.
Dr. *Walton*,

Some Time after, the King declared he would hear the Cauſe himſelf. This Buſineſs was in Hand and tranſacting for ſeveral Years, *viz.* to the Year 1638, and nothing brought to any Concluſion; and then the Troubles coming on, greater Things were to be look'd after.

Viſitation of the Pariſh-Churches.

In the next Place, we ſhall ſhew what Overſight and Care was taken in theſe Times, *viz.* 2 or 300 Years ago, both as to the Behaviour of the Prieſts and the People; and for this Purpoſe we ſhall preſent a Liſt of Articles of Enquiry in the Viſitation made by the Ordinaries; and then give a Preſentment made of divers Matters found in one Church by the Inquiſitors upon the aforeſaid Articles.

Articles *of Viſitation about the Year* 1498.

Firſt, Whether the Body of Cryſte be kept in an honeſt Place, and above al Thynges pryvely; and that it be deputed under the kepyng of a Lock with Keye?

Item, Whether Veſtimentys, and other Ornamentys belongyng to the Aulter, namely, Corporaſſys, upon whiche the Body of Cryſt reſtyd that be hallowed, ben clene waſſhen?

Item, Whether the Cryſmatory, and the Font of Baptym bene kepte under Lock and Key?

Item, Whether the Kreme and Oyle be new, and every Yere newe halowed, the old, new clarefyed, new had?

Item, Whether the Canons of Maſſe Bookys be clyer and opyn?

Item, Whether Pryeſtys can performe the Wordys of the Canon and Baptym?

Item, Whether the Curat teche his Paryſſhenes the Fourm of Baptym in Time of Neceſſite, in the Modyr Tunge?

Item, Whether the Water of Baptym be not kept in the Fonte over viii Dayes?

Item, Yf the old Corporaſſys that be no worthy to be occupied, byen burned, and put in the Place of Relickys?

Item, Whether they that Mynyſter about the Aulter have no clene Surplyſſes?

Item, Whether the Parſon, Paryſſh Pryeſt, or ony other Clark, goo out accordyng Veſture and honeſt, or that he be not ſhaven or cutte competently, as it accordeth to the Ordour of Clergye?

Item, Whether the Chauncel, or the Body of the Chirche, within or without, be in Repaire, the Wyndous be glazed?

Item, Whether the Roffe, Covering, or ony Ornamentys lacke Reparacyon?

Item, Whether the Parſon, and other Chapeleyns of the Chirche ben of honeſt Converſacyon?

Item, Whether there be a playne and a ful Inventory made of the Goodys of the Chirche?

Item, Whether God be dewly ſervyd by the Curat, and other Mynyſters of the Quyer in Dioynys, or not?

Item, Whether the Perſon, Vycar, or Chapleyn of the Paryſſhe behave them as they ought in governyng of Soules, yf they ſay Maſſes accordyng; yf they be redy to vyſite ſycke People, namely, whan they ben required?

Item, Yf ony of the Paryſſhens deceaſe without the Sacramentys of the Chirche?

Item, Yf ony of the Paryſſhens deceaſe without Baptym in the Defaute of the Pryeſte?

Item, Whether the Curate refuſe to do the Solemnyſacyon of lawful Matrymonye, before he have Gyfte of Money, Hoſen, or Gloves?

Item, Whether the Perſon, Vicar, or Chapleyns, byen common Viſiters and Haunters of Tavernes, or moche dronken, or bere Wepen, contrary to the Peace?

Item, Whether they be Uſurers, or common Byars, or Sellers?

Item, Whether they be incontynent, or defamed with ony Woman, namely, with ony wedded Woman, or have in Perſonage, or ony Houſe, Woman ſuſpect?

Item, Whether they ask their Tythes, or Ryghtys of the Chirche, as wel of Right Dew as of Cuſtome, or yf they dare not ask theyr Tithes for fere of ony Slaunder of theyr own Gylt?

Item, Whether they be Diſpleyers, Juglers, or incendyng (inclining) to them, or onhoneſt Boſters?

Item, Yf they have ony long Here (Hair,) and norryſſhe them?

Item, And they have leyd to Pledge Chaleys, Veſtymentys, Booke, or other Thingys perteynning to the Pariſſhe?

Item, Yf the Perſon, Vycar, or their Debyte (Deputy) withdrawe Lyght, or any other Thyng in the Chauncel, that he is bounde to fynd, or if he chaunge, or miſuſe them that perteyneth to the Pariſſhens?

Item, Whether the Chapleyns injoyne to the Pariſſhens that ben conſeſſyd, that they cauſe Maſſes be ſonge, other annual or trental, for Covetyſe?

Item, Yf Rentys aſſigned to a Lyght be converted into other Uſes agaynſt the Wyll of the Gyver, or Bequyther?

Item, Yf there lake ony Light, or Fraternytees indewed by ony Landes, Tenementys, Juellys, or Sommes of Money, of the Devocyon of the People, or by Legacyes of dede People, aftyr theyr laſt Wylles?

Item, Whether ſuche laſt Wylles of dede People ben fulfylled in al Thynges, and ben obſerved to the Effect of the ſame?

Item, Whether there be an Inventory made of ſuche Landys and Tenementys, Juellys, and Sommes of Money?

Item, Whether the Wardeyns of the Lyghtys or Fraternitees, benne wel choſen every Yere, aftyr the Maner of the Chirche?

Item, Whether ſuch Maner Wardeyns make a ful and a playne Accompte every Yere of the Receptys and Paymentys by them in the Tyme of cheſynge other Wardeyns to them, that they ſholde do?

Item, Whether aftyr ſuch Maner of Compte made, they keep in their own Handys ony of the Landys, Tenementys, Juellys, or Money longynge to the Lyghtes or Fraternytes, and be convertyd into their own wicked Uſys?

Item, Whether they wil not give and reſtore hym to the Lyghtes or Fraternytees, or to the Wardeyns of them beynge, or make ony Delayes?

Item, Whether the Wardeyns lete to Ferme and graunt ony Londys or Tenementys aboveſaid in the Tyme of theyr Wardeynſhyp, to certayn Perſones, Frendys, or Kennesfolke, for leſs Somme than they be worth yerely, or may be ſet?

Item, Whether the Chapleyns of the Paryſſhes ſolempniſe Matrimony, the Banes not asked, or out of the Chirche, or other ſtrannge Paryſſhes, without Lycence of the Curat?

Item, Whether the Laymen pay their Tithes of right Diewe, or by Cuſtume?

Item, Whether any weddyd Man be Avouterer, or kepe ony Woman beſide his lawful Wyfe; or yf ony Woman be advoutrice?

Item, Whether they be joined together in Conſanguynite or Affinite, or lawful ben coupled togyder; or yf they behave them ill, or yf they be Cauſers of Strivys, or Debatys?

Item, Whether ony Chapeleyn haunt ony Houſes of ſuſpect Woman?

Item, Whether ony ſingel Man kepe ony Woman in Fornication, whereof ony Fame is ſprongen in the Pariſſhe, or ellys where?

Item, Whether ony Layman reſayve in his Houſe Advouterers, or Concubynes, or noryſſhe them in Synne.

Item, Whether ony dede Man hath made his Teſtament, that is not competently provyd before the Ordinary by his Executors, or mynyſter without ony Auctoryte of the Ordinary.

Item, Yf ony Man let the laſt Wyll of ony dede Man or Woman, whether it be hys own Wife, or ony other dede Body?

Item, Whether ony Man procure a Man or Woman in his Deth-bed, to (gyve) his Goodes amonge Peple, to defraud the Kyng, the Chirche, and his Creditours; the whyche Procurours be excommunicat by the ſame Dede; and the Body of the Dede ſhal lacke Hooly Sepulture?

Item, Whether ony Executor of a Teſtament applye or appropyr ony Thynge of the Goodys of the dede Man, without it be gyven to him among lyſe Peple, or it be left to him in the Teſtament of the deed Body, or if it be dew to him of the deed Body?

Item, Whether there be ony Uſurers, Wytches, or ony that uſeth Inchantacyons?

Item, Whether there be ony common Laborers on *Sondays*, or other Holydayes, in the Paryſſhe?

Item, Where there be ony common Janglers in the Chirche, lettynge the Servyce of God?

Item, Whether there be ony common Diffamours of theyre Neyghbours?

Item, Whether ony Men attache Men of the Chirche, or bryngen to be attached, or procure to be grevyd for that Thynge that they have ben ſued before in holy Chirche Lawne?

Item, Whether ony Man or Woman have leyd violently Handys on a Clarke, or have ſmiten hym, or dyſpyſed him, or caſt agaynſt hym; or yf ony Man, or Woman, have ſmyten a Layman, or Woman, in holy Chirche, or Chirch-Yarde?

Item, Whether ony Man, or Woman, detayne the Lyght of a Lamp, or ony other Right perteyning to the Chirche?

Item, Whether ony Layman, or Woman preſume to ſit in the Chauncel whyle the Maſſe is ſongen, agaynſt the Perſon's Wyll, Vicar, or Pariſh Pryeſte?

Item, Whether there be ony other Notary and open Cauſes, upon the whyche ony Subyet, Clarke, or Layman, be diffamyd?

EXPLICIT.

Articles found by the Inquiſitors at a Viſitation of St. Magnus's *Pariſh.*

How Matters ſtood in one Pariſh, namely, that of St. *Magnus*, with Relation to the abovementioned Articles of Enquiry, the Preſentment following will declare; where, at a Viſitation of the Ordinary were 14 ſubſtantial Pariſhioners made Inquiſitors, who found theſe Articles:

Fyrſt, That the Chirche and the Chauncel is not repayred in Glaſyng in dyvers Placys.

Item, That the Bookys and Veſtmentys ben broken and unhoneſt Dyvyne Servyce.

Item, That many of the Preyſtys and Clerkys often were foul and unclen Surpleſys.

Item, We fynde not that ony clyre Inventory is made of the Goodys and Landys of the Chyrche.

Item, That the Londys and Tenementys of the Chyrche, by Favoure of the Chyrch-Wardeyns afore Tyme, ben laten under the very Value by xx Li. yerely, and more.

Item, We fynde, that for Defaute of good Provyſyon both of the Chirch-Wardeyns, and alſo of the Mayſters of the *Salve*, neyther the Preyſtys nor Clarkys that ben retayned for the Chyrche, wil not come to our Lady Maſſe, nor *Salve*.

Item, Nor the Clarkeys and Preyſtys that ben retayned by the Mayſters of the *Salve*, wil come to Maſſe, or Matins, in the Quyer, where it might be wel brought about of the Mayſters of the *Salve*, and the Wardeyns of the Chirche wolde, for the mayntenyng of Goddys Servyce, at the Time of the receyvynge of ſuch Pryeſtys and Clerkys, gyve them Charge, for as moche as they have ſo profytable and reſonable Salery, that they al ſholde as wel attende upon Maſſe, Mateyns, and Even-ſong, as unto our Lady Maſſe and *Salve*, and other Servyce; the whych to do ſholde encreaſe in the Preyſtys and Clarkys good Cuſtome of Vertu, and grete Encreaſe of Dyvyne Servyce.

Item, That the Chyrch-Wardeyns will not ſhew us the Wyllys of them that have gyven Goodys or Landys unto the Pariſſhe, whereby we ſholde forther inquyre whether the Wyllys be performed,

performed, or nat. For without them we cannot have thereof Underſtondynge.

Item, That the Wardeyns of the Chyrche and of the Brodyrhed have not given theyr Accomptys.

Item, That aforetymes for Defaute of good Dylygence and Authoryte of Accomptys of the Wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete Sommes of Money taken from the Chirche; the whiche might wel come to light, yf the olde Accomptys were wel examyned.

Item, There is in the Handys of dyvers of the Paryſſhe, Reſtys of Money of the Beame Lyght and of the Almes Gaderynge, to the Somme of xii or xvii Li. and that can one *Palmer* ſhewe the Trouthe.

Item, That the Chyrche-Yard is unhoneſtly kepte.

Item, That dyvers of the Preyſtys and Clarkys in Tyme of Dyvyne Service be at Tavernes and Alehouſys, at Fyſſhynge and other Fryſyls, wherby Dyvyne Servyce is let.

Item, That by Favour of the Wardeyns there by the admytted bothe Preyſtys benefyced and religious, where there myght be more conveynent and expedynt, and that have more nede to be receyved in their Places. And theſe ben the Names; Syr *Robert Smith*, benefyced, and a Monk; Syr *Johan Botell*, benefyced; Syr *Johan Bate* hathe a Thynge that we cannot underſtonde.

The Names of the Inquysytours *of ſayd Articles at the ſame Viſytacyon:*

Johan Halmon, Symon Motte, Johan Robchaunt, Johan Younge, Wyllyam Dycons, Rycharde Barongs, Johan Eton, Thomas Broke, Wyllyam Hertwell, Thomas Davy, Wyllyam Crene, Robert Vincent, Symon Nevyngton, Johan Turke, Paryſſhens.

As to the preſent State of Religion in this City: For the ſincere and pure Worſhip of God, and the Profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, there is no City, or Place, in the World can compare with LONDON; and it muſt be ſaid to its Honour, that the Citizens have generally had a Concern for Matters of Religion; and this appeared in a very eminent Degree, not many Years ago, by their conſtituting ſo many Societies and Funds for promoting Chriſtianity and Virtue in themſelves and others; which noble Deſigns, Dr. *Kennet*, in his Sermon at the Funeral of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, deſervedly calls *the Glory of our Age*.

The Society for the Reformation of Manners.

The firſt Society, which is called *The Society for the Reformation of Manners*, conſiſting of good and zealous Citizens, and many of them of no mean Wealth and Rank, was deſigned to controul Looſeneſs, and to prevent the Youth of the City from being ſpoilt by Harlots and looſe Women, and from ſpending their Time in Taverns or Alehouſes, and diſtempering themſelves by Exceſs of Drink, and breaking the Sabbath. Theſe Perſons, either by their own Perſonal Pains, or by their Purſes, employing Conſtables and others, to watch ill Houſes, and take ſtraggling looſe Perſons, and bring them before the Magiſtrates, and inform againſt them, for the better putting the good Laws of the Land in Execution againſt all ſuch Evil-doers.

This Society began at firſt in the Year 1690, after this Manner: Five or ſix private Gentlemen, Members of the Church of *England*, met ſometimes, and conſulted together by adviſeable Methods to put the Penal Laws in Execution againſt certain notorious Sins, which were too publickly and openly practiſed in the Streets. Againſt which were many good Laws: But the Failure was, that for Want of Information, and the Diſcharge of the Duty of Conſtables, and ſuch like Officers, they were not executed: They entered therefore into a Fraternity for the remedying of this. This afterward ſhewn and offered to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Judges, a conſiderable Number of them approved thereof under their Hands: And moſt of the Biſhops occaſionally countenanced this Society by their extraordinary Circular Letters printed in 1699. And King *William* having this Affair laid before him by one of the Chief Miniſters of State, promiſed the Societies his Protection and Countenance. And the late excellent Queen *Anne* ſince, iſſuing her Proclamation againſt Vice and Profaneneſs, was pleaſed to ſignify her Approbation of this Work, as is ſhewn in an Account of this Society, and the Progreſs of it, printed *Anno* 1701; which Book met with the higheſt Approbation, as may appear by the following Letter and Certificates:

To the Author.

SIR,

"WE have peruſed the Book you ſent "us, Entitled, *An Account of the So-* "*cieties for Reformation of Manners*; the De- "ſign of which is ſo truly great and noble, ſo "much for the Honour of God, the Advance- "ment of Piety and Virtue, and the publick "Good both of Church and State, that it can- "not fail of being approved by all good Men. "The Method likewiſe propoſed in order to the "promoting and accompliſhing the ſaid Deſign, "is, we conceive, moſt proper, and (by the "Bleſſing of God attending it) moſt likely to "prove effectual. And that pious Men of all "Ranks and Qualities may be excited by this "Book to contribute in their reſpective Places "and Stations, their beſt Endeavours towards a "*National Reformation of Manners*, is the moſt "humble and hearty Prayer of,

SIR,

Your Loving Friends,

Lords Temporal.

Pembroke, P.	*Townſend*,
Lonſdale, P. S.	*Longvile*,
Leeds,	*Bergavenny*,
Bedford,	*Eure*,
Taviſtock,	*Willoughby*, of *Parham*,
Lindſey.	*Brook*,
Kent,	*Maynard*,
Bridgwater,	*Berkley*, of *Stratton*,
Thanet,	*Dartmouth*,
Radnor,	*Guilford*,
Abingdon,	*Lempſter*,
Portland,	*Haverſham*,
Falconberg,	*Barnard*,
Warington,	*Digby*,
Rochford,	*Allington*,
Say and *Sele*.	*Cutts*.

Lords Spiritual.

T. Carliol,	*E. Glouceſter*,
H. Bangor,	*R. Bath* and *Wells*,
N. Ceſtrienſ.	*J. Briſtol*,
S. Eliens,	*J. Ciceſtrienſ.*
J. Oxon.	

Judges.

Ed. Ward,	*John Turton*,
Ed. Nevill,	*J. Blencowe*,
N. Lechmere,	*Hen. Hatſell.*
Tho. Rokeby,	

We

WE of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, whoſe Names are underwritten, do highly approve of the pious Deſign of a Book, Entitled, *An Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners*, &c. and do heartily join therein.

Lords Spiritual.

Nar. Dublin, Archbp.
J. Tuam, Archbp.
E. Killmore,
Ardagh,
Will. Derry,
D. Cork,
Roſs,
N. Waterford,
Liſmore,
John Oſſory,
T. Killaloe,
Rich. Meath,
T. Dromore.

Lords Temporal.

Drogheda,
Mount, Alexander,
Longford,
Loftus,
Charlemont.

Judges.

Rich. Pyne,
John Hely,
Rob. Doyne,
Rich. Cox,
J. Jeffreyſon,
Hen. Echlin,
N. Donnellan,
J. Coote,
R. Tracy.

WE of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, whoſe Names are underwritten, do highly approve of the Pious Deſign of a Book, Entitled, *An Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners*, &c. and do heartily join therein.

Lords.

Hamilton,
Tweedale,
Tullibardine,
Ruglen,
Roſſe,
Yeſter,
B. Hamilton.

THIS Society hath done much Good, and put ſome conſiderable Stop to Vice, that was running on in a high and deſperate Degree in the Nation. And, to the Honour of the City, other Nations have followed the City's Example, or highly approved of this Courſe. For the furthering this Good, a Book came forth, entitled, *Eſſays upon the Execution of the Laws againſt Immorality and Profaneneſs*, the Author *John Diſney*, Eſq;

THIS Society do appoint and encourage Conſtables and other diſcreet Perſons, to go about Streets and Markets, and other publick Places, to take up Drunkards, Swearers and Curſers, and ſuch like ſcandalous Perſons, Men or Women: And on the Lord's-Day to inſpect Victualling-Houſes, to prevent Tippling, and for taking up Drovers or Carriers that travel on that Day; and ſuch as carry Goods and Wares about the Streets to their Cuſtomers, or ſuch as are found at unlawful Sports and Paſtimes.

THIS Deſign was at firſt violently oppoſed by the Champions and Advocates for Debauchery: Yet, by the Favour of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and Countenance of the Clergy of the greateſt Figure in the Church, and particularly his Grace *John*, then Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by his Circular Letters, and afterwards by Queen *Anne*'s favouring thereof, and the Zeal of the Perſons concerned in it, it hath proſpered to a great Degree; many virtuous Perſons likewiſe of the ſeveral Denominations of Proteſtants readily agreeing to join Hearts and Purſes in the Proſecution thereof.

BEFORE this Society are Sermons preached yearly, by ſome of the eminent Preachers of the Town, and ſometimes by Biſhops, in *Bow* Church in *Cheapſide*. In one of theſe Sermons, preached *Anno* 1701, by Dr. *Kennet*, afterwards Biſhop of *Peterborough*, it was declared, That, at that Time, more than thirty Thouſand Perſons had been convicted, by theſe Means, for profane Curſing and Swearing; and near the ſame Number of lewd and diſorderly Perſons brought to a merciful Puniſhment, and thereby reclaimed from their Vices, or reſtrained from the publick Scandal of them: And that above an hundred thouſand Books of Religion, and Diſſuaſives from the Vices of the Age, had been given away by Order of theſe Societies; and that the Inhabitants of this City could atteſt this Truth, that of late Years Lewdneſs and Profaneneſs hath viſibly decreaſed.

THE Fame of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners* ſpread far and near, not only about the Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, but in Foreign Parts among all Proteſtants, in *Holland*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, &c. ſo that the Zeal of theſe Reformers hath provoked many to do as they have done, for the putting ſome Check to the open-fac'd Impieties of the Age, ſo ſcandalous to Chriſtianity. Theſe Endeavours, for the Honour of the City of LONDON, where it began, have been applauded and recommended in a publick Manner (as fit to be imitated by other Chriſtian States) by the Commiſſioners of ſeveral *French* Churches, who were appointed to take this Affair into their Conſideration; and approved likewiſe by the Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly in the Church of *Scotland*. And there were, ſome Years ago, thirteen of theſe Societies ſet up in *Scotland*.

THE Book of the Account of theſe Societies hath been tranſlated into *French* and *High Dutch*, and *Latin*, for the propagating of the ſame Deſign in other Nations. And many Learned and Pious Perſons, in divers Parts of *Europe* and *America*, are already ſucceſsfully engaged in promoting this Work by Societies, after the Example begun here; as in *New-England*, *Jamaica*, &c. Letters came from *Switzerland*, *An.* 1700, That they were making ſome Progreſs in this Undertaking. From *Schaffhauſen*, That they rejoiced to hear of this Zeal in *England*, and that they had Examples of the ſame Sort of Societies. From the Divinity Profeſſor of *Hall* in *Saxony*, That it had a particular good Effect at *Nurenburgh*, where there was a Society of a great Number of Citizens that had begun to meet at each other's Houſes, upon a Religious Account.

AT *Neufchaſtel* they bought up ſome Hundreds of Copies of the *Account of the Societies*; which were ſent to all the Conſiſtories of that State, in order to diſpoſe them to a *Reformation of Manners*. At *Zurick* it was recommended to a Meeting of a Synod of Divines. And the *Account of the Religious Societies* was tranſlated and printed there; and Orders were given from other Proteſtant Cantons for buying up ſome Numbers of them. One had put it into the *German* Language, and it was intended to be dedicated to the States; and Care was taken to make it known all over *Germany*.

IN the Country of the *Griſons* an Aſſembly of Divines met, where an Account of theſe Deſigns of Reformation was given, and would be laid before their Synod when they met. An Envoy of a great Prince to the Cantons ſignified from *Bern*, that they all bleſſed GOD for the Succeſs of this Holy and Religious Society, and were themſelves inclined to enter into a Correſpondence, &c. A Propoſal was made at *Berlin* for tranſlating

lating the Account of the Society into the *Daniſh* and *Swediſh* Languages; and a Deſign was there laid, of ſetting up and carrying on of Societies in *Denmark* and *Sweden*. And the King of *Denmark*'s Chaplain ſent hither into *England* an Order, to ſend him over the Books relating to the *Reformation*, in order to the ſetting forward the ſame Deſign in that Kingdom.

As there is nothing can be ſo perfectly formed but that it may be abuſed, ſo there is no doubt but that ſome of the inferior Officers, employed by this worthy Society, have ſometimes made an ill Uſe of their Power; but thoſe have been likewiſe ill treated who have not gone beyond what their Duty obliged them to.

In the Month of *February*, *Anno* 1717, a Cauſe was tried before the Lord Chief Juſtice *King*, between ſome Conſtables of the Society for the *Reformation of Manners*, and one *Ingram* of *Fleetſtreet*, upon an Action of falſe Impriſonment. The former proved, that on *May* 24, 1716, at Night, as they had taken up ſome ill Perſons in *Fleetſtreet*, and were carrying them to *Bridewell*, the ſaid *Ingram*, who was then Conſtable for the Night, not ſatisfied with the Legal Authority which they ſhewed him, upon Demand, for the Execution of their Office, brought out his Watch, ſtopt them, carried both them and the Perſons they had taken, to the Compter, where they committed them Priſoners all Night. This being fully proved by ſeveral credible Witneſſes, and the Evidence on the other Side being very contradictory and trifling, the Lord Chief Juſtice gave a very handſome Charge to the Jury; wherein he repreſented the ill Conſequence that might attend the diſcouraging ſo laudable a Society, as that for the *Reformation of Manners*. And the ſaid *Ingram* was thereupon caſt in 20 *l.* Damages.

One *John Dent*, in St. *Clement*'s Pariſh without *Temple-Bar*, was of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners*; a good Man, zealous for the Honour of God, and a great Hater of Sin and Wickedneſs; employing himſelf for 17 or 18 Years, in aiding and aſſiſting at the apprehending and proſecuting of ſeveral Thouſands of lewd and profligate Perſons; and alſo of Sabbath-Breakers, profane Swearers, and Drunkards. In which Cauſe he was couragious, and feared no Encounter. He was the firſt that took into his Arms *John Cooper* a Conſtable, who about ſeven Years before was murthered in the Execution of his Office, in ſuppreſſing the publick Lewdneſs and Diſorders at *May* Fair, though there were then above forty Soldiers with their Swords drawn about him. At laſt he himſelf, having endured many Abuſes, Blows and Wounds, was barbarouſly murdered by three private Soldiers in *March* 1708, in the Execution of the Laws againſt Immorality and Profaneneſs. As the laſt honourable Reſpect to this Man dying in God's Cauſe, his Funeral was ſolemnized at St. *Clement Danes* Church the 24th of *March* 1708, with a Sermon preached by *Thomas Bray*, D. D. upon 1 *Tim.* vi. 12. *Fight the good Fight of Faith*, &c. He was accompanied to his Grave with about 30 Conſtables and Beadles, and between 20 and 30 of the Reverend Clergy, all going before his Corpſe; and 12 Juſtices of the Peace holding up the Pall, and immediately following it, and a great Train of other Gentlemen of Quality, and among them ſome Aldermen of the City; and laſtly, above a Thouſand worthy Citizens and others conducting him to his Grave. It was a Sight, ſaid the aforeſaid Preacher, at which, he was perſuaded, the Powers of Darkneſs did tremble.

The STAGE. It may not be amiſs in this Place to take Notice of the STAGE, which, under proper Regulations, might be made to ſerve the Cauſe of Virtue and Good Manners; but is, at preſent, a Nurſery of Vice and Folly. The late Queen *Anne*, in her Reign, did lay ſome Reſtraint upon it, by forbidding Women to be admitted into the Theatres in Vizar Maſques, which did oftentimes occaſion great Diſorders there; and, by commanding that no Plays or Interludes ſhould be performed on the *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; ſhe likewiſe, for the Correction of the Stage, on the 14th of *December* 1704, ſet forth this Declaration:

"Whereas We have thought fit, for the "better Reforming the Abuſes and Immoralities "of the Stage, that a new Company of Come-"dians ſhould be eſtabliſhed for our Service un-"der ſtricter Government and Regulations than "have been formerly. We therefore, repoſing "ſpecial Truſt and Confidence in our Truſty "and Well-beloved *John Vanbrugh* and *Wil-*"*liam Congreve*, Eſqs; for the due Execution "and Performance of this Our Will and Plea-"ſure, do Give and Grant unto the ſaid *John* "*Vanbrugh* and *William Congreve*, full Power "and Authority to form, conſtitute and eſtabliſh "for Us, a Company of Comedians, with full "and free Licence to act and repreſent in any "convenient Place during our Pleaſure, all Co-"medies, Tragedies, &c. and to ſettle ſuch "Rules and Orders for the good Government "of the ſaid Company, as the Chamberlain of "our Houſhold ſhall from Time to Time direct "and approve. Given at our Court of St. "*James*'s the 14th Day of *December*, in the "third Year of our Reign.

His late Majeſty King *George* I. for the better Regulation of the Stage, granted Letters Patent to the late Sir *Richard Steele*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, for his own Life, and three Years after, in which are theſe Words:

"All ſcandalous and mutinous Perſons ſhall, "from Time to Time, by him and them be "ejected and diſabled from Playing in the ſaid "Theatre. And for the better attaining our "Royal Purpoſes in this Behalf, we have thought "fit hereby to declare, that henceforth no Re-"preſentations be admitted on the Stage by "Virtue, or under Colour, of theſe our Let-"ters Patents, whereby the Chriſtian Religion "in general, or the Church of *England* may, in "any Manner, ſuffer Reproach, ſtrictly inhibit-"ing every Degree of Abuſe, or Miſrepreſen-"tation of ſacred Characters, tending to expoſe "Religion itſelf, and to bring it into Con-"tempt; and that no ſuch Character be other-"wiſe introduced, or placed in other Light, "than ſuch as may enhance the juſt Eſteem of "thoſe who truly anſwer the End of their ſa-"cred Function. We further enjoin the ſtricteſt "Regard to ſuch Repreſentations as any Way "concern Civil Policy, or the Conſtitution of our "Government, that theſe may contribute to the "Support of our ſacred Authority, and the Pre-"ſervation of Order and good Government. And "it being our Royal Deſire, that, for the fu-"ture, our Theatre may be inſtrumental to the "Promotion of Virtue, and inſtructive to hu-"man Life; we do hereby command and en-"join, that no new Play, or any old, or re-"vived Play, be acted under the Authority "hereby granted, containing any Paſſages, or "Expreſſions offenſive to Piety and good Man-"ners, until the ſame be corrected and purged "by the ſaid Governor from all ſuch offenſive "and ſcandalous Paſſages and Expreſſions. And "theſe our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment "thereof, ſhall be, in all Things, good and ef-"fectual in the Law, according to the true In-"tent and Meaning of the ſame, any Thing "in

" in theſe Preſents contained, or any Law, Sta-
" tute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation, Provi-
" ſion, or Reſtriction, or any other Matter,
" Cauſe, or Thing whatſoever to the contrary,
" in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In Witneſs
" whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to
" be made Patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, *the Nineteenth Day of* January, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

By Writ of Privy Seal.

COCKS.

THE ſaid Sir *Richard Steel* was ſo far from taking that Care of the Stage, which ſeemed to be the Deſign of granting him this Patent, that he received an annual Allowance from the Players, who had the Management of it before, and gave himſelf very little Concern about it. It is very certain, that there never was more Need than at preſent of a Reformation on the Stage, whereon every Thing is allowed, not only that is offenſive to Religion and good Manners, but even to common Senſe, eſpecially in what they call their *Pantomime* Entertainments, in which are a thouſand Abſurdities and Inconſiſtencies repreſented, too idle and unnatural to be expreſſed by Words, and therefore the Spectators are amuſed with them, in Affront to their Underſtandings, by Dumb Show, ſometimes for two or three Hours together.

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.

FARTHER, for promoting of good Religion, as well as ſtopping the Courſe of Immorality and Profaneneſs, there was another Fraternity in LONDON, called *The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*; and this both at Home and Abroad. For this Purpoſe other Perſons of Honour and Quality united, who applied themſelves to form Methods to find out Means of accompliſhing ſo good an Undertaking; regulating themſelves always by Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, as the *Society for Reformation* do themſelves by the Temporal Laws of *England*.

The Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

ANOTHER Society there is in LONDON, which was ſet on Foot by a generous and moſt extenſive Charity, to carry Religion all the World over; and it is called *The Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*. This Society obtained a Patent for making them a Corporation from King *William*, whoſe Letters Patents bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 16th of *June*, in the 13th Year of his Reign. The Cauſe whereof, as mentioned in the ſaid Patent, was, that in many of the Plantations, Colonies and Factories beyond the Seas, belonging to *England*, the Proviſion of Miniſters is very mean, and many others of them wholly deſtitute and unprovided of a Maintenance for Miniſters, and the Publick Worſhip of God. And that for Want of Support and Maintenance of ſuch, many of the King's Subjects wanted the Adminiſtration of God's Word and Sacraments, and ſeemed to be abandoned to Atheiſm and Infidelity. And alſo for Want of Learned and Orthodox Miniſters, to inſtruct his ſaid Subjects in the Principles of true Religion, divers Romiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits were the more encouraged to pervert and draw them over to Popiſh Superſtition and Idolatry.

THIS Society therefore was erected for a ſufficient Maintenance to be provided for an Orthodox Clergy to live among them, and ſuch other Proviſions to be made, as might be neceſſary for the Propagation of the Goſpel in thoſe Parts.

THE Members incorporated by theſe Letters into this Society, under the Name of *the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*, were the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and 93 others, both of the Biſhops, Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, enabling them to purchaſe 2000 *l. per Annum*, Inheritance, and Goods, and Chattels of any Value.

UPON the third *Friday* in *February*, yearly, to meet at ſome convenient Place, and to chuſe one Preſident, one or more Vice-Preſident, or Preſidents; one or more Treaſurer, or Treaſurers; two or more Auditors; one Secretary; and ſuch other Officers, Miniſters, and Servants, as ſhould be thought convenient for the Year enſuing.

THE firſt Preſident to be *Thomas* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who, within 30 Days after the paſſing of this Charter, was to cauſe Summons to be iſſued to the ſeveral Members to meet, and proceed to the Election of one or more Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurers, two or more Auditors, a Secretary, and other Officers, to continue till the third *Friday* in *February*, which ſhould be in the Year 1701.

THEY and their Succeſſors on the third *Friday* in every Month yearly, or oftener, if Occaſion require, to meet and tranſact the Buſineſs of the ſaid Society: That at any ſuch Meeting they may elect ſuch Perſons to be Members of the ſaid Corporation as they, or the major Part, ſhall think beneficial to the charitable Deſigns thereof. The Place of their Meeting is in the Library belonging to the Free-School founded by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in *Caſtle-ſtreet* near *Leiceſter-fields*.

No Act to be valid, unleſs the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, and ſeven others of the Members be preſent, and conſenting thereunto.

SUCH as ſhall be preſent at the firſt or ſecond Meeting of the ſaid Society, or at any Meeting on the third *Fridays* in the Months of *November*, *February*, *May*, and *Auguſt*, yearly, for ever, may ordain and make Conſtitutions, Laws, Statutes, *&c.* and alſo to execute Leaſes for Years.

LAWFUL for them to depute ſuch Perſons, as they ſhall think fit, to take Subſcriptions; and to gather and collect ſuch Monies, as ſhall be by any Perſons elected for the ſaid Purpoſes.

THE ſaid Society every Year to give an Account in Writing to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, or the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, or any two of them, of the ſeveral Sums of Money by them received and laid out by Vertue of theſe Preſents, *&c.* and of the Management and Diſpoſition of the Revenues and Charities.

THE firſt Preſident was the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Treaſurer, Mr. *John Trimnel*, Merchant.

Auditors, *William Melmoth*, Eſq; living at *Lincoln*, and *John Hedges*, Merchant.

Secretary, *John Chamberlayne*, Eſq; in *Petty-France*, *Weſtminſter*.

THE Seal of this Society hath theſe Words round the Edge, *Sigillum Societatis de promovendo Evangelio in Partibus Tranſmarinis*. It is the Repreſentation of a Ship under full Sail, makeing up towards a Foreign Land; the Natives all about near the Shoar, with their Hands ſtretched out, or lifted up, and ſome on their Knees. A Miniſter in a Gown, in the Fore-part of the Ship, looking towards them, with the Goſpel open in his Right Hand. And a Label in the Middle of the Seal thus inſcribed, *Tranſiens adjuva nos*: The Sun in the Firmament brightly ſhining out.

THIS Society hath made conſiderable Progreſs, having, beſides Books and other Things, ſent ſeveral Miniſters of the Church of *England* in his Majeſty's Dominions and Colonies in the

Weſt-

Weſt-Indies, to be by Letters ſent from thence to the Places where they are to reſide. But there is great Need of many more, to inſtruct the *Engliſh* and ſuch *Indians* as live under them, or near them, in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and to miniſter the Word and Sacraments, and to do other Spiritual Offices among them. And for this Purpoſe, in a general Meeting of the Society held *Jan.* 15, 1702, they did agree, that all the Biſhops in the Realm, who were Members of this Society, ſhould be earneſtly deſired to recommend it to their Archdeacons and their Officials, that Publick Notice might be given at their next Viſitations, that ſuch Clergymen as had a Mind to be employed in this Apoſtolical Work, and could bring ſufficient Teſtimonials, according to a certain Form thereunto annexed, that they were duly qualified for it, might give in their Names to their reſpective Biſhops, in whoſe Dioceſes they lived, or to their Archdeacons, to be communicated by them to the Society, who would conſult with the Biſhop of LONDON, in order to the ſending them to ſuch Places as had moſt Need, and where they might do moſt Good. And the Society would take Care where there was not a ſufficient Maintenance already ſettled, that they might not only have a competent Subſiſtence, but alſo ſufficient Encouragement, due to thoſe that devoted themſelves to the Service of Almighty GOD, and our Saviour, in that Reſpect.

AND for the furthering of this extenſive Chriſtian good Work, were ſet forth,

PROPOSALS *for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations; and to induce ſuch of the Clergy of this Kingdom, as are Perſons of Sobriety and Abilities, to accept of a Miſſion into thoſe Parts.*

WHEREAS the Propagation of the Chriſtian Faith, and the Increaſe of Divine Knowledge, amongſt all Sorts of Perſons of his Majeſty's Foreign Plantations, are the Wiſhes, Deſires, and Prayers, of all pious and ſerious Chriſtians, and ſuch as are zealous of GOD's Glory, and the Salvation of Mens Souls: And whereas that bleſſed Work, next under GOD, does principally depend upon the Abilities of the Clergy in thoſe Parts, the Exemplarineſs of their Lives, and their Induſtry in Teaching others: Whereas alſo, the Clergy that are already in the Plantations, as well as thoſe who are to be ſent thither, cannot (humanly ſpeaking) be ſo capable of informing themſelves, and of inſtructing others in the Deſign of Chriſtianity, in the Nature of the Covenant of Grace, in the Meaning and Importance of the Articles of our moſt Holy Faith, and in the Nature and Extent of all Chriſtian Duties, without the Aſſiſtance of ſome good Commentators upon the Holy Scriptures; and one at leaſt, or more of thoſe Authors, who have beſt treated upon each, and every of thoſe Points: Whereas alſo, for the Supply of that Want, Men of Parts and addicted to Study, will hardly be induced to leave the Expectations they may have of better Encouragement and Improvement in their Native Country, to go to remote Parts and Climates leſs agreeable, without ſuch Advantages, as will over-balance all Conſiderations inclining them to ſtay at Home; and eſpecially, not without a competent Proviſion of ſuch Books, as are neceſſary for their Studies in thoſe Places where they are to ſerve; few of them that go over from hence being able to furniſh themſelves with ſo many Books as they ſhall need. And laſtly, whereas Inſufficiency and Scandal in the Clergy of thoſe Places, in all Probability would be moſt ſucceſsfully prevented, both in this and future Ages, ſhould every Parochial Miniſter in the Plantations have a Library of well choſen Books, of all thoſe Kinds before-mentioned, in which he might ſpend his Time to his own Satisfaction, and with Improvement and Profit, both to himſelf and others.

To promote therefore ſo Bleſſed and Noble an End, as the Propagation of Chriſtian Knowledge in thoſe Parts; and, as well to encourage thoſe who are there already employed in the Miniſtry, as alſo to invite other able Miniſters over, and to furniſh both with proper Means for accompliſhing ſo good a Work: It is humbly offered to all that are hearty Well-wiſhers to the Souls of Men, and the Honour of their Saviour, to conſider, and, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe, to favour theſe Propoſals following:

1. That the Lord Biſhop of LONDON be pleaſed to make a Catalogue of what particular Books his Lordſhip will judge moſt immediately and neceſſarily uſeful, to make up a ſufficient Library to a Parochial Miniſter in any Plantation, wherewith he may be ſufficiently enabled both to inform himſelf, and to inſtruct others, in all the neceſſary and eſſential Parts of Chriſtianity.

2. That ſo many of ſuch Libraries be ſent by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, by the Hands of ſuch as his Lordſhip ſhall commiſſion for that Purpoſe, to be appropriated and affixed, one to each Pariſh in the Foreign Plantations, particularly thoſe of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and farther as the Fund to be raiſed ſhall enable.

3. That every Parochial Library ſhall be affixed in a decent and large Room of the Parſonage-Houſe of ſuch Pariſh, there to remain to the ſole Uſe of the Miniſter thereof for the Time being, unto all future Generations; and to be as unalienable as any other Rights and Dues of the Church, which are aſcertained by Law.

4. That in order to the Preſervation of every ſuch Library to ſucceeding Ages without Loſs, as far as can be humanly provided in any Thing of that Kind, there be made an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Pariſh; and that every ſuch Catalogue be fairly written in four Books of Vellum, provided for that Purpoſe; the firſt whereof to be left with the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, for the Time being; a ſecond with his Commiſſary, or ſome chief Clergyman in every of thoſe Plantations where ſuch Libraries are provided; and a third to remain in the reſpective Libraries themſelves; and a fourth to be depoſited in the Veſtry of each of the ſaid Pariſhes.

5. That the Commiſſary be obliged, at leaſt once in three Years, perſonally to make a Parochial-Viſitation: And then, beſides the Charge of this Duty in other Reſpects, that it be incumbent alſo upon him, particularly to inſpect the Parochial Libraries, and to ſee that none of the Books be imbezelled, or loſt: And that the Church-Wardens of each Pariſh be alſo obliged, every Year, before the Viſitation, to inform themſelves in what Condition the ſaid Books are, and to preſent accordingly at the Viſitation.

6. That for further Security to preſerve them from Loſs and Imbezelment, and that they may be known where-ever they are found, in every Book, on the one Side of the Cover ſhall be lettered theſe Words, *Sub Auſpiciis Willielmi* III. on the other Side the Name of the Pariſh to which theſe Books do belong, *Ex Gra. E. Bibliotheca de Mary Town, E. Bibliotheca de James Town*, &c.

7. That the Miniſters of each Pariſh, their Heirs and Adminiſtrators, may be obliged, by Virtue

Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, provided and made for that Purpoſe, to make good what Books ſhall be imbezelled or loſt by his Fault.

MEANS *of obtaining ſuch Parochial Libraries.*

1. That Application be made to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, for their Charitable Contributions to ſo pious a Work; and eſpecially that the Merchants and Traders to the Foreign Plantations be earneſtly called upon, as Perſons principally concerned to encourage this Deſign. It being moſt reaſonable to expect, that in Gratitude to GOD, and the Inhabitants of thoſe Plantations, *the more plentifully they have have reaped of their temporal Things, the more liberally they ſhould ſow to them in ſpiritual Things.*

2. That Application be alſo made to ſuch Learned Authors as are now living, that they would beſtow ſome of their own Books, which ſhall be judged uſeful to the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

3. That for the general Satisfaction of thoſe who have advanced either in Books, or Money, to ſo pious a Deſign, a full Account ſhall be publiſhed what Books have been given, what Sums have been obtained, and how the ſame have been laid out to the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Laſtly, In Gratitude to the Benefactors towards this pious Deſign, all thoſe who ſhall contribute any Thing thereunto, ſhall have their Names and reſpective Sums, and the Authors ſhall have the Number of Books given by them, tranſmitted to Poſterity, by being regiſter'd in a Book kept for that Purpoſe in each of the Libraries. And moreover, the principal Benefactors, whether publick Societies, Companies, or private Perſons, ſhall have their Names endorſed in golden Letters, upon ſo many Folio's and Quarto's as ſhall amount to the Sum given by them reſpectively, and the Words, *Ex dono Authoris*, ſhall be is like Manner endorſed upon all thoſe Books given by the reſpective Authors.

We do look upon this Deſign, as what will very much tend to propagate Chriſtian Knowledge in the Indies, *being it will, in all Likelihood, invite ſome of the more ſtudious and virtuous Perſons out of the Univerſities, to undertake the Miniſtry in thoſe Parts, and will be a Means of rendering them uſeful when they are there. And therefore as we ſhall contribute chearfully towards promoting of thoſe Parochial Libraries, ſo we hope that many pious Perſons will be found, who out of Love to Religion and Learning, will alſo contribute thereunto.*

Tho. Cantuar. Ed. Worceſter.
Jo. Ebor. Symon Elienſis.
H. Lond. J. Norwich.
W. Cov. and Litch.

IN a Paper printed *Anno* 1704, by Order of the Society, an Account is given what this Society deſigns to do upon further Encouragement by annual Subſcription, or preſent Benefaction of future Legacies.

AND what great Progreſs was made in *Maryland* in the Time of King *William*, will appear by this Paper following:

The PRESENT STATE *of the Proteſtant Religion in* Maryland.

Progreſs of Religion in Maryland.

IN the Year 1691, his Majeſty having graciouſly thought fit to take the Government of *Maryland* into his own Hands, and the Province into his immediate Care; in *May* 1692, an Act of Aſſembly paſſed for the Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Religion there, and for dividing the Ten Counties thereof into twenty-five Pariſhes, each of which, one with another, are endowed with the yearly Income of nigh Twenty Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, to be raiſed perpetually by a yearly Aſſeſſment of Forty Pound *per* Pole, upon all the taxable Perſons in the Country; the Profits of which Tobacco, till ſuch Time as a ſufficient Supply of Miniſters ſhall be ſent, (*viz.* All which will raiſe over and above what ſhall go for the Maintenance of ſix Divines ſent thither already, with the preſent Governor, by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON's Pious Care, there being but three before in the Country) are appointed for the Building of Churches in every Pariſh. But the Execution of that Act hath been in a Manner wholly neglected, till it pleaſed his Majeſty to confer the Government on the moſt worthy and excellent Perſon, *Francis Nicholſon*, Eſq; who ſince his Arrival in *Aug.* 1694, with an indefatigable Induſtry and Zeal to promote his Majeſty's Honour, the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Good of the whole Province, revived and reinforced the ſaid Act, by another additional one, for the Increaſe and Maintenance of Religion, collected the Arrears, and built a fine Church at *Annapolis* in *Arundal* County, beſides ſeveral which were begun before, with as many Parſonage-Houſes. To the Building of each of which, as of all the reſt, his Excellency gave 50 *l.* Sterling, and his Majeſty's Secretary Ten Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco to ten of the ſaid Houſes, *viz.* one in each County.

AND that a perpetual Succeſſion of Proteſtant Divines of the Church of *England* may be provided for the Propagation of the true Chriſtian Religion in the ſaid Colony, his Excellency hath, by the Conſent of the Council and Burgeſſes in Aſſembly, promoted a Law, veſting a Power in certain Truſtees for erecting one Free-School in each County; one of which is already begun at *Annapolis*; towards the Building of which, his Excellency gave 50 *l.* Sterling, the Secretary 5000, the Council 15000, and the Burgeſſes 45000 Pounds of Tobacco; and it is to be endowed with 100 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* for the Maintenance of one Maſter, and two Uſhers, to whom his Excellency allow'd 25 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, during his Government, and the Secretary 2000 Pounds of Tobacco ſo long as he continued in his Office, for inſtructing the Youth of the ſaid Province in Arithmetick, Navigation, and all uſeful Learning; but chiefly for the fitting ſuch as are diſpoſed to ſtudy Divinity, to be further educated at his Majeſty's *College Royal* in *Virginia*, in order, upon their Return, to be ordained by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON's Suffragan reſiding in the Province, both for that Purpoſe, and to ſuperviſe the Lives of the Clergy thereof; for whoſe Support alſo, at the Requeſt and Recommendation of the Aſſembly, his Excellency ſettled a fair and competent Maintenance.

THE Perſon deputed by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, to be his Commiſſary in *Maryland* for the Propagation of our moſt Holy Religion amongſt the Infidels, for the Inducement of ſober and ſerious young Divines to go to the Foreign Plantations, and for the better qualifying them for ſo noble and Chriſtian an Employment, buſied himſelf in collecting of Parochial Libraries of choice and uſeful Books, for the perpetual Uſe of ſuch of the Clergy who ſhall undertake that Voyage, and for all thoſe who ſhall ſucceed them. And certainly a more ſuitable Encouragement to Men of good Parts and Inclinations, to go upon ſo bleſſed a Miſſion, could not be thought of: For as it is Books alone which will encourage the moſt Studious, Virtuous, and conſequently the moſt uſeful Perſons to go over, ſo it is an Encouragement that is in a Manner neceſſary to be provided in foreign Plantations;

ſince few or none, at their firſt going over, are in a Condition to provide themſelves therewith; and when they are there, Books are hardly to be met with by thoſe who ſhall be able to buy them. And yet without a competent Proviſion of ſeveral uſeful and neceſſary Books, it is morally impoſſible that any ſhould be enabled to inſtruct their People.

Upon the Death of King *William*, the Founder, Addreſs being made by the Society to Queen *Anne*, ſhe anſwer'd them, *That ſhe ſhould be always ready to do her Part towards the promoting and encouraging ſo good a Work.* And ſhe ſhewed her Favour to it by her Princely Magnificence, when the Affair was in private Hands. The Work hath ſince gone on with great Succeſs. Correſpondences begun, Deputations ſettling at Home; many Subſcriptions made, ſeveral Benefactions brought in; and divers prudential Ways and Means taken for the Converſion of the *Indians*, and ſettling the State of Religion in the Queen's Foreign Dominions, by ſupplying with able and good Miniſters, the Natives as well as the *Engliſh*; appointing Catechiſts and Schoolmaſters for the Slaves, with other ignorant Perſons; and ſending over Libraries for the Uſe and Improvement of the Clergy, as well as practical Treatiſes for the Laity.

Places to be thus ſupplied with Miniſters, and Schools and Libraries in the *Engliſh* Dominions on the Continent of *North America*, are from North-Eaſt and South-Weſt, with the *Indian* Nations bordering upon them; the five Nations of the *Iroquois*, commonly called *The praying Indians*; *New-England*, or *Maſſachuſets*, with the neighbouring Colonies; *New-York*, wherein are five *Engliſh* Counties, and five *Dutch*; *New-Jerſey*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, North and South; the *Yammon Sea Indians*, *Newfoundland*, *Rhode Iſland*, belonging to *New-York*, *Long Iſland* belonging to *New-England*, *Jamaica*, *Antigua*, *Montſerrat*. Beſides Factories in *Europe*, *Moſcow*, and *Amſterdam*.

There are earneſt Addreſſes from divers Perſons of the Continent and Iſlands adjacent, for a Suffragan, to viſit the ſeveral Churches, ordain Miniſters, confirm the younger Sort, and conſecrate Places for Divine Worſhip. Accordingly the Society intended to have ſix Suffragans, and hoped to allow them 600 *l.* a Year.

George Keith, and *John Talbot* his Aſſiſtant, were, ſome Years ago, itinerant Miſſionaries, and had an honourable Allowance, ſuitable to their expenſive Undertaking. *Keith*, after ſome Time, came back.

The ſaid Mr. *Keith* and Mr. *Talbot* went out on this Miſſion in *April*, *Anno* 1702, and returned back *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1704. They travelled on the Continent of *North America*, between *Piſcataway* River in *New-England*, and *Caratuc* in *North Carolina*, a Space extending in Length about 800 Miles. Within which Bounds were 10 diſtinct Colonies and Governments, all under the Crown of *England*. They went twice over moſt of thoſe Governments, and preached often in many of them, particularly in *Penſylvania*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt Jerſey*, and *New-York* Provinces, where they continued longeſt, and found the greateſt Occaſion for their Service. His and his Fellow *Talbot*'s Succeſs was, that the People were generally well affected to the Doctrine that they preached, and joined with them decently in the Liturgy, and publick Prayers, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments after the Uſage of the Church of *England*. And where Miniſters were wanting, as there were in many Places, the People earneſtly deſired them to preſent their Requeſts unto the honourable Society, to ſend Miniſters unto them; which accordingly Mr. *Keith*, ſince his Return home, hath done. And the Society hath ſent to ſuch Places as ſeemed moſt to want it, conſiderable Numbers of Miſſionaries.

Many that had been Strangers to the Way of the Church of *England*, after they obſerved it in the publick Prayers, and in reading the Leſſons of the Holy Scriptures, and the Manner of the Adminiſtration of Baptiſm, and the Lord's-Supper, were greatly affected with it. Many of thoſe who had the Name of *Separate Quakers* (that is, thoſe that believed the Fundamentals of the Chriſtian Faith, concerning the Way of Salvation by Faith in Jesus Christ, and believed that he came in the Fleſh, and died for our Sins; which Mr. *Keith* had preached to them, when himſelf was a Quaker, about the Year 1692,) thoſe they found had now joined with the Church of *England* Congregation at *Philadelphia*, before their Arrival. Theſe received them with great Joy, and had great Satisfaction in hearing them Preach that which tended to their own Confirmation in the Chriſtian Faith, and in Communion with the Church of *England*.

Mr. *Evans*, Miniſter of the Church of *England* Congregation at *Philadelphia* in *Penſylvania*, told *Keith* he had baptized 500 Quakers, and their Children, and ſuch as were Quakerly affected; beſides conſiderable Numbers of Converts were baptized by *Clayton*, the former Miniſter, ſince their Coming into *Penſylvania*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt Jerſey* and *New-York* Provinces, at leaſt 200 Perſons that were Quakers, and their Children and Servants were baptized. And many who had been baptized in their Infancy, and had profeſſed Quakeriſm afterwards, were come off, and joined themſelves to the Churches in theſe Countries, ſince their Travels and Preachings among them.

In *Penſylvania*, where formerly there was but one Church of *England* Congregation (*viz.* that at *Philadelphia*) they found five Churches ſupplied with Miniſters. In the North Parts of *America* are 13 Miniſters, all placed within theſe two Years laſt paſt; and generally ſupported and maintained by this Society. This briefly is enough to ſhew the bleſſed ſpreading Benefit of the ſaid Society.

Some Common-Prayer Books, with other Devotional and Practical Tracts, are very much needed by the People in thoſe Places: All which Matters lay before the Society to take Care of.

They have an annual Fund now of 800 *l. per Annum*, with the Acceſſion of 1700 *l.* occaſionally ſubſcribed. A Lady unknown hath lately ſent them 1000 *l.*

They commonly allow the Miniſters they ſend thither, 50 *l.* a Year, and 20 *l.* at their firſt going out, and 15 *l.* for Books. As they had two Miſſionaries before-mentioned at very great Expence; ſo they are ſolliciting Maintenance of the Crown for four more: So many more at leaſt being needful for the Converſion of the aforeſaid praying *Indians* of *Canada*. The Place they take for the Object of their Chriſtian Care, is, a Continent well peopled, under ſeveral Governments, 200 Miles in Length upon the Sea Coaſt. This is the large and noble Project of this Society.

And theſe Chriſtian Purpoſes and Labours are now found to be very ſucceſsful for the Converſion of the Natives and Negroes, as well as the Subjects of *England* in thoſe Parts: Accounts whereof are yearly publiſhed at the End of the Sermons preached at the Anniverſary Meetings of this Society.

But that which is like to render this religious Deſign in After-Times more effectual, is

the noble Gift of General *Codrington*, lately Governor of *Barbadoes*, who died *April* the 7th, *An. Dom.* 1710, and by his laſt Will bequeathed his two Plantations in the ſaid Iſland; and alſo Part of the Iſland of *Barbuda* to this Society; and by his ſaid Will, deſiring that the Plantations ſhould continue entire; and that 300 Negroes, at leaſt, always kept thereon; and that a convenient Number of Profeſſors and Scholars ſhould be maintained there; who are to be obliged to ſtudy and practice Phyſick and Chirurgery, as well as Divinity. That by the apparent Uſefulneſs of the former, (as the Will ran) they might endear themſelves to the People, and have the better Opportunities of doing Good to Mens Souls while they are taking Care of their Bodies. This Gift is valued at 2000 *l. per Ann.* clear of all Charges.

THE Society have already reſolved to inſtruct thoſe Negroes in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion; and are now about building a College to this End at *Barbadoes*.

BESIDES the Meetings once a Month, or oftener, as there is Occaſion, at the late Archbiſhop *Tenniſon*'s Library at St. *Martin*'s in the Fields, there are ſeveral Committees of the Society appointed to meet at the Chapter-Houſe at St. *Paul*'s.

THIS Society have yearly Meetings, and Anniverſary Sermons in the Month of *February*, at St. *Mary Le-Bow* Church, whereof the firſt was *February* 20, 1701-2, *Richard Willis*, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*, preaching before them, upon *Phil.* ii. 27. *Striving together for the Faith of the Goſpel*. *Gilbert*, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, preached to this Society, incorporated *February* 18, 1703-4, on a very ſuitable Text, *Mal.* i. 11. *For from the riſing of the Sun unto the going down thereof, my Name ſhall be great among the* Gentiles. *And in every Place Incenſe ſhall be offered to my Name, and a pure Offering*, &c. The Sermon preached in this Anniverſary Aſſembly, *February* 1712-13, was performed by *John* late Biſhop of *Ely*. And that Year the Receipts of the Society were by Rent, annual Subſcriptions, caſual Benefactions, *&c.* 3595 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* Their Diſburſements by Payments of yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, School-Maſters, by Gratuities to Miſſionaries, by Monies expended in Books to them, and by accidental Expences 2070 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* yearly Income by yearly Rent, and annual Subſcriptions of the Members, 783 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Sermon preached before this incorporated Society, *February*, *Anno* 1715, was preached by Dr. *Tho. Sherlock*, Dean of *Chicheſter*; and the next Year, *February* 1716, by Mr. *Tho. Haley*, Canon Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter*.

THE Sermon to the Society at their Anniverſary Meetings, *Feb.* 21, 1717, was preached by the Right Reverend *Philip*, Biſhop of *Hereford*. Wherein that worthy Prelate very ſeaſonably moved for the Settlement of Biſhops in thoſe Foreign Plantations that had received the Goſpel: "Without which, as he ſaid, no Part "of their Whole Deſign could be rightly con-"ducted, *viz.* The eſtabliſhing of proper Go-"vernors upon the Place, who, upon all Emer-"gencies, might inſpect the Eccleſiaſtical Af-"fairs of that wide Province; and be ever at "Hand to exerciſe ſuch Spiritual Diſcipline as "hath in all Ages been found neceſſary for the "good Government of the Church of CHRIST.

The Societies ſworn Auditors the ſaid Year, delivered in the State of the Accounts as followeth:

RECEIPTS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
BY annual Subſcriptions of Members	402	13	8½
By Rent	17	12	00
By caſual Benefactions	2068	05	0½
By Monies paid at the Entrance of new Members	9	12	3½
By Intereſt	69	14	03
	2567	17	3½
To which add the Ballance of the late Account	793	09	10
Total	3361	07	1½

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Payment of yearly Salaries to Miſſionaries, Catechiſts, and School-Maſters, Gratuities, *&c.*	2010	05	11½
Remaining in Caſh, *South Sea* Stock, *&c.*	1351	01	02
Total	3361	07	01½

A Society for the Maintenance of Converts from Popery.

AND here we muſt not forget to mention another laudable Society, entered into and ſet on Foot by divers well diſpoſed Perſons in and about LONDON, for the Relief and Maintenance of poor Proſelytes who are Converts from the Popiſh Religion. The Riſe and Occaſion of this charitable Undertaking was, to prevent the Diſcouragement of ſuch as were willing to come into the Boſom of the Proteſtant Church, but were like to ſtarve if they ſhould; eſpecially Foreigners, not knowing how to ſubſiſt, being rejected by their Popiſh Friends and Relations; and coming into a Country where they neither underſtand the Language, nor have any Way of procuring to themſelves a Living. There was an Account ſet forth in Print, in the Year 1718, of this Affair, and of the Eſtabliſhment of Commiſſioners for the Relief of theſe poor Converts: Wherein it is ſaid, "That the Want of a regular Method "in *Great Britain* for relieving ſincere Converts "from the Church of *Rome*, had been too juſt-"ly complained of ever ſince the Reformation, "*&c.* But the happy Settlement of the Crown "in the Proteſtant Line, excluſive of Papiſts for "ever, hath left the Nation at more Liberty "to take under its Care theſe Converts, in like "Manner as hath been ſo very laudably done "in ſeveral other Proteſtant Churches. —— And "it ſeems to be a more ſeaſonable Undertaking "at this Time, now there being a more general "Diſpoſition among many Learned and other "conſiderable Perſons in Popiſh Countries, to em-"brace the Reformation: And that the Eyes of "ſuch throughout all *Europe* are turned upon "this happy Church under its preſent Proteſtant "Settlement, as their moſt deſireable and ſafe "*Aſylum*.

IT was an Obſervation, that ſome that had been convinced of the *Romiſh* Errors, were compelled for Want of Bread, to make their Peace with the Church of *Rome*, after they had publickly, and after a very ſolemn Manner, renounced her. So that among the many Checks the Reformation hath received of late Years, the Want of a Fund, to relieve ſuch as for pure Conſcience forſake the *Romiſh* Communion to embrace the Proteſtant Faith, is none of the leaſt.

HIS Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the Biſhop of LONDON, have been very inſtrumental in this good Work by their Counſel and Advice: And, eſpecially by their humble Application to his late Majeſty King *George*, to aſſiſt theſe Objects of Charity, who have hitherto been unprovided for, till ſome other Means could be found; by chargeing the Fund of 15000 *l. per Annum*, granted

out

A Grant to ſuch from the King of 400 l. per Annum.

out of the Civil Liſt for the Relief of the poor *French* Proteſtants, with the Sum of 400 *l. per Annum:* Which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant, as a Foundation for a Fund towards the Relief of Converts of any Nation from the Church of *Rome*.

THEIR Lordſhips were pleaſed, in Conjunction with the two Lord Chief Juſtices, purſuant to his Majeſty's Gracious Intentions, to authorize by a Commiſſion bearing Date the 24th of *April* 1717, a certain Number of Perſons, both of Clergy and Laity, to diſtribute the ſame to ſuch as ſhould appear to be truly worthy of it, and Objects of Charity within Rules preſcribed in their Commiſſion: And at the ſame Time did impower them to invite other Perſons to their Aſſiſtance, as well as to receive the Benevolence of any private well-diſpoſed Perſons towards the ſame.

THERE are ſet down in the ſaid printed Account, the Rules preſcribed for the ſaid Commiſſioners: And Orders, which the ſaid Commiſſioners drew up for the neceſſary Officers, and other Regulations fit to be obſerved in executing their Commiſſion: Other Orders, relating to the Committee, to the Treaſurer, to the Secretary, and to the Proſelytes.

IN the Beginning of this Commiſſion, the Commiſſioners laboured under very great Difficulties: The Numbers of Petitioners amounting to above Fourſcore the firſt Month; the extreme Difficulty to know each Perſon's true Character; and who were uncapable of getting their own Livelihood; how to diſpoſe of Eccleſiaſtical Proſelytes, which abounded; and above all, to ſeparate the Tares from the Wheat, the true Proſelytes from the Cheats.

FROM the State of the Treaſurer's Accounts at the Cloſe of the Year, that is, from the 30th of *April* 1717, to the 30th of *April* 1718, it appears there hath been paid into his Hands,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Government,	400	00	00
Annual Subſcriptions,	294	14	06
Caſual Benefactions,	22	02	00
Sum Total,	716	16	06

Whereof Proſelytes aſſiſted, or otherwiſe provided for,	100
Out of which Number are:	
Eccleſiaſticks,	40
Of the Laity,	60
Out of theſe:	
Bound Apprentices,	7
Provided to be no more a Burthen upon the Society,	29

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Money laid out upon the foregoing Accounts, including Salaries for Inſtructor, Clerk, Maſter of Language, Apothecary, *&c.* and other neceſſary Expences,	660	04	05
Remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurer upon the Account of the reſt of the Year,	56	12	01
	716	16	06

THE Number of the Proſelytes encreaſes ſo faſt on the Commiſſioners Hands, that without ſome additional Supplies, it will be next to impoſſible to carry on this good Deſign. Which made the Commiſſioners apply lately to the Government, to have ſome Parts of the Eſtates forfeited (for having been applied to ſuperſtitious Uſes) ſet apart for the Encouragement of the Proteſtant Religion as by Law eſtabliſhed, and for the Support of Converts from Popery.

IN the next Place, becauſe ſhewing Compaſſion and the Works of Humanity is ſo great a Point of Religion, and ſo many belong to the ſpiritual Conſideration of this City, we ſhall proceed to ſhew what large Proviſion is made for the Poor and Needy, and the ſeveral Ways uſed for their Relief; beſides the publick Hoſpitals and Work-houſes mention'd in the firſt Book; the great Store of liberal Gifts, and many of them annual, that belong to the ſeveral Pariſhes, and are peculiar to the Poor thereof.

And *firſt*, to ſee what the Charity beſtowed upon the Poor in the ſeveral Pariſhes was in former Times, and what it is at preſent. It was computed by one that lived above 100 Years ago (in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* I.) to ariſe in the City and Suburbs to 5 or 6000 *l.* by the Year; that is, reckoning 120 Pariſhes, and one Pariſh with another to give in Money, Bread, Fewel, *&c.* 50 *l. per Annum*.

BUT as to the preſent State of the City's Charities, the Priſons and Compters have conſiderable Donations ſent them quarterly from the Companies of LONDON, which were left by Benefactors, and intruſted to thoſe Corporations.

MANY well diſpoſed Citizens do frequently ſend the Priſoners Relief, unknown who they be; and diſcharge poor Debtors, by agreeing with their Creditors, and paying their Debts, and ſetting them free. And ſeveral Miniſters in LONDON, eſpecially ſuch as belong to the great Pariſhes in the Suburbs, that abound with poor Houſe-keepers, have conſiderable Sums ſent them by good Chriſtians, (often unknown) to diſtribute according to their Directions, and where they ſhall ſee moſt need.

LIKEWISE the Bread that is found not ſizeable, and the Fleſh brought to the Markets, that is not good, and ſo become forfeited, the Lord Mayor is accuſtomed to ſend to the Priſons and Compters for the Supply of the Priſoners there.

THERE is almoſt in every Pariſh a Quantity of Bread weekly, or oftener, given to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, and Cloaths, and Coals for Firing, yearly beſtowed, and oftentimes Money too, for their Relief and Subſiſtence. So that by theſe Charities given by the laſt Wills of Perſons deceaſed, as alſo by many of the wealthier Sort that are alive; and by many Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes, it is rarely or never heard of, that any die in this City meerly of Famine, or periſh in the Streets for Want, as in many other Countries they do.

AND for the better Supply of the poor Tradeſmen in the Dead of the Winter, when there is little Work ſtirring, and great Need of Firing as well as Food, it is cuſtomary for the King or Queen, by the Motion of the Biſhop of LONDON, or Lord Mayor, to ſend their Letter to them, to take Order that a Collection be made through LONDON and the Suburbs, and Lines of Communication in all the Pariſhes, and that the Officers go from Houſe to Houſe to gather every Man's Charity. And the King or Queen themſelves contribute alſo: And the Biſhop accordingly ſends his Letters to the reſpective Miniſters, with the King's or Queen's, which Letters they read to the Congregation, whereby ſome Thouſands of Pounds are ſeaſonably collected in the Depth of Winter, and brought into the Chamber of LONDON, and divided again to every Pariſh according as they have Need.

TO give an Inſtance of theſe Letters in the Year 1715, when Sir *Charles Peers* was Mayor.

To our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Peers, *Knight, Lord Mayor of our City of* LONDON.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Being informed that the poorer Sort of our Subjects, in and about our City of LONDON, do ſuffer great Hardſhips at this Time, and being graciouſly diſpoſed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support: We have thought fit to ſignify Our Pleaſure to the Right Reverend Father in God, *John* Lord Biſhop of LONDON, that he take Care for Publication to be made in all the Pariſh-Churches within our ſaid City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of theſe Preſents; for the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of each Pariſh, to collect the Benevolence of charitable and well diſpoſed People, at their reſpective Dwellings within each Pariſh, for and towards the Support and Relief of our ſaid poor Subjects; and to cauſe the Money ſo collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of LONDON, to be diſtributed to the ſeveral Pariſhes, as you and the ſaid Lord Biſhop ſhall think fit and direct. And to the End our Intention may be the more effectual, We have thought fit to recommend the ſame to you, that by your Encouragement and Endeavour, our good Subjects, inhabiting in our ſaid City and Liberties, may be induced to more than ordinary Demonſtrations of their Compaſſion and Liberality on this Occaſion: And ſo We bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s the 21ſt Day of *November* 1715, in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

THIS was accompanied with the King's Letter to the Biſhop of LONDON.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Counſellor, John *Lord Biſhop of* LONDON.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend Father in GOD, Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Counſellor, We greet you well. Being informed that the poorer Sort of our Subjects in and about our City of LONDON, do ſuffer great Hardſhips at this Time; and being graciouſly diſpoſed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support, We have thought fit heartily to recommend it to You, and do hereby expreſly require you to take Care that Publication be made in all the Pariſh-Churches within our ſaid City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of theſe Preſents; that the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor do, the Week following, collect the Benevolence of charitable and well-diſpoſed People, at their reſpective Dwellings within each Pariſh, for and towards the Support and Relief of Our ſaid poor Subjects; and that the Miniſters in each Pariſh do effectually excite their Parſhioners to a Charitable Contribution, and to cauſe the ſeveral Sums ſo collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of LONDON, to be diſtributed to the ſeveral Pariſhes, as the Lord Mayor of our ſaid City and you ſhall think fit and direct. And that Our own Example may not be wanting, Our further Pleaſure is, That you call upon Our Commiſſioners of Our Treaſury for ſuch Sum of Money as We have directed and appointed to be paid to that End, and to diſpoſe the ſame as aforeſaid: And ſo we bid you heartily farewel. Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s the 21ſt Day of *November* 1715, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

IN Obedience whereunto, this was the Biſhop's Letter to the City Clergy.

Reverend Brother,

HIS Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, as you will obſerve by the foregoing Letter, to anticipate the uſual Time for diſpenſing the annual Royal Bounty to the poorer Sort of People in and about this great and populous City, to the End that they may be relieved at the dead Time of the Year, when their Neceſſities are moſt preſſing, and they leaſt able to help themſelves: My Duty it is, as you ſee, to require of you, that his Majeſty's Letter be read in your Church the firſt Lord's Day after the Date of it: And it is yours, to take the Occaſion to move your Hearers in the moſt preſſing Manner, not only to render Thanks to GOD for this Pious and Charitable Example, which his Majeſty is pleaſed to give them, but alſo to imitate it, according to the Ability wherewith the Lord had bleſſed them. They can ſcarce need, at leaſt it is not poſſible you can want Arguments to convince them of the Duty of being ready to give, and glad to diſtribute; of the great Danger of with-holding their Charity, and even diſpenſing it grudgingly and of Neceſſity, and of the many Bleſſings promiſed in the Word of GOD to the liberal and cheerful Giver. Upon theſe Heads you will therefore take Care to enlarge, and be very earneſt with your Hearers; as alſo in your Prayers to GOD for his Bleſſing, as well upon your Endeavours, as upon all thoſe whoſe Charity ſhall be ſtirred up by them. I muſt alſo requeſt of you to notify to thoſe appointed to make theſe Collections, that they uſe all requiſite Diligence, and that without Delay what they have gathered be paid in, to the End the Diſtribution be made ſo ſoon and ſeaſonably, as to anſwer his Majeſty's pious Intention, and the Needs of thoſe that are to partake of his Charity.

JOH. LONDON.

HIS Letter alſo ſoon after to his Clergy within the Bills of Mortality, to ſend in their Collections, was as follows:

Reverend Brethren,

I Can't but hope you have already complied with his Majeſty's Pleaſure, lately ſignified to you, and earneſtly recommended and preſſed for making of ſpeedy Collections for the Relief of the poorer Sort in and about this City: But it not yet appearing that the Diſpatch required in tranſmitting thoſe Collections into the Chamber of LONDON, in order to a ſpeedy Diſtribution thereof, has been uſed; I think it my Duty to put you in mind, that (as you have been told) his Majeſty's gracious Intention is, That as well his own Royal Bounty, as the Charity collected in your Pariſhes, ſhould, without any Delay, be applied to the Relief of the Neceſſitous, in this rigorous Seaſon of the Year, and Time of their great Need. And accordingly I can't but be very earneſt with you to take all poſſible Care that the ſaid Collections be paid in, on or before the fifteenth Day of the next following Month, and that

that the ſame be done not only in Part, as in ſome Places has been practiſed, but in the Whole, according to the true Amount of the Collector's Liſts; to the End that the Light of this pious Work be not diminiſhed by defective Returns, to the Diſhonour of God, and the Diſparagement of the Charity of this great City.

To prevent this Abuſe, I think it moſt adviſeable, that you, together with three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Pariſh, to be choſen by a Veſtry, or in other proper Manner, do call for the Liſts of the ſaid Collections, and obſerve the Amount thereof, and take Care, that the Whole be paid in to the Chamber of LONDON, without any Defalcation upon what Pretext whatſoever.

I muſt alſo add, that I very much wiſh and hope that you, my Brethren, together with the ſaid three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Pariſh, will, in the mean Time, be forming a Liſt of the ſeveral poor Houſe-keepers and others, in your reſpective Pariſhes, for whoſe preſent Relief this Charity is deſigned; to the End, that when the Sum to be allotted to your Pariſh ſhall be ordered and received, you and the ſaid principal Inhabitants may be ready immediately to ſubdivide and diſtribute it to the Parties.

And let it enter into your Hearts to believe, and be aſſured, that this your Labour of Love will be a gracious Acceptance with our good God, to whoſe Mercy and Protection I commit you, and am,

Reverend Brethren,

Somerſet-Houſe, Dec. 29, 1715. *Your Affectionate Brother,*

Joh. London.

The King's annual Bounty towards the Relief of poor Houſe-keepers in and about the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, is about 1000 *l.* which with 900 *l.* collected for the ſame Purpoſe in the City and Suburbs, *Ann.* 1717, was diſtributed in the Month of *March*.

Proviſion of Coals made for the Poor.

For the better providing for the poorer Sort in reſpect of their Firing, in the Winter Seaſon eſpecially, this notable Care was taken by an Act of Common-Council, in the Year 1665, to this Tenour: That for a conſtant Store and Proviſion of Sea-coal, for Supply of the City, and eſpecially for the Benefit of the Poor in Time of Dearth and Scarcity, (which hath often happened by reaſon of Wars and Troubles at Sea, or by the ſubtle Practices and Combinations of Retailers at Home, for their private Gain and Profit) it was Enacted, That beſides the general Stock employed by this City for Proviſion of Coals for Benefit of the Poor, there ſhall be provided yearly hereafter at the beſt Hand, between *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*, by the ſeveral Companies of this City, the ſeveral Chaldrons hereafter mentioned, *viz.*

By the	Mercers,	488	Chaldron.
	Grocers,	675	
	Drapers,	562	
	Fiſhmongers,	465	
	Goldſmiths,	525	
	Skinners,	315	
	Merchant Taylors,	750	
	Haberdaſhers,	578	
	Salters,	360	
	Ironmongers,	255	
	Vinters,	375	
	Clothworkers,	412	

And ſo particular Numbers of Chaldrons are appointed to every one of the reſt of the Companies, ending with the Glaziers.

And the ſaid Quantity of Sea-coal, to be ſtored or laid up in convenient Places by every the ſaid Companies: And to be brought out, ſold, and uttered at ſuch other hard and dear Seaſons of the Year, in ſuch Manner, and at ſuch Price, as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ſhall judge moſt requiſite, and as by their Precept in Writing they ſhall direct; ſo as the Companies be not ordered to ſell the ſame Coals to Loſs.

There were Propoſals made by ſome Charitable Citizens, and ſet forth in Print, *Anno* 1706, for eſtabliſhing a Charitable Fund in the City by voluntary Gifts and Loans of Money, for theſe good and pious Purpoſes following, *viz.* To relieve neceſſitous Perſons from the Oppreſſions and evil Practices of ill Men: To provide poor People within the Pariſhes of the Bills of Mortality, with Coal and other Neceſſaries at a cheap Rate in the Winter, and Times of War [or Dearth:] To maintain thoſe that are not able to get their Livelihoods: To ſet other Poor to work, *viz.* In employing them to ſweep and clean the Streets and other Places within the ſaid Pariſhes; in clearing them from Beggars; in making convenient Walks; in repairing the Highways in the Avenues of the ſaid City, *&c.* after the Manner of the Corporation of Guardians in the City of *Briſtol*.

German Proteſtants, called Palatines, *kindly received here,* An. 1708.

The kind Entertainment of poor Strangers fled hither for Religion, deſerves to be mentioned here. *Anno* 1708, many Proteſtants of the *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, by reaſon of Perſecution, conveyed themſelves over hither, whom Queen *Anne* graciouſly provided with all Neceſſaries, and ſent them over to our Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*. And by this Encouragement, between two or three thouſand more of the ſame Country, Men, Women, and Children, *Anno* 1709, came over, and appeared miſerable Objects, in and about LONDON, imploring her Majeſty's Protection; and Orders were given for defraying their Charges; and the *Rope-houſes* at *Deptford*, and other convenient Places, were prepared to receive ſome Hundreds of them that landed thereabouts. The reſt were diſpoſed of by the Care of ſome Charitable Perſons in and about St. *Katharine*'s and *Aldgate*, and *Camberwel*, and *Lambeth*; ſeveral large Barns were hired for them: And the late Prince's Chaplains, the Miniſter of the *German* Congregation in the *Savoy*, and others, voluntarily preached and read Prayers to them two or three times a Week, according to the Forms of the Church of *England*, at the Churches of *Aldgate* and St. *Katharine*'s, and they were much relieved by private Charities, beſides the Queen's.

The Charity Schools.

There is yet another Sort of Charity in this City (maintained by the Society before-mentioned, *viz. For promoting Chriſtian Knowledge*) very ſingular and extraordinary, the like whereof is hardly practiſed in any City of *Chriſtendom* beſides, and for which the Citizens concerned therein deſerve to ſtand upon laſting Record; and that is, the erecting Schools in many Pariſhes of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, called *Charity Schools*, for the free Education of poor Boys and Girls, and alſo for their Maintenance in Apparel, and afterwards diſpoſing of them Abroad in honeſt Callings.

This Favour of the *Londoners* towards poor Children began divers Years ago in *North* and *South Wales*. When about the Year 1670, the Poverty and Ignorance of thoſe Parts raiſed a Compaſſion in the Hearts of many good Citizens, (which muſt be recorded to their Honour,) ſo that they and their Intereſt contributed ſuch Sums of Money as maintained a great Number of poor *Welſh* Children at School, to read *Engliſh*, Write, and caſt Accompts: And Schools for that Purpoſe were erected and ſettled in

many Places in thoſe Countries. And this pious Practice ſo flouriſhed, that in the Year 1674, or 1675, Certificate was made, that in 86 of the chief Towns and Pariſhes in *Wales*, 1162 poor Children were put to School, over and above 200 put to School the laſt Year by the Charity of others. And this Charity had already provoked divers Landlords and Inhabitants of ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes in *Wales*, to put 863 of the pooreſt *Welſh* Children to School upon their own Accounts; ſo that 2225, in all, were already put to School to learn, as before.

AND this Charity extended not only to the poor Children, but to the reſt of the poor *Welſh* Inhabitants, to furniſh them with Chriſtian Knowledge. For, by this Charity, they had diſtributed freely among them a great Number of pious Books tranſlated and printed in the *Welſh* Language. So that in the Year 1674, there had been bought and diſtributed in ſeveral Families 32 *Welſh* Bibles, and 479 *Welſh* New Teſtaments; which were all that could be bought up in *London* or *Wales*; beſides 500 *Whole Duties of Man*, bought and diſpoſed in like Manner: And 2500 *Practices of Piety*, with ſome Hundreds of other licenſed Treatiſes, tranſlated into *Welſh*, were then printing, and almoſt finiſhed; which were to be freely given alſo to the poor People in thoſe Parts. This became a Truſt, and was committed to ſeveral eminent Miniſters of LONDON, *viz.* Dr. *Tillotſon*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Whichcote*, Dr. *Simon Ford*, Dr. *Bates*, Dr. *Outram*, Dr. *Patrick*, afterwards Biſhop of *Ely*, Dr. *Stillingfleet*, afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Fowler*, afterwards Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, Mr. *Durham*, Dr. *Meriton*, Dr. *Hezekiah Burton*, Mr. *Baxter*, Mr. *Matthew Poole*, and Mr. *Thomas Gouge*, ſome Time Vicar of St. *Sepulchre*'s, LONDON; which laſt alſo devoted himſelf and his Eſtate to this Service, and Labour of Love: Going himſelf ſeveral Years ſucceſſively into *Wales* from Place to Place, enduring, in his old Age, all the Fatigues of Travelling in that mountainous Country, to overſee and manage this great publick Work. There were alſo in the ſame Truſt ſome eminent Citizens of the Laity, as *Thomas Firmin*, *Henry Norton*, *John Dubois*, and ſome others: But this Charity, however it leſſened in *Wales*, afterwards began nearer Home.

THE Beginning of this Sort of Charity in LONDON was thus: Divers Miniſters, or other ſober Pariſhioners, obſerved abundance of Children in their Pariſhes deſtitute, and neglected in their Education, either by Reaſon of the Poverty of ſome Parents, or the Careleſneſs, as well as Poverty of others. This made them bethink themſelves of ſetting up Pariſh-Schools for the Uſe of theſe Children, to bring them up in the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed and taught in the Church of *England*; and likewiſe for the teaching them to Work, and accuſtoming them to Employment, both to prevent an Habit of Idleneſs, and to enable them to live honeſtly, and provide Subſiſtence for themſelves hereafter. Hereupon in ſome Places the Miniſter of the Pariſh himſelf made this good Motion to ſome of the diſcreeteſt of his Pariſhioners; and ſometimes two or three Pariſhioners propounded it to the Miniſters, and ſuch others of the Neighbours, who were more likely to eſpouſe ſo good a Deed, and to join with them. And when four or five had agreed thereon, they drew up the Deſign in a Roll of Parchment in a few Lines, ſhewing the great Need and ſpecial Uſefulneſs of ſuch a Courſe. And to this each ſubſcribed their Names, and the Sums by them promiſed to exhibit yearly, during Pleaſure, towards the Charge; and generally the Miniſter ſubſcribed firſt; and then ſhewing the ſaid Rolls to others, that pleaſed ſubſcribed alſo.

Rules and Orders for theſe Schools.

WHEN this Deſign came to be more and more known, it met with very good Succeſs. Inſomuch that ſome Subſcribers have been able to ſet up a School in 7 or 8 Months Time. After Subſcriptions were thus finiſhed, they agreed upon ſettling certain Rules and Orders for the governing the ſaid Schools, the better to effect the Ends of the Charity, for the Satisfaction of all concerned, and that no Offence might be taken. They concluded upon divers good Rules for the Maſters that were to teach, and for the Scholars that were to learn. The Maſters to take particular Care to inſtruct the Children in the Church Catechiſm twice a Week, to bring them to Church twice every Lord's Day, with their Bibles and Common-Prayer Books with them; to diſcourage and correct any Beginnings of Vice in them, particularly, Lying, Swearing, Curſing, and Profanation of the Lord's Day. The Children to wear always their Caps, Bands, Cloaths, and other Marks of Diſtinction; whereby the Truſtees and Benefactors might know them, and ſee what their Behaviour is Abroad.

THE Subſcribers meet at the School-Houſe every firſt *Wedneſday* after every Quarter-Day. They have a Treaſurer and ſix Truſtees, always choſen on the *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week; who, with the Miniſter, have the immediate Care and Government of the Schools. And they report the State and Condition of the Schools at their quarterly Meetings.

The ordinary Charge of the Charity Schools.

THE ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Boys cloathed, is computed to come to about 75 *l. per Annum*. For which a School-Room, Books and Firing are provided, a Maſter paid; and to each Boy is given yearly three Bands, one Cap, one Coat, one Pair of Stockings, and one Pair of Shoes. The ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Girls cloathed, comes to about 60 *l.* taking in the Rent of the School-Room, the Miſtreſs's Salary, Books and Firing, and Cloaths bought for them.

THE Gentlemen concerned in promoting and upholding theſe Schools, have Anniverſary Sermons the *Thurſday* after *Eaſter* Week, preached by Divines of the moſt eminent Quality (at which all the Scholars are preſent) in order to the keeping up, and exciting to this good Work. The firſt whereof was preached by *Richard Willis*, D. D. at St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*. The next Year, *viz.* 1705, on the *Thurſday* in *Whitſon* Week, this Anniverſary Sermon was preached at St. *Sepulchre*'s Church (where it is ever ſince preached.) The Preacher then was *George Stanhope*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*. As at the third Meeting was Dr. *Kennet*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, when near 3000 Children were preſent. Theſe Sermons are uſually printed for the more common Benefit. And at the End of them is given, An Account of the Methods whereby the Charity-Schools in the Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, have been erected and managed; and of the Encouragements given to them. And likewiſe a particular Account of the Schools in LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and a Liſt of thoſe erected elſewhere; with an Appendix of divers other Things relating thereto.

THERE are at preſent, in and about LONDON, no leſs than 131 of theſe Schools, in which there are above 5000 Children: For the Places where, and the diſtinct Number of Children, Boys and Girls, in each. See *Book* I. *Chap.* XIII.

THERE are many Churches wherein Sermons are preached, and Collections made for theſe Schools;

Schools, as in the following Places, at Five in the Evening, one *Sunday*, or more, in every Month:

Alhallows in *Lombard-ſtreet*, the third *Sunday*.
St. *Alphage*, the ſecond.
St. *Andrew Holbourn*, the third.
St. *George Southwark*, the third.
St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*, the third and laſt.
St. *James Clerkenwell*, the laſt.
St. *John* at *Wapping*, the laſt but one.
St. *Mary Le-Bow*, the third.
St. *Mary Rotherhith*, the third.
St. *Mary Whitechapel*, the laſt.
St. *Olave Southwark*, the laſt.
St. *Peter Poor* in *Broad-ſtreet*, every *Sunday*.
St. *Sepulchre*'s without *Newgate*, the ſecond.
St. *Paul*'s *Shadwell*, the third.
St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt, the laſt.
St. *Clement*'s *Danes*, the firſt.

THERE are other Places where Sermons are preached on this Occaſion, as St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields*, St. *Leonard*'s *Shoreditch*, &c. but the Times not fixed.

St. *Anne*'s *Weſtminſter*,

The *Sunday* next before *Chriſtmas* Day; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*,

The ſecond *Sunday* in *January*; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon. There is a Society-Sermon preached every *Midſummer* Day, at Ten in the Morning, by the Reverend Mr. *Morgan*.

St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*,

The third *Sunday* in every Month; at Seven in the Morning.

St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate*,

The ſecond *Sunday* after Quarter-Day; at Two in the Afternoon.

St. *Katharine*, near the *Tower*,

The firſt *Sunday* after every Quarter-Day; at Five in the Evening.

The New Chapel in *Weſtminſter*.

All the four *Sundays* in *Advent*; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

Oxendon Chapel in *Weſtminſter*,

Sunday after every Quarter-Day; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

COLLECTIONS are made at the Church-Doors after the Sermons are done. Choice is made of eminent Miniſters of the City to preach them, exciting the Hearers to contribute liberally to ſo excellent a Charity. At theſe Sermons are great Numbers of Pious and Well-diſpoſed, both Men and Women. And here the Charity-Children are brought and placed with their Maſters and Miſtreſſes in convenient Seats, where they may be ſeen decently habited, ſitting or ſtanding, joining with the publick Prayers, reſponding, ſinging the Pſalms, and ſometimes anſwering the Catechiſms, to the great Satisfaction of thoſe who ſee and hear them.

THERE are certain Times when the Children are examined in the following Pariſhes.

At St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*,

On the ſecond *Sunday* in *April*, *July*, *October*, and *January*.

St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate*,

On the *Sunday* next before every Quarter-Day.

St. *Clement*'s *Danes*,

On the laſt *Sunday* in the Month.

St. *James*'s *Clerkenwell*,

On the firſt *Sunday* in *April*, *July*, *October*, and *January*.

St. *Leonard*'s *Shoreditch*,

On the ſecond *Sunday* in *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*.

St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*,

On the *Sunday* next before every Quarter-Day.

St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*,

On every *Sunday*.

St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt*,

On every *Sunday* in the Month, except the laſt.

St. *Sepulchre*'s,

The Girls, on the *Sunday* before every Quarter-Day.

The Boys, on the *Sunday* after every Quarter-Day.

THE Thrift and good Husbandry of thoſe who are over theſe Schools ought not to be paſſed over in Silence; for they cloath a Boy for 9 *s.* 9 *d. ob.* and a Girl for 10 *s.* 7 *d.*

IT hath been the Cuſtom of this Society to remit yearly to their Correſpondents abroad in the Country, Accounts of the good Progreſs of theſe Schools, with particular Intelligence of their Affairs, and the Succeſs of the laudable Endeavours of this and other Religious Societies: And withall, to convey to them divers little Books and Pamphlets, printed at their Charge, for the Uſe of young Perſons and others, in order to the promoting Chriſtian Knowledge and Godlineſs. Thus, in the Year 1715, this following was the Circular Letter ſent to the ſaid correſponding Members.

Reverend SIR, *London-Houſe, Dec.* 3. 1715.

THE Account of *Charity-Schools* having increaſed to a large Volume, and the Variety of Methods uſed for promoting them in different Places, being in a Manner univerſally known, from the Diſtribution which has been made of theſe Accounts to all Parts of the Kingdom, for above ten Years paſt, it has been now thought proper to preſent the Well-wiſhers to this Deſign, with a View only of the Rules generally obſerved by the Truſtees, the Maſters, the Miſtreſſes, and the Children, the Number of Schools, and the Number of Children taught in them; diſtinguiſhing thoſe that are cloathed, from thoſe that are not.

BUT, in order to make this Method more compleat, it is requeſted, That you would not only inform the Society of the Number of Children generally taught at thoſe Schools, where the Account is ſilent for Want of Information; but alſo of the Number of Children that have been educated, and placed out of all the Schools within your Knowledge from the firſt erecting of them; and

and that you would be pleaſed at the ſame Time to ſignify, as near as you can, when each School was ſet up.

To prevent too great an Increaſe of Mechanick Tradeſmen iſſuing from theſe Schools, it has been wiſhed by ſome, that a greater Number than are provided for, were encouraged to go to Husbandry, or to Services at Sea; but the Circumſtances of Places being ſo very various, there is hardly any Rule can be adapted to all Places; except the recommending it to the Conſideration of the Truſtees of each School reſpectively, to regard, as much as they can, the Publick Intereſt, in the Diſpoſition they make of their Charity Children.

THIS Conſideration has induced ſeveral Perſons in the Sea-faring Towns, to find Means to teach ſome of the Children the Art of Navigation; and the Experiments that have been made in LONDON have anſwered ſo well, that a certain charitable Gentleman agreed to endow a School on purpoſe for teaching the Art of Navigation to ſuch Children as are of the brighteſt Parts, being ſelected out of the Charity-School of St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Weſt, and five or ſix other adjacent Schools.

THERE cannot well be a ſurer Indication of the Divine Bleſſing on the Deſign of theſe Schools, than that moſt of them have been ſet up, and liberally maintained, whilſt the Nation was engaged in a bloody and expenſive War. And that, notwithſtanding the unhappy Diviſions that prevailed of late Years, it pleaſed GOD ſo to order it, that they very rarely affected the Charity-Schools. And when a flouriſhing School has been threaten'd with a Diſſolution, from the intemperate Heats of thoſe that ſhould ſupport it, Providence has wiſely interpoſed, and made their Strife the Means of providing for a larger Number of Children, and ſupporting two Schools inſtead of one.

THE Proteſtant Miſſionaries in the *Eaſt Indies*, not many Years ſince, ſignified to the Society, that twenty-eight Perſons were admitted by Baptiſm into their Communion the Year before; that the Schools conſiſted of about fourſcore Children, which were as many, or rather more, than the uncertain Fund they had would afford to maintain; that their Congregation increaſed ſo faſt, that they were in great Want of a larger Building to receive them, as well as of Houſes to accommodate the Children under their Care, and to receive the PRINTING-PRESS, the Foundery for caſting LETTERS, and the Artificers belonging to each; and that they hoped for Aſſiſtance therein from *England*.

THEY have finiſhed the Tranſlation of the New Teſtament in the *Malabarick* Language. They have likewiſe begun to tranſlate the Old Teſtament into *Malabarick*; and have, partly by their own Labour, and partly from the Help of others, made themſelves Maſters of a Copy of almoſt all the Books of the Old Teſtament, except the *Apocrypha*, tranſlated into *Portugueſe*.

NOTWITHSTANDING this happy Progreſs, it has been thought neceſſary, for the Service of the Miſſion, that one of the Miſſionaries ſhould come to *Europe*, to repreſent in Perſon what could not ſo well be done by Letter. And accordingly, Mr. *Ziegenbalgh*, being appointed for it, arrived at the Court of *Denmark*, where he was graciouſly received by the King, and had Aſſurances of his Majeſty's Royal Favour and Protection.

HOW well the Court of *Denmark* are diſpoſed to countenance this Miſſion, may be better known from the King's own Directions about the Management of it; and the Sentiments of a College, or Society, which his Majeſty lately erected at *Copenhagen*, on Purpoſe to promote it; a Tranſlation of which was ſent to *England* ſome Years ſince.

The Daniſh East India *Miſſionary came to the Society in* London.

THE Year 1716, the Circular Letters of the Society informed their Correſpondents, that in the *December* before, Mr. *Ziegenbalgh* aforeſaid, the principal *Daniſh* Miſſionary, who came that Year into *Europe*, about Matters relating to the Proteſtant Miſſion, (as was mention'd before) came to LONDON, and received the Congratulations of the Society: To whom he made a Speech in *Malabarick*, (ſuch was his Proficiency in that Language) which he afterwards ſpoke in *Latin*, and was anſwered again by another Speech in *Latin* by Mr. *Nichols*, in the Name of the Society. Both which were ſoon after printed.

THE laſt Letters the Society received from thoſe Parts did import, that ſuch as were formerly moſt averſe to encourage the Miſſion, were now become ſtrenuous Promoters of it. And that a Paper-Mill was ſet up at *Tranquebar*, partly to employ the Children of the Heathen, and partly to anſwer the Ends of the Printing-Preſs ſent thither by the Society.

AS for other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, which are under the *Engliſh*, viz. *Fort St. George*, *Bengal*, and *Bombay*, the *Engliſh* Chaplains there exert themſelves in their Stations to encourage this laudable Deſign. And, by the Favour of the *Engliſh* Government, a Charity-School is erected at *Fort St. George* for teaching, cloathing, and wholly maintaining thirty Children of the poor Inhabitants of that Garriſon, upon ſuch a Foundation as gave Hopes of a conſiderable Enlargement.

A Hint was before given of one Part of this Society's good Cuſtom, not a little expenſive, *viz.* of printing and diſperſing great Numbers of ſmall uſeful Tracts, for the furthering of Practical Religion. Such are the *Anniverſary Sermons*, preached to the Societies; *Liſts* of the Charity-Schools in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; Accounts of theſe Schools diſtinctly: Theſe are printed yearly. Not many Years ago were printed, among others, *The Practice of true Devotion*; An *Exerciſe* to be uſed in the Charity-Schools againſt *Lying*; An *Exerciſe* for theſe Schools, explaining the Nature of *Confirmation*; *Orders* to be obſerved by the Maſters and Miſtreſſes of theſe Schools; *Prayers* and *Devotions* to be uſed by the Children; The *Hiſtory of the Bible*; An *Earneſt Exhortation* to Houſe-keepers, to ſet up the Worſhip of GOD in their Families; A *Short Refutation* of the principal Errors of the Church of *Rome*, &c.

THEY have alſo been at the Charge of Printing Books in other Languages, as in the *Malabarick*, for the Uſe of that People. And they afterwards printed the *Bible* and *Common Prayer* in *Welſh*, for the Benefit of the poor People and Children in *Wales*. The Propoſals for doing which, were recommended by the Society in their Circular Letter 1714, and received ſuch Encouragement, that an Impreſſion of above 7000 Copies were printed at the King's Printing-Houſe.

Reformation in ſinging of Pſalms.

AND, together with the other Particulars of the good Progreſs of Religion in LONDON, it may deſerve a Place here to mention what Reformation hath been of late made in ſinging of Pſalms in our Churches: Which Proteſtants were ever exerciſed in, as one of the great Parts of their publick Devotions, to extol and praiſe our Great Maker by the joint Voices of the whole Congregation. This Part of Service had been wont to be performed very undecently, by the Unskillfulneſs of ſome of the Common People: So that in the Aſſemblies there ſhould be nothing but Diſcord in Singing, and, inſtead of Harmony, Confuſion; ſome ſinging in one Tune, and ſome in

in another, and ſome quite out of Tune; to the great Offence of the devout Chriſtian, and Diſhonour of GOD: Inſomuch that in ſome Churches, that Part of GOD's Service was thought convenient to be wholly laid aſide, and no Pſalms in Metre to be ſung at all. Therefore to remedy this, Organs have been ſet up in moſt of the Churches, for directing thoſe that ſing, to keep Time and Tune: And Care hath been taken, that Maſters skilled in Singing have been procured in moſt Pariſhes to teach the Youth *gratis*; and any others that were willing to learn, to ſing tuneably the ſeveral Tunes appropriated to thoſe Pſalms, according to the Metre they are put into, and are printed and bound up at the End of our *Engliſh* Bibles. Whereby it is now come to paſs that there is great Amendment generally in the Churches in that Reſpect, and much better Melody to the Glory of GOD.

Commiſſioners for Augmentation of poor Miniſters Maintenance.

FARTHER, in Favour to the Clergy, whoſe proper Office it is to miniſter to, and aſſiſt the Peoples Devotions, in this City of LONDON, or *Weſtminſter*, Commiſſioners for Augmentation of ſmall Livings, ſit from Time to Time for tranſacting this great Bounty of her late gracious Majeſty Queen *Anne*, granting her firſt Fruits and Tenths for that good Uſe and Purpoſe. The Governors of this noble Charity were, by the ſaid Queen's Letters Patents, made a Corporation, by the Name of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen* Anne, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*. It bore Date the third of *November*, in the third Year of her Reign, and it was open'd the 14th of *December*, at the Prince's Lodgings. The Commiſſioners were many and among the reſt, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON. The Lord Keeper was to iſſue out Writs of Enquiry, to find out the Value of the Livings in *England* and *Wales*, of 80 *l.* a Year, and under; their Diſtances from LONDON, and which of them were Market-Towns, and which not. Theſe Letters to be laid before the Commiſſioners, as capable of Augmentation.

Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of LONDON, not long after, ſent his Letters to the Rural Deans of his Dioceſe, to ſend him up the Names of ſuch ſmall Livings, and their true Values, within their ſeveral Deanaries, and to return them in to this Commiſſion.

What Progreſs is ſince made in this Royal Charitable Purpoſe, may appear by theſe Papers, which were diſtributed to the Clergy by the late Biſhop of LONDON's Order, at the Archdeacon's Viſitation at *Rumford*, *April* 27, 1714. The like diſperſed in the other Dioceſes by the reſpective Biſhops.

RULES *and* ORDERS *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*, &c. *ratified and confirmed by her Majeſty, under the Great Seal of* Great Britain, *the 5th of* March 1713-14.

1. That the Augmentations to be made by the ſaid Corporation, ſhall be by the Way of Purchaſe, and not by the Way of Penſion.

2. That the ſtated Sum to be allowed to each Cure which ſhall be augmented, be 200 *l.* to be inveſted in a Purchaſe at the Expence of the Corporation.

3. That the Governors ſhall begin with augmenting thoſe Cures that do not exceed the Value of 10 *l. per Annum*, and ſhall augment no other till theſe have received our Bounty of 200 *l.* except in the Caſes, and according to the Limitations hereafter named.

4. That in order to encourage Benefactions from others, and thereby the ſooner to compleat the Good that was intended by our Bounty, the Governors may give the Sum of 200 *l.* to Cures not exceeding 35 *l. per Annum*, where any Perſons will give the ſame, or greater Sum, or Value in Lands or Tithes.

5. That the Governors ſhall every Year, between *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, cauſe the Account of what Money they have to diſtribute that Year, to be audited; and when they know the Sum, publick Notice ſhall be given in the *Gazette*, or ſuch other Way as ſhall be judged proper, that they have ſuch a Sum to diſtribute in ſo many Shares; and that they will be ready to appply thoſe Shares to ſuch Cures as want the ſame, and are by the Rules of the Corporation qualified to receive them, where any Perſons will add the like, or greater Sum to it, or the Value in Lands or Tithes, for any ſuch particular Cure.

6. That if ſeveral Benefactors offer themſelves, the Governors ſhall firſt comply with thoſe that offer moſt.

7. Where the Sums offered by other Benefactors are equal, the Governors ſhall always prefer the poorer Living.

8. Where the Cures to be augmented are of equal Value, and the Benefactions offered by others are equal, there they ſhall be preferred that firſt offer.

9. Provided, nevertheleſs, that the Preference ſhall be ſo far given to Cures not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, that the Governors ſhall not apply above one Third Part of Money they have to diſtribute that Year, to Cures exceeding that Value.

10. Where the Governors have expected till *Michaelmas*, what Benefactors will offer themſelves, then no more Propoſals ſhall be received for that Year; but if any Money remains to be diſpoſed of, in the firſt Place, two or more of the Cures in the Gift of the Crown, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, ſhall be choſen by Lot, to be augmented preferably to all others: The preciſe Number of theſe to be ſettled by a General Court, when an exact Liſt of them ſhall be brought in to the Governors.

11. As for what ſhall remain of the Money to be diſpoſed of after that, a Liſt ſhall be taken of all the Cures in the Church of *England*, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*; and ſo many of them to be choſen by Lot, as there ſhall remain Sums of 200 *l.* for their Augmentation.

12. When all the Cures, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, ſhall be ſo augmented, the Governors ſhall then proceed to augment thoſe of greater Value, according to ſuch Rules as ſhall at any Time hereafter be propoſed by them, and approved by us, our Succeſſors, under our or their Great Seal.

13. That all Charitable Gifts, in real or perſonal Eſtates made to the Corporation, ſhall be ſtrictly applied, according to the particular Direction of the Donor or Donors thereof, where the Donor ſhall give particular Directions for the Diſpoſition thereof: And where the Gift ſhall be generally to the Corporation, without any ſuch particular Direction, the ſame ſhall be applied, as the reſt of the Fund, or Stock of the Corporation is to be applied.

14. That a Book ſhall be kept, wherein ſhall be entered all the Subſcriptions, Contributions, Gifts, Deviſes, or Appointments, made or given, of any Monies, or of any real or perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, to the Charity mentioned in the Charter, and the Names of the Donors thereof, with the Particulars of the Matters ſo given; the ſame Book to be kept by the Secretary of the Corporation.

15. That a Memorial of the Benefactions and Augmentations made to each Cure, ſhall, at the Charge of the Corporation, be ſet up in Writing

on a Stone, to be fixed in the Church of the Cure ſo to be increaſed, there to remain in perpetual Memory thereof.

16. When the Treaſurer ſhall have received any Sum of Money for the Uſe of the Corporation, he ſhall, at the next General Court to be holden after ſuch Receipt, lay an Account thereof before the Governors, who may order and direct the ſame to be placed out for the Improvement thereof, upon ſome Publick Fund, or other Security, till they have an Opportunity of laying it out in proper Purchaſes, for the Augmentation of Cures.

17. That the Treaſurer do account annually before ſuch a Committee of the Governors as ſhall be appointed by a General Court of the ſaid Corporation, who ſhall audit and ſtate the ſame; and the ſaid Account ſhall be entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, and ſhall be laid before the next General Court after ſuch ſtating, the ſame to be there re-examined and determined.

18. The Perſons whoſe Cures ſhall be augmented, ſhall pay no Manner of Fee, or Gratification to any of the Officers, or Servants of this Corporation.

The preſent GOVERNORS, *&c. of the Bounty of Queen* ANNE, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, are*

ALL and every the Prrivy-Counſellors of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, now, and for the Time being.

ALL and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the ſeveral Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now and for the Time being.

ALL and every the *Cuſtodes Rotulorum*, for the ſeveral Counties within the Kingdom of *England*.

ALL and every the Biſhops of the ſeveral Dioceſes within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

THE Deans of the ſeveral Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

ALL and every the Judges of the ſeveral Courts at *Weſtminſter*, now, and for the Time being.

HIS Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Sollicitor-General, now, and for the Time being,

THE Officers of his Majeſty's Board of Green-Cloth.

HIS Majeſty's Counſel learned in the Law, the four Clerks in ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

THE Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

THE Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

THE Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, now, and for the Time being.

THE Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the reſpective Cities within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Collector, *Edward Barker*, Eſq;
Secretary, *Thomas Moore*, Eſq;

Act for building 50 new Churches.

To all this we muſt add the pious Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, for Building 50 new Churches within the City and Suburbs; ſo neceſſary for the keeping up a Senſe of GOD, and his publick Worſhip, among the People, too numerous to be received in the Churches and Chapels that were then built: For the more effectual finiſhing whereof Commiſſioners were appointed, whoſe Office is in the *Old Palace-yard*, and their Cuſtom has been to publiſh, in the *Gazette*, that they are ready to receive Propoſals from Carpenters, Joiners, and other Workmen, at their ſaid Office, for the Building and Finiſhing ſuch new Churches as they were going about.

THE Charge for the Building of theſe Churches is to be raiſed from a Duty laid upon Sea-coal, at ſo much for every Chaldron, according to a Statute made *Anno* 1711, 9 *Reg. Ann. Ca.* 22, whereby it was Enacted, That from the 14th of *May*, 1716, to the 29th of *Sept.* 1724, there ſhall be paid for all Coals brought into the River *Thames*, over and above all Impoſition upon Coals, the Duties following, *viz.* from the 14th of *March* to the 29th of *September*, Coals and Culm ſold by the Chaldron, containing 36 Buſhels, 2*s. per* Chaldron. The ſame, ſold by the Ton. And after the 29th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, 3 *s. per* Chaldron; and the like *per* Ton; which Duties ſhall be raiſed, and paid to the Crown.

THE Money ariſing by this Duty to be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for building 50 new Churches of Stone, with Towers and Steeples to each; and for purchaſing Sites of Churches, and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places, in or near LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs; and for making ſuch Chapels as are capable thereof, and already built, Pariſh Churches; and for applying the Sum of 4000 *l. per Annum*, out of the ſaid Duties, towards the repairing of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame; and 6000 *l.* towards the finiſhing of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging, and to no other Uſe.

ONE of the 50 new Churches to be in the Pariſh of *Greenwich*.

CHAPELS already built, if fit, may be converted into Pariſhes.

THE Queen by Letters Patents may nominate Commiſſioners, who ſhall meet as often as there is Occaſion, and inform themſelves in what Pariſhes the New Churches are moſt neceſſary to be built, and of proper Places where to build them, and of the Church-Yards, and Burying-Places to be bought: And to limit the diſtinct Pariſhes, and to inform themſelves of the Value of the Houſes and Lands, as they ſhall think neceſſary to be purchaſed for Church-Yards and Miniſters Houſes; and ſhall before the 24th of *December* 1711, certify the Queen in Writing under their Hands and Seals, ſuch Things as ſhall appear to them, and preſent a Duplicate of ſuch Report to each Houſe of Parliament.

AN hundred Chaldron of Coals every Year brought into the Port of LONDON for the Uſe of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, ſhall not be charged with this Duty.

THE next Year, *viz.* 1712, 10 *Annæ Reg.* another Act was made, in relation to the 50 new Churches, intitled, "An Act enlarging the Time "given to the Commiſſioners appointed by her "Majeſty, purſuant to an Act for granting her "Majeſty ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building "50 new Churches, and other Purpoſes there-"in mentioned: And alſo for granting the ſaid "Commiſſioners further Powers for better ef-"fecting the ſame." By Vertue whereof, the Time limited by the Queen's Letters Patents mentioned the 9th of *April*, being expired, was enlarged; and the Commiſſioners, or any five of them, empowered to meet as often as they ſhall have Occaſion, and perform every Thing in the former Act, and in this Act required, for building the ſaid Churches, until they have compleated the ſame.

THESE

THESE Commiſſioners to purchaſe Lands, as they ſhall think proper, for the Churches, Burying Places, and Miniſters Houſes.

THE Commiſſioners may take up Money at *6 per Cent.* upon the Credit of the ſeveral Duties on Coals, for the carrying on of the ſaid Work: And the Money ſo lent ſhall not be taxed.

FIVE of the Commiſſioners may, by a Parchment Writing under their Hands and Seals, to be enrolled in the Chancery, aſcertain the Bounds, and ſet to each new Church and Churchyard, and alſo the Diſtricts to each Pariſh, that ſhall be appointed for every new Church. And after the Enrollment of ſuch Writing, and Conſecration of the Church, ſuch Diſtricts ſhall be taken to be a diſtinct Pariſh; except touching Church Rates, Relief of the Poor, and Rates for the Highways, as in the ſame after was provided. And the Inhabitants within the Diſtricts ſhall be Pariſhioners thereof, and be ſubject to all Taxes, Rates for the Poor, cleanſing of the Streets, and other Duties, as the Inhabitants of the Pariſh from whence ſuch new Pariſh was taken, are chargeable.

A Rector to be in every new Church, and a perpetual Succeſſion of Rectors in them. And where there is now a Morning Preacher in any Chapel, which ſhall be converted into a Pariſh-Church, and who ſhall have officiated there for one Month next before the Conſecration thereof, ſuch Preacher ſhall be the firſt Rector of the new Church, without Admiſſion, Inſtitution, or Induction. And in every other new Church, the Rector to be appointed by the Queen. And he and his Succeſſors are hereby incorporated, and ſhall be called the Rector of ſuch new Church, by the Name which ſhall be given to it in the Act of Conſecration: And the Freehold of the new Church ſhall be in him, and his Succeſſors.

AND he and they may purchaſe and take Lands, not exceeding the clear yearly Value of 200 *l.* for each Church.

FIVE or more of the Commiſſioners may enquire and inform themſelves of the Right of Patronage, *&c.* of any Church, from which any Part ſhall be taken aforeſaid; and treat with the Perſon who hath the Right, for the more effectual dividing of ſuch Pariſh, and the Tithes, and other Dues thereunto belonging; and apportioning the ſame, to take Place and Effect after the next Avoidance, and for ſettling the Right of Patronage for ever in each new Church or Chapel, made Parochial: To which, ſo divided, it ſhall be annexed.

AND all ſuch Agreement to be made for ſuch Diviſion (to be with the Aſſent of the Ordinary) and for ſettling the Right of Patronage by a Writing in Parchment under the Hands and Seals of five or more of the Commiſſioners, and of the Parties having a Right to ſuch Patronage, and enrolled in Chancery, ſhall be from henceforth binding.

UNTIL ſuch Settlement can be made of the Right of Patronage, the Crown ſhall preſent upon any Avoidance.

THE firſt and all ſucceeding Rectors of every new Church (except the preſent Preacher of a Chapel) ſhall be preſented, inſtituted, collated and inducted, as other Rectors are.

SOME of theſe new Churches are, St. *Mary Le Strand*, *Chriſt Church* in *Spittle-fields*, St. *Anne* at *Lime-houſe*, St. *Luke* in *Middleſex*, St. *George* at *Bloomsbury*, St. *George* in *Hanover-ſquare*, St. *John Evangeliſt* in *Weſtminſter*, St. *John* in *Southwark*; and ſome old Churches, by Virtue of this Act, are pulled down and rebuilt: As St. *Mary Woolnorth* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, and St. *Giles's in the Fields*. Thoſe of *Greenwich* and *Deptford*.

Scottiſh *Corporation.*

THERE is likewiſe another Charitable Society, erected in LONDON, for thoſe of the *Scottiſh* Nation, reduced to Poverty and Need. The Well-diſpoſed and Wealthier Sort of the Natives of *North Britain*, have, by their Diligence and voluntary Contributions, raiſed a conſiderable Eſtate of yearly Income for that good Purpoſe. It is called, *The Scots Corporation at* LONDON, founded by King *Charles* II, *An.* 1664. The Occaſion was, a Perſon, a Native of *Scotland*, about the Year 1664, in a Fit of Sickneſs, and in Danger of Death, reſolved to communicate Part of what he had gotten by his honeſt Pains and Induſtry, to the Poor of his Country, whom he found to be numerous, and many of them under great Streights. But his Charity having a farther Proſpect, than for a preſent Supply to ſuch indigent Perſons, conſulted with ſome proper Perſons about laying a Method of a ſtanding Stock for ſuch Objects of Charity for future Time. The Effect of this was, that Letters Patent were gotten for a Corporation of *Scots* in LONDON; whereby they might have the Privileges of a permanent and authorized Society. This they obtained by the Intereſt of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

THE Patent took Place the 3d of *September*, 1665. This Patent recited a former Patent, dated the 30th of *June*, 17 *Car.* II, allowing an Hoſpital to be erected within *Weſtminſter*, or the Liberties thereof, to be called, *The* Scots *Hoſpital of King* Charles II, to be governed by eight honeſt Men, Natives of *Scotland*, and Inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof. Out of which eight, one is yearly to be choſen the *Thurſday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, by the major Part of the eight, for Maſter. Which Perſons, and their Succeſſors ſo elected, were declared a Corporation and Body Politick, impowered to purchaſe Lands and Moveables, *&c.*

THIS Patent, after Recital as above, of the firſt, granteth Leave to the Corporation to erect an Hoſpital within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof; appoints eight honeſt Men, Natives of *Scotland*, and Inhabitants of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or Liberties thereof, for Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital; with Power to elect Aſſiſtants, not to exceed thirty-three, all to be *Scotchmen*, or of *Scots* Extraction. Which Aſſiſtants are yearly, on the 30th of *November*, called St. *Andrew's* Day, or the next Day after, to preſent to the Governors two of the Governors Number, who have not been Maſters, *&c.* out of the which two, the Governors or Major Part, to chooſe one for Maſter.

THE Lands, *&c.* and Profits thereof to be applied to the Support of Old, Honeſt, and Decay'd Perſons; and in inſtructing and employing poor Orphans, being all *Scots*, or come of *Scots*, but by no means of vagrant Beggars, or deſolute Perſons, *&c.*

ONE particular Inſtance of the Charity ariſing from this Corporation was, that during the Sickneſs Years, when their Beginnings were b. t ſmall, there were 300 *Scots*, or of *Scots* Extraction, who died of the Plague in and about LONDON, buried at their Charge, with as much Decency as the publick Calamity would permit. And many of the Infected were maintained, and taken Care of, until they recovered, and, by GOD's Bleſſing, the Contagion ceaſed.

WANTING a Hall for their Meeting, at length, in the Year 1670, a pious Lady being told the good Uſe to be made of it, granted a Leaſe of the Ground to the Corporation for a Thouſand Years, ſituate in *Black-fryars*.

AFTER many Collections made, and voluntary Gifts, they were enabled gradually to build, firſt, Four Dwelling-houſes, which front the Street in *Black-fryars* that leads to the River; with an Inſcription on the Frontiſpiece, declaring them

to be for the Uſe of the Poor of their Country: And next, the Hall itſelf, and a Houſe contiguous to it, with an Emblem of *Charity* cut in Stone upon the Side of the Hall facing *Fleet-ditch*. Which were finiſhed in the Year 1672. And afterwards another Houſe was built upon a Parcel of diſputed Ground, with a Kitchen and two Rooms over it, for a Dwelling-houſe for the Beadle, finiſhed in the Year 1676. The Charge of all amounting to about 4450 *l.* Sterling.

THERE is a large Table, hung up in the Hall, of the Names and particular Benevolences of all thoſe that were Contributors.

IN the Year 1718, the ſaid Society thought fit to publiſh in Print, the *Original Deſign and preſent State* of this Corporation. To which is added, *A Liſt of the Maſters, Aſſiſtants, Treaſurers*, and all the Benefactors. Among the laſt is placed *Gilbert*, late Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, a Native of *Scotland*, who gave 30 *l.* and 5 *l. per Annum*.

Charitable Donations entruſted with the Twelve Companies.

BESIDES all this, the ſeveral Companies of LONDON are entruſted with very ample Donations, by ſuch as have been Members of thoſe Companies, and others, confiding in their Faithfulneſs and Integrity; which are yearly, or otherwiſe, to be diſtributed for Charitable Uſes, according to the Wills and Directions of the Benefactors. The following is an Account of ſome of the Charitable Donations belonging to the Twelve Chief Companies.

I. *The* MERCERS.

SCHOOLS.

Charities entruſted to the Mercers Company.

The School by St. *Paul's* LONDON, founded by Dr. *John Colet*, ſome Time Dean of St. *Paul's*.

The Mercers Chapel School, Foundation immemorial.

A School at *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, founded by Mr. *Richard Collier*.

Another at *Lavington* in *Wilts*, founded by Alderman *Dauntſey*.

HOSPITALS.

Whittington College, founded by the Truſtees of Sir *Richard Whittington*.

At *Lavington* in *Wilts*, founded by Alderman *Dauntſey*.

At *Stepney* in *Middleſex*, founded by Lady *Mico*.

Trinity Hoſpital in *Greenwich*, founded by *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*.

LECTURES.

One in *Crooked-lane*, Mr. *Hilſon* a Contributor towards it.

Two at St. *Antholin's*, founded by Alderman *Perry*, and Lady *Martin*.

Two at St. *Bartholomew's* behind the *Exchange*, founded by Mr. *Fiſhbourn*, and Alderman *Perry*.

At *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*.

At *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*, founded by Lady *Campden*.

At *Huntingdon*, Mr. *Richard Fiſhbourn*.

At Mercers Chapel, *Sundays* in the Afternoon, from *Advent* to *Eaſter*.

At *Greſham College*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*.

At St. *Michael Royal*, Alderman *Heydon* towards the Lecture there.

At the Chapel, two Anniverſary Sermons, on the 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*, Mr. *Birkenhead*.

EXHIBITIONS.

Four Exhibitions of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, for Scholars of any Univerſity or College, Lady *Northampton*.

Four of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* each *per Annum*, for Scholars of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*; Mrs. *Mary Robinſon*.

Four more of 10 *l.* each *per Annum*, for Scholars of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*; Lord *Campden*.

Ten or more Exhibitions beſides, of 10 *l. per Annum* each, for Scholars of any Colleges in *Cambridge* or *Oxford*; Company of Mercers.

Mr. *Richard Fiſhbourn* gave to the Value of Ten Thouſand Pound, and very largely towards the buying in Impropriations.

Dame *Elizabeth*, Viſcounteſs Dowager *Campden*, gave 3000 *l.* towards buying in Impropriations, beſides other Gifts.

Mr. *John Rand* gave, by his Will dated *Auguſt* 27, 1706, to diſcharge poor Men and Women out of the Priſons of *Ludgate*, *Woodſtreet* Compter, and the *Poultrey* Compter, the Moiety of three Freehold Meſſuages or Tenements in *Tower-ſtreet*, not exceeding 40 *s.* to each Priſoner, ſo far as the neat Profits of the ſaid Houſes ſhall extend; deducting 4 *l. per Annum* for the Maſter and three Wardens, for their Trouble in attending to ſee the Charity honeſtly diſtributed.

Mr. *John Kellesby*, by his Will dated *Aug.* 4, 1709, gave to the Worſhipful Company of Mercers 120 *l.* to be paid them after his Wife's Death; deſiring that the Intereſt or Profits thereof may be annex'd to, and go towards the Augmentation of the Salary belonging to the Maſter of Mercers Chapel School for ever.

Catharine Hall, a College in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, hath formerly partook of ſome liberal Benefaction from this Company of Mercers. In perpetual Remembrance whereof, they do ſend cuſtomarily, time out of Mind, one of their Members yearly, to preach a Sermon on *Good-Friday* before the Company at their Chapel. Beſides which antient Benefaction, the ſame Company have been bountiful Benefactors to them of later Times, in aſſiſting them with their Charity in their new Buildings.

BESIDES the afore-mention'd, there are many other Benefactors; and the yearly Diſburſements of this Company amount to 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.

II. GROCERS. *Grocers.*

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, founded by Sir *William Laxton*.

Another at *Colwal* in *Herefordſhire*, founded by Mr. *Humphry Walwyn*.

At *Topcliff* in *Yorkſhire*, another founded by Mr. *William Robinſon*.

Another at *Whitney* in *Oxfordſhire*, founded by Mr. *Henry Box*.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-Houſe at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, founded by Sir *William Laxton*.

Another at *Lullingſtone* in *Kent*, founded by Sir *John Peachy*.

EXHIBITIONS.

For four Scholars in *Jeſus* College, *Oxon*, founded by Mrs. *Mary Robinſon*.

For four Scholars in each Univerſity, founded by Mrs. *Emme Bachus*.

ADVOWSONS.

One at *Northil* in *Bedfordſhire*.

Another of *Alhallows Steyning* in *Mark-lane*, LONDON.

Theſe two Livings were purchaſed by the Company, purſuant to the Gift of the Lady *Margaret Slaney*, deceaſed.

Another Advowſon of St. *Stephen*'s *Walbrook*, LONDON, given by Sir *Henry Keble*, Knt.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations yearly expended by this Company, amounts to about 700 *l.*

Drapers.

III. DRAPERS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

A School at *Barton*, under *Needwood* in *Staffordſhire*, founded by Mr. *Thomas Ruſſel*, *Anno* 1596.

Another at *Stratford Le-Bow*, founded by Sir *John Tolls*, *Anno* 1620.

Another at *Worsborough* in *Yorkſhire*, founded by Mr. *John Rayney*, *Anno* 1631.

At *Kirkham* one, and at *Gooſnargh* another, both in *Lancaſhire*, founded by Mr. *Henry Colborn*, *Anno* 1673.

Another at *Greenwich*, founded by Sir *William Boreman*, *Anno* 1673.

ALMS-HOUSES.

One at *Tower-hill*, founded by Sir *John Milbourn*, *Anno* 1522.

Another at *Beach-lane*, founded by the Lady *Aſcue*.

Another at *Greenwich*, founded by *Will. Lambard*, Eſq; *Anno* 1597.

Another at *Stratford Le-Bow*, founded by Sir *John Jolls*, *Anno* 1620.

Another at *Shoreditch*.

Another at St. *George*'s *Fields*.

Another at St. *Mary Newington*, founded by Mr. *John Walter*, 1650.

Another at *Mile-end*, founded by Mr. *John Pemel*, *Anno*, 1698.

HOSPITALS.

One at *Wockingham*, alias *Okingham*, in *Berks*, founded by Mr. *John Lucas*, *Anno* 1665.

LECTURES.

One at St. *Michael Cornhill*, on *Sunday* Mornings, founded by Mr. *John Rainey*, *Anno* 1631.

Another at St. *Chriſtopher*'s behind the *Ex-Exchange*; founded by Mr. *Kendrick*, *Anno* 1627.

An *Arabick* Lecture at *Cambridge*, founded by Sir *Thomas Adams*, *Anno* 1666.

EXHIBITIONS.

One for a Scholar, at *Cambridge*.

Another for a Scholar, at *Oxford*, founded by Mr. *Thomas Ruſſel*, *Anno* 1596.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations expended yearly by this Company, amounts to about 2000 *l.*

Fiſhmongers.

IV. FISHMONGERS.

SCHOOLS.

A free Grammar-School, at *Holt Market* in *Norfolk*, founded by Sir *John Greſham*, Knt.

HOSPITALS.

Jeſus Hoſpital in *Bray*, in the County of *Berks*, for 40 Almsfolks, founded by *William Goddard*, Eſq;

St. *Peter*'s Hoſpital near *Newington*, in the County of *Surrey*, for 22 Almsfolks, founded by the Company of Fiſhmongers.

ALMS-HOUSES.

Twelve Alms-houſes at *Harrietſham*, in the County of *Kent*, founded by Mr. *Mark Queſted*.

FELLOWSHIP.

A Fellowſhip in *Sidney Suſſex* College in *Cambridge*, founded by Mr. *Leonard Smith*.

SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarſhip in the ſame College, and called by the Names of *Smith*'s Fellowſhip, and *Smith*'s Scholarſhip, founded by *William Bennet*, his Executor.

The Sum of Money yearly diſburſed in Charities by this Company, amounts to 800 *l.* or thereabouts.

Goldſmiths.

V. GOLDSMITHS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

A Free-School in *Dean*, in *Cumberland*, founded by *John Fox*, above 150 Years ago.

Another at *Bromyard*, in *Herefordſhire*, where the Maſter hath 20 *l. per Ann.*

At *Cromer* in *Norfolk*, founded by Sir *Bartholomew Read*.

At *Stockport* in *Cheſhire*, founded by Sir *Edm. Shaw*, who lived in *Henry* VII's Time.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-Houſe to contain ſix Rooms for ſix poor Men, ſpeedily to be erected in or about LONDON, founded by *Richard Worral*; this Perſon, who left the Company an Eſtate of 2 or 300 *l. per Ann.* beſides a great deal of Money, for erecting the Alms-Houſe before mentioned, and endowing it, was but a Letter-Carrier; but by great Thrift, and good Husbandry, left ſuch an Eſtate.

EXHIBITIONS.

One Exhibition, or more, in either of the Univerſities, at the Diſcretion of the Company; founded by Alderman *Perrin*.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarſhips of 5 *l.* each, one to each Univerſity, founded by Mr. *Strelly*.

LECTURES.

To the Lecturers at *Bromyard* in *Herefordſhire*, 26 *l. per Annum*.

ANNIVERSARY-SERMONS.

One at St. *Mary Woolnoth*, founded by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Knt.

Three Sermons to be preached at *Hackney* on *Good-Friday*, *Aſcenſion-Day*, and the 5th of *November*, 20 *s.* each, founded by Mr. *Jameſon*, ſome Time Vicar there.

Mr. *Strelly*, above-named, beſides many liberal Gifts to the Company for Charitable Uſes,

inveſted them in an Eſtate of 5 or 600 *l. per Annum*, with this Truſt, to make a Leaſe of it to a Relation of his own Name, for 99 Years, if he ſhould live ſo long; and upon his Deceaſe, the like Leaſe to his Heir for 99 Years, if he ſhould live ſo long; and ſo ſucceſſively. By which politic Means this Eſtate is perpetual to the Family, and is put out of the Power of a Spendthrift to alienate it, or to cut off the Entail, and ſo beggar the Poſterity. And of this ſome of the Heirs are ſo ſenſible, that when they have come to the Company for their Leaſe, they have thanked GOD, that put it into the Heart of their Anceſtor ſo to tie the Eſtate; which otherwiſe, they acknowledged, ſuch an extravagant Father, or Relation, that went before, had certainly deſtroyed.

Sir *Hugh Middleton* gave a Share in the *New River* Water to this Company, for the Benefit of the poor Members of it, which is ſo much now advanced, that the Divided of one half Year, received *Anno* 1704, amounted to 134 *l.* which Dividends are cuſtomarily beſtowed upon the ſaid Poor, at 26 *s.* each.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations yearly beſtowed by this Company, amounts to above 1000 *l.*

Skinners.

VI. SKINNERS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Tunbridge* in *Kent:* To the School-Maſter 20 *l.* and to the Uſher 8 *l. per Annum*, founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558; and there was an additional Endowment to it, by Sir *Thomas Smith*.

This School, it is ſaid, has coſt the Company in Suits at Law, and otherwiſe, 4000 *l.*

One at *Kingſcleer*, in the County of *Southampton*, partly endowed by Sir *James Lancaſter*, *Anno* 1620.

One at *Baſingſtoke*.

One at *New Woodſtock*, in the County of *Oxon.* founded by *Thomas Fletcher*, *An.* 1616.

One at *Hackney*, near LONDON. Mrs. *Margaret Audley* ſettled upon this School 20 *l. per Annum*, in the Year 1616; but founded *An.* 1519, by *Chriſtopher Urſwick*, Rector.

ALMS-HOUSES.

At *Great* St. *Helen's*, for ſix Alms People; to each 8 *d.* a Week, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* in Coals yearly; founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558; and for the Maintenance of this Alms-Houſe and School, he gave this Company 70 *l. per Annum.*

At *Mile-End*, near LONDON, founded by *Lewis Newbury*, *Anno* 1685.

EXHIBITIONS.

To ſix poor Scholars going to either of the Univerſities, from *Tunbridge* School, founded by Sir *Tho. Smith*, Knt.

One for a Scholar going to *Oxford*, from *Tunbridge* School, founded by Mr. *Fiſher*, *Anno* 1562.

One for a Scholar going to *Cambridge*, founded by Mr. *Lewis*.

Four for ſuch as go to either of the Univerſities, founded by Sir *James Lancaſter*, Knt. *Anno* 1620.

LECTURES.

One in *Baſingſtoke* Pariſh, founded by Sir *James Lancaſter*, *Anno* 1660.

One in St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, in LONDON, of 10 *l. per Annum*, founded by Sir *William Dixie*.

One at *New Woodſtock*, founded by Mr. *Tho. Fletcher*, *Anno* 1616.

Sir *Wolſtan Dixie* gave the Sum of 1700 *l.* and in Annuities 72 *l.* whereof to a Free-School in *Boſworth*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, 20 *l.* yearly: And for founding two Fellowſhips and two Scholarſhips in *Emanuel* College, *Cambridge*, he gave 600 *l.*

Randal Manning gave four Scholarſhips of 40 *l.* each, for Students of *Chriſt's* and *Emanuel* Colleges, to continue the Space of 30 Years.

Lady *Alice Smith* gave 15 *l. per Ann.* towards augmenting the Penſions of the Alms-folks in St. *Helen's*.

More, 300 *l.* to the Hoſpitals, and poor Preachers.

More, 20 *l.* towards poor Scholars in the Univerſities.

Other Yearly GIFTS.

Beſides theſe, this Company beſtowed Charitable Gifts, yearly, to ſeveral Pariſhes, Hoſpitals, and Priſons.

Pariſhes in LONDON.

Alhallow's Lombard-ſtreet, St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, St. *Sepulchre's*, St. *Bartholomew* the Leſs, St. *Dunſtan's* in the Weſt, St. *Antholine's*, *Alhallow's* in the Wall, St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, St. *Swithen's*, St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, and St. *Margaret Moſes*.

Pariſhes in the County of *Kent.*

Tunbridge, *Bidborough*, *Speldhurſt*, *Sutton-at-Houe*, and *Darenth*.

Woodſtock in *Oxfordſhire*.

Baſingſtoke and *Kingſcleer*, in the County of *Southampton*.

Hackney in *Middleſex*.

HOSPITALS.

Chriſt's Hoſpital, and St. *Thomas's*.

PRISONS.

Newgate, *Ludgate*, *Poultrey* and *Wood-ſtreet* Compters.

The Charities diſburs'd by this Company, yearly, amount to about 700 *l.*

Merchant-Taylors.

VII. MERCHANT-TAYLORS.

Theſe following gave Lands, Houſes, Annuities, &c.

John Churchman, *Peter Maſon*, *John Duke*, *Thomas Sutton*, *Thomas Sibſey*, *Richard Holland*, *Ederal Hallet*, *Richard Toll*, *Hellen Langworth*, Sir *John Percival*, Dame *Thomaſin Percival*, Sir *Stephen Jennings*, Sir *Giles Laughter*, *Richard Smith*, *John Treſwel*, *John Harris*, *John Pennet*, *Thomas Spight*, *John Wilford*, *Richard Waddington*, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Sir *Thomas White*, *Thomas Thomlinſon*, *Robert Donkin*, *Richard Hill*, *Hugh Hendley*, *Richard Bothill*, *Nicholas Spencer*, *John Hide*, *Reynold Barker*, *Richard Oſmotherly*, *John Vernon*, Sir *William Craven*, *Giles Atkinſon*, *John Wooler*, *Edward Warner*, *Nicholas Winniff*, *Walter Fiſh*, Dr. *Thomas White*, *John Harriſon*, Sir *John Gore*, *Thomas Juxon*, *Thomas Coventree*, Eſq; *Walter Biggs*, Dame *Mainard*, *William Say*, *Andrew Dandy*, and *Anthony Death.*

Theſe following gave Money on the ſame Account.

1. Theſe gave Money for building the Company's Alms-Houſe, near *Tower-hill*, and for Maintenance of 26 Widows of Freemen of this Company.

Fourteen of the ſaid Alms-Rooms were erected about the Year 1593, and the other 12 about the Year 1638.

There was collected for this Alms-Houſe 4102 *l.* The Contributions were,

	l.
Robert Grey, and his Wife,	2000
John Brown,	300
Robert Dow,	100
Henry Aſhurſt,	100
Sir *William Ducy*, and his Wife,	600
Gerard Gore,	106
Henry Webb,	106

Theſe following gave leſs Sums:

Sir *William Craven*, *John Hetherſet*, *Thomas Henſhaw*, *Robert Hawes*, *Robert Henſhaw*, *Thomas Johnſon*, *Thomas Ince*, *Arthur Medlicot*, *William Offley*, *William Price*, *John Robinſon*, —— *Ratcliff*, *George Suckley*, *George Smith*, *Charles Venables*, *Randal Woolly*, and *Thomas Weſtley*.

2. Theſe following gave Money to purchaſe Lands, to anſwer annual Payments for ſeveral Charitable Uſes, given from *Ann.* 1596, to about *Ann.* 1680.

	l.
Robert Dow,	2958
Robert Grey,	2000
William Parker,	2000
John Vernon,	1790
Sir *John Hanbury*,	500
Helen Gulſton,	600
Henry Colburn,	700
Henry Richard,	500

Theſe following gave under 500 *l.*

Auditor *Conyers*, *Peter Blundel*, Alderman *Heydon*, *Robert Jenkinſon*, Dame *Elizabeth Ramſey*, *Godfrey Elways*, —— *Rennick*, *Elizabeth Clark*, *William Preelly*, *Randal Woolly*, *Elizabeth Cravon*, *Ralph Bolton*, —— *Paray*, Sir *Abraham Reynardſan*, —— *Stint*, —— *Roulſton*, —— *Lancelot*, —— *Tudor*, *John Strange*, *Henry Tudman*, *James Church*, *James Chadwick*, and Sir *William Turner* 300 *l.*

All the Monies given by theſe amounted to 16444 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

3. Theſe gave Monies to be lent freely to Freemen of the Company:

	l.
Sir *Thomas White*,	100
Richard Venables,	200
Agnes Suckley, to eight Drapers,	400
Sir *Thomas Roy*, to eight Clothworkers,	200
Richard May, to four Clothworkers,	400
Hugh Hendley,	200
William Cuttings, to five, for four Years,	500
Robert Lee,	100
Thomas Harris,	100
Richard Shepham, for four Handicrafts,	100
Ralph Hamer,	200
Humphrey Corbet,	400
Sir *John Merrick*,	300
Richard Pierſon,	100
Robert Grey,	500
John Brown,	200
Robert Hend,	100
Henry Hendley,	50
Sir *William Acton*, to a Merchant-Draper,	200
Hugh Acton,	100
James Church,	200
Robert Haws,	200

The yearly Diſburſements of this Company upon Charitable Accounts are:

SCHOOLS.

To the School at *Audlem*, founded by Mr. *Bolton*, 20 *l.*

At *Wallingford*, to the School founded by —— *Biggs*, Eſq; and to the Poor, 20 *l.*

At *Aſpwel*, founded by Mr. *Colburn*, 20 *l.*

Merchant-Taylors, founded by Sir *Tho. White.*

	l.	*s.*
To the School-Maſter,	14	
More for Fire,	06	
And for Water,	01	10
Three Uſhers Salaries,	80	
To the Probation at the School,	10	

At *Wolverhampton*, founded by St. *Stephen Jennings*, 70 *l.*

To the Uſher there, 35 *l.*

At *Much Crosby*, founded by *John Harriſon*, 34 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

At *Burnſhal*, to the School, &c. there, founded by Sir *William Craven*, 19 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

PARISHES.

St. *Martin Outwich*, of which this Company are Patrons.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Lambeth Poor's Rate,	12	13	04
Marham,	10	00	00
Odiham,	20	00	00
Walſham,	02	11	00
St. *Antholine's*,	10	00	00
More to that Pariſh,	05	00	00
More,	12	00	00
St. *Mildred's Poultrey*,	01	12	00
More to that Pariſh,			
Rye, to the Church-Warden there,			
Alderſgate,			
More to that Pariſh,	05	00	00
St. *Auſtin's*,	12	10	00
Dodington,			
St. *Thomas Apoſtles*,			
St. *Andrew Underſhaft*,	10	00	00
More to that Pariſh,	02	00	00
More,	02	11	00
Pancras,			
Hornſey,			
Hicknam,	13	00	00
Hanberry,	06	10	00
St. *Mary Woolnoth*,	03	15	08
St. *Bartholomew's*,			
St. *Mary Abchurch*,	10	00	09
Poor of St. *Paul's*,			
St. *Chriſtopher's*,			
Aldgate, to the Poor there at *Chriſtmas*,	20	10	00
St. *Magnus*,	01	00	00
Brighthemſted,	01	00	00
St. *Bride's*,	01	10	00
Minoreſs	01	19	08
Garlickhith,	03	00	00
St. *Michael Cornhill*,	02	08	00
St. *Dunſtan's* in the Weſt,			

EXHIBITIONS.

St. *John's* College, *Oxon*, to the Preſident, &c.	10	00	00
To four poor Scholars for Books, Given by *J. Juxon.*	12	00	00
To five Scholars at St. *John's* Col. Given by *William Fiſh.*	10	00	00
To a poor Scholar at St. *John's* Col. Given by —— *Wooler.*	02	00	00

To

	l.	s.	d.
To four Scholars at St. *John*'s Col. Given by —— *Vernon*.	16	00	00

LECTURES.

Being Gifts, or yearly Augmentations to the Incumbents of

St. *Bartholomew*'s, being a yearly Sermon,	01	00	00
Heyfield, given by *John Hyde*,	10	00	00
Bromfield,	10	00	00
St. *Antholine*'s,	10	00	00
Bloxwick,	20	00	00
St. *Michael*'s *Cornhill*,	01	00	00

HOSPITALS.

St. *Bartholomew*'s,	10	00	00
More to this Hospital,	10	13	04
Christ's Hospital,	10	05	00
Bridewell,	02	00	00
Bethlem,			

PRISONS and COMPTERS.

Prisoners in *Newgate*,			
The two *Compters*,			
More to the *Compters* and *Newgate*,			
To the *Fleet*,			
To the Release of Prisoners,	20	00	00
More to the Release of Prisoners, Given by Mr. *Vernon*.	16	00	00

Other DISBURSEMENTS.

To the Prebend of the *Moor*,	10	00	00
To the Repair of the Highways,	13	00	00

The whole yearly Payments and Disbursements of the Company of Merchant-Taylors, amount to 2000 *l.* and upwards.

Haberdashers.

VIII. HABERDASHERS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Bunbury* in *Cheshire*, founded by Mr. *Aldersea*, 18 *Eliza.* who gave about 130 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of this School, and other Charitable Uses; paid at *Bunbury*, according to the Settlement in his Life-time.

Another at *Monmouth*, founded by Mr. *William Jones*, *Anno* 1614.

Another at *Newport* in *Shropshire*, founded by Mr. *Adams*, *Anno* 1660; and 150 *l. per Annum*, settled by him in his Life-time.

Another at *Bunhill-fields*, in the Parish of *Cripplegate*, founded by Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman*; who, by his last Will, made *Anno* 1663, gave 4000 *l.* to Charitable Uses.

Another at his Hospital at *Hoxton*, near *Shoreditch*, for 20 Freemens Sons, founded by Alderman *Aske*.

ALMS-HOUSES.

One at *Monmouth*, for 20 poor People, Men and Women, founded by Mr. *William Jones*, about the Year 1614; who left for this and other Charitable Uses, 18000 *l.*

Another at *Newland* in *Gloucestershire*, about three Miles from *Monmouth*, for 16 poor Men and Women; founded by Mr. *Jones*, above-mentioned, in the same Year.

Another at *Snow-hill*, without *Newgate*, near the Conduit, for six poor Freemen; and a Pension of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* each; founded by Mr. *Hammon*, by his last Will, dated 1638.

Another at *Hoxton* (alias *Hogsdon*) in *Middlesex*, for 20 poor decayed Men, and 20 Freemens Sons, to be taught there; founded by Mr. *Aske*, *Anno* 1690, who left the Company upwards of 20000 *l.*

BENEFICES.

Albrighton in *Shropshire*, Value 120 *l. per Annum.*

Wigston in *Leicestershire*, about 50 *l. per Ann.*

Dyesworth, in the same Shire, about 50 *l. per Annum.*

Layton in *Suffolk*, about 80 *l. per Annum.*

Awre in *Gloucestershire*, 100 *l. per Annum.*

With an Assistant-Preacher, 20 *l. per Annum.*

LECTURES.

St. *Bartholomew*'s behind the *Exchange*, to be preached on *Tuesdays* in the Afternoon; Salary 66 *l. per Annum*; founded by Mr. *Jones*, above-mentioned, *Anno* 1614.

Two at *Cripplegate* Church; one to be preached on *Sunday* Mornings; the other on *Thursday*; Salary 20 *l. per Annum* each.

EXHIBITIONS.

One for a Student of *Sidney* College, *Cambridge*, of 6 *l. per Annum*, founded by the Lady *Romney*.

Four more Exhibitions for as many Students in the said College, founded by Mr. *Jesson*.

For a poor Preacher in the University of *Cambridge*, a Pension of 5 *l. per Annum*, founded by Mr. *Culverwel*.

PENSIONS.

400 *l.* to pay 20 poor People 20 *s. per Annum*, each, for ever, gave by Mr. *Bodington*, *Anno* 1700.

150 *l.* to purchase a Lease of some House, or Houses, for 78 Years, (being the Time of his Age) to pay four poor Men, and four poor Women, of this Company, yearly, during the said Term, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each, gave by —— *Baron*, Esq; *Anno* 1702.

To 20 poor Men of this Company, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each, *per Annum*, gave by Mr. *French*, *Anno* 1699, who charged his Estate for the Payment of this, with several other Pensions.

This Company hath many other Gifts, which they yearly dispose of, under many Heads; as to poor Freemen, Widows, Prisons, &c. so that their Charitable Disbursements may yearly amount to about 3500 *l.*

Mr. *Strype* likewise adds the following Gifts and Charities committed to the Trust of this Company of Haberdashers:

Certain Houses in *Lombard-street*, but the Rents reduced by the Fire, given *Anno* 1646, by Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, a Mercer in *Lombard-street*, for certain yearly Payments to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital.

To the Parishes of *Enfield*, St. *Mary Woolchurch*, St. *Edmund the King*: To *Hyington* and *Washingborn*: To 20 poor People of the Company, 17 *s.* each, and to the Company.

Certain Houses in the Parish of St. *Martin*'s *Outwich*, given by Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, by her Will, dated *January* 21, 1622; for 10 Widows, for 30 Yards of Broad Cloth for Gowns, 10 Ells of *Holland*, to the Parish of *Edmund the King*, and to the Wardens of the Company.

There were large and noble Gifts by Mr. *William Jones*; an Account of which see *Book* I. *Chap.* XVI.

A Ma-

A Manor in *Eſſex*, named *Pitley*, given by Mr. *Haſlefoot*, to be paid to the Church-Wardens of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*, for the better Maintenance of the weekly Lecturer, 8 *l.*

To 20 poor Houſe-keepers of the Company, 20 *l.*

To the four Hoſpitals, 20 *l.*

To *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, and the two *Compters*, 10 *l.*

And to the Company and Officers, and Stock, (for laying up Corn.)

Two Alleys in *Grub-ſtreet*, formerly worth 100 *l.* a Year; of late laid into a Court, and let out to a Carpenter to build; given by Mr. *Jeſſen*, by Will, bearing Date *April* 1622, for ſix poor Trimmers of Hats, to the Miniſter of *Lambeth*, and the Poor there, certain Payment to each.

Lands in *Staffordſhire*, given by Deputy *Adams*, *Anno* 1660, and odd, to maintain a School in *Newport*, in *Staffordſhire*, which the ſaid Mr. *Adams* had founded there.

To the School-Maſter, 40 *l.* to the Uſher, 20 *l.* to the Miniſter, 20 *l.*

Payments alſo to two Scholars, for Ringing the Bell, for Repairs of the School, and to place out three Boys yearly; for Expences of the Viſitors of the School.

To four Alms People, and four Scholars at the Univerſities, 5 *l.* each; to 20 poor People of the Company, *&c.*

Certain Houſes in *Tower-ſtreet* and *Mincing-lane*, given by Mr. *Hammond*, for the Maintenance of an Alms-Houſe founded by him, ſituate on *Snow-hill*, for ſix poor People, ſingle, and Members of the Company.

Certain Payments to 20 poor People, at the Election at *Chriſtmas*.

A Quit-Rent out of ſome Houſes in *Holbourn*, given by Alderman *Gerard*; Payments thence to the Church-Wardens of St. *Sepulchre*'s, and to the Poor of *Clerkenwell*.

Houſes in *Katharine-wheel-alley*, given by Mr. *Morgan*, to the Town of *Oſwеſtree* in *Shropſhire*, a Payment of 20 *l.*

A Houſe in the *Poultrey*, given by Mr. *Blandel*; to the Wardens of the Company; to the Priſoners in *Newgate*.

A Houſe in *Lombard-ſtreet*, given by Mr. *Barnes*; his Will bore Date *Aug.* 20, 1663; to four poor Men certain Payments, and to four poor Widows; and to 12 poor People at the Election; and to the Stock of the Company.

An Annuity iſſuing out of Houſes in *Bread-ſtreet*, now laid into one; the Rents conſiderably fallen; given by Mr. *Bond*, by Will, bearing Date *Aug.* 3, 1671. Payments to ſix poor Men, 4 *l.* a Year; and to 26 poor Men of the Company at the Election.

26 *l.* a Year, given by —— *Arnold*, Eſq; this coſt the Company a Suit in *Chancery* before it was fixed; to 20 poor People at the Election.

An Annuity of 10 *l.* for 99 Years, iſſuing out of Houſes in *Pater-noſter-row*, given by *Hugh Smithſon*; his Will, dated *Aug.* 4, 1670; to 20 poor People at *Eaſter*, 10 *s.* each.

2000 *l.* given by the Lady *Wild*, to buy Impropriations, and lay them to ſmall Vicarages; and as often as a Purchaſe is made, and laid to ſuch Vicarage, the Vicar to enjoy two Parts, and the Company one, till the Value of the Purchaſe came in again; and after the Vicar to enjoy the Whole.

The great Charity, amounting to above 30,000 *l.* left by *Ribert Aske*, Eſq; is mentioned before, and more particularly in *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

The Sum of 1460 *l.* given by *Robert Offley*, for ſeveral Charitable Uſes.

The Sum of 200 *l.* given by *William Whitmore*, to *Bridewell*.

Florence Caldwell gave to ſeveral poor Pariſhes in LONDON yearly, 20 *l.*

Robert Rowe gave for the Maintenance of poor Scholars in the Univerſities yearly, 20 *l.*

IX. SALTERS. *Salters.*

The Company's Hall, ſituate in *Bread-ſtreet*, in the Year 1454, was given by *Thomas Beaumond*, Eſq; ſince which Time the Company purchaſed their new Hall in *Cannon-ſtreet*. The ſame Gentleman gave two Houſes, and ſix Alms-Houſes, for ſix Alms-Men, to each 7 *d.* *per* Week.

Four Houſes, given by Mr. *Scarborough*.

Seven Houſes, given by Mr. *Eggleſtone*.

Sundry Tenements, given by Sir *William Horne*, to the Priſoners in the *King's-Bench*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*, 5 *s.* a Year each.

One Meſſuage, given by Mr. *John Britton*.

One Meſſuage, given by Sir *John Coats*, to *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, 1 *l.* 4 *s.* *per Annum*.

An Alms-Houſe in *Monkwel-ſtreet*, conſiſting of 12 Rooms, given by Sir *Ambroſe Nichols*, for 12 Poor, to receive 7 *d.* a Week each.

Several Tenements, given by Mr. *John Gerrard*, to the *King's-Bench* and *Newgate*, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to each Priſon, *per* Year; and to ſix Almsmen, 1 *d.* *per* Week.

2 *l.* *per Annum*, given by Mr. *John Bloundel*, to the Priſoners in *Ludgate*.

Two Houſes, given by Mr. *Scott*, to the Company's Poor, 5 *l.* *per Ann.* and to ſix Alms-Folks, 2 *d.* *per* Week.

200 Marks, given by Mr. *Salter*, Chantry-Prieſt to the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Moſes*, 18 *s.* *per* Quarter.

5000 *l.* given by Mr. *William Rolſon*, *Anno* 1633, 2500 *l.* to the Company's Uſe for ever; and the other 2500 *l.* to the Uſes following, yearly:

To the Alms-People, 20 *l.*
To the Poor of *Newport* in *Salop*, where he was born, 10 *l.*
To the Miniſter there, 5 *l.*
To the Maſter of the Free-School, 5 *l.*
To *Bridewell* Hoſpital, 10 *l.*
To *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.*
To St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.*
To St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, 5 *l.*
To the Company, for a Dinner, 20 *l.*
To ditto, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
To St. *John*'s College, for two Scholars, 10 *l.*
To *Jeſus* College, *Oxon*, 10 *l.*
To the Maſter, Wardens and Clerk, 20 *l.*

An Alms-Houſe at *Maidenhead*, and 70 *l.* *per Ann.* given by *James Smith*, Eſq;

1500 *l.* given by *Bernard Hyde*, Eſq; for a Lecture at St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, 30 *l.* *per Ann.* which now, by Reaſon of the great Fire of LONDON, is reduced to 24 *l.* *per Ann.*

To poor People ſo qualified, 5 *l.* *per Ann.*

To 16 poor Widows and Maids, 13 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Annum*.

There are ſeveral other Benefactors, who gave Sums of Money to this Company.

X. IRONMONGERS. *Ironmongers.*

FREE-SCHOOLS.

The Free-School in St. *Saviour's Southwark*, 20 *s.* a Year to the Maſter, and 10 *s.* a Year to the Uſher; an Augmentation founded by Mr. *Handſon*.

To the School of *Biſhop Stafford* in *Eſſex*, 5 *l.* *per Annum.*

A Gift of 250 *l.* to found a Free-School in *Landrake* and *South Erny* in *Cornwall* (where he was born); and for 2 *s.* a Week in Bread for the Poor of the ſaid Pariſhes; given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt. late Alderman of LONDON.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-Houſe conſiſting of eight Rooms, for four People in *Old-ſtreet.*

A great Sum of Money (amounting, as it is thought, to near 10,000 *l.* to build ſo many Alms-houſes as the ſaid Monies will purchaſe) for the maintaining of ſo many Poor, and allowing them Gowns of 15 *s.* a-piece yearly; was given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt.

This Alms-houſe is now built near *Shoreditch*, of which ſee a farther Account, *Book* I, *Ch.* XIV.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To two poor Scholars in *Oxford*, ſtudying Divinity, to each 5 *l.* *per Annum*, given by Mr. *William Chapman.*

To two poor Scholars, one in *Cambridge*, the other in *Oxford*, 15 *l.* to go by Courſe for 21 Years, *viz.* The firſt Year to certain poor Pariſhes in LONDON; the next Year to the ſaid poor Scholars; and the third Year, to the Poor of *Standon* in *Eſſex*; given by Mr. *John Care.*

EXHIBITIONS.

Two Exhibitions of 5 *l.* a Year; the Colleges to be appointed by the Company; founded by Mrs. *Margaret Dane.*

PENSIONS and other GIFTS.

To poor Scholars; to the Hoſpitals; to poor Priſoners, *&c.* 200 *l.* And 30 *l.* thereof for three Sermons yearly.

To be lent to young Men 200 *l.* given by Mrs. *Woodward.*

A Sermon to be preached by an Orthodox Miniſter in the Church of *Alhallows Staining*, upon St. *Mark*'s Day, 1 *l.* given by Mr. *Handſon.*

Eight Quarters of Beef, and Forty Dozen of Bread, ſent to the Eight Priſons of *London*, *Southwark*, and *Weſtminſter.*

A yearly Gift of 40 *l.* to releaſe poor Priſoners, where 40 *s.* or under will diſcharge them; by Sir *James Cambel*, Kt.

To the Poor of the Twenty-four Wards, 24 *l.* to buy them Faggots; given by Mrs. *Dane.*

Thirty-ſeven Pounds a Year (the Company makes it 40 *l.*) to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Company.

To the Church-wardens of St. *Saviour*'s *Southwark*, for the poor Widows and Orphans, 5 *l.* yearly.

For twenty poor Widows or others of the Company of Ironmongers, upon the firſt Quarter-Day next after *Chriſtmas*, 5 *l.* yearly, *viz.* five Shillings a-piece, given by Mr. *Handſon* abovemention'd.

To the Poor of the Wards of *Queenhith* and *Baynard-Caſtle*, an annual Diſtribution of 25 *l.* by *David Smith*, Embroiderer.

To the Sub-Dean of St. *Paul*'s, 10 *l.* he allowing Taxes.

Four Hundred Pound to purchaſe Land in Fee Simple, for an Encouragement to the Incumbent or ſome body elſe, to read Prayers Morning and Evening in St. *Dionys Back-church*; given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt.

Ten Pounds yearly to twenty poor Maids at their Marriages, *viz.* 10 *s.* a-piece.

XI. VINTNERS.

Vintners.

The principal BENEFACTORS *to this Company were:*

Sir John Studdey, *or* Stody,
John Wakel,
William Horbye,
Thomas Walſingham,
Nicholas Kent,
Thomas Rogers,
Thomas Lewis,
Thomas Bagon,
Chriſtopher Barker,
Sir James Spenſer,
King Edward VI,
Stephen Maſon,
Thomas Hollingſhed,
Richard Jacobs.

Stephen Skidmore, who by his laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, and enrolled in the Huſtings in LONDON, in the 28th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave certain Tenements in the *Black-friyars* in LONDON, after the Deceaſe of his Wife, to this Company, and their Succeſſors: To the Intent that the ſaid Company ſhould pay yearly for ever to the Poor of nineteen Pariſhes in LONDON, and to the poor of the ſaid Company, 20 *s.* to each Pariſh: And to the Mayor of the City of *Cork* in *Ireland* yearly for ever, 20 *l.* to be beſtowed yearly on ten poor People, aged 50. And the reſt towards building an Alms-houſe.

Richard Wooley,
Edward Williams,
Winifred Young.

THIS Company hath an Alms-houſe near *Mile End*, for twelve Widows, and 2 *s.* paid them Weekly; with a Chapel, wherein are ſaid Prayers twice a Week: Founded by the Vintners Company, upon ſome Gift.

XII. CLOTHWORKERS.

Clothworkers.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

A Free-School at *Sutton-Valence* in *Kent*, founded by *William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.

Another in the *Iſle of Man*, founded by *Philip Chriſtian*, *Anno* 1655.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-houſe in *White-friyars*, founded by the Lady *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Kent*, *An.* 1538.

An Alms-houſe at *Sutton-Vallence* in *Kent*, founded by *William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.

An Alms-houſe at *Iſlington* in the County of *Middleſex*, founded by *John Heath*, *An.* 1640.

Anniverſary SERMONS and LECTURES.

Three Sermons every Week in Term-time, at *Whittington* College on *College-hill*, founded by *James Finch*, *Anno* 1508.

A Lecture at *Hitchin* in the County of *Hertford*, founded by *Oliver Clommond*, *Anno* 1540.

Two Anniverſary Sermons: One at St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleet-ſtreet*, on the 15th of *February*; the other at St. *Botolph*'s without *Alderſgate*, on the 25th of *Auguſt*, given by the Lady *Anne Packington*, *Anno* 1560.

A Sermon at *Lamb*'s *Chapel* every Quarter, given by *William Lamb*, Eſq; *Anno* 1578.

A Sermon at St. *Michael*'s Church in *Cornhill*, given by Mr. *John Lute*, *Anno* 1581.

A Lecture at *Shitlington* in the County of *Bedford*; founded by *Edward Pilſworth*, *Anno* 1603.

A Sermon at *Farnham* in the County of *Surrey*. Alſo a Sermon in St. *Gabriel Fanchurch* in LONDON; both on *All Saints* Day; given by *John Bayworth*, *Anno* 1622.

A Sermon on the Firſt of *May*, in St. *Mary Le-Bow* Church LONDON; given by *Samuel Leſs*, *Anno* 1634.

A Sermon in St. *Chriſtopher's* Church LONDON; given by *John Heath*, *Anno* 1640.

A Sermon in St. *Clement's* Church in *Eaſtcheap*, every 11th of *October*; given by *Samuel Middlemore*, *Anno* 1640.

A Lecture at *Burton upon Trent*, in the County of *Stafford*; founded by *Thomas Boylſton*, *Anno* 1648.

A Sermon at *Lamb's* Chapel, on St. *Stephen's* Day; given by *Robert Hitchins*, *Anno* 1680.

A Sermon at St. *Mary at Hill* Church in LONDON; given by *John Webb*, *An.* 1697.

EXHIBITIONS.

Two Exhibitions: One to the Maſter of *Peter-houſe*, *Cambridge*, for the Uſe of the poor Scholars there. The other to the Burſar of *Univerſity*-College in *Oxford*, for the like Uſe; given by *William Heron*, *Anno* 1580.

One Exhibition to *Cambridge*, given by *William Hewet*, *Anno* 1599.

Two Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*; *Edward Pilſworth*, *Anno* 1603.

Two more Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*; given by *John Heath*, *Anno* 1640.

One Exhibition to *Oxford*, given by *Thomas Burnell*, *Anno* 1655.

William Hews, Eſq; gave by Will *Sept.* 9, 1715, 100 *l.* for the Uſe of the Poor.

THERE are ſeveral other Benefactors who gave Money to this Company.

THE Diſburſements of this Company in Charities annually amounts to about 1400 *l.*

FROM the foregoing Account of the Charities entruſted to the ſeveral Companies, we may obſerve that they are principally of theſe three Sorts: 1. Sums of Money lent to poor Tradeſmen. 2. Yearly Relief to the Poor. 3. Exhibitions to Scholars ſent to either of the Univerſities.

CHAP. II.

Of the Temporal Government of LONDON.

FROM the Spiritual, we proceed next to the Temporal Government of our City; wherein many Things are to be ſhewn: And *firſt*, ſuch as are more General, and then more Special and Particular.

UNDER this firſt Part ſomething is to be ſpoken of the Temporal Government by the Chief Governors. Then ſhall be given a continued Catalogue of the Chief annual Magiſtrates, Mayors, and Sheriffs, fetched from the earlieſt Memory, to the preſent Time; deſcending next to the Aldermen, and the reſt of the City Officers. Then to the Cuſtoms to be obſerved by theſe Magiſtrates of the City upon Feſtival Days, and other ſolemn Times throughout the Year. Then ſhall be declared the ſeveral Corporations and Societies, which we commonly call *The Companies of the City*: Which ſubordinate Government contributes much to the peaceable, flouriſhing and good Order of the Whole. From theſe more general Matters, the Diſcourſe ſhall proceed to the Laws, Uſages, Cuſtom, and divers other more particular Relations of Things remarkable appertaining to this City.

THIS Government of the City is by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, ſix and twenty Aldermen of as many Wards, into which the City is divided or parted out: Each having ſubordinate Officers under them. The Recorder alſo is a great Officer, and of great Uſe.

TO thoſe who are inquiſitive into the antient Government of the City, it will be acceptable, to ſhew them, who and what theſe Magiſtrates were in former Times; their Election, their Power, their Buſineſs, with remarkable Events happening to them. Theſe ſhall be ſet down, as we have found them in ſome authentick Writings, in the Records of the City, or the Tower, or the Exchequer. The more modern State of theſe chief Rulers will follow in due Place.

MAYOR.

AND firſt we begin with the Mayor, who is chief and principal Magiſtrate, and the King's immediate *Locum Tenens*, i. e. Lieutenant or Deputy in the City of LONDON; ſo conſtituted from and before the Time of *William the Conqueror*, yet going under various Denominations. That King called this his Lieutenant in the ſame City by the antient Name *Portgrave*, as appears by his Charter, the Tenour whereof is in the *Book of Cuſtoms*.

PORTGRAVE, *or* PORTGREVE.

A *Saxon* Word, as appears from the ſaid Book of *Cuſtoms*, *Port* ſignifying a City: *Grave* in the ſame *Saxon* or *Teutonic* or *Almain* Tongues, *Comes*, a Count or Earl; ſounding, *The Earl of the City*. Whence the Honour due to a Count, as well in the King's Preſence as elſewhere in LONDON, was due to this Chief Officer, while he was in his Office. And thence is the Reaſon of the Sword being carried before him. The Names of ſeveral of theſe *Portgraves* will be mention'd in due Place.

AFTERWARDS the People call'd him *Portreve*, but corruptly for *Portgreve*, for the Word *Reve* debaſes this great Officer, ſignifying no more in *Saxon* than *Villicus*, i. e. Bailiff.

Anno 1184, the chief Magiſtrate was call'd *Portgrave*; for, 31 *Hen.* II. there was a Patent granted to the Weavers, wherein the *Portgrave* or principal Magiſtrate was order'd to burn certain Cloth, weaved with *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Wool mixed.

THIS

THIS Officer was intitled, by *Henry* the Son of King *William*, *Juſtitiarius* in his Charter, wherein he granted the Citizens the County of *Middleſex* to Farm, granting them therein a Licence to chooſe *Juſtitiarium de ſeipſis ad cuſtodienda placita Coronæ ſuæ*; i. e. A Juſtices of themſelves, to keep the Pleas of his Crown. And hence this Officer is ſo ſtiled in the *Book of Cuſtoms*.

IN the Charter of King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, the Governor of LONDON begun to be called MAYOR: For ſo it ran, *Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe*, &c. "Know ye that We have granted, and by Our preſent Charter have confirmed to Our Barons of Our City of LONDON, "*Quod eligant ſibi Majorem*; i. e. That they "may chooſe to themſelves a Mayor out of "themſelves each Year, who may be faithful to "Us, diſcreet, and fit for the Government of "the City.

Mayor and *Chamberlain* of the City formerly were the ſame. For Sir *Gregory de Rokeſlee*, Mayor, was called CHAMBERLAIN, as appears in the Book B. And when *Henry le Gallyeys*, Mayor, took a Journey towards *Lincoln*, about earneſt Buſineſs of his own, and he put in his Place *William de Bethonia* and *Geffrey de Norton*, they were call'd in the King's Letter *Camerarii Civitat'*; i. e. Chamberlains of the City. And it appears in the ſame Book, that the Mayor ſupplied the Office of Coroner under the Name of Chamberlain of the City.

THERE were once four *Cuſtodes*, or Keepers of the City, choſen by the Aldermen and other Citizens, by Vertue of a Letter from King *Edward*, the 34th Year of his Reign, under his Privy-Seal, ſent to them to chooſe four *Cuſtodes pro tempore*, i. e. for the Time; wherein *John le Blount*, Mayor, ſhould be a Soldier in the Company of *Edward* his eldeſt Son; and *Richerus de Refham*, *John le Wengrave*, *Walterde Finchingfeld*, *Will. de Combmarten*, *Thomas Roman*, and *Nicholas de Fardon*, were, by Vertue of that Letter, choſen Keepers of the City, in the Room of the Mayor, *pro tempore*. Here are four, and two over: It may be for the King to chooſe four of this Number.

Ann. 1280, [1286] 14 *Edw.* Son of *Henry*, *Gregory de Rokeſly*, Mayor, the Sheriffs and Aldermen, and other the great Men of LONDON, were ſummoned to appear in the Feaſt of the Apoſtles, *Peter* and *Paul*, before *John de Kirkeby*, Treaſurer, and other Juſtices of the Lord the King, in the *Tower* of LONDON, to make Inquiſition. Then the ſaid *Gregory*, the Mayor by Counſel, at *Berking* Church depoſed himſelf, and laid down his Mayoralty, and delivered the Common Seal of the City to one *Stephen Aſwy*, and other Aldermen: And ſo entered the *Tower* with the reſt, not as Mayor, but as an Alderman, and Neighbour of the Citizens; alledging for the City, that by antient Liberties they were not bound to go into the Tower of LONDON to make Inquiſitions, nor to appear there, *pro judicio*, unleſs they were warned 40 Days before.

Mayor's Office, and the Liberties ſeized.

WHEREUPON the ſaid *John Kirkeby* ſeized the Mayor's Office, and the Liberties of LONDON, into the King's Hands, becauſe the City was without a Mayor. Whereupon the Citizens afterwards appearing before the King at *Weſtminſter*, were arreſted, to the Number of 80 Men, and the reſt of the Citizens that were the Day before with the Mayor at *Berking* Church and the Tower, were impriſoned; but all were ſet at Liberty the fourth Day after, except *Stephen Aſwy*. And the King gave them a *Cuſtos* in Place of their Mayor, *viz.* Sir *Radulph de Sandwich*, Knt. and commanded him that he ſhould keep and govern the Citizens according

A Cuſtos *appointed.*

to their Cuſtoms and Liberties. This *Cuſtos* remained in the Office of *Cuſtos* till the next Day after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, *Anno* 14. And *John Breton*, *Cuſtos*, ſucceeded him to the Feaſt of St. *Margaret*, 15, *Ann.* And then again *Ralph de Sandwich* was made *Cuſtos*, and continued many Years, *viz.* to the 22d inclusive; [yet not *Cuſtos* every Year during that Space.]

Sheriffs appointed by the Treaſurer and Barons.

UNDER which Cuſtody Sheriffs were ſometimes aſſigned to the City by the King's Treaſurer and the Barons of the *Exchequer*; becauſe the Liberties of the City were ſeized into the King's Hand. And ſometimes they were choſen by the Citizens. Afterwards, 18 *Edward*, Son of *Henry*, in the Room of the ſaid *Ralph*, ſucceeded again Sir *John Breton*, continuing to the 26th Year incomplete, [yet not *Cuſtos* every Year during that Space.] Of this Man it is written, how he called together the Aldermen, and ſix of the better and diſcreeter of each Ward, declaring to them, how in the King's Abſence he had been appointed *Cuſtos* by Lord *Edward*, the King's Son, and by other Lords; by whom it was commanded him, by an Oath impoſed upon him, that he ſhould keep inviolate all the Liberties and antient Cuſtoms, as the Citizens were of old accuſtomed to have and enjoy; and that he ſhould be in all Things as Mayor, except the Name; and that he ſhould bear the Name of *Cuſtos* inſtead of the Name of Mayor.

WHENCE, it ſeems, that the Common Seal was heretofore in the Cuſtody of the Mayor, *ex officio*, as his proper Office, until the Citizens obtained of the King, that the Common Seal of the City ſhould remain in the Cuſtody of two Aldermen, and two other Commoners, to be choſen by the Commoners of the City, &c. as in the Charter of the ſame King *Edward*, Son of King *Henry*, made to the Citizens, *Anno* 12, of his Reign.

The Election of Mayors reſtored to the City.

IN the 26th Year of the ſame King, *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* Week, all the Aldermen and other honeſt Men, of the City were before the King at *Weſtminſter*: And there the King, with his Council, granted them the Election of the Mayor; and they, the *Friday* next following, with 12 Men of each Ward, choſe *Henry de Galeys* for Mayor, who *Wedneſday* next, at the next Court, was preſented to the King at *Fulham*, and was accepted. *Thurſday* next following he was admitted, and ſworn before the Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*. And the next Day, being *Friday*, he took his Journey towards *Lincoln*, for the diſpatching of his urgent Affairs, and put in his Room *William de Beton*, and *Galfrid de Norton*, as appears in the Book B.

THERE were then two Commiſſions from the King directed; one to Sir *John Breton*, to reſign his Office of *Cuſtos*, or Keeper; the other to the Citizens to chooſe a Mayor.

BUT this that follows is remarkable, becauſe the ſaid Appointment of a *Cuſtos*, or Keeper, and Seizure of the Liberty of the City into the King's Hand, for the Tranſgreſſion of one Perſon, ſeemed rather *Voluntaria quam legitima*, i. e. Proceeding from his Will than any Law, therefore leſt this ſhould happen to prejudice the City again, our Lord King *Edward* III. granted by his Charter, exemplified in the Book F. "That for any per-"ſonal Tranſgreſſion, or perſonal Judgment, of "any Miniſter of the ſame City, the Liberty of "this City ſhould not be taken into the Hands "of the King, or his Heirs, nor a *Cuſtos* be de-"puted on that Occaſion in the ſame City.

THE Office of the King's Eſcheator in LONDON was antiently diſtinct, but now comprized in the Mayor's Office, as appears by the Charters of King *Edward* III. to the City, *Annis* 1, and 1, 5. Now proceed we to

The

The Election of MAYORS, *as alſo* SHERIFFS.

Of antient Time there uſed to be a great Conflux of Citizens at *Guildhall* to theſe Elections; whence aroſe great Danger of Tumults and Diſturbances; for the preventing whereof, the Mayor and Aldermen uſed to meet ſome Days before the Day for the Election of the Mayor, (as likewiſe of the Sheriffs) as they are wont now to meet and to confer together, how the Election ſhould be managed peaceably without popular Tumult and Murmur. Hence out of every Ward they ſummoned ſome more diſcreet and ſufficient Citizens to make up ſuch a Number as to them ſeemed competent; who were cited by Name, to preſent at the Election of the Mayor, on St. *Edward*, King and Confeſſor's Day.

And becauſe many times on the Day of Election, People not ſummoned crowded into *Guildhall*, the Mayor and Aldermen ſometimes, by the Authority of their Office, as appears in one of the Books, and ſometimes of the King's Writ, cauſed to be proclaimed on St. *Edward*'s Eve, through the City, that none ſhould, under a great Penalty, come on the Morrow to *Guildhall* at the Time of Election, unleſs more eſpecially cited.

And ſometimes againſt the Time of an Election of a Mayor, the King himſelf iſſued out his Letters for a Proclamation, *Quod Electio fiat ſine tumultu & ſtrepitu populari; & quod nemo interſit, quis jus non habeat ſuffragii*, i. e. That the Election be made without Tumult, and Noiſe of People; and that none be preſent who have not a Right of Voting. And ſuch an Order was made 8 *Edward* II. both for the Election of Mayor and Sheriffs, that it ſhould not be done *modo congruo & conſueto, ſine populari ſtrepitu & tumultu*, i. e. in the agreeable and accuſtomed Manner, without popular Noiſe and Diſturbance.

And to ſhew what great Reaſon there was for this Order, and what ſeditious Meetings and Cabals of the ordinary Sort uſed to get together againſt the Time of Elections, and the Danger of Inſurrections thereby, the following Letter of King *Edward* II. will ſuffice:

Edwardus Dei Gratia, &c. *Edward*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Maior and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas by Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, it was granted to our Citizens of our City aforeſaid, that they ſhould chooſe a Maior and Sheriffs from themſelves, when they would; and preſent them (we not being at *Weſtminſter*) to the Treaſurer and Barons of our *Exchequer*; and there to be admitted according to Cuſtom: And ſuch Election by the Maior and Aldermen and more diſcreet Perſons of the ſaid City, eſpecially ſummoned and warned for this Purpoſe, hath been accuſtomed in former Times; and now we have underſtood, that ſome of the Popular and Plebeian Sort, making a Conſpiracy among themſelves, cauſing Contentions, Differences, and innumerable Miſchiefs, Day and Night in the ſaid City, and making among them clandeſtine Conventicles in private Places; and being not called nor ſummoned, do thruſt and mingle themſelves, of their own Accord, into ſuch Elections; and by Threatnings and Clamours hindering the due making of ſuch Elections, endeavour to chooſe ſuch as from Time to come may favour their Errors, that their Wickedneſs, by Defect of congruous Government, may paſs unpuniſhed, under Diſſimulation, by ſuch Perſons ſo elected, to the Hurt of our Crown and Dignity, and the Subverſion of the State of the aforeſaid City, and the manifeſt Oppreſſion of our Citizens, abiding in it.

We, willing to provide for the Quiet and Tranquillity of the People under us, as we are bound; and to meet with ſuch Malice, Command, firmly enjoyning you, that before the Time of the Election of the Maior and Sheriffs next to be choſen, ye cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed through the whole City, and firmly to be forbid, that none, unleſs he ſhall be to this eſpecially called, or ſummoned, or is bound thereto, come thither at the Time, nor intrude himſelf in making the Election, nor hinder it any Way, under Pain of Impriſonment; from which he may not eſcape without our eſpecial Command. And that the foreſaid Election be made by the Aldermen, and other the more diſcreet and powerful Citizens of the ſaid City, as in the ſame it hath been antiently accuſtomed to be done: Taking Notice, for the future, that if ye ſhall preſent any Elect otherwiſe than is mentioned before, to the Treaſurer and Barons of our *Exchequer* aforeſaid, we will, by no Means, admit them. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the fourth Day of *July*, in the eight Year of our Reign.

By Virtue of which Brief of the King, there was a Proclamation made to the ſame Purport, beginning thus in *French*: *Pour ceo que noſtre Seigneur le Roi ad entendre, que aucune gent du people de ſa Citee*, &c.

The Original Method of Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs.

Briefly therefore concerning the Original of the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs, and the Practice thereof, from Time to Time, theſe Things may be here obſerved. At firſt they were made tumultuouſly by all the Citizens, without Reſtraint, which occaſioned great Uproars and Diſturbances; wherefore theſe Magiſtrates were choſen afterwards by ſo many of the diſcreteſt and wealthieſt Men out of each Ward, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs; and this ſelect Number was called *the Commonalty*. The Election by theſe peculiar Men laſted from *Edward* I. (and probably began before) unto *Edward* IV. And then, after ſome Time in his Reign, the Election was by the Liveries of the Companies; and ſo the Number of Electors increaſed. And of later Times, (*viz.* in the Times of the Uſurpation) an Attempt was made, that all Freemen of the City in general ſhould have a Power of electing. This may be ſeen more at large from the Collections of Dr. *Brady*, out of the City Books.

The firſt Commonalty in theſe Books mentioned, was made up of two Perſons in every Ward, and theſe were choſen by the good Men of the reſpective Wards: The *good Men*, that is, (as the Word is in thoſe Books varied and explained) the *diſcreeter*, *wiſer*, and *better* Sort of the Ward. Afterwards the Number of this Commonalty amounted to more than two, *viz.* to four, to ſix, even to twelve, to be taken out of every Ward; out of ſome Wards more, out of ſome leſs, according to the Bigneſs of it; and this, as the Mayor in his Summons to the Ward directed and appointed the Number. But notwithſtanding this ſtinted Number, more Citizens ſometimes would crowd in, to give their Votes at the Elections; which, as it once occaſioned a Letter from King *Edward* II. to forbid it, as was ſhewn before, ſo King *Henry* VI. in the 22d of his Reign, ſent to the City to the ſame Intent; purporting, that though, according to Cuſtom, the Mayors uſed "to be choſen by the Alder-
"men, and certain more diſcreet Perſons of the
"ſaid City, eſpecially ſummoned and warned
"for that Purpoſe; yet ſome that had not, nor
"ought to have any Intereſt in ſuch Elections,
"came,

" came, and with their Noiſe and Clamour diſ-
" turbed them, with Intention to chooſe ſuch
" who might afterwards favour their evil Do-
" ings and Errors: He therefore, willing to pro-
" vide for the Quiet and Peace of his Subjects,
" and to apply a ſuitable Remedy on this Be-
" half, did command, and firmly enjoin, the
" Mayor and Sheriffs to make Proclamation
" through all the City and Liberty, before the
" Time of the Election of the Mayor, ſtrictly
" forbidding, that none be preſent at ſuch Elec-
" tion, or any Way, or under any Colour, thruſt
" himſelf into it, but ſuch as by Right, accord-
" ing to the Cuſtom of the City, ought to be
" there: And that ſuch Election be made by
" the Aldermen and other of the diſcreet and
" able Citizens, eſpecially warned and ſummon-
" ed, according to the Cuſtom aforeſaid: Let-
" ting them know for certain, that if any, ſome
" other Way elected, were preſented to him,
" or his Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*,
" they would by no Means admit him; and that
" they ſhould arreſt and commit to Priſon, all
" thoſe who ſhould act contrary to the ſaid Pro-
" clamation and Prohibition.

In the 29th of *Edward* I. *John Blund* was choſen Mayor by the Common-Council of *Elye Ruſſel*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen there named; and the Sheriffs, with the Aſſent of 12 honeſt Men of each Ward. In the 31ſt of the ſame King, as alſo in the 32d and 33d *John Lincoln* and *John Blund*, the 3d and 4th time choſen by 12 good and lawful Men ſummoned of every Ward.

In that 31ſt Year *Will. de Coumb-Martin* and *John de Burford* were elected Sheriffs by the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Preſence of 12 of each Ward, ſummoned to chooſe and take their Sheriffs.

In the 6th of *Edw.* II. *William Wellesford* and another were choſen Sheriffs, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and 12 ſummoned out of every Ward. *Wallesford* died, and *Adam Ludkin* was choſen by ſix and more of each Ward.

In the 7th of *Edw.* II. *Nicholas Farendon* was choſen Mayor, by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and by the Commonalty aſſembled: And ſo the Sheriffs the ſame Year are ſaid to be choſen.

There was afterwards a Variation, as to the Number of 12 to be called out of each Ward; for ſo many out of the 25 Wards having been found, perhaps, to tend too much towards the begetting of Heats and Animoſities in the Elections; therefore, 20 *Edward* III. it was agreed, that from thence-forward there ſhould come the Mayor, Aldermen, and alſo out of every Ward of the City, twelve, eight, or ſix, according as the Ward ſhall be great or ſmall, and they of the Richeſt and Wiſeſt of each Ward, to intermeddle and chooſe a Mayor and Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

The Liveries impowered to elect.

In the 15th of *Edward* IV. the Maſters, Wardens, and Liveries of the ſeveral Companies were taken in, to aſſiſt at the Elections of the foreſaid Magiſtrates; and after that Time the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs, *&c.* was made by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Liveries, according to the Act of Common-Council then made.

All Freemen claim a Liberty of Election, Anno 1650.

In the Year 1650, there was a great Controverſy about the Right of Electing; whether it reſted in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, Maſters, Wardens and Liveries of the ſeveral Companies, or in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Freemen in general, by their Repreſentatives to be choſen in each Ward. The Conteſt was managed before the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, by *Hales* and *Maynard*, of Counſel for the Liveries; and Major *John Wildman*, and one *Price*, Agents and Speakers for the Freemen. How this was carried in the new Commonwealth that was then ſet up in this Nation, when many other antient Laws and Cuſtoms were violated, is not remember'd; but when the antient Kingly Government was reſtored, the old Cuſtom of Election prevailed, as it ſtill does, and the Liveries are the Electors.

But now, to return to the antient Practice, as it is in the Books and Records of the Chamber.

Four of a Ward to be ſummoned to elect.

It appears alſo, that on *Monday* next before the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, 24 *Edw.* II. a certain Bill was ſent to every Alderman by the Mayor, enjoining them under the Fealty they owed to the King, to be preſent the ſaid Feſtival Day at *Guildhall* for the Election of a Mayor; and that they ſhould cauſe four of the better Sort of Men of their Ward to be ſummoned for the ſame Cauſe; and that he ſhould then have their Names endorſed on the ſame Bill.

It is to be noted, that of antient Times the Mayor was choſen at the Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude*. As it was in the Election of *Thomas Romayn* for Mayor, in the third Year of *Edward* the Son of King *Edward*, who was choſen by the Aldermen and 12 of each Ward, ſummoned for this End. And on the Morrow was preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*, and accepted.

And the Cauſe wherefore the Election was changed to another Day, was becauſe of the increaſing of Expences, and other Cauſes.

The Aldermen on the Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude* ought to meet at *Guildhall*, for the Election of a Mayor. But once they abſented themſelves, fearing to admit the Office of the Mayoralty at the Inſtance of *William de Ilford*, then Common Serjeant for the Commonalty of the ſaid City, *Richard Lacer* being Mayor. But from henceforth it was ordered, that every Year, on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, the Mayor and Aldermen, who were *pro tempore*, ſhould meet at *Guildhall*, LONDON; and alſo of each Ward 12, eight or ſix, according as the Ward was great or ſmall, of the Richer and Wiſer of each Ward: And that none came unleſs ſummoned, nor intruded themſelves in ſuch Election of Mayor and Sheriffs.

Conteſt between the Aldermen and Commons, about Election of Mayor.

Controversy often aroſe in the Election of the Mayor, between the Aldermen and Commoners; in that the Commoners thought that both the Nomination and Election belonged to them only; and therefore, after they had agreed in the Weſt Part of *Guildhall*, (*viz.* in the Place where the Sheriffs were wont to hold their Courts) they would preſent one Perſon only of the City to the Mayor and Aldermen, ſetting on the Eaſt End of *Guildhall*, (*viz.* in the *Huſtings*) for their elected Mayor for the Year enſuing. But the Aldermen oppoſed, ſaying, that they were alſo Citizens, and of the Commonalty of the City; nor was it juſt, that on the Account of the Prerogative that pertained to their Offices, they ſhould be deprived from having a Voice in the Choice of the King's chief Vicegerent in the City. Hereupon it became a Cuſtom by the Common Conſent, as well of the Aldermen as of the Commoners, that the Commoners ſummoned for the Election, after the Cauſe of their ſummoning was declared to them by the Recorder, on the Behalf of the Mayor and Aldermen, they paſſed to the other End of the Hall, as was ſaid before; and there nominated two Aldermen, whereof both had been Sheriffs, and were fit for the Office of Mayor. Which being done, they returned, and by one that was their common Mouth they preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen the Names of two, and praying them to admit either of

them, whom they would, to the Office of Mayor for the Year enſuing.

Then the Mayor and Aldermen going up into the upper Chamber, choſe by Plurality of Voices in Scrutiny (the Common Clerk noting by the Superviſe of the Recorder) one of them, and coming down again to the People in *Guildhall*, declared by their Recorder, who was elected Mayor for the next Year.

Concerning the Custom *of ſome Mayors continuing ſeveral Years in the Mayoralty.*

In former Times, when a Mayor had well governed, the Commonalty willingly continued him Mayor, as appears in *Henry Fitz Alwyn* the firſt Mayor, who continued five and twenty Years in his Office; and the next Mayor, Sir *Roger Fitz Alan*, continued three Years; *Andrew le Bukerel* ſeven Years; *Thomas Fitz Thomas* four; *Gregory de Rokeſly* ſeven, *viz.* from the third Year of the aforeſaid *Edward*, Son of King *Henry*, incluſive, to the End of the ninth Year of the Reign of the ſaid King incluſive, *viz.* the firſt as well as the laſt being computed. *John le Blount* continued Mayor ſix Years.

But note, that antiently the Mayors ſpent little or nothing more in the Time of their Mayoralty than in another Time, being contented with one, or at moſt two Serjeants at Arms with them in their Family. Yea, becauſe then they gave not Liveries the ſame Day wherein they were choſen, they went on Foot, either by Land or by Water, in a Boat to *Weſtminſter*, or the *Tower*; and there they were burthened with their Charge, and accepted. But great Coſts and Expences increaſing about the ſaid Office of the Mayoralty, the Citizens obtained from King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, towards the End thereof, a Charter, that the Mayor ſhould not remain above one Year together in his Office, as appears in the *Book of Cuſtoms*, and the ſame Charter exemplified in the Book E.

Some believe this Article was obtained on this Account, becauſe before, ſome Mayors had Commiſſions from the King to remain in their Office as long as the King pleaſed: Which the People took heavily, as *Nicholas Farendon* had. Such a Commiſſion alſo had *Hamon de Chickewelle*. When therefore he that was Mayor one Year could not be Mayor the Year following, unleſs, perhaps, he were very inſtantly required thereto, and with his own good Will; ſo that he could not be compelled to undergo the Burthen two continued Years by the Liberty of the City, both Aldermen and Commons were wont in peaceable Elections to chuſe ſome other to be Mayor.

And no Mayor, by the Liberty, can be compelled to hold his Office. But if any had obtained ſo much Favour with the Citizens, as to commend him, for his good Government, and inſtantly to pray him, by their common Speaker, to take upon him the Burthen of the Mayoralty for the following Year, and he finally refuſed ſo to do; then the Commoners preſented to the Aldermen the Names of two other Aldermen, the preſent Mayor not being nominated at all. Of which two, they accepted one for Mayor, whom they would, as was ſaid before.

The Ceremony *of going out of the Chamber into the Hall, when the new Mayor was declared.*

Who being ſo accepted, in the going out of the Chamber, the Mayor going down into the Hall, was wont to go before, leading by the Hand with him the Mayor for the Year enſuing. And the Mayor and Aldermen ſitting in their Places, the Recorder declared to the People the Name of the Mayor Elect for the Year then next following; ſignifying alſo to the People, that they ſhould prepare to ride with their Mayor towards *Weſtminſter* on the Morrow of the Feſtival of St. *Simon* and *Jude* next, for the Honour of the chief City: Which being done, the Mayor and Aldermen roſe, and departed out of the Hall, the People following.

If the Elect were not preſent, the Mayor and Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, were wont to go to his Houſe, to warn him there preſently, to provide himſelf with Requiſites for the Office of the Mayoralty, and to be preſent at *Guildhall* on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* next following, to take his Oath, as antiently was wont to be done: And then every one went home.

The Manner of the new Mayor's *taking his Oath, and the carrying of the Sword.*

On the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, about Ten o'Clock by the Bell, the Mayor and all the Aldermen, in their Violet Gowns, and many Commoners aſſembled, and Peace and Audience being proclaimed by a Common Cryer, *viz.* a Serjeant at Arms, the Recorder ſitting on the Right Hand of the Mayor, recited to the People the antient Cuſtom of the City, *viz.* That that Day the Mayor for the enſuing Year ſhould take his Oath; and he uſed to recommend to him ſuch Things as wherein the former Mayor had well deſerved: And if the Mayor would ſay any thing, he was heard. Which being done, the Mayor went out of his Seat, and the Mayor that was to be aſcended the ſame, the Mayor that had been ſetting next him on his Left Hand. And then the Common Serjeant at Arms, holding a Book to him with the Kalender and the Effigies of the Crucifix on the Outſide, the Common Clerk read to him, holding his Hand upon the Book, the ſame Oath that he was to make on the Morrow in the King's Exchequer: Which Oath is ſet down in the Book D. Which being promiſed, and the Book kiſſed, the old Mayor deliver'd him the Seal of the Statute of the Merchants Strangers (from whence the Mayor received conſiderable Benefit) together with the Seal of the Mayoralty, in two Purſes: And the new Mayor was heard, (if he was minded to ſpeak any thing) praying for Aſſiſtance to be given him from his Brethren the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and all honeſt Men for his Time, in his Government of the City, *&c.* Which being done, they roſe and went out, the People following, unto the Houſe of the ſaid Mayor to be. And from thence the Sword went before the paſt Mayor unto his Houſe, and neither of the two Mayors were wont to appear in Publick any more that Day. Yet Neceſſity urging, the paſt Mayor was bound that Day to exerciſe his Office outwardly and in Publick; becauſe he is not fully diſcharged from his Office, until the following Mayor be accepted in his Place by the King, or the Barons of the Exchequer, or the Conſtable of the Tower.

Of the ſwearing of the Mayor *at the Exchequer.*

On the Morrow of the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude*, ſo it were not a *Sunday*, (for then it was put off to *Monday* next) as well the new Mayor as the old, and the Aldermen alſo, were wont to meet together on Horſeback in a Place without *Guildhall*, about Nine o'Clock, in one Suit of Garments, with the Sheriff, and as many as were of the Mayor's Livery, and many of the Myſteries or Companies in their Suits, the Sword being carried up before the new Mayor. From thence they rode thro' *Cheapſide*, and ſo without *Newgate*, turning into *Fleet-ſtreet*, and ſo to *Weſtminſter*.

Weſtminſter. Whither being come, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, alight from their Horſes, and the Mace-bearers and the Sword-bearer going before them, they went up into the Exchequer, where were the Chancellor of the Treaſury, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, with the Barons of the Exchequer. And the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs ſtanding at the Bar, the Recorder declared, how the City of LONDON, according to their antient Cuſtoms and Liberties, had choſen *N.* Mayor for the Year following; praying the Barons, on Behalf of the City, to accept him ſo Elect, perſonally then before them. And it being anſwer'd by the chief Baron, or one in his Place, according as he pleaſed, the Book was brought to the Mayor; upon which he laying his Hand, was burdened with the ſame Oath which he took at *Guildhall*, which being done, the Chief Baron, on the Part of the King and the Lords, was wont to charge the Mayor eſpecially to keep Peace and Quietneſs in the City: And then, that he ſhould have a Reſpect to thoſe that ſold all Sorts of Victuals. That, according to his Power, the People might not be burthened by reaſon of Dearth.

AFTER that, the Mayor was wont to offer himſelf there to his Account for the Office of Eſcheator; and was ſworn to render a good and faithful Account of the ſaid Office, and appointed there one whom he pleaſed for his Attorney *ad computand'*, i. e. to make the Accompts. The Mayor alſo, and Aldermen for the City, appointed one of the Exchequer, Attorney of the ſaid City *ad calumpniand' & clamand'*, i. e. to complain and to claim their Liberties, if, and when their Neceſſity required. And thus, having Licence from the Lords, departed. And ſo in the Common Pleas they appointed one of that Place Attorney of the City. But, in the King's Bench, they appointed two Attornies jointly and ſeverally to claim the Liberties and antient Cuſtoms of the City, if, and when Neceſſity required.

WHICH being done, they returned, the Commoners on Horſeback going before in a Company according to the Suits of their Myſteries or Trades. But they of the Myſtery whereof the Mayor was, and they that were of his Livery, went next before the Mayor. But none went near the Mayor for a conſiderable Diſtance: But the Serjeants at Arms, Mace-bearers, and his Sword-bearer, and one Sheriff on his Right Hand, and the other on his Left, with white Rods in their Hands, all going before. The Recorder and the Aldermen follow'd next after him thro' the Middle of *Weſt-cheap* unto his Houſe; and then thoſe, that were not invited to the Feaſt, went home.

The cuſtomary Devotions of the new Mayor.

THE ſame Day, after Dinner, the new Mayor was wont to go from his Houſe to the Church of St. *Thomas of Acon*, thoſe of his Livery going before him; and the Aldermen in like manner being there met together, they came to the Church of St. *Paul*; whither, when they were come, namely, in the Mid-place of the Body of the Church, between two little Doors, they were wont to pray for the Soul of Biſhop *William*, who, as is ſaid, obtained great Liberties, by his Intreaties, for the City, from *William the Conqueror*, a Prieſt ſaying that Office *De profundis*, called the *Dirige*. And from thence they paſſed to the Church-yard, where lay the Bodies of the Parents of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*; and there they ſaid alſo, for all the Faithful of GOD departed, *De profundis*, &c. near the Tomb of the aforeſaid Parents.

AND from thence they returned through *Cheapſide* Market, ſometimes with Wax Candles burning, if it were late, to the ſaid Church [*Sancti Thomæ* eraſed] and there the Mayor and Aldermen offered ſingle Pence; which being done, every one went to his Houſe.

When the MAYOR was ſworn before the Conſtable of the Tower.

IF the King's *Exchequer* were not at LONDON, or if the Court were vacant, the Mayor was preſented to the Conſtable of the Tower of LONDON, or his Lieutenant; who was accepted and ſworn without the firſt Gate; as was done with Sir *Nic. Brembre*, elected Mayor in the Eve of *Palms*, in the 50th of *Edward* III. Likewiſe on the Morrow of the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, *John le Blount*, Mayor, was preſented, ſworn, and accepted by *John de Blakbrok*, Lieutenant of Sir *John de Sandwick*, Conſtable of the Tower, *Ann.* 31 *Edw. Filii Reg. Edw.* and this Liberty is put in the King's Charter.

The Cuſtom of the MAYOR and Aldermen on All-Saints *Day, and other Holidays.*

ON the firſt Day of the Month, *i. e.* of *All-Saints* then next following, the Mayor with his Family was wont to go after Dinner to the Church of St. *Thomas* *. And the Aldermen alſo, and thoſe that were of the Livery of the Mayor, with honeſt Men of the Myſteries in their ſeveral Habits or Suits, were wont there to be aſſembled, and thence to repair to St. *Paul*'s, and there to hear Veſpers, and ſo to go home.

IN like manner on the Nativity of our Lord, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and thoſe of the Mayor and Sheriffs Liveries, were wont to come together at St. ----- Church, and thence to paſs to St. *Paul*'s; and there, on the right Side of the Choir, in the Stall next to the Dean's Stall, the Mayor was wont to ſtand, and the Aldermen ſtood according to their Rank, as well as on the ſame Part of the Choir near the Mayor, as of the other Part, to hear Veſpers, and the Completory. Which being heard, it was done further, as was ſhewed in the Chapter next before.

THE ſame Proceſſion was obſerved on St. *Stephen*'s Day; and ſo on St. *John Evangeliſt*'s. But in the Feaſt of *Innocents*, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were wont to hear Veſpers in St. *Thomas*'s Church. And there on the Morrow to hear Maſs, and alſo Veſpers. Which being done, they went home.

THE former Ceremony was alſo obſerved on the Feaſt of *Circumciſion* and *Epiphany*, and *Purification* of the Glorious Virgin.

IN *Eaſter* Week, on *Monday* before Nine of the Clock, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont in their Habit, and alſo a great Company of People of both Sexes, to come to the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, to hear a Sermon: In like manner on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* in the ſame Week.

LIKEWISE, towards the Feaſt of *Whitſuntide*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont to meet, and provide themſelves agreeably with Suits of Garments. The Mayor moreover and the Sheriffs gave Liveries to their Friends, and their Houſhold Servants, and the Officers of the City, in an honourable Manner, according to each one's Degree. And *Monday* in *Whitſun*-Week, between Nine and Ten o'Clock before Dinner, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in

* *In the old Book in the Chamber of* London, *from whence this Account is taken, the Word* Thomæ *is blotted out in this and many other Places, to comply with the Act of Parliament in* Henry VIII's *Time, that order'd the Name of* Thomas a Becket *to be blotted out of all Books of Devotion; and ſo for Safety they blotted it out of others too.*

their Habits, met together in the Church of St. *Peter*'s upon *Cornhill*; and alſo all of the Livery, as well of the Mayor as Sheriffs. From which Place the Proceſſion of the Rectors of LONDON going before, firſt followed thoſe of the Livery of the Sheriffs, next thoſe of the Livery of the Mayor. Then the Mayor, with the Recorder and Aldermen, according to their Degrees, paſſed thro' *Cheap* into *Paul*'s *Church-yard*; and entering on the North Side, being met there by the Proceſſion of the ſame Church, they went out by the South Part of the ſame Church-yard; and ſo by the Cloſe from *Watling-ſtreet*, they enter'd the Church at the great Inn on the Weſt Part; and there they ſtood ſtill in a Body, until the Hymn *Veni Creator* had been ſung by the Vicars and Organs; at each other Verſe an Angel ſent from above incenſing. Which being done, the Mayor and Aldermen going up to the Altar, offered. And then every one went home.

And then the Archdeacon of LONDON was wont to give to the Serjeant at Mace, Mace-bearers, with the Mayor, Sheriffs, and thoſe of the Chamber, two Nobles, equally to be divided among them, for keeping the Proceſſion of the Rectors from the Crowd of the Common People.

On the Morrow, being *Tueſday* in *Whitſun*-Week, between Nine and Ten o'Clock before Noon, the Mayor and Aldermen met at St. *Bartholomew*'s, and from thence a Proceſſion of the Common People of *Middleſex* going before them, they paſs'd through *Newgate*, and ſo to St. *Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. *the Quern*; and ſo further, by the *Old Change*, they enter'd through St. *Auſtin*'s Gate, St. *Paul*'s Cloſe, and further, as it was performed the Day before; and 10 *s.* were given by the Archdeacon to the ſaid Serjeants, as was ſaid before.

The third Day, being *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun*-Week, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, met the aforeſaid Hour at the Church of St. *Thomas of Acon*. And from thence the Proceſſion of the common People of *Eſſex* going before, they paſs'd directly to St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; and it was done as the Day before; and the Archdeacon of *Eſſex* gave the ſaid Serjeants 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And it is to be noted, that when the ſaid Fees were not paid, the Archdeacons were wont to be diſtrain'd to pay them.

Proviſions made for the Perſonal Appearance of the Aldermen *at the Elections.*

Once at the Election of a Mayor, the Aldermen abſented themſelves, fearing to admit the Office of a Mayor, at the Inſtance of *William de Ilford*, then Common Serjeant for the Commonalty of the City, *Richard Lacer* being then Mayor about 1345. And ſince the Aldermen ought to meet together on *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day, to the Election of Mayors in *Guildhall*; it was order'd, that from henceforth every Year, on the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, (which was *October* 13) the Mayor and all the Aldermen, for the Time being, and alſo out of every Ward of the City, twelve, eight, or ſix, according as the Ward ſhall be great or ſmall, of the diſcreeter and wiſer ſort of each Ward, ſhould meet together; and that none, unleſs they be ſummoned, come, nor intrude themſelves in ſuch Election of Mayor or Sheriff. And that on the ſame Feaſt of St. *Edward* they chooſe a Mayor, according to the Cuſtom, for the following Year: That the Mayor ſo choſen on that Feaſt, between the Feaſt of St. *Edward*, and the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude* next following, may diſpoſe of his Eſtate.

The Meeting on St. Edward's *Day for chuſing a Mayor.*

It was alſo agreed, that if he who was ſo choſe in the Feaſt of St. *Edward* for Mayor, and ſhall abſent himſelf on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* following, and depart at a Diſtance, not willing to take upon him the Burthen of the Mayoralty, whether he be abſent or preſent in the Time of the Election, nevertheleſs the Serjeants of the City that ſhall be for the Time, ſhall cauſe 100 Marks to be levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands, Rents, and Tenements, who ſhall ſo abſent himſelf, to be paid to him who on the ſaid Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* ſhall happen to be choſe in his Place by reaſon of his Abſence.

It was agreed alſo, that all the Aldermen be preſent every Year in the City of LONDON, as well on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward* the King, as in the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, at the Election of a Mayor. And if any Alderman at thoſe Feaſts ſhall abſent himſelf, he ſhall pay to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City 20 *l.* Sterling, unleſs the Alderman ſo abſent, be abſent for a reaſonable Cauſe, and ſo can excuſe himſelf to the Mayor and Aldermen.

And the like Ordinance was made in the Time of the Mayoralty of *Walter Turk*, *viz.* *Anno* 24 *Edw.* III, of thoſe that abſented themſelves in the Election of Sheriffs, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* Sterling. Which Ordinances are inſerted in the Book F. And this was once executed, *viz.* 42 *Edw.* III, becauſe *Walter Berneye*, elected Mayor on *Friday* in the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, came not on the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude* then following, to take his Office. *Simon de Mordon* was choſe on that Feaſt of the Apoſtles *Simon* and *Jude*, for the ſame Year, and the Morrow after admitted and preſented to the Barons of the Exchequer; and of the Goods of the ſaid *Walter* were levied 100 Marks for the Uſe of the ſaid *Simon*.

To add a few Things more, collected from Records of the *Tower*, or Inquiſitions, concerning the Mayors of LONDON:

Special Favours have been granted by the King to the Mayor: As was King *Edward* the IIId's Grant to *Reginald de Conductu*, or, *Reynold of the Conduit*, who was Mayor two Years together; whereby he was at great Expences, to the overburdening his Eſtate. And whereas the Mayors uſed to take great Benefit from the Merchants Strangers that repaired hither in great Numbers for Traffick, this Foreign Trade was ſtopp'd by reaſon of King *Edward*'s great Wars abroad. The King therefore, in the 18th of his Reign, granted the ſaid *Reginald*, *in relevation' ſtatus ſui*, i. e. for the Relief of his Eſtate, 21 *l.* of yearly Rent, iſſuing out of divers Meſſuages and Shops in the ſaid City, belonging to the King.

The King ſometimes made Mayors, as well as *Cuſtodes*, by his own Authority, and ſometimes excuſed Perſons from ſerving the Office of Mayor, or any other Magiſtracy of the City. Of this laſt we have an Inſtance in one *Simon*, a Merchant of LONDON, who had a Patent from King *Edward* III, in the Firſt of his Reign, whereby that King freed him from ſerving Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, or Coroner, againſt his own Will in the aforeſaid City or elſewhere: And not only ſo, but *Quod quietus eſſet de omnibus Priſis*, *Auxiliis*, *Vigiliis*, & *Contributionibus quibuſcunque*, i. e. to be quit of all Prizes, Aids, Watches and Contributions whatſoever, as well within the City of LONDON, as elſewhere within the Kingdom. And that the Goods of the ſaid *Simon* be not taxed to Tenths, or to pay other Quota's. This was extraordinary indeed; and ſurely his Merit at the King's Hand was great.

These Mayors were appointed by the King's Letters in the 16th of *Edward* II. The Office of Mayoralty being in the King's Hands for certain Cauſes (as the Record ran) the King com-

mitted it to *Nicholas Farendon*, Citizen of LONDON, as long as it pleaſed the King; and commanded the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the City, that they be obedient to him as Mayor. And in the 14th of the ſame King, the Mayoralty being then in the King's Hand, *per Conſiderationem Curiæ*, i. e. by the Conſideration of the Court, he conſtituted *Robert Kendal* Mayor, to do, to execute, &c. in all Things that belonged to the ſaid Office, and to take to himſelf thoſe Things which the Mayors have been accuſtomed to take.

Richard II. in the 20th of his Reign, with the Aſſent of his Council, appointed *Richard Whittington* to ſerve Mayor in the Room of *Adam Bamme*, who deceaſed in his Mayoralty, until the Day accuſtomed for the Election of a new Mayor.

Now to give an Inſtance or two of the King's Letters to certain Perſons to be *Cuſtodes* of the City, when the City had forfeited their Liberties, or the King had aſſumed them: Theſe were conſtituted, not for a Year, or a ſet Time, but while the King pleaſed; and they had ſometimes extraordinary Powers over the City granted them to chaſtiſe it. In 25 *Edw.* I. *John Breton* was made *Cuſtos*. And the Record ſays, *Habet poteſtatem amerciandi & caſtigandi Aldermannos, & Vicecomit. ibid. & miniſtros ſuos immorigeros*, i. e. He had a Power of amercing and chaſtiſing the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City, and their Servants, if they were diſobedient. And *Richard* II. in the 16th of his Reign, by the Conſent of his Great (that is, his Privy) Council, conſtituted *Baldwon de Radington*, Knt. *Cuſtos* of the City, *Donec aliter duxerit ordinand'* i. e. until he ſhall think fit otherwiſe to appoint.

Silver Maces allowed to be carried before the Mayor.

In Honour to the Mayor of LONDON, King *Edward* III. indulged by his Letters, that Maces carried before the Lord Mayor of LONDON might be of Silver; but Maces of that Metal to be carried in no City in *England* beſides. For this Command was given out 20 *Edw.* III. That no Man within City or Town, or elſewhere, do carry Maces of Silver, except the King's Serjeants only; but to carry Maces of Copper, and no other Metal, except the Serjeant of LONDON, who may carry their Maces of Silver within the Liberties of LONDON before the Mayor, in Preſence of the King.

Mayors have been abſent from the City, and gone beyond Sea at the King's Command. Such a Thing happened 2 *Edw.* I. when that King commanded the City to appoint two Citizens to officiate in his Place. By his Letters to the Sheriffs and Commonalty, directing them to provide two diſcreet Citizens among themſelves, to keep the ſaid City *loco Majoris*, and them to obey as Mayor; the Mayor, at the King's Command, being about to go beyond Sea.

The Mayor's Seal was ſometimes ſet to Deeds, for the better witneſſing and Confirmation of them. Thus in the 20th of *Richard* II. the Common Seal of the Mayor was ſet to one *J. S.* for the better witneſſing the Matter, as the Record runs, and for that the ſame was better known than the proper Seal of the ſaid *T. S.*

The Mayor, *pro tempore*, was conſtituted *Cuſtos* and Protector of the *Hermitage*, near *Cripplegate*, in the 3d of *Edward* I.

The Mayor's Perſon inviolable.

The Mayor's Perſon is inviolable, and 'tis an high Crime to aſſault him, or make any Reſiſtance to him. Once ſuch a Thing happened about the Year 1339. *Andrew Aubrey* being Mayor; when, in a popular Tumult, headed chiefly by two, *Haunſart* and *Brewere*, an Aſſault was made upon the ſaid Mayor, and ſome of his Servants wounded: But this was looked upon as ſuch an heinous Deed, that thoſe two were preſently tried and convicted at *Guildhall*, and thence carried forth to *Cheapſide*, and beheaded. This was about 15 *Edw.* III. Which Juſtice that King allowed of, and ſent the Mayor and City a ſpecial Indemnity for what they had done. This being ſomewhat remarkable, it may not be improper to ſet down, from the Record itſelf, the Occaſion of the Tumult, the Affront offered the Mayor, the Trial and Execution, with the King's Approbation and Juſtification of the Judgment done.

The Letters Patents ſet forth, That the King being diſpoſed to go to Parts beyond Seas, and willing to provide as ſecurely as he could, for the ſafe Cuſtody of the City of LONDON, and the Conſervation of the Peace thereof, had required and charged the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, that he being Abroad out of the Kingdom, they ſhould keep the ſaid City, and the King's Peace there, as far as they were able; and that, if there ſhould be in the ſaid City any Malefactors and Diſturbers of the ſaid Peace, the King being thus Abroad, they ſhould cauſe due and ſpeedy Puniſhment to be done upon them: And that the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. had ſo taken upon them, at their Peril, the Cuſtody of the City, and Conſervation of the Peace, and to inflict Puniſhment, according to the King's Deſire and Command.

Now, in Purſuance of this Commandment, there happening ſuddenly to ariſe in the City, Fights and Differences between the Fiſhmongers and the Skinners of the City, they, the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. went to pacify the ſaid Fight and Diſſenſion, and did attach Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, being there found, as it was incumbent upon them, in Reſpect of their Office, to do. But *Thomas*, the Son of *John Haunſard*, and *John le Brewere*, and ſome other Malefactors and Diſturbers of the Peace, not permitting the ſaid Attachment to be made, made an Inſult upon the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Miniſters of the City, there performing the Duty of their Office, for the Conſervation of the King's Peace, and reſcued the Malefactors attached by the Mayor and Sheriffs. And the ſaid *Thomas*, with his Sword drawn, laid his Hand upon *Andrew Aubrey*, then Mayor of the ſaid City, ruſhing upon him with all his Force to overthrow him. And the ſaid *John* grievouſly wounded one of the Servants of the ſaid City, then obeying the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs, in Contempt of the King, and Danger of the Commotion of the ſaid City. The ſaid *Thomas* and *John* being preſently taken for this, and led to the Hall of the Pleas of the ſaid City, called *Guildhall*, were there indicted and charged before the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs; and for theſe Things, by their own Acknowledgments, convicted for that Cauſe; and by the Conſideration of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforeſaid, in the Hall aforeſaid, were adjudged to Death, and in a certain Street, called *Le Cheap*, were beheaded.

We conſidering (as the Record goes on) if ſo great Raſhneſs of the aforeſaid *Thomas* and *John* had been paſſed over unpuniſhed, it had yielded Boldneſs to others of doing the like Things; and ſo thinking the ſaid Puniſhment very ſeaſonable, for the Conſervation of our Peace, and to be well done; and willing by the Conſideration aforeſaid, that the ſaid Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty be ſecure; and to provide that they may not be troubled by Reaſon hereof in future Times. What has been done by the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to us, we approve and confirm; and ſo forbad that hereafter they ſhould be ſued neither by himſelf, his Heirs or Juſtices, on Occaſion of their Death. *Teſte Rege apud Turrim London*, 4. *Jun.*

It

It was reckoned the Privilege of one that had been Mayor and Alderman of LONDON, not to ſerve the King, without his Will, in any Part of the Kingdom. Such a Matter happened once in *Henry* VI. his Reign. *Nicholas Wotton*, ſome Time Mayor and Alderman of LONDON, living in *Kent*, ſtood upon this Privilege, and refuſed to ſerve, when he was impannelled with others before the Aſſize in the ſaid County, to enquire upon Articles touching the King's Peace; and refuſed to ſwear *prætextu Libertatis Civitatis* LONDON, *i.e.* on Pretence of the Liberty of the City. But yet this was looked upon in *Wotton* as a Contempt; for which he afterwards had a Pardon in 17 *Henry* VI.

A Market removed by the Mayor.

Henry de Waleis, Mayor, removed the Sellers that came to LONDON with their Wares and Proviſions from one Place, where, it ſeems, they uſed to ſtand, to another; for which, the ſworn Men of one of the Wards preſented him to the King's Juſtices, and knew not *Quo Warranto* he did ſo.

Concerning the ALDERMEN.

Alderman, what it ſignifies.

Alderman ſignifies in the *Saxon* Language, Senior, or an Elder Perſon; for *Alde* is *Old*: So that *Alderman* anſwers to *Senator* among the *Romans*. Yet in Aldermen, the old Age of the Mind is more to be regarded than of the Body, and the Gravity of Manners, rather than Antiquity of Years. Whence in the old Laws of King *Knute*, and other *Saxon* Kings, he was called *Alderman*, who is now called *Judge*, or *Juſticiary*, as appears in the Book of *Cuſtoms*. But in many other Laws of St. *Edward*, they who are now called *Juſtices*, were termed *Lagemanni*, *Lawmen*.

They were Barons.

These Aldermen were alſo called, as well in Name as Honour, *Barones*; for it is found about the Year 1350, that in the Burial of Aldermen that honourable antient Cuſtom was obſerved, *viz.* that in the Church where an Alderman was to be buried, one armed with his Arms, bearing in his Hand a Standard, on an Horſe with Trappings, carried aloft his Shield, Helmet, and his other Arms, with the Standard, as the Manner yet is, of burying the Lords *Barons*. But by Reaſon of ſudden and frequent Changes of the Aldermen, and often Plagues, by little and little the Cuſtom vaniſhed in LONDON. But by this it appears, how great Honour was in former Times given to Aldermen.

How to be qualified.

For none was accepted for Alderman, unleſs he were without Deformity in Body, wiſe and diſcreet in Mind, wealthy, honourable, faithful, free, and of no baſe or ſervile Condition; that no Diſgrace, which might happen to him upon the Account of his Birth, might thence redound on the reſt of the Aldermen, or the whole City. And hence it came to paſs that none was made Apprentice, or at leaſt admitted into the Liberty of the City, unleſs he was known to be of a Gentlemen-like Condition; or if after he had been made Free, if it came to be known that he was of a ſervile Condition, for that very Thing he loſt the Freedom of the City; as it happened to *Thomas le Bedel*, *Robert le Bedel*, *Alan Undirwode*, and *Edmund May*, Butchers; who, in the Mayoralty of *John le Blount*, loſt their Freedoms, becauſe they acknowledged they held Land *de Villenagio* of the Biſhop of LONDON; and they remained without Liberty of the City.

Whence in the Mayoralty of *Nicholas Exton*, Fiſhmonger, *Anno* 1386, or 1387, in the 9th or 10th of *Richard* II. it was ordered, that in the taking of Apprentices, and alſo in the taking of Freedoms, that antient Cuſtom for the future ſhould be kept.

Wards took their Names from the Aldermen.

A modern Alderman is called from the Ward over which he is; as Alderman of *Cheap*, Alderman of the *Bridge*, Alderman of *Queenhith*: But antiently, on the contrary, the Ward was called from the Name of its Alderman; as the Ward of *Candlewick-ſtreet* was called the Ward of *Thomas de Baſing*; the Ward of *Caſtle-Baynard* was called *Simon Hadeſtok*'s Ward. In the like Manner the Tower Ward was called the Ward of *William de Nadeſtoke*; and the Ward of *Cheap* was called *Henry de Frowycke*'s Ward: So the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* was ſaid to be in the Ward of *Anketil de Auvern*, which is now called the Ward of *Faringdon*, from *Nicholas de Farendon*, afterwards Alderman of that Ward; and this appears in the Book B.

Their Privileges.

The Aldermen alſo antiently had ſuch a Prerogative, that they were not put into the Inquiſition. In the Time of *John le Breton*, *Cuſtos*, among other Ordinances by him, and certain Aldermen choſen in this Behalf, by the Commonalty, (and the King confirmed the ſame for the Time) this was one, that ſuch Aldermen were Judges of the City. Yet it is found, that as well the Aldermen as the Sheriffs of LONDON, were put into the Inquiſition by the King, *viz.* for Burglary, and breaking into his Treaſury at *Weſtminſter*; but ſo rare and ſo great a Caſe cannot be drawn into Conſequences.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen uſed to cloth themſelves in one Suit (or Habit) twice in the Year, *viz.* when the Mayor rode to take his Oath at *Weſtminſter*. And this Veſture was made of honourable Furs; and ſo they were uſed to be clothed again in one Habit againſt *Whitſuntide*, with a Lining of Silk. Whence, on *Monday* after the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, 31 *Edw.* III. it was ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen, that whenſoever it happened, that the Mayor and Aldermen were clothed in one Habit, none of them ſhould give away or alienate his Robe within that Year, upon the Penalty of 5 *l.* for the Uſe of the Commonalty.

The Aldermen were wont to pay nothing for enrolling Charters or Deeds, however pertaining to them.

Aſſaults made upon Aldermen, how they were puniſhed.

How they were to be puniſhed that made any Aſſault upon the Aldermen exerciſing their Offices in keeping the Peace, appears by *William Hulot*, Shield-Bearer, abiding with the Biſhop of *Bath*, and Officer of the King's Receipt, whoſe Hand was adjudged in *Guildhall* to be cut off, becauſe he had made an Aſſault upon *John Rote*, Alderman, in the Time of *Nic. Exton*, Mayor, in the 10th of the Reign of King *Richard*.

But more fully, Aſſaults, Reproaches, Lyes, and Scandals of the Aldermen, are ſpoken and diſcourſed of elſewhere, in the *Liber Albus*.

Aldermen not removeable.

Formerly Aldermen were not to be removed from their Office during their Life, unleſs for ſome great Offence, or enormous Crime; for which they deſerved alſo to loſe their Freedom of the City. Yet afterwards *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the 12th of his Reign, by his Charter, granted that the Aldermen might be removed yearly. But long ſince, the King and his Council, conſidering the great Loſſes, Diſprofits and Dangers which have happened by a yearly changing of the Aldermen in the City, for ſome Time, and which might eaſily happen, it was declared and decreed, as now it is, that the Aldermen ſhould remain immoveable, unleſs ſome reaſonable Cauſe of removing them happened, as is contained in the Charter of King *Richard* II. made to the City (*Anno* 17.) and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

An Alderman choſen Conſtable in the Country.

An Alderman of LONDON's Privilege is to be exempted from ſerving Offices elſewhere. This Caſe is printed in ſome of the Law-Books. Alderman *Abdy* had an Houſe at *Laytonſtone* in *Eſſex*;

Eſſex; where Conſtables were elected out of the Inhabitants of every Houſe by Preſentment every Year in the Leet. And the ſaid Alderman, by the Name of *John Abdy*, Eſq; was nominated by the Leet holden ſuch a Day, to be Conſtable there the Year following. And becauſe he refuſed, the Steward impoſed a Fine upon him. It was moved to have a Writ directed to the Lord of the Manor (who was Sir *William Hicks*, Bart.) and his Steward (who was Mr. *Conyers*) to diſcharge him: And it was granted, For that he ought to be diſcharged by his Privilege; and for the Reaſon of his Attendance in the Courts of LONDON; and he needed not execute by his Deputy.

Two Aldermen Treaſurers of a Subſidy.

TWO Aldermen of LONDON were appointed Treaſurers of a Tax given by Parliament to King *Richard* II, as in the Records, *viz.* A Parliament had required to know, how and in what Manner the Sums were defray'd (granted by a former Subſidy.) Sir *Richard le Scrope*, the King's Steward, anſwer'd the Parliament, that the King's Pleaſure was, That *William Wolworth*, and *John Philpot*, Citizens of LONDON, Aldermen and Treaſurers, therefore appointed and ſworn, ſhould ſhew the ſame.

NOT many Years ſince, a great Conteſt happen'd between the Commonalty and the Court of Aldermen, concerning who ſhould examine and decide any Controverſy ariſing about the Election of an Alderman: And on *Thurſday*, *September* 20, 1711, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. being Lord Mayor, a Common-Council was called to paſs the Orphans Bill. Then (the Bill depending in Common-Council this whole Year, relating to the Election of Aldermen) the Queſtion was put, Whether it ſhould paſs or no? The Lord Mayor oppoſed it, and would not put the Queſtion. After three Hours debate, a Clauſe of the Bill was left out [which was the Reaſon of all the Debate for the whole Year paſt;] *viz.* That all controverted Elections, relating to Aldermen, ſhould be decided by the Common-Council, and not by the Court of Aldermen themſelves. Then the Bill was paſs'd, which enacted, That in all future Elections for Aldermen, the Ward ſhall return only one Alderman, and one Commoner. That upon the Demiſe of the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, the Aldermen above the Chair may change their Wards for that. If they refuſe, the Common-Council to chooſe one. That none but Freemen, paying Scot and Lot, ſhall have a Right to poll for Aldermen. And if any Action enſues upon that Account, it is to be defended at the City's Charge. The Orphans Bill was alſo paſs'd.

UNDER this Head of Aldermen, may not be improperly ſubjoin'd, the Act of Common-Council laſt mention'd, for the Election of Aldermen, with three others, *viz.* 1. For the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, made *Ann.* 1692. 2. For the farther regulating the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men; and for regulating the Elections in Common Halls, *&c.* made *Anno* 1712. 3. For reviving the antient Manner of electing Aldermen, made *Anno* 1714.

Commune concilium tentum in Camera Guilhaldæ Civitatis London die Jovis, viceſſimo die Septembris, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* decimo Annoque Domini, 1711, coram Gilberto Heathcote, Milite Majore Civitatis prædictæ, Franciſco Child, Thoma Abney, Roberto Beachcroft, Carolo Peers, Militibus, Willielmo Lewen, Johanne Ward, Johanne Caſs, Willielmo Steuart, Armigeris Aldermannis, & Franciſco Eyles, Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT to regulate the Election of ALDERMEN.

WHEREAS on the Twentieth of *September*, in the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry* IV, it was agreed and ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, That in the Elections of Aldermen, thence forwards to be made, there ſhould be named and choſen, four of the moſt honeſt and ſufficient Citizens of the City, one of which, moſt fit to ſupport the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Diſcretion and ſound Conſciences of the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, ſhould be admitted and ſworn to execute the ſame Office; which ſaid Ordinance, in the Common-Council holden the Twenty-third Day of *November* then following, was approved.

BE it enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Ordinance, and every Article and Thing therein contained, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed and made void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

AND for the better Regulation of the ſaid Elections for the future, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhall be named, elected and preſented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, or by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be deſtitue of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, two Perſons and no more, *viz.* one Alderman, and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which ſaid Alderman ſo to be nominated and preſented, ſhall and may remove to, accept and take ſuch Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof qualified as aforeſaid he ſhall be ſo nominated, elected and preſented, if preſent when the Report of the ſaid Nomination and Election ſhall be made, to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and ſhall declare his Intention ſo to do. In which Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four Days next enſuing: But in caſe ſuch Alderman ſo nominated and preſented, ſhall be abſent at the Time of making the ſaid Report, or being preſent, ſhall declare his Refuſal to remove; then in every ſuch Caſe, the other Perſon nominated and returned with the ſaid Alderman, ſhall, by the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, be accepted, admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman: And in caſe of his Refuſal to take the ſame Office upon him (unleſs he can diſcharge himſelf therefrom according to the Laws of this City) he ſhall be ſubject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which can be inflicted on him by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, or otherwiſe, for ſuch his Refuſal.

AND for avoiding Delays in making the ſaid Elections, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Lord Mayor for the Time being, ſhall, at the firſt Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, holden next after the Space of ſeven Days following every ſuch Nomination and Election, by the Inhabitants of any Ward that ſhall be vacant of an Alderman, to be accounted from the Determination and Finiſhing

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ing thereof, and not before, make Report to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, of the Names of the Perſons ſo nominated and preſented for Alderman of that Ward; and the ſaid Court ſhall accept thereof, and proceed thereupon, in Manner before ſet forth.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council, holden the ſixteenth Day of *June*, in the fourth and fifth Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, it is amongſt other things enacted, That the Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge Without*, ſhould always from henceforth, at the Time of Vacation, and Lack of an Alderman thereof, be elect and choſen by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner-Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, in Manner and Form following, and in none otherwiſe; that is to ſay, That they the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, ſhall then and there, at their ſaid full Court, among themſelves, nominate and appoint four good, diſcreet, ſufficient and meet Citizens, being freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, either reſiant within the Borough of *Southwark*, or within the ſame City or Liberties of the ſame, to be put in the Election of the Alderman of the ſaid Ward, ſo being void of an Alderman; and of the ſame four Citizens, ſo by them nominated and appointed, ſhall, in the antient and accuſtomed Manner, forthwith elect and chooſe one, by Scrutiny, to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward.

Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt recited Clauſe, and every Article and Thing therein contained, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void; and that upon every Vacancy of an Alderman of the ſaid Ward, the Senior Alderman for the Time being, who hath born the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid City, and is diſcharged from it, ſhall and may, at his free Will and Pleaſure, remove to, accept and take the ſaid Ward; and in caſe of his Refuſal to remove to that Ward, then the next Senior Alderman, and ſo ſucceſſively every other Alderman, according to his Seniority, who hath in like manner born the ſaid Office of Mayoralty, ſhall and may (if he thinks fit) remove to, accept, and take the ſaid Ward. And in every ſuch Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof ſuch Alderman ſo removing, and taking upon him to be an Alderman of the ſaid Ward of *Bridge Without*, was an Alderman, within four Days after every ſuch Change and Removal, as is before provided for the other Wards of the ſaid City: But if none of the Aldermen who have born the ſaid Office of Mayoralty, will remove to and accept the ſaid Ward, then, in every ſuch Caſe, the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall, within fourteen Days then next enſuing, cauſe a Common-Council to be ſummoned and holden: At which Common-Council the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons then aſſembled, ſhall, by Plurality of Voices, forthwith elect and chooſe one fit and able Perſon, being a Freemen of the ſaid City; to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward. Which Alderman, ſo to be choſen from Time to Time, ſhall have and enjoy like Prerogative, Liberty and Benefit to change and remove from the ſaid Ward, and to accept and take at his Free Will and Pleaſure, any ſuch other Ward within the ſaid City, as it ſhall fortune he ſhall be hereafter duly elected and choſen unto by the Inhabitants of the ſame other Ward, in like Manner and Form, as the other Alderman of the ſame City, lawfully may, and commonly uſe to do; any thing in the ſaid former Act, or any other Cuſtom or Uſage of the ſaid City, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

Another Act there was, directing in whom the Right of theſe Elections were, namely, the Freemen, and they how qualified, *viz.*

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhaldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Mercurii Viceſimo ſexto die Octobris, 1692, Annoq; Regni Dominorum noſtrorum Willi. & Mariæ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis & Reginæ, Quarto, Coram Thoma Stampe, Milite Majore Civitatis LONDON. Willielmo Turner, Mil', Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patient Ward, Mil', Aldermannis, Salathiel Lovell, Mil', Serviente ad Legem ac Recordator' Civitat' pred', Samuel Daſhwood, Mil', Johanne Houblon, Mil', Humfrido Edwin, Mil', Edwardo Clarke, Mil', Franciſco Child, Mil', Johanne Wildman, Armig', Richardo Lovett, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Armigero, Aldermannis, & Thoma Lane, Mil', & Thoma Cooke, Mil', Aldermannis, ac Vicecomitibus Civitatis predictæ, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT for the Nomination of Aldermen, *and Election of* Common-Council-Men, *in the reſpective Wards of the City of* LONDON.

WHEREAS the City of LONDON is, and Time out of Mind hath been, a Body Politick and Corporate, whereunto divers Franchiſes, Liberties and Privileges, during all the Time aforeſaid, have belonged and appertained; and alſo by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, Grants and Charters of divers Kings and Queens of this Realm, have been ratified and confirmed.

And whereas the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, for the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City, of Right belonged and appertained, and doth belong and appertain to the Freemen, being Houſeholders of the ſaid City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and to no others.

Now, for the maintaining the ſaid Right, it is thought right and neceſſary by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, that it ſhould be declared, and it is hereby declared, by the Authority of the ſame, that it is, and antiently hath been, the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the ſaid City, only, being Houſholders, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and of none other whatſoever, in their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, from Time to Time, as often as there was, or ſhould be Occaſion, to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common-Council-Men, for the ſame reſpective Wards.

And to the Intent and Purpoſe, that due Care may be taken for the future, and all Perſons for Time to come, may take Notice thereof, and proceed in ſuch Elections accordingly; be it enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, that at all and every Wardmote hereafter to be held, all and every the Beadle and Beadles of the reſpective Wards or this City, ſhall and do prepare, return and deliver to the Aldermen, at their ſeveral and reſpective Courts of Wardmote, or to ſuch Perſon as ſhall be deputed or authoriſed to hold the ſame, one Liſt, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the Freemen, Houſholders, as aforeſaid, dwelling and reſiding within the reſpective Wards to which they

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ing thereof, and not before, make Report to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, of the Names of the Perſons ſo nominated and preſented for Alderman of that Ward; and the ſaid Court ſhall accept thereof, and proceed thereupon, in Manner before ſet forth.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council, holden the ſixteenth Day of *June*, in the fourth and fifth Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, it is amongſt other things enacted, That the Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge Without*, ſhould always from henceforth, at the Time of Vacation, and Lack of an Alderman thereof, be elect and choſen by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner-Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, in Manner and Form following, and in none otherwiſe; that is to ſay, That they the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, ſhall then and there, at their ſaid full Court, among themſelves, nominate and appoint four good, diſcreet, ſufficient and meet Citizens, being freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, either reſiant within the Borough of *Southwark*, or within the ſame City or Liberties of the ſame, to be put in the Election of the Alderman of the ſaid Ward, ſo being void of an Alderman; and of the ſame four Citizens, ſo by them nominated and appointed, ſhall, in the antient and accuſtomed Manner, forthwith elect and chooſe one, by Scrutiny, to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward.

Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid laſt recited Clauſe, and every Article and Thing therein contained, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void; and that upon every Vacancy of an Alderman of the ſaid Ward, the Senior Alderman for the Time being, who hath born the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of the ſaid City, and is diſcharged from it, ſhall and may, at his free Will and Pleaſure, remove to, accept and take the ſaid Ward; and in caſe of his Refuſal to remove to that Ward, then the next Senior Alderman, and ſo ſucceſſively every other Alderman, according to his Seniority, who hath in like manner born the ſaid Office of Mayoralty, ſhall and may (if he thinks fit) remove to, accept, and take the ſaid Ward. And in every ſuch Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof ſuch Alderman ſo removing, and taking upon him to be an Alderman of the ſaid Ward of *Bridge Without*, was an Alderman, within four Days after every ſuch Change and Removal, as is before provided for the other Wards of the ſaid City: But if none of the Aldermen who have born the ſaid Office of Mayoralty, will remove to and accept the ſaid Ward, then, in every ſuch Caſe, the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall, within fourteen Days then next enſuing, cauſe a Common-Council to be ſummoned and holden: At which Common-Council the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons then aſſembled, ſhall, by Plurality of Voices, forthwith elect and chooſe one fit and able Perſon, being a Freemen of the ſaid City; to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward. Which Alderman, ſo to be choſen from Time to Time, ſhall have and enjoy like Prerogative, Liberty and Benefit to change and remove from the ſaid Ward, and to accept and take at his Free Will and Pleaſure, any ſuch other Ward within the ſaid City, as it ſhall fortune he ſhall be hereafter duly elected and choſen unto by the Inhabitants of the ſame other Ward, in like Manner and Form, as the other Alderman of the ſame City, lawfully may, and commonly uſe to do; any thing in the ſaid former Act, or any other Cuſtom or Uſage of the ſaid City, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

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An ACT for the Nomination of Aldermen, *and Election of* Common-Council-Men, *in the reſpective Wards of the City of* LONDON.

WHEREAS the City of LONDON is, and Time out of Mind hath been, a Body Politick and Corporate, whereunto divers Franchiſes, Liberties and Privileges, during all the Time aforeſaid, have belonged and appertained; and alſo by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, Grants and Charters of divers Kings and Queens of this Realm, have been ratified and confirmed.

And whereas the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, for the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City, of Right belonged and appertained, and doth belong and appertain to the Freemen, being Houſeholders of the ſaid City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and to no others.

Now, for the maintaining the ſaid Right, it is thought right and neceſſary by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, that it ſhould be declared, and it is hereby declared, by the Authority of the ſame, that it is, and antiently hath been, the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the ſaid City, only, being Houſholders, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and of none other whatſoever, in their ſeveral and reſpective Wards, from Time to Time, as often as there was, or ſhould be Occaſion, to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common-Council-Men, for the ſame reſpective Wards.

And to the Intent and Purpoſe, that due Care may be taken for the future, and all Perſons for Time to come, may take Notice thereof, and proceed in ſuch Elections accordingly; be it enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, that at all and every Wardmote hereafter to be held, all and every the Beadle and Beadles of the reſpective Wards of this City, ſhall and do prepare, return and deliver to the Aldermen, at their ſeveral and reſpective Courts of Wardmote, or to ſuch Perſon as ſhall be deputed or authoriſed to hold the ſame, one Liſt, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the Freemen, Houſholders, as aforeſaid, dwelling and reſiding within the reſpective Wards to which they

they are Beadles, and of no others, apart and by themſelves.

And alſo, one other Liſt, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the other Houſholders within the ſaid reſpective Wards only, apart and by themſelves, to the Intent that ſuch Freemen, Houſholders within the reſpective Wards only, as often as there is or ſhall be Occaſion, may nominate Aldermen, and elect their Common-Council-Men.

And they, together with the other Houſholders of the ſaid Ward, may chooſe their Conſtables, Scavengers, Inqueſt and Beadles.

And for the preventing all Errors and Miſtakes touching the Premiſes for the future, and that this Act be duly put in Execution for the Time to come, be it alſo enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and to be ſent out for ſummoning any Wardmote or Wardmotes, this preſent Act be annexed and affixed.

And that before any Nomination or Election as aforeſaid be made, at any of the aforeſaid Court or Courts of Wardmote, the ſame ſhall be publickly and diſtinctly read and declared to the Perſons, who then ſhall be and appear at ſuch Court or Courts, and be duly put in Execution and obſerved.

GIBSON.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhald' Civitatis LONDON. die Sabbati ſexto die Decembris, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ Annæ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, &c. undecimo, Annoq; Dom' 1712. Coram Richardo Hoare, Mil', Majore Civit' pred', Franciſco Child, Mil', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Garrard, Bar', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & Willielmo Lewen, Armigero, Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT for the further regulating the Nominations and Elections of ALDERMEN *and* COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN; *and alſo for regulating the Elections in Common Halls, for obliging the* ALDERMEN *to nominate and appoint* COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN *to be their Deputies.*

FOR preventing ſeveral Abuſes that have lately happened in the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men of the City of LONDON, by long and unneceſſary Adjournments of Polls and Scrutinies upon ſuch Nominations and Elections, and making undue Declarations of Perſons to be nominated and elected, who have no Right to the ſame, to the great Vexation and Diſquiet of the Freemen inhabiting in the ſeveral Wards of the ſaid City; and alſo for the further and better regulating the ſeveral Nominations and Elections herein after mentioned for the future.

Be it enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that if in any Nomination or Election hereafter to be made of an Alderman or Common-Council-Man, or either of them, of any of the Wards of the ſaid City, a Poll be lawfully demanded, the ſame ſhall be begun the ſame Day ſuch Poll is demanded, or the next Day then following at furtheſt, unleſs it be *Sunday*, and then on the next Day after, and ſo duly and orderly proceeded in from Day to Day, as aforeſaid, *Sundays*, publick Faſt-Days, or Holidays excepted, until ſuch Poll be finiſhed; and if a Scrutiny upon ſuch Poll ſhall afterwards be lawfully demanded, the Electors of the reſpective Candidates in Nomination then preſent, ſhall immediately, out of themſelves, or others, duly qualified to Vote in ſuch Nomination or Election, nominate to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, or other Perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, any Number of Perſons, not exceeding ſix, for and on Behalf of the Candidate and Candidates on each Side (which Perſons ſo nominated, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the Scrutineers for ſuch Nomination or Election, whether of Aldermen or Common-Council-Men) to whom the Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall, within four Days next enſuing the finiſhing the ſaid Poll, upon Requeſt of the Candidate or Candidates, or any other Perſon or Perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny on his or their Behalfs, and at the Charges of ſuch Candidate or Candidates, or other Perſon or Perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny, requiring the ſame, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (atteſted by him under his Hand) of the Poll taken in the ſaid Nomination or Election; and the Perſons ſo nominated by the ſaid Electors, for each of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates, ſhall, within 10 Days next after the Receipt of the ſaid Copy or Copies, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the Mayor, Alderman, or other Perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, the Names in Writing of the ſeveral Perſons who polled in the ſaid Nomination or Election, againſt whoſe Votes they ſhall object, with the particular Heads or Reaſons againſt each reſpective Name for ſuch their Objections, who ſhall thereupon within three Days then next following, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates, or ſome other Perſon or Perſons appointed to make the ſaid Scrutiny, on his or their Behalfs, at the Charges of ſuch Candidate or Candidates, or other Perſon or Perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny requiring the ſame, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (atteſted by him as aforeſaid) of the Paper containing ſuch Names and Objections as aforeſaid; and the Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Perſon holding the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall within 10 Days then next following (excluſive of ſuch Days as are before excepted) upon full hearing the Parties, touching the ſame in the ſaid Court of Wardmote (which ſhall be adjourned from Time to Time, and kept on Foot for that Purpoſe) openly and publickly declare which of the ſaid Candidate or Candidates are duly nominated and elected, and at the ſame Time deliver to the reſpective Candidates, or other Perſons appointed to make ſuch Scrutiny, a true Liſt in Writing, ſigned by ſuch Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Perſon holding ſuch Court of Wardmote, of the Names of all ſuch Perſons as he ſhall allow or diſallow to have good Votes, and who were objected againſt as aforeſaid, on either Side upon ſuch Scrutiny, that ſo the Candidates conteſting, may know which of the Electors objected againſt are allowed, and which of them are diſallowed, in every ſuch Nomination or Election.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that in all Elections of Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers of the ſaid City, uſually choſen at Common Hall, where a Scrutiny upon a Poll is lawfully demanded and granted, for determining the Elections of ſuch Officers or any of them, the Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being (to whom the Right of granting and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them, doth properly belong) ſhall, upon full hearing the Objections againſt any Perſon

ſon voting in the ſaid Elections to qualify his Vote, and the Anſwer made thereto or before they make Return of ſuch Officer as ſhall be choſen, openly and publickly declare, in the Place where the Scrutiny ſhall be made, whether the Perſon or Perſons ſo objected againſt, have or hath a Right, and be well intituled, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, to Vote in the ſaid Election, or not, and be allowed or diſallowed by him accordingly; that ſo the Candidates conteſting may know which of the Electors objected againſt are allowed, and which of them not allowed in the ſaid Elections.

And whereas ſeveral of the Aldermen of the ſaid City that now are, have appointed Perſons to be their Deputies, who are not of the Common-Council, whereby great Inconveniencies do happen:

Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all and every ſuch Deputy and Deputies, ſhall, at the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle next enſuing, be removed and abſolutely diſcharged from their ſeveral Places or Deputies; and that from and after the ſaid Feaſt, no Alderman of the ſaid City, ſhall at any Time or Times nominate or appoint any Perſon to be his Deputy, but ſuch as ſhall be of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for that Ward whereof he is Alderman; and that every Nomination, Election or Appointment of any other Perſon ſhall be void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage of the ſaid City to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it alſo enacted, that no Common-Council-Man, ſo to be nominated and appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall continue in the ſaid Place or Office of Deputy, any longer than for the Time that he ſhall be and remain of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for the Ward wherein he was Deputy: And that upon his Removal from, or not being choſen of the Common-Council for that Ward, for any ſucceeding Year, every ſuch Nomination and Appointment to be Deputy, ſhall be void: And in ſuch Caſe every Alderman ſhall nominate and appoint ſome other Perſon, being of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, for the Ward whereof he is Alderman, to be his Deputy, in his Room and Stead.

And be it further enacted, that to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and be ſent out for the ſummoning any Court of Wardmote, for the Nomination and Election of an Alderman and Common-Council-Men, or any of them, this preſent Act be annexed.

And that before any Nomination or Election be made, as aforeſaid, at any Court of Wardmote, ſo much of this preſent Act as relates to the Nomination and Election of Alderman, and Common-Council-Men, ſhall be publickly and diſtinctly read and declared to the Perſons who ſhall then be and appear at ſuch Court, and be duly put in Execution and obſerved.

GIBSON.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhaldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Jovis decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* Decimo tertio, Annoq; Domini 1714. Coram Samuele Stainer, Milite Majore Civitatis predictæ, Thoma Abney, Mil', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Baronet', Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Richardo Hoare, Mil', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, Petro King, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis pred', Willielmo Humfreys, Mil', Carolo Peers, Mil', Johanne Ward, Armigero, Georgio Thorold, Mil', & Bar', Johanne Fryer, Armig', Johanne Caſs, Mil', Willielmo Stewart, Mil', Gerardo Conyers, Armig', Petro Delme, Armig', Georgio Merttins, Mil', Joſepho Lawrence, Armig', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & Franciſco Forbes, Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT for reviving the antient Manner of electing ALDERMEN.

WHEREAS by the antient Uſage and Cuſtom of the City of LONDON, when any Ward of the ſaid City became vacant and deſtitute of an Alderman, the Inhabitants of that Ward, having a Right to Vote in ſuch Elections, were wont to chuſe one Perſon only, being a Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, to be Alderman of the ſaid Ward.

And whereas ſeveral Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council have been heretofore made to alter the ſaid antient Way and Method of Election, particularly on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, in the twenty firſt Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, it was ordained, that for the future in the Elections of Aldermen, two at leaſt, honeſt and diſcreet Men, by the Men of the Ward which ſhould be deſtitute of an Alderman, ſhould be choſen and preſented to the Mayor and Aldermen, ſo that either of them whom they ſhould chuſe might be admitted and ſworn; and on the twentieth of *September*, in the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth, it was agreed and ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, that in the Elections of Aldermen thenceforwards to be made, there ſhould be named and choſen four of the moſt honeſt and ſufficient Citizens of the City, one of which moſt fit to ſupport the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Diſcretion and ſound Conſciences of the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, ſhould be admitted and ſworn to execute the ſame Office: Which ſaid Ordinance in the Common-Council, holden the twenty third Day of *November* then following was approved.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council made the twentieth Day of *September*, in the tenth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. intituled, *An Act to regulate the Elections of Aldermen*, the ſaid laſt recited Ordinance is repealed and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: And it is thereby (amongſt other Things) enacted, that from thenceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhould be named, elected, and preſented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhould be deſtitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, two Perſons and no more, *viz.* one Alderman and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which ſaid Alderman ſo to be nominated and preſented, ſhall and may remove to, accept and take ſuch Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof, qualified as aforeſaid, he ſhall be ſo nominated, elected and preſented, if preſent when the Report of the ſaid Nomination and Election ſhall be made, to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and ſhall declare his Intention ſo to do. In which Caſe, there ſhall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Preſentment made to the ſaid Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four Days then next enſuing: But in Caſe ſuch Alderman ſo nominated and preſented, ſhall be abſent at the Time of making the ſaid Report, or being preſent ſhall declare his Refuſal to remove; then, in every ſuch Caſe, the other Perſon nominated and

and returned with the ſaid Alderman, ſhall by the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen be accepted, admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman, as by the ſaid ſeveral Acts or Ordinances, Relation being thereunto ſeverally had, may more fully appear.

Which ſeveral Ways of electing and preſenting more than one Perſon to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon a Vacancy of an Alderman, have been found to be very inconvenient, and to create unneceſſary Difficulties in ſettling ſuch Elections in Caſes where Conteſts do ariſe.

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that the ſaid ſeveral recited Acts or Ordinances of Common-Council, and every of them, and all other Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council, ſo far only as they or any of them oblige and require the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Wards of this City, in Elections of Aldermen, to nominate, elect and preſent more than one Perſon to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ſhall be and are hereby repealed, and made abſolutely null and void.

And for reviving the ſaid antient Cuſtom, and reſtoring to the ſaid Inhabitants their antient Rights and Privileges of chuſing one Perſon only to be their Alderman; being it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, that from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of the ſaid City, at a Wardmote to be holden for that Purpoſe, within the Time by the Laws of the ſaid City limited for holding the ſame, there ſhall be elected, according to ſaid antient Cuſtom, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be void of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, only one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, not being an Alderman: Which Perſon ſo elected ſhall be returned by the Lord Mayor, or other Perſon duly authoriſed to hold ſuch Wardmote, to the ſaid Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, within the Time for that Purpoſe by the Laws of the ſaid City limited and appointed, and ſhall be by them admitted and ſworn, well and truly to execute the ſaid Office of Alderman; and in Caſe of his Refuſal to take the ſame Office upon him (unleſs he can diſcharge himſelf therefrom, according to the Laws of the ſaid City) he ſhall be ſubject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which may be inflicted on him by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, or otherwiſe, for ſuch his Refuſal.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all Acts of Common-Council heretofore made, relating to the Time of electing, or the Method or Manner of taking Polls and Scrutinies upon, or making Returns of ſuch Elections, and every Article and Thing in them, and every of them contained, which are not by this or ſome former Act repealed or altered, ſhall ſtand and be in Force, and be duly obſerved by all Perſons therein concerned; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to alter the Manner of conſtituting or electing an Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge Without*, whenever the ſame ſhall become vacant; but that the Method of conſtituting and electing an Alderman of the ſaid Ward, ſhall be continued and obſerved, as in and by ſaid Act made the twentieth of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven, is directed and appointed.

GIBSON.

In this Place, Mr. *Strype* adds a Doubt upon a Clauſe in this Act of Common-Council, concerning the Election of two Aldermen in the Wardmote; which is as follows:

The Caſe of the Inhabitants of the Ward of Biſhopſgate, *in Reference to the Return of an Alderman by the Lord Mayor*, &c. *with the Opinion of Sergeant* Prat, *and Mr.* Lechmere *thereon, drawn up by Mr.* Richard Bromley, *a Common-Council-Man of the ſaid Ward.*

The Courts of Wardmotes are Court-Leets, and are an antient Franchiſe of the City of LONDON, which have been held Time out of Mind, and are confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of theſe Courts is in the Court of Aldermen, who are a Court of Record, and Conſervators of the Rights and Franchiſes of the ſaid City, and are ſworn to uphold and maintain the ſame.

The ſaid Courts of Wardmote are held by the Lord Mayors as Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies. And all Returns of Officers choſe, and other Matters which concern the Government of the ſaid City, tranſacted in the ſaid Courts of Wardmotes, are always made to the Court of Aldermen, who have Cognizance thereof.

By antient Cuſtom the Aldermen of each reſpective Ward were choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſame, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by ſome late Acts of Common-Council, is reſtrained to Freemen only, *viz.*

By an Act made the 20th of *September*, 1711, it is (*inter alia*) enacted, that from thenceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there ſhall be named, elected, and preſented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, by the Houſholders of that Ward which ſhall be deſtitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the ſaid City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, an Alderman, and one able and ſufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, *&c.*

An Election is lately made of an Alderman for the Ward of *Biſhopſgate*, purſuant to the ſaid Act of Common-Council.

The Lord Mayor makes a Return to the Court of Aldermen of A. B. as duly elected, and called for him to be ſworn into the Office.

A Petition was preſented to the Court of Aldermen by many Inhabitants of the ſaid Ward, complaining of an undue Return.

Which ſaid Petition his Lordſhip refuſed to be read in the ſaid Court, before the Perſon he had returned, ſhould be ſworn.

Quere 1. Whether the Court of Aldermen ought not firſt to read and conſider the Petition, before the Perſon he returned, be ſworn?

The Judgment of Mr. Lechmere *follows:*

I am of Opinion, that the Court of Aldermen are in Juſtice bound to read the Petition; and likewiſe to conclude, and come to a Reſolution upon it, before the Perſon returned by the Lord Mayor, be ſworn and admitted into Office; if the Court of Aldermen have Power to do Right to the Petitioners, as I think they have. It muſt be a great Injuſtice to them, as well as Reproach to their own Proceedings, to defer the Conſideration of a Petition, till it ſhall be too late to give Relief upon it.

Quere 2. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election, notwithſtanding any thing contained in the ſaid Act of Common-Council?

I think the Court of Aldermen have an unqueſtionable Right to judge of the Election. It has upon former Occaſions appeared, that they have immemorially exerciſed ſuch Power, of re-

conſidering the Election upon the Petition of the Electors: And that they have, as the Caſe was done right to the Ward, even againſt the Report of the Lord Mayor, by admitting the Perſon, who appeared to them to be duly choſen into ſuch Office, tho' not returned. And this Power of the Court of Aldermen, I conceive, neither is nor can be abridged, or taken away by the Act of Common-Council.

Quere 3. If ſo, is the Court at Liberty to judge upon the ſame *ab integro?* Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Mayor, by the Scrutineers in ſuch Elections?

The Court of Aldermen are at Liberty, nay, I think, they muſt in Juſtice adjudge them upon the Merits of the Election *ab integro*, if inſiſted on by either Side, and cannot be confined to the Objections of the Scrutineers. The Order of the Common-Council in that Reſpect is but directory, as to the Proceeding of the Lord Mayor, and does not extend to the Court of Aldermen, who are in Nature of a ſuperior Court, and muſt re-examine the State of the whole Election, if required, as neceſſary to do Juſtice to the Parties.

May 11, 1713. *N. LECHMERE.*

Serjeant Pratt's *Opinion upon the forecited Act, and another Act of Common Council made the 6th Day of* December 1712, *viz.*

It is there enacted (*inter alia*) that the Scrutineers in any Scrutiny upon an Election of Aldermen, ſhall within ten Days after a Receipt of a Copy of the Poll-Book, deliver to the Lord Mayor a Copy of their Objections with their Reaſons.

Quere 1. Whether Shop-keepers, paying to and bearing Lot, lodging in ſuch Ward, and being Freemen of the ſaid City, have not a Right to vote in ſuch Elections?

Anſwer. A Shop-keeper is in Law, and within the Intent of this By-Law, as I conceive, *Domus Manſionis:* And therefore a Shop-keeper within the Ward, being otherwiſe qualified, hath a Right to vote in ſuch Elections, as I conceive.

Quere 2. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election, notwithſtanding any thing contained in the ſaid two Acts of Common-Council?

Anſwer. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are not concluded by the Report of the Lord Mayor; but being obliged to admit, and ſwear the Perſon that is elected, and preſented to them by the Houſholders, muſt of Neceſſity, as incident thereto, have a Power to enquire into the Merits of the Election; eſpecially, if Complaint be made by the Electors, that the Report is wrong.

Quere 3. If ſo, is the Court at Liberty to judge upon the ſame *ab integro?* Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Mayor?

Anſwer. The laſt By-Law was intended only to prevent Delays by the Lord Mayor; and therefore hath preſcribed a Method for his Proceeding; but doth not, as I conceive, extend to the Court of Aldermen. But they may enquire into the Right of Election without Regard had to any Proceeding, to the End that they might admit and ſwear the right Perſon who is not bound by any Reſpect of the Scrutineers.

JOHN PRATT.

There was alſo a notable Caſe lately of Alderman *Conyers*, (Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt.) and Alderman *Delme*, (afterwards Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt.) and the Common-Council, oppoſing their Election, which was as follows:

The Courts of Wardmotes are Courts Leet, and are an antient Franchiſe of the City of LONDON, which hath been held Time out of Mind, and are confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of theſe Courts is in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who are a Court of Record, and Conſervators of the Rights and Franchiſes of the ſaid City, and are ſworn to maintain and uphold the ſame. The ſaid Courts of Wardmote are held by the Lord Mayors, Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies: And all Returns of Officers choſen, and other Matters, which concern the Government of the ſaid City, tranſacted in the ſaid Courts of Wardmotes, are always made to the Court of Aldermen on St. *Thomas*'s Day, who have Cognizance thereof, by antient Uſage confirmed by the Act of Parliament for reſtoring the City Charter.

The Aldermen of each reſpective Ward were choſen by the Inhabitants of the ſame, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by ſome late Acts of the Common-Council is reſtrained to Freemen only. In two late Elections of Aldermen in the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet* and *Langborn*, the ſaid Lord Mayor for the Time being, held the Wardmotes, and took the Polls and Scrutinies, and made Returns of the Perſons whom he apprehended to be duly elected, to the Court of Aldermen. And no Complaint being made to the ſaid Court of an undue Election, Mr. *Conyers* was admitted, and ſworn an Alderman for the Ward of *Broad-ſtreet:* And Mr. *Delme* for the Ward of *Langborn*, by the ſaid Court, according to the antient Cuſtom and Uſage.

Some ſhort Time after, the other Candidates in the ſaid Elections finding themſelves diſappointed, and depending upon their Intereſt in the Court of Common-Council, and being reſolved to make it a Party-Cauſe, applied themſelves to the ſaid Court, and obtained an Order to commence Suits in the *Queen's-Bench* Court at *Weſtminſter*, againſt the ſaid Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme:* And the ſaid Court of Common-Council appointed a Committee of their own Members to proſecute the ſame, and ordered Monies out of the Chamber of LONDON, to carry on ſuch Proſecution; and the ſaid Committee have cauſed ſeveral vexatious Suits to be commenced in the Queen's Courts at *Weſtminſter* againſt the ſame Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*, and have applied great Sums of Money, which they received by Virtue of the ſame Order, for carrying on the ſame, to the Damage and Oppreſſion of Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*.

The ſaid Mr. *Conyers* and Mr. *Delme*, being returned, admitted and ſworn according to the antient Cuſtom and Uſage of the ſaid City, and no Complaint or Objections being brought to the Court of Aldermen of any undue Election in the ſaid Wards, 'tis preſumed the Acts of the ſaid Court in Admiſſion of the ſaid Aldermen is concluſive; and the Matters in queſtion in the Suits brought, being touching the Right to the Title of the ſaid Office of an Alderman, which being for Life, is a Freehold within the Purview of the Laws of this Kingdom; whether any Perſon or Perſons, who are not immediately concerned in Intereſt in the ſaid Freehold, who ſhall concern themſelves in the Proſecutions of ſuch Suits, by the Application of Money, or otherwiſe, for carrying on the ſame, are not within the Statutes of *Maintenance*, and may not be proſecuted by Indictments, or by Information in the Crown-Office for the ſame; notwithſtanding any Orders of the Common-Council for that Purpoſe.

Common-Council as now conſtituted, of no long Standing.

The Court of Common-Council, as now conſtituted, is but of a late Standing: By antient Cuſtom and Uſage the Members were ſummoned by the Lord Mayors and Court of Aldermen out of

of the ſeveral Companies and Myſteries, to adviſe with, and make Ordinances, as Occaſion offered: And at other Times, out of the ſeveral Wards, for the ſame Purpoſes, but without any certain Number. Their Qualifications and Number, as is preſumed, depended upon the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayors and Courts of Aldermen; and their Buſineſs was chiefly to adviſe about the Revenues, and common Welfare of the City; their very Stile and Oath import ſo much. The Oath they take is to this Effect following, *viz.* "To give good and true Counſel in all Things "touching the common Welfare of this City, "after their Wit and Cunning; and that for "Favour of any Perſon, they will maintain no "ſingular Profit againſt the common Profit of "this City.

THOUGH the preſent Settlement of the Common-Council differs, as to the Choice and Number, from what it did formerly, it doth not appear that they have acquired any new Authority.

WHETHER their late By-Laws for altering the antient Cuſtom and Uſage in the Wardmotes, confirmed by Parliament, in the Election of Aldermen, and taking away the Right of Unfreemen, being Inhabitants in the ſaid Wards, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, at the Time of Elections, be not void in itſelf, and no Ways binding to her Majeſty's Subjects in ſuch Wards, whoſe antient Rights are invaded thereby.

THE Trial of this Caſe (by the Reſolution of the Common-Council) coſt the City ſome Thouſands of Pounds, and the two Aldermen elect as much; and the Matter at laſt was dropp'd.

BUT this Expence was complained of in the Houſe of Lords, ſitting *Anno Dom.* 1719, *Apr.* ... when the ſaid Houſe received the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the many Sums of Money which had been iſſued out of the City Caſh, for carrying on Cauſes and Suits at Law, relating to the Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men, which begun in the Year 1711; by which it appears that 2827 *l.* 10 *s.* had been expended in ſuch Kind of Suits and Proſecutions; which the Lords having debated, reſolved, "That the Common-Councils of "LONDON having iſſued great Sums of Mo-"ney out of the Chamber of LONDON, in "maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citi-"zen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elec-"tions, have abuſed their Truſt, been guilty of "great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſmanage-"ment of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of "the Freedom of Elections.

BUT now to proceed on the antient Cuſtoms, as taken out of the Records of LONDON.

Concerning the ALDERMENS *Courts, called* WARDMOTES.

Wardmote, what.

A Wardmote is the Aſſembly of the whole People of one Ward ſummoned, the Alderman the Head, being preſent, or his Deputy, for correcting the Defects, removing the Annoyances, and promoting the Commodities of the ſame Ward.

WARDMOTE is as much as *Plebiſcitum* among the *Romans*, and *Folkeſmote* among the *Saxons*.

THE Alderman was wont once, twice, or more times in a Year, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Mayor directed to him, to hold his Wardmote. In which he was wont to inquire of the State and Quiet of the ſaid Ward, and to preſent the Defects to be corrected by the Alderman.

The Chooſing of an ALDERMAN.

IN chooſing of an Alderman, [according to antient Cuſtom] the Mayor was wont to go to the Ward which was vacant, and in the Place where the Wardmote of that Ward was held, there calling before him, if he would, by the Beadle, all the Freemen inhabiting that Ward: And there an Alderman ought to be choſe by the Mayor, and the ſounder Part of them, preſently, if they would, or could, or elſe by a prefixed Day, ſo that they exceeded not 15 Days, to make that Election; becauſe then the Mayor ought, and was wont, with the Advice of the Aldermen his Fellows, to appoint an honeſt, wealthy and circumſpect Man for Alderman of that Ward.

AND the Men of the Ward, when they had choſen, were to preſent the elected Perſon to the Mayor and Aldermen, to be admitted; which Elect, after he was admitted, if he refuſed to take upon him this Office, or to undergo it, he ſhould loſe his Freedom by the Cuſtom of the City, to which he ſhould not return without making a notable Fine and Payment.

AND if the Elect was admitted, he was to ſwear to the Oath accuſtomed; but if the Mayor and Aldermen, for ſome notable Cauſe, thought not fit that the Elect be admitted, the Ward muſt proceed again to a better Election: But if they would not, or out of their ill-willing and proud Diſpoſitions, chooſe another, whom, for the Benefit and Honour of the City, the Court would not condeſcend to admit, the Mayor and Aldermen, after 15 Days Expectation, as in the former Caſe, were wont to chooſe and admit another.

The Manner of holding a COMMON-COUNCIL.

THE Day before, the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall cauſe to be ſummoned, by the Servants of the Chamber, to come to *Guildhall*, out of each Ward, 16, 12, eight, or four (according to the Greatneſs or Smallneſs of it) of the wiſeſt and wealthieſt Sort; and that none but they that are ſummoned come, nor preſume to be of this Council, and that under Pain of Impriſonment antiently, more lately, under a certain Penalty and Correction, made in an Ordinance in the Time of *Nicholas Wotton*, Mayor. All the Commoners ſummoned ſhall be called over ſingly by a Servant of the Chamber, ſtanding higher than the reſt; and thoſe that make Default, a Clerk of the Chamber ſhall note in a Roll, which he ſhall hold in his Hand, of the Names of the ſummoned. They that appear ſhall go together.

IF a Matter of Controverſy and Doubt happens, about which they cannot agree, they ſhall be examined ſeparately by a Servant of the Common Clerk, and of the Common Serjeant at Arms, by Oath, &c. *Note*, for the coming of the Men of one or two Wards, if they have been ſummoned, the Buſineſſes of the City ſhall not be delayed; but they may proceed without expecting the coming of the Abſent, and every one ſummoned, and not coming, ſhall be amerced 2 *s.* for every Time.

THE Oath of every one elected to a Common-Council is, That he ſhall ſwear to be faithful to our Lord the King, and his Heirs, &c. That he ſhall come when he ſhall be ſummoned for a Common-Council of the City, unleſs he be reaſonably to be excuſed; that he ſhall give good and faithful Counſel, according to his Underſtanding and Knowledge, and no Man's Favour ſhall maintain a private Profit againſt the publick and common

common Profit of the City, &c. So help thee GOD, &c.

IN the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *John Ward* [*Anno* 1375] this Ordinance of chooſing Commoners for a Common-Council of this City was entered; that whereas before theſe Commoners were choſen by the Wards, hereafter they ſhould be choſen by each Myſtery, and not by Wards, *viz.* out of ſome Myſteries ſix Men, out of others four, and out of others two; and to do this, Bills were ſent by the Mayor, not to the Aldermen, but to the Governors of each Myſtery; but during that Ordinance, Tumults increaſed among the People; the Great were deſpiſed by the Leſs; whence great Controverſies and Diviſions aroſe between the Citizens, as appeared in the Election of *Nicholas Brembre*, *John Northampton*, and other Mayors.

AFTERWARDS the diſcreeter and worthier Perſons of the City being called together, it was treated about the Amendment of the ſaid Ordinance; and it was finally decreed, that according to the antient laudable Cuſtoms, a ſolid and approved Common-Council ſhould be henceforth choſen by the Wards, and not by the Myſteries only; and that Cuſtom in the great Aſſemblies of the Common-Council held and kept to this Day.

Of the SHERIFFS.

Wherein the Sheriffs were Judges.

THE Sheriffs of the City were formerly called Bailiffs: They were Judges of themſelves only in their Courts of Perſonal Pleas, and in the *Huſtings* they were not Judges alone, but alſo Executors of the Judgments and Precepts of the Mayor, &c.

The Mayor's Eyes.

THEY are alſo the Mayor's Eyes, ſeeing and ſupporting Part of the Care, which the Perſon of the Mayor alone is not ſufficient to bear; for they and all their Officers ought, and have been accuſtomed to be obedient to the Mayor for the Time, as Members ſerving the Head, in ſuperſeding and bringing before him Complaints, had and affirmed with them, to examine, &c. and in performing all other his Commands.

WHEN a Queſtion or Debate ſhall ariſe between the Sheriffs, and ſome other belonging to the Sheriffs themſelves, or their Officers, it ought, and was accuſtomed to be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen; becauſe the Liberty of the City hitherto hath not allowed the Sheriffs to be Judges themſelves in their own Cauſes.

Great Diſcords between the Mayor and Sheriffs.

THERE happened once, in *Edward* II's Time, great Diſcords to ariſe between Sir *John le Blund*, Mayor, and *Reginald de Thunderſle*, Sheriff, and his Clerks and Officers. This gave Occaſion to the making of an Ordinance upon the Diſobedience of the Sheriffs and their Clerks; which was this; "Since that many Evils happen "to the Communaltie and Sheriffs, by the Diſ- "obedience, Ignominy and Rebellion of the "Sheriffs, their Clerks and Servants, it is agreed "and appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, "that all Sheriffs, Clerks and Servants be obe- "dient and yielding to their Superiors in all "lawful Things, and that may be done *de jure*. "And if they ſhall not, but be, and may law- "fully be, convicted upon this, let them be re- "moved from their Office, without having it "again afterwards.

AND the Difference between the ſaid Mayor and Sheriff, received this Accommodation by the Judgment of the Aldermen.

Cognitio & Concordia R. de Thunderſle.

"Before the ſaid Aldermen and others, the "Diſcords and Diſagreements ariſen between "Sir *John le Blund*, Mayor of LONDON, "and *Reginald Thunderſle*, Sheriff of LON- "DON, by common Friends mediating, were "quieted; and that in the Manner underwritten: "To wit, that the ſaid Sir *John* remitted and "pardoned the foreſaid *Reginald*, all Manner "of Rancours and Hatreds between them from "the Beginning of the World to this Day: And "the ſaid *Reginald*, for the foreſaid Remiſſion "and Pardon, pledged to the ſame *John* ten "Hogſheads of Wine; ſo that the ſaid *Regi-* "*nald* do not offend againſt the ſaid Sir *John* "for the future: But if he again offend againſt "him, and upon this may lawfully be convict- "ed, he obliged himſelf, his Heirs, and Exe- "cutors, to pay the ſaid ten Hogſheads.

Of the Election of SHERIFFS.

FOR the Cuſtom of electing Sheriffs, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commons being aſſembled on St. *Matthew*'s Day, in the Manner as is appointed in the Election of Mayor; Firſt, the Mayor ſhall chooſe according to his own free Will, one diſcret Man, Free of the City, to be one of the Sheriffs for the enſuing Year. For whom he will anſwer the Moiety of the Farm of the City to the King, if he, ſo choſen by the Mayor, be not ſufficient. But if the Mayor chooſe by the Counſel and Aſſent of the Aldermen, they muſt anſwer with him. And thoſe Perſons that are choſen by the Common-Council, for themſelves and for the others ſummoned by the Mayor for this Cauſe (as before is declared) ſhall chooſe for the Commons another Sheriff; for whom the whole Commonalty muſt anſwer, for the other Moiety of the Farm due to the King, if he be not ſufficient.

IF a Controverſy ariſe among the Commons upon the Election, it may be done and diſcuſſed in the Manner as is contained in the Article of the Common-Council.

IF any of thoſe choſen refuſe, or abſent himſelf, that he be not preſent at *Guildhall* the Eve of St. *Michael* at Ten o'Clock, to take his Charge, then ſhall be levied of his Goods, Lands, and Tenements, 100 *l.* one half to the Uſe of the Chamber, the other half to him that ſhall then preſently be elected and charged with the Office on his Default. And if being choſen again the ſecond Time he refuſed the Charge, all his Goods, Lands and Tenements were to be arreſted for all the Coſts relating to that Office.

ABOUT the Right of Election of Sheriffs, Matters ran high in the City, at the latter End of King *Charles* II's Reign: The Mayor adhering to the antient Cuſtom of nominating one Sheriff, and the Commons endeavouring to break that Cuſtom, as by the Charter having that Power in themſelves to chooſe both Sheriffs; which begat great Feuds and Diſturbances among the Citizens, and many Pamphlets were printed *pro* and *con* upon that Argument. In the Mayoralty of Sir *John Moor*, the Court of Aldermen directed ſome judicious Perſons to conſult the Records of the City, what the Cuſtom and Practice had been in former Times; which, after it was drawn up, the Court required it to be printed by this Order, *viz.*

Thurſday, June 25, 1682, and 34 *Car.* II.

This Court taking Notice of divers Papers that have been printed, touching the Uſage in chooſing the Sheriffs of this City and the County of Middleſex, *doth Order, That this Collection which hath been made out of the City Records by Direction of this Court, be forthwith printed; to give Infor-*

mation

mation to the Citizens of this City, touching this Matter.

WAGSTAFF.

IT was called *A brief Collection out of the Records of the City, touching Election of Sheriffs of* LONDON *and* Middleſex.

THE Collector firſt ſheweth, that the Charters are to the Citizens to chooſe their Sheriffs: But that by Uſage and peculiar By-Laws thoſe Elections were reſtrained to the Liveries. And that ſo it had been the Uſage from the 21ſt Year of *Edw.* III. for the Mayor to nominate or chooſe a Perſon, either in the Common Hall, or, if drank to before, to preſent him to the Common Hall. And he there hath been always confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs, until the Year 1641, except in four or five Years between the 21ſt of *Edward* III, and the Year 1641. Wherein the Sheriffs were on the Day of Election both nominated by the Commonalty, the Perſons choſen by the Mayor having before refuſed the Office, and paid the Forfeiture. And from 1641, during all the Time of the Rebellion, and ſo to the Year 1663, the Perſon nominated by the Lord Mayor was refuſed to be confirmed by the Common Hall; but hath been confirmed ever ſince (except in the Year 1674) to the Year 1680.

THE Collector further ſhewed, that this Privilege of the Lord Mayor was in the City Records ſeveral Times, ſaid to be according to antient Cuſtoms, Rules and Ordinances of the City.

THAT indeed 4 *Hen.* V, in an Act of Common-Council then made, it is ſaid, that the Sheriff ought to be freely and indifferently choſen by the more ſufficient Citizens, ſummoned to thoſe Elections. Other Acts of Common Council make particular Mention of, or imply the aforeſaid Privilege. As an Act of *Edward* III's Time, That Citizens abſenting themſelves on the Day of Election, to avoid the Office of Sheriff, ſhould forfeit 100 *l.* And the Mayor every Year to ſay in his Conſcience and by his Oath, if he had choſen any other than he hath choſen, if he had been preſent, and to name the Perſon. And the Commonalty in the ſame Manner.

AN Act made 7 *Rich.* II. That St. *Matthew*'s Day ſhall be the Day of Election of a Sheriff; and when the Commons ſhall have agreed upon a Perſon, they ſhall preſent him to the Mayor and Aldermen.

AN Act made 19 *Hen.* VIII, That if any Citizen happened to be named or Elected, as well by the Mayor, *According to his antient Prerogative*, as by the Commonalty on the 2d of *September*, and take not the Office, he ſhall forfeit, *&c.*

AN Act made 30 *Hen.* VIII, That the Election of Sheriffs for the Commonalty, ſhall be had and uſed on the Day of St. *Peter ad Vincula*; provided, the Mayor ſhall not any Time before *Lammas*, name and elect one of the Sheriffs, at his Pleaſure.

AN Act made 13 *Eliz.* That if any Citizen happen to be choſen Sheriff, either by the Mayor, or elſe by the Commons, at Times and Places appointed, *&c.* and appear not to take upon him the Office, he ſhall forfeit, *&c.*

An Act the 24th of the ſame Queen; Whereby the 1ſt of *Auguſt* is appointed for Confirmation, Allowance and Election of the Perſons to be named Sheriffs by the Lord Mayor, according to antient Uſage: And for the Election of another by the Lord Mayor and Commons. If the Perſon to be named by the Mayor ſhall before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* refuſe to take upon him the Office, or deceaſe; or that new Nomination ſhall need to be made, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Mayor, before the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, to make a new Nomination, or Nominations, as hath been accuſtomed.

An Act 36 *Eliz.* and the ſame alſo is repeated 7 *Car.* I. differing only in the Penalties; which are made greater by this of 7 *Car.* I. This repealeth all former Acts touching Election and Confirmation of Sheriffs: And conſtituteth the Day, as well for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſons, as ſhall be choſen and elected by the Lord Mayor to be Sheriffs, as for the Choice of ſuch other Perſon as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons ſhall be choſen to be Sheriff, to be the 24th of *June*. And thereby it is enacted, That if any Perſon ſo choſen and elected, do not before the next Court of Aldermen enter into Bond to take upon him the Office, he ſhall forfeit 400 *l.* And that if any Forfeiture ſhall be made by any Perſon to be firſt choſen or elected by the Lord Mayor, 100 *l.* of ſuch Forfeiture ſhall be to him that ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept that Office. And if after ſuch Acceptance, any other Forfeiture ſhall happen to be made by any Perſons that ſhall be choſen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, 100 *l.* ſhall be to him that ſhall firſt after accept the Office, being elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons.

AND that no Alderman by Poſteriority of Election ſhall be inferior to a Commoner; and that the Lord Mayor do not chooſe any Commoner, while there is an Alderman eligible.

THE uſual Proclamation that begins at the Common-Hall on *Midſummer-Day*, declares, That they are ſummoned for Confirmation of the Perſon choſen by the Lord Mayor, and for Election of another, to be Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

FROM the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Perſons drank to by the Lord Mayor, have frequently, before Confirmation by the Common Hall, ſign'd Bonds to hold the Office, or paid the Forfeiture upon Refuſal to hold, or ſwore themſelves not of Ability to hold.

BY all which it may appear, (as the Paper concluded) that what Sir *John Moor*, the then preſent Lord Mayor had done, in chooſing Mr. *North*, and preſenting him to the Common Hall to be confirmed, was no Innovation, but was warranted by Uſage and Acts of Common Council, notwithſtanding the falſe Inſinuation lately ſet forth in Print to the contrary.

A farther Account of the Affair of chooſing Sheriffs at this Time, we ſhall give our Readers in the Words of Biſhop *Burnet*, in the Firſt Volume of the Hiſtory of his Own Times.

" AT *Midſummer* [1682] a new Conteſt diſ-
" cover'd how little the Court reſolved to regard
" either Juſtice or Decency. The Court had
" carried the Election of Sir *John Moor* to be
" Mayor of the City of LONDON at *Mi-*
" *chaelmas* eighty one. He was the Alderman
" on whom the Election fell in Courſe: Yet ſome,
" who knew him well, were for ſetting him
" aſide, as one whom the Court would eaſily
" manage. He had been a Non-conformiſt him-
" ſelf, till he grew ſo rich that he had a Mind
" to go through the Dignities of the City: But
" tho' he conformed to the Church, yet he was
" ſtill looked on as one that in his Heart fa-
" vour'd the Sectaries: And upon this Occaſion
" he perſuaded ſome of their Preachers to go a-
" mong their Congregations to get Votes for him.
" Others, who knew him to be a flexible and
" faint-hearted Man, oppoſed his Election; yet
" it was carried for him. The Oppoſition that
" was made to his Election had ſharpned him ſo
" much, that he became in all things compliant
" to the Court, in particular to Secretary *Jen-*
" *kins*, who took him into his own Management.

" When

" When the Day came in which the Mayor uſed " to drink to one, and to mark him out for She- " riff, he drank to *North*, a Merchant that was " Brother to the Chief Juſtice. Upon that it " was pretended, that this Ceremony was not a " bare Nomination, which the Common Hall " might receive or refuſe as they had a Mind to " it; but that this made the Sheriff, and that " the Common Hall was bound to receive and " confirm him in courſe, as the King did the " Mayor. On the other hand it was ſaid, that " the Right was to be determined by the Char- " ter, which granted the Election of the She- " riffs to the Citizens of LONDON; and " that whatſoever Cuſtoms had crept in among " them, the Right ſtill lay where the Charter " had lodged it, among the Citizens. But the " Court was reſolved to carry this Point: And " they found Orders that had been made in the " City concerning this Particular, which gave " ſome Colour to this Pretenſion of the Mayor's. " So he claimed it on *Midſummer-Day*, and " ſaid, The Common Hall were to go and " elect one Sheriff, and to confirm the other that " had been declared by him. The Hall on the " other Hand ſaid, that the Right of chooſing " both was in them. The old Sheriffs put it " according to Cuſtom, to a Poll: And it was " viſible, the much greater Number was againſt " the Lord Mayor. The Sheriffs were always " underſtood to be the Officers of that Court: " So the adjourning it belonged to them: Yet " the Mayor adjourned the Court, which, they " ſaid, he had no Power to do; and ſo went on " with the Poll. There was no Diſorder in the " whole Progreſs of the Matter, if that was not " to be called one, that they proceeded after " the Mayor had adjourned the Poll. But tho' " the Mayor's Party carried themſelves with " great Inſolence towards the other Party, yet " they ſhewed on this Occaſion more Tem- " per than could have been expected from ſo " great a Body, who thought their Rights were " now invaded. The Mayor, upon this, reſol- " ved to take another Poll, to which none ſhould " be admitted, but thoſe who were contented to " vote only for one, and to approve his Nomi- " nation for the other. And it was reſolved, " that his Poll ſhould be that by which the Bu- " ſineſs ſhould be ſettled: And tho' the She- " riffs Poll exceeded his by many Hundreds, yet " Order was given to return thoſe on the Mayor's " Poll, and that they ſhould be ſworn; and ſo " thoſe of the Sheriffs Poll ſhould be left to ſeek " their Remedy by Law, where they could find " it. *Box*, who was choſen by the Mayor's " Party, and joined to *North*, had no Mind to " ſerve upon ſo doubtful an Election, where ſo " many Actions would lie if it was judged a- " gainſt them at Law: And he could not be " perſuaded to hold it. So it was neceſſary to " call a new Common Hall, and to proceed to a " new Election: And then, without any Pro- " clamation made as was uſual, one in a Corner, " near the Mayor, named *Rich*, and about 30 " more applauded it; thoſe in the Hall, that " was full of People and of Noiſe, hearing no- " thing of it. Upon this it was ſaid, that *Rich* " was choſen without any Contradiction; and " ſo *North* and *Rich* were returned, and ſworn " Sheriffs for the enſuing Year. The Violence " and the Injuſtice with which this Matter was " managed, ſhew'd that the Court was reſolved " to carry that Point at any Rate: And this " gave great Occaſions of Jealouſy, that ſome " wicked Deſign was on Foot, for which it was " neceſſary, in the firſt Place, to be ſure of fa- " vourable Juries.

The arbitrary Proceedings in this Affair were looked upon as Matters of great Conſequence; and we find the Lord *Ruſſel*, in his laſt dying Words, declare, " That from the Time of chu- " ſing Sheriffs, he concluded the Heat in that " Matter would produce ſomething extraordi- " nary; and was not much ſurprized to find it " fall upon him.

An Act for regulating the Election of Sheriffs.

The next Year 1683, Sir *William Pritchard*, Mayor, there was made an Act of Common-Council for the Regulation of the Election of Sheriffs, upon a Report made by Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Aldermen, and ſeveral other Commoners appointed thereunto. Which Report was to this Tenour:

That they found the Uſage for the Lord Mayor to nominate and elect one of the Sheriffs of this City and *Middleſex*, called in Queſtion in the troubleſome and diſorderly Times, as it was unhappily that Year, (*viz.* 1683) or the two laſt: And that they had examined the Uſage in that Particular, and found it very antient, and not queſtioned that they could find, until the breaking out of thoſe Troubles (between King *Charles* and the Parliament.) And that they had ſeen very many Acts of Common-Council that took Notice of it, and allowed it; and particularly the Act made 7 *Car* I. touching the Election of Sheriffs. To which laſt mention'd Act they were of Opinion, that certain Additions or Explications ſhould be made in ſome Particulars, which ſeemed not ſufficiently provided for thereby: And that they had prepared a Bill for that Purpoſe, which they preſented to the Honourable Court. All which they humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom and good Pleaſure of this Honourable Court, the 5th of *June*, 1683, with their Names ſubſcribed; who were, Sir *William Turner*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Franc. Griffeth*, *Nathaniel Hawes*, *Hen. Loads*, *Pet. Ailworth*, *Nic. Charleton*, and *Tho. Vernon*.

The Bill being then read, it was put to the Queſtion, Whether the ſame ſhould be read again, or re-committed, and be determin'd to be read again? It was ſo done accordingly. And the Queſtion being put, Whether it ſhould be read the third Time? It was carried againſt the further Reading thereof. Then, upon a further Queſtion, Whether the ſaid Bill ſhould paſs or no? and Poll taken thereupon, 113 Commoners being for the paſſing it, and 78 againſt it, the ſame was paſs'd, and made the Act of this Court.

The Penalty in this Act was, for a Freeman choſen, and refuſing to act, to forfeit 400 *l.* For an Alderman choſen Sheriff, and refuſing, to pay 600 *l.* Whereas before, the Forfeiture was but 600 Marks.

And whereas there was of late great and fierce Diſputes and Conteſts touching the Uſage of the Mayor to elect a Perſon for Sheriff, which hath given great Diſturbance to many good Citizens, and Offence to his Majeſty; and Feuds and Animoſities have thereby ariſen, and are ſtill too much continued among many Citizens; and other manifold Inconveniences and Miſchiefs have been occaſioned thereby to the City, and greater may enſue, if due Remedy be not provided. To take away and remove all Occaſions of the like Diſturbances for the future, it is declared and enacted, That hereafter the Perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected by the Mayor according to antient Uſage, be one of the Sheriffs; and ſuch Election ſhall be declared to the Commons of the ſaid City aſſembled in the Common Hall the 24th of *June*, being the Day appointed for the Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſon; and alſo for the Choice and Election of ſuch other

Perſon as by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council ſhall be choſen, to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*.

Pilkington *and* Ward, *Alderman, ſued by the Duke of* York.

THESE Bandyings among the Citizens, gave great Offence to the Court; and both his Highneſs the Duke of *York*, and the King himſelf, ſoon ſhewed their Reſentments; for in this Year 1683, a Suit commenced, wherein *James* Duke of *York* was Plaintiff, and *Thomas Pilkington*, Eſq; (who was afterwards Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, and Mayor) was Defendant, upon an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, for that he had charged the Firing the City upon the Duke.

THIS *Pilkington* had been Sheriff the Year before; he was an honeſt but an indiſcreet Man, ſays Biſhop *Burnet*, who gave himſelf great Liberties in Diſcourſe. He being deſired to go along with the Mayor and Aldermen to compliment the Duke upon his Return from *Scotland*, declined going, and reflected on him as one concerned in the Burning of the City. Two Aldermen ſwore they heard that, and ſwore it againſt him. Sir *Patience Ward*, the Mayor of the former Year, ſeeing him go in to that Diſcourſe, had diverted him from it, but heard not the Words which the others ſwore to; and he depoſed, that to the beſt of his Remembrance he ſaid not thoſe Words. *Pilkington* was Caſt in 100,000 *l.* Damages, the moſt exceſſive that had ever been given. But the Matter did not ſtop there: *Ward* was indicted of Perjury, it being ſaid, that ſince he ſwore that the Words were not ſpoken, and that the Jury had given a Verdict upon the Evidence that they were ſpoken, by Conſequence he was guilty of Perjury. It was ſaid on the other Side, that when two ſwear one Way, and a third ſwears another Way, a Jury may believe the two better than one; but it is not certain from thence he is perjured: If that were Law, no Man would be a Witneſs: If, becauſe they of the other Side were believed, he ſhould be therefore convicted of Perjury. A Man's ſwearing to a Negative, that ſuch Words were not ſpoken, did only amount to this, that he did not hear them; and it would be hard to prove that he who ſwore ſo had heard them. But *Ward* proved by him that had taken the Trial in ſhort Hand, as he had done ſome others with great Approbation, that he had ſaid, *To the beſt of his Remembrance theſe Words were not ſpoken by* Pilkington: Upon which *Jefferies* had ſaid, that his Invention was better than his Memory: And the Attorney-General, in ſumming up the Evidence to the Jury had ſaid, they ought to have no Regard to *Ward*'s Evidence, ſince he had only depoſed upon his Memory; yet that Jury returned *Ward* guilty of Perjury: And it was intended, if he had not gone out of the Way, to have ſet him on the Pillory. The Truth is, Juries became at that Time the Shame of the Nation, as well as a Reproach to Religion; for they were packed and prepared to bring in Verdicts as they were directed, and not as Matters appeared on the Evidence.

King Charles *ſeizes the City Charter.*

KING *Charles*, the ſame Year, ſhewed his Diſpleaſure againſt the City in a higher Manner, namely, in ſeizing its Charter, by an Information againſt the Lord Mayor and Commonalty for uſurping of divers Franchiſes and Liberties within the ſaid City, and for aſſuming to themſelves an unlawful Power to levy ſeveral great Sums of Money, as well upon the ſaid Citizens of LONDON as Strangers; and in particular, upon thoſe who came to the Market of the ſaid City, by Colour of the Laws and Ordinances of their Common-Council by them in Fact ordained and eſtabliſhed, without any other Right or Authority, and for that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens in their Common-Council aſſembled, did vote and ordain, that a certain Petition, under the Name of Mayor, *&c.* ſhould be exhibited to the King maliciouſly and ſeditiouſly; and to the Intent that the ſame Petition might be publiſhed and diſperſed abroad, *&c.* they did ordain it to be imprinted, and did print, and cauſe the ſame to be printed and publiſhed, *&c.* Of all this Proceeding we ſhall give a fuller Account hereafter, in a Chapter concerning the Charters of the City of LONDON.

BUT to ſhew in what a Ferment Things were in the City, upon the Infringement of this Cuſtom of the Mayor in nominating a Sheriff, *Thomas Pilkington*, Eſq; *Slingesby Bethel*, *Samuel Swinnock*, *John Deagle*, *Richard Freeman*, *John Jakel*, *John Key*, and *John Wickham*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Henry Corniſh*, *Samuel Shute*, and *Francis Jenkes*: All theſe were, in the Years 1682 and 1683, proſecuted and convicted for a Riot, about the Election of Sheriffs for the City of LONDON; and by Judgment of the Court of *King's-Bench* in *Trinity-Term*, 1683, were fined 4100 *l.* and by Impriſonment, and otherwiſe, were forced to pay the ſame; which ſoon was paid into the *Exchequer*.

Sir *Richard Levet* being Mayor, an Act of Common-Council was made and printed, wherein it was ordered, concerning an Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knt. which repealed two Clauſes in two Acts of Common-Council, made in the ſeveral Mayoralties of the ſaid Sir *Robert Ducy* and Sir *William Pritchard*, Knts.

THE Act made in *Ducy*'s Mayoralty, mentioned an Act made *May* the 5th, 34 *Reg. Eliz.* Sir *William Webbe*, Mayor, touching the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middleſex*, and divers other Acts of Common-Council made concerning the ſame. Now by *Ducy*'s Act, all thoſe Acts were made void and of none Effect; for that the ſame Laws had not taken ſo good Effect as might have been wiſhed, by Reaſon that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained, had been over mild; and thereby his Majeſty's Service was in Danger of Prejudice; and the Citizens, by Reaſon of their often Refuſal of the Office of Sheriff, had been much troubled and diſquieted.

The Day of Election the 24th of June.

Now it is ordered, that the Day for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch as ſhall be choſen by the Lord Mayor to be Sheriff of the City and County of *Middleſex*; as alſo for the Choice and Election of ſuch other Perſons, as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, ſhould be choſen to be Sheriffs of the City and County of *Middleſex*, ſhould be yearly holden on the 24th of *June*. Or if there ſhould be juſt Cauſe to make a new Election, then the ſame to be from Time to Time on ſuch Day as ſhould be ordered by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Sheriff elected to be worth 10,000 *l.*

THAT no Freeman of the City ſo to be choſen, be diſcharged or exempted from the Execution of the Office of Sheriffalty, except he will voluntarily take his Corporal Oath, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in open Court, that he is not of the Value of 10,000 *l.* in Lands, Goods, and ſeparate Debts; and do bring with him ſix other Citizens of good Credit and Reputation, who ſhall voluntarily teſtify upon their Oath, that in their Conſciences they believe that the ſaid Perſon hath depoſed and ſworn truly.

AND if any Perſon, being a Freeman, ſhall be choſen Sheriff, and Publication, by open Proclamation, made in *Guildhall*, in the *Huſtings* Court, in the Preſence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and, in his Abſence, in the Preſence of eight Aldermen at leaſt; and being called to come forth, and take the Office of Sheriff, ſhall not perſonally appear in the Inner Chamber of *Guildhall*, at the next Court there to be holden (unleſs

(unleſs he have reaſonable Excuſe to be allowed) and there become bounded to the Chamberlain of the City, and his Succeſſors, by his Deed obligatory in the Sum of 1000 *l.* with Condition that he ſhall perſonally appear in the Publick Aſſembly in the *Guildhall*, on the Vigil of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel next following, at the Time in that Behalf accuſtomed, and then take upon him the Office and Charge of Sheriff, then the ſaid Obligation ſhall be void.

To give Bond of 1000 l. *to ſerve.*

To forfeit 400 l. *in Caſe of Refuſal.*

OR if ſuch Perſon refuſe to take upon him the ſaid Office, then ſuch Perſon as makes ſuch Default of Appearance, or which ſhall declare his Refuſal, ſhall forfeit 400 *l.* to the Mayor and Commonalty. And if the Perſon ſo to be choſen, deny to become bounden, or declare his Choice, then he ſhall forfeit 600 Marks. And the ſame Perſon ſo offending, or refuſing after ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall remain eligible yearly afterwards.

AND if any Default or Forfeiture ſhall be made by any Perſon that ſhall firſt in any Year be choſen by the Lord Mayor; then 100 *l.* Parcel of ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall be beſtowed upon ſuch Perſon as ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept and take upon him the ſaid Sheriffalty, or upon ſuch other Perſon as ſhall be choſen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the ſaid City. The Reſidue of the Forfeitures ſhall be uſed, and employed to the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens.

AND if any ſhall not pay ſuch Forfeitures to the Chamberlain within three Months, then he ſhall, over and above the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures, forfeit and loſe the Sum of 100 *l.* more.

AND that no Alderman, in Reſpect of Poſterity of Choice to the ſaid Office, be inferior in Antienty or Pre-eminence to any Commoner, it is enacted, that the Lord Mayor ſhall not elect any Commoner to be Sheriff, ſo long as there ſhall be then an Alderman of the City eligible to the ſame Office.

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen to have no Power to diſpenſe with, or remit any of the Forfeitures without the Aſſent of the Commoners, in publick Common-Council.

June the 5th, *Anno Dom.* 1694, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Mayor, that Clauſe of the former Act, "That the Lord Mayor ſhall not chooſe or elect "any Commoner ſo long as there ſhall be an "Alderman of the City eligible." And another Clauſe in another Act made the 6th of *June*, 35 *Car.* II. in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Pritchard*, wherein it was enacted, "That the Perſon "who ſhall be nominated and elected according "to antient Uſage by the Lord Mayor to be one "of the Sheriffs, and ſuch Election to be declared to the Commons aſſembled in Common Hall "upon the 24th of *June*, ſhall there by the "Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one "of the Sheriffs; and that upon propoſing the "ſaid Perſon, in caſe any Hand ſhall be holden "up in Token of Confirmation, the ſaid Perſon ſhall be taken to be confirmed and allowed. And then another Perſon ſhall be "choſen by Majority of Hands to be the other "Sheriff." Which Clauſe being not only repugnant to Reaſon, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Election, the ſaid ſeveral Clauſes before recited, and either of them, were repealed and annulled.

WHICH two former Acts were reckoned ſo material and neceſſary to be known by the Citizens, that in the Year 1700 there was an Act of Common-Council made, that they ſhould be publiſhed in Print, for the Direction and Uſe of all Common-Council-Men in the ſeveral Wards; which was as follows:

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris ſeptimo die Junii, Anno Dom' 1700, Annoq; Regni Regis Willielmi Tertii Angl', &c. Duodecimo, Coram Richardo Levett, Mil', Major' Civitat' præd', Johanne Moore, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Thoma Lane, Mil', Johanne Houblon, Mil', Edvardo Clark, Mil', Humphrido Edwin, Mil', ac ejuſdem Civitat' Aldermannis; Salathiel Lovel, Mil', Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dict' Civitat', Johanne Parſons, Mil', Wil' Gore, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Mil', & Thoma Rawlinſon, Mil', ac ejuſd' Civitat' Aldermannis, & Carolo Duncombe, Mil', Aldermanno ac un' vic' dicta Civitat' necnon majori parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

IT is ordered, That the Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knight and Baronet, relating to the Choice, Election, and Confirmation of Sheriffs for this City and County of *Middleſex*: As alſo another Act in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Knt. which repeals two Clauſes in two Acts of Common-Council made in the ſeveral Mayoralties of the ſaid Sir *Robert Ducy* and Sir *William Pritchard*, Knights, touching ſuch Choice, Election and Confirmation, be Printed together; and that each Deputy and Common-Council-Man of the ſeveral Wards of this City have one of the ſaid Books when Printed.

GOODFELLOW.

THE ſeveral Acts follow:

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guilhald' Civitat' LONDON. viceſimo die Julii, Annoq; Regni Dom' noſtri Caroli nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. Septimo, Coram Roberto Ducy, Mil' & Baronet' Majore Civitat' LONDON. Thoma Middleton, Mil' & Aldermanno Civitat' LONDON. Nicholas Rainton, Radulpho Freeman, Thoma Moulſton, Rowlando Haylin, Roberto Parkhurſt, Johan' Poole, Chr' Cletherow, Richard' Fenn, Mauritio Abbot, Mil' & Alderman', Henrico Garway, Rowlando Backhouſe, Aldermannis, Willielmo Acton, Mil' & Baronetto, ac Aldermanno, Humphrido Smith & Edmundo Wright, ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis, Anthony Abdy & Roberto Cambel, ejuſdem Civitat' Vicecom', ac major' parte Communiar' de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' aſſemblat', ubi tunc & ibidem Enactitat' fuit, prout ſequitur.

WHEREAS an Act of Common-Council made the fifth Day of *May*, in the thirty fourth Year of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, of *England*, &c. in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *William Webb*, Kt. deceaſed, one Act was made and ordained, for touching and concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middleſex*: And whereas alſo divers other Acts of Common-Council have been made touching the ſame, be it therefore enacted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of this City, that the ſaid Act made the fifth Day of *May*, in the four and thirtieth Year aforeſaid, and all other the ſaid Acts made touching or concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of the City and County of *Middleſex*, ſhall be void and of none Effect, for that the ſame Laws have not taken ſo good Effect as might be wiſhed, by Reaſon that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained have been

been over-mild, and therefore his Majeſty's Services have been in Danger of Prejudice; and the good Citizens of this City, by Reaſon of often Refuſal of the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, have been much troubled and diſquieted: For better Reformation whereof, be it now therefore enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that henceforth for ever, the Day, as well for Confirmation and Allowance of ſuch Perſons as hereafter ſhould be choſen and elected by the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, to be Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*; as alſo for the Choice and Election of ſuch other Perſons as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons ſhall be choſen to be Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*, ſhall be yearly holden on the four and twentieth Day of *June*. And if it ſhall happen by the Death or Refuſal of any of the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo to be choſen or elected, as aforeſaid, or by Death of any Sheriff of this City, departing in the Time of his Sheriffalty, or upon any other Occaſion whatſoever, ſhall be juſt Cauſe to make a new Election; then the ſame ſhall from Time to Time be at ſuch a Day and Time, as by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being ſhall be ordered and appointed: And that no Freeman of the ſaid City, ſo to be choſen or elected, as is aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcharged or exempted from the Execution of the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, by Suppoſition or Excuſe of Defect, or Inſufficiency of Wealth, except he will voluntarily take his Corporal Oath before the Lord Mayor, and greater Part of the Adermen, in open Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, that he is not of the Value of ten thouſand Pounds in Lands, Goods and ſeparate Debts, and do likewiſe bring with him ſix other Citizens, Freemen of the ſaid City, of good Credit and Reputation, ſuch as the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, ſhall allow, who ſhall likewiſe voluntarily teſtify upon their Corporal Oaths, that in their Conſciences they believe, that the ſaid Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected Sheriff, hath depoſed and ſworn truly concerning his Value as is aforeſaid. And it is likewiſe ordained and enacted by the ſame Authority, that if any Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, ſhall be choſen or elected Sheriff of the ſame City and County of *Middleſex*, and Publication thereof, by open Proclamation, being made in the *Guildhall*, in the Place where the Court of *Huſtings* is uſually holden in the Preſence of the Lord Mayor and ſix Aldermen, for the Time being (at the leaſt) or in the Abſence of the ſaid Lord Mayor, then in the Preſence of eight Aldermen of the ſaid City, for the Time being (at the leaſt;) and being called to come forth and give his Conſent to take the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty upon him, ſhall not perſonally appear before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the Time being, in the Inner Chamber of the *Guildhall* aforeſaid, at the next Court there to be holden (unleſs he have ſuch reaſonable Excuſe as the Lord Mayor and greater Part of the Aldermen for the Time being, ſhall in open Court allow) and then there become bounden to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the Time being, and his Succeſſors, by his Deed Obligatory, in the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, with Condition, that if he ſhall perſonally appear in the Publick Aſſembly in the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, on the Vigil of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel then next following, at the Time in that Behalf accuſtomed, and then and there take upon him the Office and Charge of Sheriffalty of the ſaid City and County, that then the ſaid Obligation ſhall be void: Or if ſuch Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected, ſhall, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, openly declare his Refuſal to take upon him the ſaid Office, then every ſuch Perſon which ſhall make ſuch Default in Appearance, or which ſhall not become bounden, or which ſhall declare his Refuſal, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſame City, to be employed to the Uſes hereafter declared and expreſſed, unleſs he ſhall be duly diſcharged of the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, for Want or Defect of Ability in Wealth, upon Oath taken, as is aforeſaid. Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid (any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding) That if the Perſon ſo to be choſen or elected, and making Default in appearing, or denying to become bounden, or that ſhall declare his Refuſal, as aforeſaid, ſhall be an Alderman of this City at the Time of his Choice or Election, then every ſuch Alderman ſo to be choſen or elected, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Six Hundred Marks, of lawful Money of *England*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſame City, to be employed to the Uſes hereafter in this Act declared and expreſſed. All which Forfeitures or Penalties ſhall be recovered by Action, or Bill of Debt original, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the King's Majeſty, or his Heirs or Succeſſors, within the ſaid City: And that the ſame Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, or refuſing, after ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall nevertheleſs remain eligible yearly afterward to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County, as if he or they had never been before choſen or elected to the ſaid Office. Provided alſo, and it is likewiſe enacted and declared, touching the Uſes and Employment of the ſaid Forfeitures, That if any ſuch Default or Forfeiture ſhall be made, as aforeſaid, by any Perſon that ſhall firſt in any Year be choſen or elected by the Lord Mayor for the Time being, to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*, That then one hundred Pounds, Parcel of ſuch Forfeitures, ſhall be given and beſtowed upon ſuch Perſon as ſhall firſt in the ſame Year accept to take upon him the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty: And if it ſhall happen after ſuch Acceptation of the ſaid Office, any other Forfeiture by Default or Refuſal ſhall be made in the ſame Year by any Perſon that ſhall be choſen or elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, for the Time being, to be Sheriff of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*, that then one hundred Pounds, Parcel of ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall be given and beſtowed upon ſuch other Perſon as ſhall firſt after ſuch Forfeiture in the ſame Year accept and take upon him the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, being thereunto elected and choſen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the ſame City: And that all the Reſidue of the ſame Forfeitures, and all other Forfeitures and Penalties for Refuſal, or making Default to appear, denying to become bound, or declaring Refuſal to take the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, as is aforeſaid, ſhall be wholly and entirely uſed and employed to the only Uſe and Behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City; any Act, Law, or Ordinance to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Freeman of this City, which ſhall incur any Penalty or Forfeiture before declared, by Force of this Act, ſhall not within three Months next after ſuch Forfeiture incurred, well and truly pay unto the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for the Time being, all ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures to ſuch Uſes as in

this Act is appointed and declared, That then every ſuch Perſon failing of ſuch Payment, ſhall, over and above the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures before declared, forfeit and loſe the Sum of one hundred Pounds more to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, to be recovered in Form aboveſaid. And to the Intent that no Alderman of this City ſhall, in Reſpect of Poſteriority of Choice or Election to the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, be inferior in Antiency or Preheminence to any Commoner, and for other good Conſiderations: It is therefore enacted, That the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall not at any Time hereafter chooſe or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of this City of LONDON, and of the County of *Middleſex*, ſo long as there ſhall then be an Alderman of this City eligible to the ſaid Office: Any former Law, Cuſtom, Uſage, or other Matter whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding. And to the Intent that the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, ſhall not be burdened or charged with any Unkindneſs, nor peſter'd with importunate Suits, if they ſhall refuſe to relieve ſuch Perſons as ſhall make Default, or deny to become bound, or refuſe to accept of the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, as is aforeſaid, and for other good Conſiderations, it is likewiſe declared and enacted, That the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, have not, nor ſhall have Power nor Authority in any Caſe, without the Aſſent of the Commoners in publick Common-Council of this City firſt had and obtained, to diſpenſe with, remit or abate any of the ſaid Forfeitures, or any Part thereof, which at any Time hereafter ſhall happen or grow due by Force of this Act; nor to give Reſpite of Payment thereof, or of any Part thereof, above the Term of one Year at the moſt; nor to give any Reſtraint or Delay of Suit to be commenced and proſecuted for Recovery thereof.

GOODFELLOW.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guildhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris decimo quinto die Junii 1694. Annoq; Regni Dom' Willielmi & Dom' Mariæ nunc Regis & Reginæ Angl', &c. Sexto, Coram Will' Aſhhurſt Mill' Major' dictæ Civitatis, Roberto Clayton Mil', Patienc' Ward Mil', Will' Pritchard Mil', Roberto Jeffreys Mil', Thoma Lane Mil', Edvardo Clark Mil', Franciſco Child Mil', Richardo Levett Mil', Thoma Cook Mil' Alderman', & Thoma Abney Mil', & Will' Hedges Mil' Vic' & Alderman' dict' Civitat', necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

WHEREAS by a Clauſe in an Act of Common-Council made the Twentieth Day of July, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Ducy*, It was amongſt other Things enacted in the Words following: That the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, ſhall not at any Time hereafter chooſe or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON, and of the County of *Middleſex*, ſo long as there ſhall then be an Alderman of the City eligible to the ſaid Office.

Which ſaid Clauſe, in Reſpect of Accidents or Circumſtances, may not at all Times be convenient to be practiſed.

And whereas by another Clauſe in an Act of Common-Council, made the Sixth Day of *June*, in the Thirty Fifth Year of King *Charles* II, in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Pritchard*, Knt. It was amongſt other Things enacted in the Words following: That the Perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected according to antient Uſage by the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of LONDON, and County of *Middleſex*, and ſuch Election ſhall be declared to the Commons of the ſaid City aſſembled in Common Hall upon the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, ſhall there by the ſaid Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County accordingly: And that upon propoſing the ſaid Perſon to be confirmed to the ſaid Common Hall, in caſe any Hands ſhall be holden up in Token of Confirmation, the ſaid Perſon ſhall be taken to be confirmed and allowed, and then another Perſon ſhall be choſen by Majority of Hands to be the other of the ſaid Sheriffs, and to join with him that ſhall be ſo confirmed.

Which ſaid Clauſe being not repugnant to Reaſon, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Elections:

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid ſeveral Clauſes before recited, and either of them, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

And whereas by ſeveral Acts of Common-Council, the Election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-maſters and Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridge-houſe Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on *Midſummer-Day* yearly, except the Sheriff or Sheriffs, Chamberlain or other of the ſaid Officers, for the Time being, ſhall die, or for juſt Cauſe be removed: And whereas in ſome Years (as in this preſent Year) *Midſummer-Day* happens to fall on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, which ought to be kept holy, and is a neceſſary and required Part of the Service of God, and enjoyned by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm:

Be it therefore enacted and declared, That from henceforth, whenſoever *Midſummer-Day* ſhall happen to be on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, That the Election of the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-maſters, Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridge-houſe Accounts, and Aleconners, ſhall be on the Day next following, any Act or Acts, or any other Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

And whereas by ſeveral Acts of Common-Council, the Election of Sheriff, Chamberlain, Bridge-maſters, and Auditors of the Chamberlain's and Bridge-houſe Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on *Midſummer-Day* yearly, except the Sheriff, *&c.* for juſt Cauſes be removed. And whereas in ſome Years *Midſummer-Day* happens to fall on a *Sunday*, It is enacted, (as by the Act above) that then the Election ſhall be on the Day next following.

There is another Act of Common-Council lately made, which reſtores the Power to the Mayor to nominate a Sheriff: Being, *An Act of Common-Council for electing Sheriffs, held in* Guildhall *the 22d of* Octob. 1703, Ann. Reg. Annæ 2do, *to empower the Lord Mayor for the Time being, to nominate one or more Perſons to be Sheriff of the City of* LONDON *and County of* Middleſex *for the Year enſuing.*

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris, viceſimo ſecundo die Octobris, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, nunc Reginæ Angl', &c. ſecundo, Annoq; Domini 1703, coram Samuel Daſhwood Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Johanne Parſons Mil' Major' Elect' Civitat' præd', Willielmo

lielmo Pritchard Mil', Thoma Stamp Mil' Thoma Lane Mil', Willielmo Withers Mil', Galfrid' Jefferies Mil', Samuel Garrard, Bar', Roberto Beachcroft Mil', ac ejuſdem Civitat' Alderman', & Gilberto Heathcote Mil', Alderman', ac un' Vic' ejuſdem Civitatis; necnon majore parte Commun' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT to impower the Lord Mayor for the Time being to nominate one or more Perſon or Perſons to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON, *and County of* Middleſex, *for the Year enſuing.*

WHEREAS ſeveral Diſputes have riſen about the Method of electing Sheriffs of the City of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*; for avoiding whereof in Time to come,

Be it hereby declared and enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the ſaid City in Common-Council aſſembled, That the Right of electing Sheriffs for the City of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*, is, and ſhall be, in the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies of this City in Common Hall aſſembled.

Be it alſo further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, from and after the Fourteenth Day of *April* unto the Fourteenth Day of *June* in every Year, to nominate, in the Preſence of ſix Aldermen of the ſaid City, a fit and able Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, for Sheriff of the ſaid County of *Middleſex* for the Year enſuing, to commence at the Vigil of St. *Michael* the Archangel next after ſuch Nomination: And if ſuch Perſon, ſo nominated, ſhall, within ſix Days after Notice thereof given him, or left in Writing at the laſt Place of his Abode, pay to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this City, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, each and every Perſon or Perſons ſo nominated by the Lord Mayor, and paying, as aforeſaid, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, ſhall be, and is hereby exempted and diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid Office of Sheriff of LONDON and County of *Middleſex* for three Years from thence next enſuing, and ſhall not be liable to be again nominated by any ſucceeding Lord Mayor.

And be it further enacted, That after the Expiration of the ſaid ſix Days, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, to nominate and appoint one other fit and able Perſon, being a Freeman of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City and County of *Middleſex*, for the Year enſuing, to commence as aforeſaid, who upon like Payment of the ſaid Sum of Four Hundred Pounds to the Uſe aforeſaid, ſhall in like Manner be, and is hereby exempted and diſcharged for the ſaid Term of three Years from ſerving the ſaid Office, and from being again in like Manner nominated by any ſucceeding Lord Mayor, and ſo *toties quoties*, as the Lord Mayor of this City ſhall think fit to nominate between the ſaid Fourteenth Day of *April* and Fourteenth Day of *June* in every Year.

And be it hereby further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo nominated as aforeſaid by the Lord Mayor for Sheriff of this City and County of *Middleſex*, ſhall, after Notice thereof given or left as aforeſaid, refuſe or neglect to pay unto the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, the ſaid Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, within the Time above limited, then ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, at the next Common Hall ſummoned for the Election of Sheriffs of the ſaid City of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*, be the firſt Commoner or Commoners put in Nomination, and in the ſame Order as nominated by the Lord Mayor: And in Caſe ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be then and there, or at any Time afterwards, duly elected Sheriff of the ſaid City and County, and ſhall refuſe or neglect to take upon him the ſaid Office, or to become bound ſo to do, or otherwiſe diſcharge himſelf according to the Laws and Ordinances of this City, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit and pay Six Hundred and Twenty Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, by Action, or Bill of Debt Original, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the Queen's Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, within the ſaid City.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to take away or diminiſh the Payment of the Sum of Twenty Marks, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the Miniſters of *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and the Two Compters, purſuant to an Act of Common-Council made the Sixteenth Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Six Hundred and Fifty Six.

ASHURST.

An Act ſettling Common Tryals, and for Polls and Scrutinies.

The Election of Mayors, Sheriffs, and other conſiderable Officers of the City, is done at a Common Hall, as it is called. But divers Conteſts and Animoſities have happened between the Court of Aldermen and Commoners in and about theſe Common Halls, and the Elections made therein: To regulate therefore and ſettle theſe Matters of Common Hall for Time to come, and that Quietneſs and Peace might be maintained at them, An Act of Common-Council was made, Sir *Thomas Lane*, Mayor, intitled, *For ſettling the Method of calling, adjourning, and diſſolving the Common Halls, upon the ſeveral Elections of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, and other Officers, uſually there choſen.* Occaſioned, as the ſaid Act ſet forth, by Diſputes of the Right and Power of calling and adjourning Common Halls, ſuch Elections of Mayors, &c. Whereby ſeveral Diſorders had ariſen among the Citizens. Therefore it was declared by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, That the Right of aſſembling Common Halls for ſuch Elections, and the Power to diſſolve the ſame after ſuch Elections made, and not otherwiſe, is, and of Right ought to be in the Lord Mayor. And it was enacted, That if after any Common Hall is aſſembled for any Election, a Poll or Scrutiny, or either of them be lawfully demanded, or any other Difficulty ſhall ariſe, which may require the Ajournment of the Hall; then the Right of granting, and taking the Poll, or Scrutiny, and adjourning of the ſaid Hall from Time to Time, till ſuch Poll or Scrutiny be concluded, ſhall be in the Sheriffs of the City for the Time being: And that if any Diſputes or Difference ſhall ariſe at ſuch Elections between the Sheriffs touching any Matter relating to Adjournments, Polls or Scrutinies; all ſuch Differences ſhall be determin'd by the Lord Mayor: And ſuch Orders and Directions as he ſhall make, ſhall be obſerved by the ſaid Sheriffs accordingly. And in Default of immediate Compliance with ſuch Orders, the Lord Mayor to proceed to the granting and

and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, and adjourning the ſaid Hall from Time to Time, till ſuch Poll be concluded, and the Election finiſhed.

It was further enacted, That where any Poll or Scrutiny for determining Elections ſhall be granted, the Sheriffs ſhall finiſh ſuch Polls within three Days next and immediately enſuing the firſt Meeting and Aſſembling of the Common Hall; and they are required then to make Return of ſuch Officers and Perſons as ſhall be choſen, within ſeven Days next after finiſhing of ſuch Poll; and in Caſe of Difference between the ſaid Sheriffs, then the Lord Mayor is hereby required to finiſh ſuch Poll within three Days.

Enacted further, That no Perſon that ſhall be duly choſen and elected Sheriff by the Livery-Men of this City in the Common Hall aſſembled, ſhall be diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid Office after the 30th Day of *Auguſt* in any Year, without the Conſent and Approbation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council firſt had and obtained.

Enacted further, That whereas by an Act of Common-Council, *June* 6, that an Act made the 12th of *June*, 1643, repealing two former Acts, whereby the Court of Aldermen were to nominate two to the Common Hall for Election of a Chamberlain, and four for their Election of Bridge-Maſters, and the Commoners to chooſe out of them, and no other, ſhould be abrogated and repealed: The Court, taking the ſeveral Acts into Conſideration, enacted, that the Clauſe of Repeal in the ſaid Act made the 6th of *June*, be henceforth abrogated, and the ſaid Act of the 21ſt of *June* is hereby revived, and declared to be in Force, ſo far as concerns the Repeal of the former Acts. And that for the future, the Nomination of any for Chamberlain, or Bridge-Maſters, and the Choice of them, ſhall be made in the Livery of the ſeveral Companies, lawfully intitled to have ſuch Liveries, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, in Common Hall aſſembled, and not otherwiſe.

THERE was a Charter granted to the City by King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign, wherein was contained, that the Sheriffwick of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*, be holden for ever for 300 *l.* thence yearly to be paid, according as the King's Progenitors had granted to the City. And it was commanded to the Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer*, that the ſaid Sheriffs be not burthened beyond the ſaid Sum. For, it ſeems, before they had been oppreſſed and burthened with greater Payments than the ſaid 300 *l.*

Sheriffs allowed Money out of the Exchequer, *for the Execution of Traitors.*

THE Sheriffs uſed to have Allowance from the *Exchequer* for the Charge of the Execution of Traitors. And it appears in the Records of the Tower, that King *Edward* III. in the fourth of his Reign, commanded the Treaſurer and Barons of his *Exchequer*, that they ſhould allow the Debt due to the Sheriff of LONDON for the Expences, *circa Tractionem & Suſpenſionem Rogeri de Mortuomari*, &c. *i. e.* about the Drawing and Hanging of *Roger Mortimer* and *Simon de Bereford*.

THE Sheriffs uſed to make their Benefit of Places under them, and ſo made the beſt of their Offices that Way; whereby their Clerks and Servants were very burthenſome to ſuch as had Buſineſs to be done with them. The Treaſurer, and other the King's Juſtices, had this complained of before them by the Jury of the Inquiſition, who ſaid, "That *John Adrian*, late "Sheriff of LONDON, and *Lucas de Batencourt*, at that preſent Sheriff [*viz.* 1267.] "and all other Sheriffs and Bailiffs, and their "Clerks and Servants, as well in the Time of "King *Henry* III. as of the King now, [*Edward* I.] take Gifts *pro Officiis ſuis exercendis* "*& non exercendis*, i. e. for exerciſing or not "exerciſing their Offices. And that without "Money and Gifts they would not perform, nor "do their Duties.

THIS was a Grievance of the City complained of at other Times, as appears by a notable Ordinance made by the Mayor and Aldermen in the Beginning of King *Edward* II's Reign, for Clerks and Serjeants of the City, belonging to the Sheriffs, who were come to that Paſs, that the Mayor and Aldermen could not get their Precepts and Executions performed. The Ordinance, to be found in the Book *Horne*, is to this Tenor:

An Ordinance for Clerks and Serjeants of the City.

"Whereas LONDON, the City of the "Lord King, in modern Times, no doubt, hath "excelled other Cities in the Kingdom of *Eng-*"*land*; and ſo much the more, for the daily "Dangers happening in it, it ought more wa-"rily and ſecurely to be governed by the Coun-"ſel and Help of very skilful Men, for the "Royal State, and the Profit and Preſervation "of the People reſorting hither. Hence it is, "that when the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and "their Miniſters, according to the Precepts of "the Mayor and Aldermen, delay to make Exe-"tions of Buſineſſes, which happen in the ſame "City from divers Cauſes, as well for levying "Debts of the King, as Debts of the City, as "making Executions, according as Caſes per-"haps emerge: And when the Sheriffs of the "ſaid City, and their Miniſters in each Execu-"tion, and the Precepts enjoined them by the "Mayor and Aldermen, are found ſo rebellious "and remiſs, that ſcarce any of the Precepts "and Executions ſo enjoined, can be fulfilled "either in Part or in Whole, or they be brought "to their Duty.

"*Thomas Romeyn*, Mayor of LONDON, "*John de Wengrave*, &c. Aldermen, in the third "Year of the Reign of King *Edward*, Son of "King *Edward*, ſeeing the huge Dangers, and "manifeſt Scandals which might eaſily hang over "the City and Citizens of the ſame from hence, "the antient Memorials concerning the Ordi-"nances of the City being ſearched, to correct "ſuch Defects of the Sheriffs and their Miniſters, "and to adminiſter ſpeedier Juſtice to every one, "as is fit: We have now found regiſter'd the Pu-"niſhment upon ſuch Sheriffs and their Miniſters "ſo offending, provided and ordered. Which "Puniſhment, not willing at preſent to encreaſe, "change, or diminiſh, but rather taking Care to "ratify and confirm, we have appointed by the "common Conſent of the Commonalty of the "whole City then preſent, namely, on *Thurſday* "next before *Whitſunday*, *June* the 4th, the Year "aboveſaid, that whenſoever any ſpecial Precept "on the Part of the Mayor and Aldermen, for "levying the Debts of the King or the City, or "doing any other Buſineſs, ſpecially touching the "City, ſhall be done or appointed by the She-"riffs; that the ſame Sheriffs, by themſelves or "their Miniſters, have a certain Day to anſwer "upon the Precepts to them made, delivered, "and appointed. At which Day, if the Sheriffs "come not, or come and ſhall not anſwer rea-"ſonably to their Precepts, or ſhall not excuſe "themſelves by a reaſonable Cauſe; that thence-"forth they incur the Pain of Degradation, and "be degraded from their Office; and their "Servants, who ſhall be found obſtinate in ſuch "Executions and Precepts, be wholly removed "from doing or executing their Service for the "future in the ſaid City, ſo that they be by no "Means reſtored to ſuch Office again.

Degradation of a Sheriff.

The

The Power and Authority of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN *and* SHERIFFS *conjunctively.*

WHEN the King went Abroad, he commonly left ſome ſpecial Orders and Commands, by his Letters to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, to take Care of preſerving Peace in his Abſence in the City, and to impriſon and puniſh ſuch as ſhould make Diſturbances and Inſurrections, or be guilty of other Miſdemeanors. Such a Letter did King *Edward* III. ſend to the Mayor, *&c.* in the 15th Year of his Reign; and according to this Charge they put to Death two Mutineers in *Cheapſide*, as was told before.

TOWARDS the Beginning of the ſaid King *Edward*'s Reign were Inſurrections in ſome Places in the Realm, particularly in *Bedfordſhire* and LONDON. For the Felonies and Tranſgreſſions of the Law done in LONDON, the King ſent Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs, commanding them to make Inquiſition about them, and to take thoſe that were found guilty, and commit them to Priſon till they ſhould have further Command concerning them. Whereupon ſeveral were taken and put into Priſon, whoſe Crimes touched the State of the King and his Crown. Afterwards the King appointed certain of his Juſtices, *Oliver de Ingham*, *John Matravers*, *John de Stoner*, *Rob. de Malberthorp*, and *John de Grantham*, to hear and determine according to the Inquiſitions, and the Indictments according to thoſe Inquiſitions made.

THE Mayor and certain Aldermen lend King *Edward* III. Money, to the Sum of 4601 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and the King, *Ann.* 45 of his Reign, granted them the Security and Oblation of his Cuſtoms and Subſidies for the Repayment.

THE Mayor and Aldermen had a Power granted to amend, correct, *&c.* the Cuſtoms of their City, when there ſhould be Occaſion; but this Power was afterwards revoked.

THE Mayor and Sheriffs were reproved by King *Edward* III. for leaving the City in Want of Proviſions and Victuals, and for the great Dearneſs of them, that being one of the great Cares of the Magiſtrates of LONDON to prevent. There is a Record containing a ſharp Reprehenſion from that King to thoſe Magiſtrates, for ſuffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and all Sorts of Victuals to be ſold in the City at over-dear Rates; and for not ſuperviſing and reforming the Defects of Weights and Meaſures, which every Mayor took a Corporal Oath to do; yet none of them hitherto had performed his Oath as he ought, to the great Scandal of the Mayor, and Scandal alſo of the Inhabitants of the City, as alſo of thoſe that reſorted to it; and commanding them, under Pain of forfeiting all they could forfeit to him; that calling all the Aldermen, and other Commons of the City together, they ſhould ſet ſuch a Price upon the Victuals aforeſaid, having Reſpect to what was firſt paid for them; and to correct the Meaſures and Weights, that Sellers ſhould receive not exceſſive, but reaſonable Gain; and that the Inhabitants, and others, reſorting to the City, might feel the Benefit thereof, and of their Reformation of Weights and Meaſures, giving this Charge to the Mayor, *viz.* "That your Oath, as Mayor, may remain "inviolable, do you chaſtiſe and puniſh all from "Time to Time, who do againſt Right, and re"form all other Things which you ſhall know "to be repugnant to the good Government of "the ſaid City and Suburbs. That by your Di"ligence exhibited in this Behalf, that City may "be reduced to its due State, and exceſſive Re"grators wholly taken away. And that you "publickly proclaim all and ſingular the Pre"miſes in the foreſaid City and Suburbs in "the accuſtomed Places. But if they ſhould "not appoint a ſpeedy Remedy for all theſe Ex"ceſſes, that then the Grieved ſhould complain "thereof to him and his Council; and he, in "their Defect, would cauſe Remedy to be ap"plied to theſe Exceſſes without Delay.

The Mayor, on ſome Occaſions, to aſſiſt at Executions.

WHEN Executions, eſpecially of Perſons of greater Note, were to be done, the Mayor, as well as the Sheriffs, were required to aſſiſt at them. *Roger Mortimer* was adjudged, as a Traitor to be hanged, *Anno* 4 *Edw.* III. whereupon the Earl-Marſhal, by Commandment, with the Aid of the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, and Conſtable of the Tower, executed him.

THE Mayor and Aldermen did formerly lay Taxes upon the City, by their own Authority; which in an Inquiſition taken before the King's Treaſurer, and other his Judges, about the 14th of *Edward* II. the Jury of the Ward of *Aldermanbury* made this Preſentment: *Dicunt*, &c. "They ſay, that the Commonalty of LONDON "is, and ought to be common, and that the Ci"tizens are not bound to be taxed without the "Command of the King, or without their Com"mon Conſent. That the Mayors of the City, "and the *Cuſtodes* in their Times, after the "Common Redemption made and paid for the "City of LONDON, (of which Payment the "Commons could never be certified, that might "be *Ann.* 1296, 24 *Edw.* I. when the Liberties "of the City were reſtored) have come, and by "their own Authority, without the King's Com"mand, and Commons Conſent, did tax the ſaid "City according to their own Wills, once and "more, and diſtrained for thoſe Taxes, ſparing "the Rich, and oppreſſing the Poor Middle "Sort; nor permitting that the Arrearages due "from the Rich be levied, *ad Exhæredationem* "*Regis*, &c. to the Diſinheriting the King, and "and the Deſtruction of the City. Nor can "the Commons know what becomes of the Mo"nies levied of ſuch Taxes; and that this hath "laſted from the Time of *John Adrian*, May"or, *uſque nunc*, and he was Mayor *Ann.* 1270 "and 1271, the latter End of *Henry* III.

THE Mayor and Aldermen alſo took upon them to turn out Common-Council-Men, when they ſaw Occaſion. Hence the ſworn Men in the aforeſaid Inquiſition made a Preſentment of this, *viz.* That the Mayor and Superiors of the City depoſed *Walter Henry* of his Power, and the Council of the City, by an Action becauſe he would not ſuffer the Rich to levy Tallages upon the meaner Sort, till the Rich had paid their Arrears of the Tallages.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Continuation of the Temporal Government of the CITY, *with a Catalogue of the* PORTGRAVES, CUSTODES, BAILIFFS, MAYORS *and* SHERIFFS, *to the Preſent Time.*

THIS City of LONDON being under the Government of the *Britons*, *Romans*, and *Saxons*, the moſt antient and famous City of the whole Realm, was at length deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and left deſolate, as may appear by our Hiſtories: But *Alfred*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, having brought all the Realm, from many Parts, into one Monarchy, repaired this City, and made it again habitable, and committed the Cuſtody thereof to his Son-in-Law *Adhered*, Earl of *Mercia*. After whoſe Deceaſe the City, with all other Poſſeſſions pertaining to the ſaid Earl, returned to King *Edward*, ſirnamed the *Elder*, &c. And ſo remained in the King's Hands, being governed under him by *Portgraves* (or *Portreves*) which Name is compounded of the two *Saxon* Words *Porte* and *Gereſe*, or *Reve*. *Porte* betokeneth a *Town*, and *Gereſe* ſignifieth a *Guardian*, *Ruler*, or *Keeper* of the Town. *Portgraves.*

" Theſe Governors of old Time (ſays *Robert* " *Fabian*) with the Laws and Cuſtoms then uſed " within this City, were regiſter'd in a Book called " the *Doomſday Book*, in the *Saxon* Tongue: But " of later Days, when the Laws and Cuſtoms " were changed, and for that alſo the ſaid Book " was of a ſmall Hand, and ſore defaced, [and " hard to be read or underſtood] it was leſs ſet " by, ſo that it was imbezeled and loſt." Thus far *Fabian*.

NOTWITHSTANDING which, *Stow* ſays, that by ſeaching old Records, and eſpecially in a Book ſome Time appertaining to the Monaſtery of St. *Alban*'s, he found what follows of the *Portgraves*, and other Governors of this City.

Firſt, That in the Reign of King *Edward* the Laſt, before the Conqueſt, *Wolfegare* was Portgrave, as may appear by the Charter of the ſame King in theſe Words:

Edward, *King*, *Greeteth* Alfward, *Biſhop*, *and* Wolfgare, *my Portgrave*, *and all the Burgeſſes of* LONDON. And afterward, that in another Charter King *Edward Greeteth* William, *Biſhop*, *and* Swetman, *my Portgrave*. And after that, in another Charter to the Abbey of *Chertſey*, *To* William, *Biſhop*, *and* Leofſtane *and* Alfſy, *Portgraves*.

IN the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *William*, Biſhop of LONDON, procured of the ſaid Conqueror his Charter of Liberties, to the ſame *William*, Biſhop, and *Godfrey*, Portgrave, and to all the Burgeſſes of the City of LONDON, in as large Form as they enjoyed the ſame in the Time of King *Edward*, before the Conqueſt.

AND then in the Reign of the ſaid Conqueror, and of *William Rufus*, *Godfrey de Magnavile* was Portgrave (or Sheriff,) as may appear by their Charters, and *Richard de Par* was Provoſt.

IN the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Hugh Buche* was Portgrave, and *Leofſtanus*, Goldſmith, Provoſt, buried at *Bermondſey*.

AFTER them, *Aubrey de Vere* was Portgrave, and *Robert Bar Querel*, Provoſt. This *Aubrey de Vere* was ſlain in the Reign of King *Stephen*. It is to be noted alſo, that King *Henry* I. granted to the Citizens of LONDON the Sheriff thereof, and of *Middleſex*, as in another Place before is ſhewed.

IN the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Gilbert Becket* was Portgrave, and *Andrew Buchevet* Provoſt.

AFTER him *Godfrey Magnavile*, the Son of *William*, the Son of *Godfrey Magnavile*, by the Gift of *Maud* the Empreſs, was Portgrave, or Sheriff of LONDON and *Middleſex*, for the yearly Farm of 300 *l.* as appears by the Charter.

IN the Time of King *Henry* II. *Peter Fitz-Walter* was Portgrave. After him *John Fitz-Nigel* was Portgrave. After him *Ernulphus Buchel* became Portgrave; and after him *William Fitz-Iſabel*.

THESE Portgraves are alſo in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Viſcounts, or Sheriffs, as being under *Comes*, i. e. an *Earl*; for that they then, as ſince, uſed that Office as the Sheriffs of LONDON do to this Day. Some Authors do call them *Doomſmen*, *Eldermen*, or Judges of the King's Court.

William Fitz-Stephens, noting the Eſtate of this City and Government thereof in his Time, under the Reign of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* II. has theſe Words:

" This City (ſays he) even as *Rome*, is divided " into Wards; it has yearly *Sheriffs* inſtead of " *Conſuls*; it has the Dignity of *Senators* and " *Aldermen*; it has Under-Officers, and, ac- " cording to the Quality of Laws, it has ſeve- " ral Courts, and General Aſſemblies upon ap- " pointed Days.

IN the firſt Year of King *Richard* I. the Citizens of LONDON obtained to be governed by two Bailiffs; which Bailiffs are in divers antient Deeds called alſo Sheriffs, according to the Speech of the Law, which called the Shire *Balliva*; for that they (like as the Portgraves) uſed the ſame Office of Sheriffwick, for which the City paid to the Fee-Farm 300 *l.* yearly as before, ſince the Reign of *Henry* I. which alſo is yet paid by the City into the *Exchequer* till this Day. *Bailiffs.*

THEY alſo obtained to have a Mayor, to be their principal Governor and Lieutenant of the City, as of the King's Chamber. *Mayor.*

The Names of the firſt BAILIFFS, *or* OFFICERS, *entering into their Office at the Feaſt of St.* Michael, *the Arch-Angel*, *in the Year of* CHRIST 1189.

A. D. 1189, 1 *Rich.* I. } Firſt Bailiffs, or Sheriffs, { *Henry Cornehill*, *Rich. Reynere.*

THEIR firſt Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, Draper, appointed by the ſaid King, and continued Mayor from the 1ſt of *Richard* I. till the 15th of King *John*, which was 24 Years and more.

ONE great Thing was done in the Time of this firſt Mayor, about ſettling Laws and Orders for Buildings in the City; and there ſtill remains in the Books of the Chamber, the Order how to proceed in the Aſſize concerning Buildings between Neighbours. "*Ann.* 1189, *Henry* "*Fitz-Elwyn* being then Mayor, it was pro- "vided and ordained by the diſcreeter Men "of the City, to appeaſe Contentions which "might ariſe among Neighbours in the City, "upon Incloſure between Land and Land, that "twelve Men, Aldermen of the City, ſhould "be choſen in full *Huſtenge*, and there ſworn "that they would faithfully perform it, and "come at the Mayor's Summons, unleſs hin- "der'd by ſome reaſonable Cauſe, and to be "preſent with the Mayor for executing the fore- "ſaid Buſineſs; and this was decided and con- "firmed in full *Huſtenge*." By theſe ſworn Men Orders were taken about Party-Walls, and about building them 16 Feet at leaſt in Height, and three Feet in Breadth, and to build them of Stone, for Security againſt Fire, and concerning Gutters to receive and convey the Water from their Houſes; all to be at common Coſt; alſo concerning digging Pits for Water; concerning making Windows upon the Neighbours; concerning putting Corbells, *i. e.* Girders or Beams, into the Neighbour's Wall, &c.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
A. D. 1190.	*Henry Fitz-Alwin.*	*John Herlion.* *Roger Duke.*
1191	The ſame.	*William Haverell.* *John Bucknote.*
1192	The ſame.	*Nicholas Duke.* *Peter Newlay.*
1193	The ſame.	*Roger Duke.* *Richard Fitz-Alwin.*
1194	The ſame.	*William Fitz-Iſabel.* *William Fitz-Arnold.*
1195	The ſame.	*Robert Beſaunt.* *Joke de Joſue.*
1196	The ſame.	*Gerard de Antiloche.* *Robert Durant.*
1197	The ſame.	*Roger Blunt.* *Nicholas Ducket.*
1198	The ſame.	*Conſtantine Fitz-Arnold.* *Robert le Beaw.*

King *John* began his Reign the 6th of *April* 1199.

1199	The ſame.	*Arnold Fitz-Arnold.* *Rich. Fitz-Bartilmew.*

King *John* granted the Sheriffwick of LONDON and *Middleſex* to the Citizens thereof, as King *Henry* I. before had done, for the Sum of 300 *l.* yearly; alſo he gave them Authority to chooſe and deprive their Sheriffs at their Pleaſure.

1200	The ſame.	*Roger Dorſet.* *James Bartilmew.*
1201	The ſame.	*Walter Fitz-Alis.* *Simon de Aldermanbury.*
1202	The ſame.	*Norman Blondel.* *John de Ely.*
1203	The ſame.	* *Walter Brown.* *William Chamberlain.*

* This *Walter Brown* and *Roſcia* his Wife, founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* without *Biſhopſgate*, commonly called St. *Mary Spittle*.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
The ſame.	*Thomas Haverel.* *Hamond Broud.*	1204
The ſame.	*John Walgrave.* *Richard de Wincheſter.*	1205
The ſame.	*John Holyland.* *Edmund Fitz-Gerard.*	1206
The ſame.	*Roger Wincheſter.* *Edmund Hardle.*	1207
The ſame.	*Peter Duke.* *Thomas Neale.*	1208

The King, by his Letters Patent, granted to the Citizens of LONDON the Liberty and Authority yearly to chooſe themſelves a Mayor.

The ſame.	*Peter le Joſue.* *William Blund.*	1209
The ſame.	*Adam Wheatley.* *Stephen le Graſſe.*	1210
The ſame.	*John Fitz-Peter.* *John Garland.*	1211
The ſame.	*Randolph Eyland.* *Conſtantine Joſue.*	1212

Henry Fitz-Alwin died this Year.

Roger Fitz-Alwin.	*Martin Fitz-Alis.* *Peter Bate.*	1213

This Year the Ditch about LONDON was begun to be made, 200 Feet broad, by the *Londoners*.

The ſame, for Part of the Year; the other Part *Robert Serle*, Mercer, who was Mayor but eight Weeks.	*Solomon Baſing.* *Hugh Baſing.*	1214
William Hardel	*John Travers* *Andrew Newland.*	1215

King *Henry* III. began his Reign the 19th of *October*, 1216.

James Alderman for Part, and *Solomon Baſing* for Part.	*Benet Seinturier.* *Willim Bluntivers.*	1216
Rob. Serle, Mercer.	*Thomas Bokerel.* *Ralph Holyland.*	1217
The ſame.	*John Wayle*, and *Veil.* *John le Spicer.*	1218

The Foreſt of *Middleſex*, and the Warren of *Stanes* were this Year diſforeſted.

The ſame.	*Richard Wimbledon.* *John Viel*, [*Wayle*, or *Viel.*]	1219
The ſame.	*Richard Renger.* *John Viel.*	1220
The ſame.	*Richard Renger.* *Thomas Lambart.*	1221
The ſame.	*Richard Renger.* *Thomas Lambart.*	1222

Conſtantine Fitz-Arnulph raiſed great Troubles in this City, and was hanged with his Nephew and others.

Richard Ranger.	*John Travars.* *Andrew Bokerel.*	1223
The ſame.	*John Travars.* *Andrew Bokerel.*	1224

The King granted to the Commonalty of LONDON to have a Common Seal.

MAYORS.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1225	The ſame.	*Roger Duke.* *Martin Fitz-William.*
1226	The ſame.	*Roger Duke.* *Martin Fitz-William.*

This Year the King confirmed to the Citizens of LONDON free Warren, or Liberty to hunt a certain Circuit about the City, in the Warren of *Stanes*, &c. And alſo, that the Citizens of LONDON ſhould paſs Toll-free throughout all *England*, and that the Keddles or Weres in the River of *Thames* and *Medway*, ſhould be plucked up and deſtroyed for ever, *&c.* Patent 11 *Hen.* III.

1227	*Roger Duke.*	*Stephen Bokerel.* *Henry Cocham.*

The Liberties and Franchiſes of LONDON were ratified, and the King granted that either Sheriff ſhould have two Clerks, and two Serjeants: Alſo, that the Citizens ſhould have a Common Seal.

1228	The ſame.	*Stephen Bokerel.* *Henry Cocham.*
1229	The ſame.	*William Wincheſter.* *Robert Fitz-John.*
1230	The ſame.	*Richard Walter.* *John de Weborne.*
1231	*Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer.	*Michael* of St. *Helen.* *Walter de Enfield.*
1232	The ſame.	*Henry de Edmonton.* *Gerard Bat.*
1233	The ſame.	*Simon Fitz-Mary.* *Roger Blunt.*
1234	The ſame.	*Ralph Aſhwye.* *John Norman.*
1235	The ſame.	*Gerard Bat.* *Rich.* or *Robt. Hardle.*
1236	The ſame.	*Henry Cobham.* *Jordan* of *Coventry.*
1237	The ſame.	*John Toloſon.* *Gervias* the Cordwainer.
1238	*Richard Benger.*	*John Cordas.* *John Wilhall.*
1239	*William Joyner.*	*Reymond Bongey.* *Ralph Aſhwye.*

This *William Joyner* built the Choir of the *Grey-fryars* Church in LONDON, and became a Lay-Brother of that Houſe.

1240	*Gerard Bat.*	*John Giſors.* *Michael Tony.*

One of which Name was hang'd, drawn and quarter'd in 1276, for Treaſon.

This Year Aldermen of LONDON were choſen and changed yearly: But that Order laſted not long. *Gerard Bat* was again elected Mayor for that Year to come; but the King would not admit him, being charged with taking Money of the Victuallers in the preceding Year.

1241	*Reymond Bongey.*	*Thomas Dureſme.* *John Voyle* [*Viel*]
1242	The ſame.	*John Fitz-John.* *Ralph Aſhwy.*
1243	*Ralph Aſhwy.*	*Hugh Blunt.* *Adam Baſing.*
1244	*Michael Tony.*	*Ralph Foſter.* *Nicholas Bat.*
1245	*John Giſors.*	*Robert Cornhill.* *Adam* of *Bewley.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
The ſame.	*Simon Fitz Mary.* *Lawrence Frowicke.*	1246

Simon Fitz-Mary founded the Hoſpital of *Mary*, called *Bethlehem*, without *Biſhopſgate*.

Queen-hithe was now let to Farm to the Citizens of LONDON.

Peter Fitz-Alwin.	*John Voyle.* *Nicolas Bat.*	1247
Michael Tony.	*Nicholas Fitz-Joſue.* *Geffrey Wincheſter.*	1248
Roger Fitz-Roger.	*Richard Hardell.* *John Tolaſon.*	1249
John Giſors.	*Humfrey Bat.* *William Fitz-Richard.*	1250

The King now granted, that the Mayor ſhould be preſented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and they ſhould admit him.

Adam Baſing.	*Lawrence Frowicke.* *Nicholas Bat.*	1251
John Tolaſon, Draper.	*William Durham.* *Thomas Wimborne.*	1252

The Liberties of this City were ſeized, and the Mayor charged, that he looked not to the Aſſize of Bread.

Rich. Harbell, Draper.	*John Northampton.* *Richard Picard.*	1253
The ſame.	*Ralph Aſhwy.* *Robert* of *Limon.*	1254
The ſame.	*Stephen Doo.* *Henry Walmond.*	1255

The Mayor, divers Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of LONDON were deprived, and others placed in their Rooms.

The ſame.	*Michael Bockerell.* *John* the Minor.	1256
The ſame.	*Richard Otwel.* *William Aſhwy.*	1257

The King cauſed the Walls, this Year, of the City to be repaired, and made Bulwarks.

The ſame.	*Robert Cornhill.* *John Adrian.*	1258
John Giſors.	*John Adrian.* *Robert Cornhill.*	1259
Will. Fitz-Richard.	*Adam Browning.* *Henry Coventry.*	1260
The ſame.	*John Northampton.* *Richard Prichard.*	1261
Tho. Fitz-Richard.	*John Taylor.* *Richard Walbroke.*	1262
The ſame.	*Rob. de Mountpeter.* *Osbert de Suffolk.*	1263

The Citizens of LONDON fortify'd the City with Iron Chains drawn a-croſs the Streets.

Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.	*Gregory Bokeſley.* *Thomas de Detford.*	1264
The ſame.	*Edward Blund.* *Peter Angar.*	1265

The Chains and Poſts in LONDON were plucked up, the Mayor and principal Citizens committed to Ward, and *Otho*, Conſtable of the *Tower*, was made Cuſtos of the City, *&c.*

William

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1266	*William Fitz-Richards.*	*John Hind.* *John Walraven.*

THE Earl of *Glouceſter* enter'd the City with an Army, and therein built Bulwarks, caſt Trenches, &c.

	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
1267	*Alen de la Zouch,* Cuſtos.	*John Adrian.* *Lucas Batencourt.*

This *Alen de la Zouch*, being a Baron of this Realm, and alſo Chief Juſtice, was in the Year 1270 ſlain in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by *John Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*.

Thomas Fitz-Theobald, and *Agnes* his Wife, this Year founded the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acon* in *Weſtcheap*.

1268	*T. Wimborn.* Sir *Stephen Edward.*	*Walter Harvey.* *Will. Dureſme.*

A Strife aroſe in LONDON this Year, between the Goldſmiths and Taylors, in which many Men were ſlain.

1269	*Hugh Fitz-Ottonis,* Cuſtos of *London*, and Conſtable of the Tower.	*Thomas Baſing.* *Robert Cornehill.*

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1270	*John Adrian*, Vintner.	*Walter Potter.* *Phil. Tailor.*
1271	The ſame.	*Gregory Rokeſly.* *Henry Walleis.*

The Seeple of *Bow* Church in *Cheapſide* fell down, and ſlew many People.

1272	Sir *Walter Harvey*, Cuſtos. *Henry Frowike*, Pepperer, for Part of that Year.	*Richard Paris.* *John de Wodely.*

King *Edward* I. began his Reign the 16th of *November*, 1272.

1273	Sir *Walter Harvey*, Kt.	*John Horne,* *Walter Potter.*

This Man was made Mayor at a Folkmote kept at *Paul*'s Croſs; afterwards deprived of his Office of Alderman for his ill Deeds.

1274	*Henry Walleis.*	*Nicholas Wincheſter.* *Henry Coventry.*

This Year the Mayor was ſent beyond Sea; and the King commanded the Sheriffs and Citizens to appoint two other diſcreet Freemen to take Office in his Abſence.

1275	*Gregory Rokeſly.*	*Lucas Batencourte.* *Henry Frowicke.*

Chief Saymaſter of all the King's Mints thro'-out all *England*, and Keeper of the King's *Exchange* at LONDON.

This Year was an extraordinary Inquiſition made of Defaults and Complaints in the City, and Jurymen appointed in every Ward to preſent them: Which Preſentments are ſtill extant in the *Quo Warranto* Bagg at the *Tally-court* in the Exchequer.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
The ſame.	*John Horne.* *Ralph Blunt.*	1276
The ſame.	*Robert de Arar.* *Ralph L. Fewre.*	1277
The ſame.	*John Adrian.* *Walter Langley.*	1278
The ſame.	*Robert Baſing.* *William le Meyre.*	1279
The ſame.	*Thomas Fox.* *Ralph Delamere.*	1280
The ſame.	*William Farindon.* *Nicholas Wincheſter.*	1281

This *William Farendon*, Goldſmith, one of the Sheriffs, was Father to *Nicholas Farendon*: Of theſe two, *Farendon* Ward took that Name.

Henry Walleis.	*W. le Meyre.* *Richard Chigwel.*	1282

This *Henry Walleis* built the Tun upon *Cornhill* to be a Priſon, and the Stocks to be a Market-Houſe.

The ſame.	*Ralph Blunt.* *Ankerin de Betavil.*	1283
The ſame.	*Jordan Goodcheap.* *Martin Box.*	1284

Lawrence Ducket, Goldſmith, murthered in *Bow* Church, and the Murtherers hanged.

Gregory Rokeſley.	*Stephen Cornehill.* *Robert Rokeſley.*	1285

Gregory de Rokeſley, for refuſing to appear at the *Tower*, as Mayor, before the King's Juſtices, aſſerting his Privilege, had his Office ſeized, together with the Liberties of the City, by *John de Kirkeby*, the King's Treaſurer; and *Sandwitch* made Cuſtos, after the City had been ſome Time without a Mayor.

It was ordained, that Millers ſhould have but one Half-penny for a Quarter of Wheat grinding. And the great Water-Conduit in *Cheap* was now begun to be made.

	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.	
	Ralph Sandwitch, Cuſtos.	*Walter Blunt.* *John Wade.*	1286

Wheat was then ſold at *London* for ſixteen Pence, and for twelve Pence the Quarter.

The ſame.	*Thomas Croſſe.* *Walter Hawteyne.*	1287
The ſame.	*William Hereford.* *Thomas Stanes.*	1288
Ralph Sandwitch, Cuſtos. *Ralph Barnavars*, and Sir *John Briton.*	*William Betaine.* *John* of *Canterbury.*	1289

This Year a Subſidy was granted for the Reparations of *London-bridge*.

Sir *John Briton*, Knt. Cuſtos.	*Fulke* of St. *Edmond.* *Solomon le Sotel.*	1290
Sir *John Briton*, Knt. Cuſtos. *Ralph Sandwitch.*	*Thomas Romain.* *William de Leyre.*	1291
Ralph Sandwitch, Cuſtos.	*Ralph Blunt.* *Hamond Boxe.*	1292
The ſame.	*Henry Bole.* *Elias Ruſſel.*	1293

Three.

A. D.	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
	Three Men had their Right Hands cut off at the Standard in *Cheap*, for reſcuing a Priſoner arreſted by a Serjeant of LONDON.	
1294	The ſame.	*Robert Rokeſley.* *Martin Amersberry.*
1295	The ſame.	*Henry Boxe.* *Richard Gloceſter.*
1296	Sir *John Briton*, Cuſtos.	*John Dunſtable.* *Adam de Halingbery.*
	This Year all the Liberties of the City were reſtored, the Mayoralty excepted.	
1297	The ſame.	*Thomas* of *Suffolk.* *Adam* of *Fulham.*

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1298	*Henry Walleis.*	*Richard Refham.* *Thomas Sely.*
	In his Mayoralty he took a Journey to *Lincoln*, and appointed two to officiate in his Stead till he came back. Certain Citizens of LONDON brake up the *Tun* upon *Cornhill*, and took out Priſoners, for which they were grievouſly puniſhed.	
1299	*Elias Ruſſell.*	*John Armenter.* *Henry Fingene.*
1300	The ſame.	*Lucas de Havering.* *Richard Champnes.*
1301	Sir *John Blunt.*	*Gobert Callor.* *Peter de Beſenho.*
1302	The ſame.	*Hugh Pourte.* *Simon Paris.*

	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
1303	Sir *John Blunt*, Cuſtos.	*W. Combmartin.* *John de Burford.*
1304	The ſame.	*Roger Paris.* *John de Lincolne.*
	Geffery de Hertilepole, Alderman, was elected to be Recorder of LONDON, and took his Oath, and was appointnd to wear his Apparel as an Alderman.	
1305	The ſame.	*William Cawſon.* *Reginald de Thunderley.*
1306	The ſame.	*Geffery* at the Conduit. *Simon Billet.*
	There were four Cuſtodes choſen by the City upon the King's Command, in the Abſence of *Blunt*, who this Year went with the King's Son to the Wars. Seacoal was forbidden to be burnt in *London*, *Southwark*, &c.	
	Edward II. began his Reign the 7th of *July*, A. C. 1307.	
1307	Sir *John Blunt*, Cuſtos.	*Nicholas Pigot.* *Nigellus Drury.*

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1308	*Nic. Farendon*, Goldſmith.	*William Baſing.* *James Botteler.*
1309	*Thomas Romeyne.*	*Roger le Palmer.* *James* of St. *Edmond.*
1310	*Richard Refham.*	*Simon Cooper.* *Peter Blakney.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
The King commanded the Mayor and Commonalty to make the Wall of LONDON, from *Ludgate* to *Fleet-bridge*, and from thence to the *Thames*.		
Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer.	*Simon Metwood.* *Richard Wilford.*	1311
Order was taken that Merchant Strangers ſhould ſell their Wares within forty Days after their Arrival, or elſe the ſame to be forfeited.		
The ſame.	*John Lambin.* *Adam Lutken.*	1312
Nic. Farindon, Goldſmith.	*Robert Gurden.* *Hugh Garton.*	1313
Prices ſet on Victuals: A fat ſtalled Ox, 24 *s.* a fat Mutton, 20 *d.* a fat Gooſe 2 *d.* Half-penny, a fat Capon, 2 *d.* a fat Hen, 1 *d.* two Chickens, 1 *d.* three Pigeons, 1 *d.* twenty-four Eggs, 1 *d.* &c.		
Sir *John Giſors*, Pepperer.	*Stephen Abingdon.* *Hamond Chickwel*, or *Chigwell.*	1314
Famine and Mortality of People, ſo that the Quick could ſcarce bury the Dead. Horſe-fleſh and Dogs-fleſh was good Meat.		
Stephen de Abingdon.	*Hamond Goodchepe.* *William Bodleigh.*	1315
John Wingrave.	*William Caſton.* *Ralph Balancer.*	1316
An early Harveſt: A Buſhel of Wheat that had been ſold for 10 *s.* was now ſold for 10 *d.* &c.		
The ſame.	*John Prior.* *W. Furneis.*	1317
Such a Murrain of Kine, that Dogs and Ravens that fed on them were poiſoned.		
The ſame.	*John Pointell.* *John Dalling.*	1318
Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	*Simon de Abingdon.* *John Preſton.*	1319
John Giſors, late Mayor of LONDON, and many other Citizens, fled the City, for Things laid to their Charge.		
Nic. Farendon, Goldſmith.	*Renauld* at *Conduit.* *William Produn.*	1320
Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	*Richard Conſtantine.* *Richard* of *Hackney.*	1321
The ſame.	*John Grantham.* *Richard de Ely.*	1322
Fiſh and Fleſh-Market eſtabliſhed at the Stocks, in the Midſt of the City.		
Nic. Farendon, Goldſmith.	*Adam* of *Salisbury.* *John* of *Oxford.*	1323
Of this *Nicholas Farendon*, and *William Farendon* his Father, read more in *Faringdon* Ward.		
Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	*Benet* of *Fulham.* *John Cawſon.*	1324
The ſame.	*Gilbert Mordon.* *John Cauſton*, or *Cotton.*	1325

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	The City of LONDON took the Biſhop of *Exeter* and cut off his Head at the Standard in *Cheap*.	
1326	*Richard Betaine*, Goldſmith.	*Richard Rothing.* *Roger Chanteclere.*

The Vintners claim him of their Company.

This *Richard Rothing* is ſaid to have new built the Pariſh-Church of St. *James* at *Garlickhithe*.

Edward III. began his Reign the 25th of *January*, *Anno Chriſti* 1326.

This King *Edward* granted, that the Mayor ſhould be Juſtice for the Jail Delivery at *Newgate*; that the Citizens of LONDON ſhould not be conſtrained to go out of the City of LONDON to War. More, he granted, that the Liberties and Franchiſes of the City ſhould not, after this Time (for any Cauſe) be taken into the King's Hands, *&c.* More, he granted by his Letters Patents, dated the 6th of *March*, that no Eſcheator ſhould be in the City, but the Mayor for his Time only.

1327	*Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.	*Henry Darcy.* *John Hawton*, or *Haughton.*

This Year the Walls of LONDON were repaired.

1328	*John Grantham*, Grocer.	*Simon Francis.* *Henry Combmartin.*
1329	*Richard Swandland.*	*Richard Lazar.* *William Giſors.*

This Year the King kept a great Juſting in *Cheap*, betwixt *Soper-lane* and the Great Croſs.

1330	Sir *John Pountney*, or *Pultney*, Draper.	*Robert* of *Elie.* *Thomas Whorwode.*
1331	The ſame.	*John Mocking.* *Andrew Aubery.*
1332	*John Preſton*, Draper.	*Nicholas Pike.* *John Husbond.*

This Year was founded *Elſing*'s Spittle, by *William Elſing*, Mercer, who himſelf became firſt Prior of that Hoſpital.

1333	Sir *John Pultney*, Draper.	*John Hamond.* *William Hanſard.*
1334	*Reginald* at *Conduit*, Vintner.	*John Hington*, or *Kingſton.* *Walter Turke.*
1335	*Nicholas Wotton.*	*Walter Mordon.* *Richard Upton.*
1336	Sir *John Pultney*, Draper.	*John Clarke.* *William Curtes.*

This Sir *John Pultney* founded a College in the Pariſh-Church of St. *Laurence Pountney* by *Candlewick-ſtreet*.

1337	*Henry Darcy.*	*Walter Nele.* *Nicholas Crane.*

Walter Nele, Blade-Smith, gave Lands to the repairing the Highways about LONDON.

1338	The ſame.	*William de Pomfret.* *Hugh Marbeler.*

The King granted, that the Serjeants of the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, ſhould bear Maces of Silver, and Gilt, with the King's Arms engraven on them.

Andrew Aubery, Grocer.	*William Thorney.* *Roger Froſham.*	1339

This Mayor was publickly aſſaulted in an Inſurrection; for which *Hanſard*, who did it, and *Brewer*, who wounded one of the City's Servants, were immediately tried and beheaded in *Cheap*.

The ſame.	*Adam Lucas.* *Bartholomew Moris.*	1340
John of *Oxenford*, Vintner.	*Richard de Barking.* *John de Rokeſley.*	1341
Simon Francis, Mercer.	*John Loufkin.* *Rich. Killingbery.*	1342

The Price of *Gaſcoign* Wines at LONDON, not to be ſold above 4*d.* and *Rheniſh* Wine 6*d.* the Gallon.

This *Simon Francis* was a very wealthy Citizen; for by an Inquiſition 32 *Edward* III. he was found to have theſe Manors and Eſtates in LONDON and *Middleſex*, (whatever he had elſewhere) *viz. Northall* Manor, *Northall*, *Blanchapelton* Manor, *Hertford* Court, *Doune* Manor, *Acton*, *Fulham* Manor, *Harwe* (*Harrow*) *Harwe* Manor, *Fynchiſlye*, *Stanmere* Manor, and *Riſſeley*.

John Hammond.	*John Steward.* *John Ayleſham.*	1343
The ſame.	*Jeffrey Wicham.* *Thomas Leg.*	1344
Richard Leget.	*Edmund Hemenhall.* *John* of *Gloceſter.*	1345
Jeffrey Wickingham.	*John Croyden.* *William Clopton.*	1346
Thomas Leggy, Skinner.	*Adam Brapſon.* *Richard Fas*, or *Bas.*	1347

King *Edward* now won *Calais* from the *French*.

John Loufkin, Fiſhmonger.	*Henry Picard.* *Simon Dolſeby.*	1348

A great Peſt. Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt, now founded the *Charter-houſe* by *Smithfield*, to be a Place of Burial for the Dead.

Walter Turke, Fiſhmonger.	*Adam* of *Bury.* *Ralph* of *Lynne.*	1349
Richard Killingbury,	*John Notte.* *William* of *Worceſter.*	1350
Andrew Aubery.	*John Wroth.* *Gilbert* of *Stenineſthorp.*	1351
Adam Francis, Mercer.	*John Peche.* *John Stotley.*	1352

This Mayor procured an Act of Parliament, that no known Whore ſhould wear any Hood, or Attire on her Head, except reyed or ſtriped Cloth of divers Colours, *&c.*

The ſame.	*William Wilde.* *John Little.*	1353

This *Adam Francis* was one of the Founders of the College in *Guildhall* Chapel, *&c.* *Henry Frowicke* was the other.

Thomas Leggy (or *Leget*) Skinner.	*William Nottingham.* *Richard Smelt.*	1354

Aldermen of LONDON were uſed to be changed yearly, but now it was ordained, that they

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	they ſhould not be removed without ſome ſpecial Cauſe.	
1355	*Simon Francis*, Mercer.	*Walter Forſter.* *Thomas Brandon.*
1356	*Henry Picard*, Vintner.	*Richard Notingham.* *Thomas Dolſſel.*

This *Henry Picard* feaſted the Kings of *England*, of *France*, *Cyprus* and *Scots*, with other great Eſtates, all in one Day.

1357	Sir *John Stody*, Vintner.	*Stephen Candiſh.* *Bartholomew Froſtling.*

This *John Stody* gave Tenements to the Vintners of LONDON, for Relief of the Poor of that Company.

1358	*John Loufkin*, Stock-Fiſhmonger.	*John Barnes.* *John Buris.*
1359	*Simon Dolſeby*, Grocer.	*Simon* of *Benington.* *John* of *Chicheſter.*
1360	*John Wroth*, or *Worth*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Dennis.* *Walter Berny.*
1361	*John Peche*, Fiſhmonger.	*William Holbeck.* *James Tame.*
1362	*Stephen Candiſh*, Draper.	*John* of St. *Alban's.* *James Andrew.*
1363	*John Nott*, Grocer.	*Richard* of *Croyden.* *John Hiltoft.*

This Mayor made a ſevere Law againſt ſuch as were guilty of Uſury, which ran in thoſe Times into great Oppreſſion and Extortion. In the 14th of *Richard* I. about the Year 1390, the Citizens prayed, that againſt the horrible Vice of Uſury, then termed *Scheſes*, and practiſed as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by *John Nott*, late Mayor, might be executed through the Realm. The Anſwer was, that the King willed thoſe Ordinances to be viewed; and if the ſame be found to be neceſſary, that they be then confirmed.

1364	*Adam* of *Bury*, Skinner.	*John de Mitford.* *Simon de Mordon.*
1365	*John Loufkin*, Fiſhmonger, and *Adam* of *Bury*, Skinner.	*John Bukulſworth.* *Thomas Ireland.*
1366	*John Loufkin*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Ward.* *Thomas* of *Lee*, or at the *Lee.*

This *Loufkin* built the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane.*

1367	*James Andrew*, Draper.	*John Turngold.* *William Dykeman.*
1368	*Simon Morden*, Stock-Fiſhmonger.	*Robert Girdeler.* *Adam Wimondham.*

This Year Wheat was ſold for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the Buſhel.

1369	*John Chicheſter*, Goldſmith.	*John Piel.* *Hugh Holdich.*
1370	*John Barnes*, Mercer.	*William Walworth.* *Robert Gayton.*
1371	The ſame.	*Adam Staple.* *Robert Hatfield.*

This *John Barnes* gave a Cheſt with three Locks, and 1000 Marks, to be lent to poor young Men.

1372	*John Piel*, Mercer.	*John Philpot.* *Nicholas Brembar.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
Adam of *Bury*, Skinner.	*John Aubery.* *John Fiſhed.*	1373
William Walworth, Fiſhmonger.	*Richard Lions.* *William Woodhouſe.*	1374

Of this Mayor let this Remark be added to his other famous Acts, in his valiant Behaviour towards *Wat Tyler*: That many Citizens of LONDON, in his Time, gave over Trade and Traffick, and betook themſelves to live upon Uſury. He being Lord Mayor, by the Advice of the Aldermen, took ſuch good and ſtrict Order for the Execution of Laws, and Suppreſſion of Uſury within the City, as was a Pattern to the Commons in Parliament; who put up this Petition (as appears in the Rolls of Parliament) "That the Order that was made in "LONDON againſt the horrid Vice of Uſu-"ry, might be obſerved throughout the whole "Realm." Whereunto the King anſwered, That the old Law ſhould continue.

John Ward, Grocer.	*John Hadley.* *William Newport.*	1375
Adam Staple, Mercer.	*John Northampton.* *Robert Laund.*	1376

The *Londoners* meant to have ſlain *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*; *Adam Staple*, Mayor, put down, and *Nicholas Brembar* elected. Alſo the Aldermen were depoſed, and others ſet in their Places.

Richard II. began his Reign the 21ſt of *June*, in the Year 1377.

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer.	*Nicholas Twiford.* *Andrew Pikeman.*	1377

John Philpot, a Citizen of LONDON, ſent Ships to the Sea, and ſcoured it of Pirates, taking many of them Priſoners.

He was a bold and worthy Member of Parliament, at, or about, this Time; and when a Bill was brought in, in the Name of the King, by Means of the offended Duke of *Lancaſter*, that the City of LONDON ſhould be no more governed by a Mayor, but by a *Cuſtos*, as in Times before: And that the Marſhal of *England* (who was then Lord *Percie*) ſhould have all the Power of making Arreſts within the City; with other Petitions tending to the like Derogation of the Liberties of the City: He ſtood up and ſaid, "Such a Matter was never heard before; and "that the Mayor of LONDON would never "ſuffer any ſuch Arreſt to be brought into the "City"; with more ſuch Words of the like Stoutneſs.

Sir *John Philpot*, Grocer.	*John Boſeham.* *Thomas Cornwallis.*	1378

This Sir *John Philpot* gave to the City, Lands for the finding of 13 poor People for ever.

John Hadley, Grocer.	*John Heliſdon.* *William Barrat.*	1379
William Walworth, Fiſhmonger.	*Walter Doget.* *William Knighthode.*	1380

This *William Walworth* arreſted *Wat Tyler*, the Rebel, and was Knighted: He increaſed the Pariſh-Church of St. *Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, and founded there a College. Other Aldermen were alſo then Knighted with him, for their Service in the Field.

J. North-

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1381	*J. Northampton*, Draper.	*John Rote.* *John Hynde.*
1382	The ſame.	*Adam Bamme.* *John Sely.*

This Mayor took ſtrict Order for the Suppreſſion of Uſury, which prevailed much about theſe Times, and therein had ſo good Succeſs, that the Commons in Parliament, as they had done in *Walworth*'s Time, petitioned the King, that againſt the horrible Vice of Uſury (then termed *Shefes*) and practiſed as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by *John Northhampton*, late Mayor of LONDON, might be executed through the Realm. Whereunto the King anſwered, The King willeth thoſe Ordinances to be viewed; and if they be found to be neceſſary, that the ſame be then affirmed.

This Mayor's laſt Will bore date *Anno* 1382, died 1397.

1383	Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer.	*Simon Winchcombe.* *John More.*

John Northampton, late Mayor of LONDON, was committed to perpetual Priſon, and his Goods confiſcated.

1384	The ſame.	*Nicholas Exton.* *John French.*
1385	The ſame.	*John Organ.* *John Churchman.*

The aforeſaid *John Churchman* now built the Cuſtom-Houſe near to the Tower of LONDON, and did many other Works for the Commonalty of this City.

1386	*Nicholas Exton*, Fiſhmonger.	*William Stondon.* *William More.*

This Year the Citizens of LONDON, fearing the *French*, pulled down Houſes near about their City, repaired their Walls, and cleanſed their Ditches, *&c.*

1387	The ſame.	*William Venor* (or *Viner.*) *Hugh Falſtalfe.*

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, late Mayor of LONDON, was this Year beheaded.

1388	*Nich. Twiford*, Goldſmith.	*Thomas Auſten.* *Adam Carlehul.*

This Year, *Feb.* 1. a Proclamation was made in the City of LONDON for all the Guilds to bring into the *Chancery*, before the King, an Account of their Foundations and Inſtitutions, and Goods and Chattels.

1389	Sir *William Viner*, Grocer.	*John Walcot.* *John Love.*
1390	*Adam Bamme*, Goldſmith.	*John Francis.* *Thomas Vivent.*

This *Adam Bamme* provided from beyond the Seas, Corn in great Abundance, ſo that the City was well able to ſerve the Country.

1391	*John Hind*, Draper.	*John Shadworth*, or *Chadworth.* *Henry Vamer.*

This Mayor was, for Diſpleaſure taken, ſent to *Windſor* Caſtle, and the King made a Cuſtos, or Warden of the City, *&c.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
William Stondon, Grocer.	*Gilbert Maghfield.* *Thomas Newington.*	1392
Sir *John Hardley*, Grocer.	*Drew Barentin.* *Richard Whittington.*	1393

Faringdon Ward was now by Parliament appointed to be divided into two Wards, *viz. infra* and *extra.*

Sir *John Froyſhe*, Mercer.	*William Bramſton.* *Thomas Knoles.*	1394
Sir *William More*, Vintner.	*Roger Ellis.* *William Sevenoke.*	1395
Adam Bamme, Goldſmith.	*Thomas Wilford.* *William Parker.*	1396
Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.	*John Woodcocke.* *William Askam.*	1397
Sir *Drew Barentin*, Goldſmith.	*John Wade.* *John Warner.*	1398

King *Henry* IV. began his Reign the 29th of *September*, in the Year 1399.

Sir *Thomas Knoles*, Grocer.	*William Walderne.* *William Hend.*	1399
Sir *John Francis*, Goldſmith.	*John Wakel.* *William Ebot.*	1400
Sir *John Shadworth*, or *Chadworth*, Mercer.	*William Venor.* *John Fremingham.*	1401

The Conduit upon *Cornhill* was this Year made of an old Priſon-Houſe, called the *Tun.*

John Walcote, Draper.	*Richard Marlow.* *Robert Chiceley.*	1402
William Aſcham, Fiſhmonger.	*Thomas Falconer.* *Thomas Poole.*	1403
John Hind, Draper.	*William Louth.* *Stephen Spilman.*	1404

This *John Hind* was a new Builder of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Swithin*, by *London-ſtone.*

Sir *John Woodcock*, Mercer.	*Henry Barton.* *William Cromer.*	1405

The Mayor cauſed all the Wears in the River *Thames*, from *Stanes* to the River *Medway*, to be deſtroyed, and the Trinks to be burned, *&c.*

Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.	*Nicholas Wotton.* *Jeffrey Brooke.*	1406

This Year a great Peſtilence in LONDON carried away more than 30,000 People.

Sir *William Stondon*, Grocer.	*Henry Pontfract.* *Henry Halton.*	1407
Sir *Drew Barentine*, Goldſmith.	*Thomas Ducke.* *William Norton.*	1408

This *Drew Barentine* built a Part of Goldſmiths-Hall, and gave them Lands.

Richard Marlow, Ironmonger.	*John Law.* *William Chichley.*	1409

A great Play at *Skinners Well*, which laſted eight Days, and was of Matter from the Creation of the World: The moſt Part of all the great Eſtates of *England* were to behold it.

Sir *Thomas Knoles*, Grocer.	*John Penne.* *Thomas Pike.*	1410

This Sir *Thomas Knoles* began a-new to build the *Guildhall* in LONDON.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1411	Sir *Robert Chichley*, Grocer.	*John Rainwell.* *William Cotten.*
1412	Sir *William Waldren*, Mercer.	*Ralph Lovenham.* *William Sevenoke.*

Henry V. began his Reign the 20th of *March*, *Anno* 1412.

1413	Sir *William Cromar*, Draper.	*John Sutton.* *John Michell.*

Sir *John Oldcaſtle* aſſembled a great Power in *Ficket's-field*, by LONDON; which Power was overcome and taken by the King and his Power.

1414	Sir *Thomas Falconer*, Mercer.	*John Michel.* *Thomas Alen.*

This Mayor cauſed the Poſtern, called *Moorgate* to be built; and he lent to the King 10000 Marks upon Jewels, *&c.*

1415	Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, Draper.	*William Cambridge.* *Allen Everard.*
1416	Sir *Henry Barton*, Skinner.	*Robert Whittington.* *John Coventrie.*

This *Henry Barton* ordained Lanterns with Lights to be hanged out on the Winter Evenings, betwixt *Hallontide* and *Candlemas*.

1417	Sir *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger.	*Henry Read.* *John Gedney.*
1418	*William Sevenoke.*	*John Brian.* *Ralph Barton.* *John Parveſſe.*

This *William Sevenoke*, Son to *William Rumſched* of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, was, by his Father, bound an Apprentice with *Hugh de Bois*, a Citizen and Farrier of LONDON, for a Term of Years; which being expired in the Year 1394, 18 *Richard* II. *John Hadley* being Mayor of LONDON, and *Stephen Spilman* Chamberlain of *Guildhall*; he alledged, that his Maſter had uſed the Trade or Myſtery of a Grocer, and not of a Farrier, and therefore required to be made free of the Grocers Company; was granted.

This *William Sevenoke*, founded in the Town of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, a Free-School and Alms-Houſes for the Poor.

1419	Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.	*Robert Whittington.* *John Butler.*

This Mayor founded *Whittington* College.

1420	*Will. Cambridge*, Grocer.	*John Butler.* *John Welles.*
1421	Sir *Rob. Chichley*, Grocer.	*Richard Goſſeline.* *William Weſton.*

This Mayor gave one Plat of Ground, thereupon to build the Pariſh-Church of St. *Stephen Walbrook*.

Henry VI. began his Reign the 31ſt Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1422.

1422	Sir *William Walderne*, Mercer.	*William Eaſtfield.* *Robert Tatarſal.*

This the Year Weſt Gate of LONDON was begun to be new built by the Executors of *Rich. Whittington*.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
William Cromar, Draper.	*Nicholas James.* *Thomas Watford*, or *Winford.*	1423
John Mitchell, Fiſhmonger.	*Simon Seman.* *John Bywater.*	1424
John Coventrie, Mercer,	*Willam Milreth.* *John Brokle.*	1425
Sir *John Rainewell*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Arnold.* *John Higham.*	1426

This Mayor gave Lands and Tenements to the City for the Diſcharge of three Wards in LONDON, for Fifteens, *&c.*

Sir *John Gedney*, Draper.	*Henry Frowick.* *Robert Otely.*	1427
Sir *Henry Barton*, Skinner.	*Thomas Duffhouſe*, or *Deſehouſe.* *John Abbot.*	1428
Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer.	*William Ruſſe.* *Ralph Holland.*	1429

Ralph Holland, the Sheriff, gave to impotent Poor 120 *l.* to Priſoners 80 *l.* to Hoſpitals 40 *l.* *&c.*

Nicholas Wotton, Draper.	*Walter Chertſey.* *Robert Large.*	1430

Walter Chertſey, Draper, gave to the Poor 100 *l.* beſides 20 *l.* to the Hoſpitals, *&c.*

Sir *John de Welles*, Grocer.	*John Aderley.* *Stephen Brown.*	1431

This *John de Welles* was a great Benefactor towards the new Building of the Chapel by *Guildhall*, and of his Goods the Standard in *Weſt Cheap* was made. Beſides, he built the South Iſle of the Choir at St. *Antholine's* Church, as by his Picture, (ſtrangely there found) his Motto and Arms, do yet plainly appear.

Sir *John Parveis*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Olney.* *John Paddeſley.*	1432
Sir *John Brokle*, Draper.	*Thomas Chalton.* *John King.*	1433
Sir *Roger Otely*, Grocer.	*Thomas Barnwel.* *Simon Eyre.*	1434
Sir *Henry Frowick*, Mercer.	*Thomas Catworth.* *Robert Clopton.*	1435
Sir *John Michaell*, Stock-Fiſhmonger.	*Thomas Morſted.* *William Gregorie.*	1436
Sir *William Eaſtfield*, Mercer.	*William Hales.* *William Chapman.*	1437

This Sir *William Eaſtfield* was a great Benefactor to the Water-Conduits.

Sir *Stephen Brown*, Grocer.	*Hugh Dyker.* *Nicholas Yoo.*	1438

Wheat was then ſold for 3 *s.* the Buſhel; but this Man ſent into *Pruſſia*, and cauſed to be brought from thence certain Ships laden with Rye, which cauſed great Relief in ſo extreme a Neceſſity.

Robert Large, Mercer.	*Philip Malpas.* *Robert Marſhall.*	1439

Philip Malpas, at his Deceaſe, gave 120 *l.* to poor Priſoners; and every Year, for five Years, 403 Shirts and Smocks, 40 Pair of Sheets, and 150 Gowns of good Frize, to poor People. To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks. To repairing Highways, 100 Marks; and to

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.

500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 *s.* 8 *d.* &c.

1440	Sir *John Paddeſley*, Goldſmith.	*John Sutton.* *William Welinhale.*
1441	*Robert Clopton*, Draper.	*William Combis*, or *Combes.* *Richard Rich.*
1442	*John Hatherley*, Ironmonger.	*Thomas Beaumont.* *Richard Nordon.*

This Year the Citizens took in hand many chargeable, but uſeful and ornamental Matters for the City; namely, to erect and build divers Conduits of freſh Water, with Standards, and with other Devices, and Leaden Pipes, that ran above three Miles both above and under the Earth; and alſo to make a common Granary, and to ſet up a comely Croſs in *Cheapſide*. And King *Henry* VI. granted a Licence to the Mayor and Citizens (to ſet forward theſe Works) to buy 200 Fodder of Lead any where in the Realm, and to bring it to LONDON without any Arreſt, and to hire, with their Money, Workmen, Maſons, Plumbers, as many as they would from Time to Time.

1443	*Thomas Catworth*, Grocer.	*Nicholas Wyfold.* *John Norman.*
1444	Sir *Henry Frowicke*, Mercer.	*Stephen Foſter.* *Hugh Wich.*

This Year *Paul*'s Steeple was fired with Lightning, and hardly to be quenched.

1445	Sir *Simon Eyre*, Draper.	*John Darby.* *Godfrey Fielding.*

This Sir *Simon Eyre* built the Leaden-Hall in LONDON, to be a Common Garner for the City.

1446	*John Olney*, Mercer.	*Robert Horne.* *Godfrey Bolaine.*
1447	Sir *John Gedney*, Draper.	*William Abraham.* *Thomas Scot.*
1448	*Stephen Browne*, Grocer.	*William Catlow.* *William Marrow.*
1449	Sir *Tho. Chalton*, Mercer.	*William Hulin.* *Thomas Canninges.*

This Year *Jack Cade*, a Rebel of *Kent*, came to LONDON, and enter'd the City.

1450	*Nicholas Wilford*, Grocer.	*John Middleton.* *William Deere.*

Soldiers made a Fray againſt the Mayor the ſame Day he took his Charge at *Weſtminſter*.

1451	Sir *William Gregory*, Skinner.	*Matthew Philip.* *Chriſtopher Wharton.*
1452	Sir *Godfrey Filding*, Mercer.	*Richard Lee.* *Richard Alley.*

This Lord Mayor was made of the Council to King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. This Year was a great Fray at the Wreſtling.

1453	Sir *John Norman*, Draper.	*John Walden*, or *Waldron.* *Thomas Cooke.*

This *John Norman* was the firſt Mayor that was rowed by Water to *Weſtminſter* to take the Oath: For, before that Time they rode on Horſeback. He cauſed a Barge to be made at his own Charge, and every Company had ſeveral Barges, well decked and trimmed, to paſs along with him. For Joy thereof, the Watermen made a Song in his Praiſe, beginning, *Row thy Boat*, Norman, *&c.*

Sir *Steph. Forſter*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Field.* *William Taylor.*	1454

This Man enlarged *Ludgate* for the Eaſe of the Priſoners there.

Sir *Will. Marrow*, Mercer.	*John Yong.* *Thomas Oldgrave.*	1455

The Mercers Servants in LONDON made a Riot upon the *Lombards* and other Strangers.

Sir *Thomas Canning*, Grocer.	*John Styward.* *Ralph Verney.*	1456
Sir *Godfrey Boleine.*	*William Edwards.* *Thomas Reyner.*	1457

This *Godfrey Boleine* gave 1000 *l.* to poor Houſholders in LONDON.

Sir *Thomas Scot*, Draper.	*Ralph Joceline.* *Richard Medham.*	1458
Sir *Will. Hulin*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Plommer.* *John Stocker.*	1459

Now were the woful Battles of *Bloreheath*, *Northampton*, *Wakefield*, St. *Alban*'s, and *Mortimer*'s *Croſs*, each after other.

Sir *Richard Lee*, Grocer.	*Richard Flemming.* *John Lambert.*	1460

King *Edward* IV. began his Reign the 4th of *March*, in the Year 1460, according to the Account of the Church of *England*.

Sir *Hugh Wich*, Mercer.	*George Ireland.* *John Locke.*	1461
Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Draper.	*William Hampton.* *Bartholomew James.*	1462

Sir *Thomas Cooke* made Knight of the *Bath* in the 5th of *Edward* IV, and Knighted in the Field by the King; and had great Troubles afterwards.

Sir *Matthew Philip*, Goldſmith.	*Robert Baſſet.* *Thomas Muſchamp.*	1463

Made Knight of the *Bath* the 5th of *Edward* IV, and after in the Field the 10th of *Edw.* IV.

Sir *Ralph Joceline*, Draper.	*John Tate.* *John Stone.*	1464

Made Knight of the *Bath*, and alſo in the Field.

Sir *Ralph Verney*, Mercer.	*Henry Weaver.* *William Conſtantine.*	1465

Henry Weaver, one of the Sheriffs, made Knight of the *Bath*.

Sir *John Yong*, Grocer.	*John Browne.* *Henry Brice.* *John Darby.*	1466

This Mayor was made Knight in the Field: And this Year began the Troubles of Sir *Thomas Cooke*, and of other Aldermen.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1467	Sir *Thomas Oldgrave*, Skinner.	*Thomas Stalbrooke.* *Humfrey Heyford.*
1468	Sir *Will. Taylor*, Grocer.	*Simon Smith.* *William Hariote.*

This Mayor gave Tenements to discharge *Cordwainers-street* Ward of Fifteens.

1469	Sir *Richard Lee*, Grocer.	*Richard Gardener.* *Robert Drope.*

This Year the Tower of LONDON, being deliver'd to the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, they deliver'd King *Henry* VI. from thence, who was kept there Prisoner.

1470	Sir *John Stockton*, Mercer.	Sir *John Crosby.* *John Ward.*

Thomas Nevil the Bastard *Falconbridge*, with a riotous Company, set upon this City, at *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, the *Bridge*, &c. And twelve Aldermen, with the Recorder, were Knighted in the Field by *Edward* IV, to wit, *John Stockton*, Mayor; *Ralph Verney*, late Mayor; *John Yong*, late Mayor; *William Taylor*, late Mayor; *Richard Lee*, late Mayor; *Matthew Philips*, late Mayor; *George Ireland*, *William Stoker*, *William Hampton*, since Mayor; *Thomas Stalbrooke*, *John Crosby*, *Bartholomew James*, since Mayor, and *Thomas Urswike*, Recorder.

1471	Sir *William Edwards*, Grocer.	*John Allen.* *John Shelly.*

The Water-Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleet-street*, were this Year finished.

1472	Sir *William Hampton*, Fishmonger.	*John Browne.* *Thomas Bedlow.*

This Mayor punished Strumpets, and caused Stocks to be set up in every Ward, to punish Vagabonds.

1473	Sir *John Tate*, Mercer.	Sir *William Stoker.* *Robert Belisdon.*

This Year the Sheriffs of LONDON were appointed each of them to have sixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant to have his Yeoman: Also six Clerks, to wit, a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks, besides the Under Sheriffs Clerks.

1474	Sir *Robert Drope*, Draper.	*Edm. Shaa*, or *Shawe.* *Thomas Hill.*

This *Robert Drope* encreased the Water-Conduit upon *Cornhill*, &c.

1475	Sir *Robert Basset*, Salter.	*Hugh Brice.* *Robert Colwich.*

This *Robert Basset* corrected the Bakers and other Victuallers of this City.

1476	Sir *Ralph Joceline*, Draper, Knight of the *Bath.*	*Richard Rawson.* *William Horne.*

By the Diligence of this Mayor the Walls of the City were repaired.

1477	Sir *Humfrey Heyford*, Goldsmith.	*Henry Collet.* *John Stoker.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
Rich. Gardener, Mercer.	*Robert Harding.* *Robert Bifield.*	1478

Robert Bifield, Sheriff, was fined by the Mayor, and paid 50 *l.* towards the Water-Conduits.

Sir *Bartholomew James*, Draper.	*Thomas Ilam.* *John Ward.*	1479

Made Knight in the Field by *Edward* IV.

Sir *John Browne*, Mercer.	*Thomas Daniel.* *William Bacon.*	1480
Sir *Will. Heriot*, Draper.	*Robert Tate.* *Richard Chawrey.* *William Wiking.*	1481
Sir *Edm. Shaa*, Goldsmith.	*William White.* *John Mathew.*	1482

This Sir *Edmund Shaa* caused the Postern, called *Cripplegate*, to be new built.

This Sir *Edmund Shaa*, King *Richard* III. called his Merchant. And *December* the 1st, in the first Year of his Reign, sold to him some of his Plate, *viz.* Four Pots of Silver, Parcel gilt, weighing 28 Pounds six Ounces; three Pots and five Bowls, with a Cover, weighing 35 Pounds; 12 Dishes, 11 Saucers, Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 36 Pounds; 12 Plates Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 44 Pounds 11 Ounces. More, two Chargers, Silver, with gilt Borders; two Charchers, 10 Saucers, an Ewer, parcel gilt; four Chargers, two with gilt Borders, two white. The Weight of the said Plate was 275 Pounds four Ounces of Troy Weight, after the Rate of 3 *s.* 4 *d. per* Ounce, came to 550 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Which the King acknowledg'd to have received by the Hand of his trusty Chaplain Mr. *Edmund Chatterton*, *December* 23. This *Chatterton* was Treasurer of the King's Chamber, and also Clerk of the Hamper.

King *Edward* V. began his Reign the 9th of *April*, in the Year 1483.

King *Richard* III. began his Reign the 22d of *June*, in the Year 1483.

Sir *Robert Billesdon*, Haberdasher.	*Thomas Newland.* *William Martin.*	1483
Sir *Tho. Hill*, Grocer.	*Richard Chester.*	1484
Sir *Will. Stoker*, Draper. And *John Ward*, Grocer.	*Thomas Britaine.* *Ralph Austrie.*	

Three Sheriffs and three Mayors this Year, by reason of a Sweating Sickness.

Thomas Hill appointed by his Testament the Water-Conduit in *Grasse-street* to be built.

Henry VII. began his Reign the 22d of *August*, in the Year 1485.

Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldsmith.	*John Tate.* *John Swan.*	1485

This *Hugh Brice* was Keeper of the King's Mints at LONDON.

Sir *Henry Collet*, Mercer.	*John Percival.* *Hugh Clopton.*	1486

This Year the Cross in *Westcheap* was new built in a beautiful Manner.

Sir

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1487	Sir *William Horne*, Salter.	*John Fenkel.* *William Remington.*

This *William* was made Knight in the Field by King *Henry* VII. He gave to the Repairing of Highways betwixt LONDON and *Cambridge*, five Marks; and bountifully to the Preachers at St. *Paul's Croſs*, &c.

1488	Sir *Robert Tate*, Mercer.	*William Iſaac.* *Ralph Tilney.*
1489	Sir *William White*, Draper.	*William Capell.* *John Brooke.*
1490	*John Mathew*, Mercer.	*Henry Cote.* *Robert Revell.* *Hugh Pemberton.*

Being firſt a Linnen-Draper, and tranſlated to the Mercers.

1491	Sir *Hugh Clopton*, Mercer.	*Thomas Wood.* *William Browne.*

This ſaid *Hugh* built the great Stone Bridge at *Stratford upon Avon*, in the ſaid County.

1492	Sir *William Martin*, Skinner.	*William Purchaſe.* *William Welbeck.*

A Riot made upon the *Eaſterlings*, by the Mercers Servants, and others.

1493	Sir *Ralph Oſtrich*, Fiſhmonger.	*Robert Fabian.* *John Winger.*

Made Knight by *Henry* VII. *Robert Fabian*, Alderman, made *Fabian's* Chronicle, a painful Labour, to the great Honour of the City, and the whole Realm.

1494	Sir *Richard Chawrie*, Salter.	*Nicholas Alwin.* *John Warner.*
1495	Sir *Henry Collet*, Mercer.	*Thomas Kneeſworth.* *Henry Somer.*
1496	*John Tate*, the Younger, Mercer.	Sir *John Shaa.* Sir *Richard Haddon.*

The King made this Mayor, *Robert Shefield*, Recorder, and both the Sheriffs, Knights, for their Service againſt the Rebels at *Black-heath* Field.

1497	*William Purchaſe*, Mercer.	*Bartholomew Rede.* *Thomas Window*, or *Windout.*

This Year all the Gardens in *Moorfields* were deſtroyed, and made plain Ground.

1498	Sir *John Percival*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Thomas Bradbury.* *Stephen Jennings.*

Made Knight in the Field by *Henry* VII.

1499	Sir *Nicholas Alwin*, Mercer.	*James Wilford.* *Thomas Brond.*

He gave 12 *d.* a-piece to 3000 poor People in LONDON; and to 3000 in the Town of *Spalding*, the like, *&c.*

1500	Sir *William Rennington*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Hawes.* *William Steed.*
1501	Sir *John Shaa*, Goldſmith.	*Laurence Aylmer.* *Henry Stede.*

Made Knight in the Field by *Henry* VII. He cauſed his Brethren, the Aldermen, to ride from *Guildhall* to the Water-Side, where he took his Barge to *Weſtminſter*, when he was ſworn by the King's Council. He commonly, in the Afternoon, kept a Court alone, called before him many Matters, and redreſſed them.

Sir *Bartholomew Rede*, Goldſmith.	*Henry Keble.* *Nicholas Nives.*	1502
Sir *William Capell*, Draper.	*Chriſtopher Hawes.* *Robert Wats.* *Thomas Granger.*	1503

Made Knight by *Henry* VII.

This Mayor firſt cauſed a Cage to be ſet up in every Ward; for the Puniſhment of Vagabonds.

Sir *John Winger*, Grocer.	*Roger Acheley.* *William Browne.*	1504
Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, Fiſhmonger.	*Richard Shoare.* *Roger Grove.*	1505

This Sir *Thomas Kneſworth* appointed the Water-Conduit at *Biſhopſgate* to be built.

Sir *Richard Haddon*, Mercer.	*William Copinger.* *Thomas Johnſon.* *William Fitz-Williams.*	1506
William Browne, Mercer.	*William Butler.* *John Kyrkeby.*	1507

For Part of the Year; and *Laurence Aylmer* for the other Part.

Sir *Stephen Jenings*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Thomas Exmewe.* *Richard Smith.*	1508

He built a Free-School at *Welfrunehampton*, or *Wolverhampton*; which is ſtill worthily maintained by the Company of Merchant-Taylors of LONDON.

This *Stephen Jenings* built alſo the greateſt Part of St. *Andrew's* Church, called *Underſhaft*.

King *Henry* VIII. began his Reign the 22d of *April*, in the Year 1509.

Thomas Bradbury, Mercer.	*George Monox.* *John Doget.*	1509

For Part of the Year; and Sir *William Capell* for the reſt.

Sir *Henry Keble*, Grocer.	*John Milborne.* *John Reſt.*	1510

This *Henry Keble* gave 1000 *l.* toward the new Building and Finiſhing of his Pariſh-Church of *Aldermary*, with the Steeple.

Sir *Roger Achiley*, Draper.	*Nicholas Shelton.* *Thomas Mirfine.*	1511

This *Roger Achiley* provided Corn for Service of this City in great Plenty, and cauſed the ſame to be ſtowed up in the Common Garner, called *Leadenhall*.

Sir *William Copinger*, Fiſhmonger.	*Robert Aldernes.* *Robert Fenrother*,	1512

For Part of the Year; and Sir *Rich. Hadden*, Mercer, for the reſt.

Sir *William Copinger* gave half his Goods to his Wife, and the other half to the Poor, that had moſt Need.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1513	Sir *Will. Brown*, Mercer, and *John Tate*, Mercer.	*John Dawes.* *John Burges.* *Roger Basford.*

This *John Tate* built the Church of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital in LONDON.

1514	Sir *George Moneux*, Draper.	*James Yarford.* *John Mundy.*
1515	Sir *William Butler*, Grocer.	*Henry Warley.* *Richard Grey.* *William Bailey.*
1516	Sir *John Reſt*, Grocer.	*Thomas Seymour.* *John Thurſton.*
1517	Sir *Thomas Exmewe*, Goldſmith.	*Thomas Baldrie.* *Ralph Simons.*

He made the Water-Conduit in *London-wall*, by *Moorgate*.

1518	Sir *Thomas Mirfine*, Skinner.	*John Allen.* *James Spencer.*
1519	Sir *James Yardford*, Mercer.	*John Wilkinſon.* *Nicholas Patrich.*

From this Time the Mayors of LONDON, for the moſt Part, have been Knighted by Courteſy of the Kings, and not otherwiſe.

1520	Sir *John Bruge*, Draper.	Sir *John Skevington.* *John Kyme.*
1521	Sir *John Milborne*, Draper.	*Thomas Breton.* *Thomas Pargitor.*

This Sir *John Milborne* founded 14 Alms-Houſes by the *Croſſed Fryars* Church.

1522	Sir *John Mundy*, Goldſmith.	*John Rudſtone.* *John Champneis.*
1523	Sir *Thomas Baldrie*, Mercer.	*Michael Engliſh.* *Nicholas Jennings.*
1524	Sir *William Baily*, Draper.	*Ralph Dodmer.* *William Roche.*
1525	Sir *John Allen*, Mercer.	*John Caunton.* *Chriſtopher Askew.*
1526	Sir *Thomas Seymer*, Mercer.	*Stephen Peacock.* *Nicholas Lambert.*
1527	Sir *James Spencer*, Vintner.	*John Hardy.* *William Holles.*
1528	Sir *John Rudſtone*, Draper.	*Ralph Warren.* *John Long.*
1529	Sir *Ralph Dodmer*, Mercer.	*Michael Dormer.* *Walter Champion.*

This Year it was decreed, that no Man ſhould be Mayor of LONDON more than one Year.

1530	Sir *Thomas Pargitor*, Salter.	*William Dauntеſey.* *Richard Champion.*
1531	Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Grocer.	*Richard Greſham.* *Edward Altham.*
1532	Sir *Stephen Peacock*, Haberdaſher.	*Richard Reynolds.* *Nicholas Penchon.* *John Martyn.* *John Prieſt.*
1533	Sir *Chriſtopher Askew*, Draper.	*William Forman.* Sir *Thomas Kitſon.*
1534	Sir *John Champneis*, Skinner.	*Nicholas Leviſon.* *William Denham.*
1535	Sir *John Allen*, Mercer.	*Humphrey Monmouth.* *John Cotes.*

This Sir *John Allen* by the King's Appointment was of his Council; a Man of great Wiſdom, and alſo of great Charity.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*

The fore-named Sheriffs, *Monmouth* and *Cotes*, did put away twelve Serjeants and twelve Yeomen; but by a Court of Common-Council they were enforced to take them again.

Sir *Ralph Warren*, Mercer.	*Robert Paget.* *William Bowyer.*	1536
Sir *Richard Greſham*, Mercer.	Sir *John Greſham.* *Thomas Lewen.*	1537
Sir *William Forman*, Haberdaſher.	*William Wilkinſon.* *Nicholas Gibſon.*	1538
Sir *William Holles.*	*Thomas Ferrer.* *Thomas Huntlow.*	1539
Sir *Will. Roche*, Draper.	*William Laxton.* *Martin Bowes.*	1540
Sir *Michael Dormer*, Mercer.	*Rowland Hill.* *Henry Suckley.*	1541
John Cotes, Salter.	*Henry Hobberthorne.* *Henry Amcotes.*	1542
Sir *William Bower*, for one Part, and Sir *Ralph Warren*, Mercer, for the reſt.	*John Tholouſe.* *Richard Dobbes.*	1543
Sir *Will. Laxton*, Grocer.	*John Wilford.* *Andrew Judd.*	1544
Sir *Mart. Bowes*, Goldſmith.	*George Barnes.* *Ralph Alley.*	1545
Sir *Hen. Hubbarthorne*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Richard Jarvois.* *Thomas Curteis.*	1546

King *Edward* VI. began his Reign the 28th Day of *January*, in the Year 1546.

Sir *Joh. Greſham*, Mercer.	*Thomas White.* *Robert Chertſey.*	1547
Sir *Hen. Amcotes*, Fiſhmonger.	*William Lock.* Sir *John Ayliph.*	1548
Sir *Rowland Hill*, Mercer.	*Richard Turke.* *John Yorke.*	1549

This Sir *Rowland Hill* was a Man of a large Spirit. He founded a Free-School, repaired many Highways, built and repaired many Bridges.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, Skinner.	*Auguſtine Hind.* *John Lion.*	1550
Sir *Richard Dobbes*, Skinner.	*John Lamberd.* *John Cowper.*	1551
Sir *George Barnes*, Haberdaſher.	*William Gerard.* *John Mainard.*	1552

Queen *Mary* began her Reign the 6th of *July*, in the Year 1553.

Sir *Tho. White*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Thomas Offley.* *William Hewet.*	1553

This Sir *Thomas White* founded St. *John Baptiſt*'s College in *Oxford*, and gave 2000 *l.* to the City of *Briſtol*, to purchaſe 120 *l.* in Land yearly, *&c.*

Sir *John Lion*, Grocer.	*David Woodroffe.* *William Cheſter.*	1554
Sir *Will. Garret*, Haberdaſher.	*Thomas Leigh.* *John Machil.*	1555
Sir *Tho. Offley*, Merchant-Taylor.	*William Harper.* *John White.*	1556
Sir *Tho. Curteis*, Fiſhmonger.	*Richard Mallory.* *James Altham.*	1557

He was free of the Pewterers, and tranſlated to the Fiſhmongers.

Sir *Thomas Lee*, Mercer.	*John Halſey.* *Richard Champion.*	1558

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.

Queen *Elizabeth* began her Reign the 17th of *November*, in the Year 1558.

1559	Sir *Will. Hewet*, Clothworker.	*Thomas Lodge.* *Roger Martin.*

This Mayor was a Merchant, poſſeſs'd of a great Eſtate, valued at 6000 *l. per Annum*, and was ſaid to have had three Sons and one Daughter; to which Daughter this Miſchance happened (the Father then living upon *London-bridge*.) The Maid playing with her out of a Window over the River *Thames*, by chance dropt her in, almoſt beyond Expectation of being ſaved. A young Gentleman, named *Osborne*, then Apprentice to Sir *William* the Father (which *Osborne* was one of the Anceſtors of the Duke of *Leeds* in a direct Line) at this calamitous Accident, immediately leapt in bravely, and ſaved the Child. In Memory of which Deliverance, and in Gratitude, her Father afterwards beſtowed her in Marriage on the ſaid Mr. *Osborne*, with a very great Dowry. Whereof the late Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*, in the Pariſh of *Berkin* in *Eſſex*, was a Part, as the late Duke of *Leeds* himſelf told the Rev. Mr. *John Hewet*, from whom Mr. *Strype* ſaid he had this Relation.

Alſo, that ſeveral Perſons of Quality courted the ſaid young Lady; and particularly the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. But Sir *William* was pleaſed to ſay, Osborne *ſaved her, and* Osborne *ſhould enjoy her*. The late Duke of *Leeds*, and the preſent Family, preſerve the Picture of the ſaid Sir *William* in his Habit of Lord Mayor, at *Kiveton-houſe* in *Yorkſhire*, to this Day, valuing it at 200 *l.*

This Mayor was buried in St. *Paul*'s Church, dying *Anno* 1599, as his Tomb bore Date, being a very magnificent Work; erected for him on the North Side of the South Iſle, behind the Stalls in the old Choir, near Dr. *Collet*'s, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, lying on the Weſt, and that of Sir *William Cockain*, Knt. and Bart. Eaſt of the ſame.

1560	Sir *Will. Cheſter*, Draper.	*Chriſtopher Draper.* *Thomas Rowe.*

This Year the Merchant-Taylors founded their notable Free-School for poor Mens Children, &c.

1561	Sir *Will. Harper*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Alexander Avenon.* *Humfrey Baskervile.*
1562	Sir *Tho. Lodge*, Grocer.	*William Allen.* *Richard Chamberlaine.*
1563	Sir *John White*, Grocer.	*Edward Bankes.* *Rowland Heyward.*
1564	Sir *Richard Mallory*, Mercer.	*Edward Jackman.* *Lionel Ducket.*
1565	Sir *Richard Champion*, Draper.	*John Rivers.* *James Hawes.*
1566	Sir *Chriſtopher Draper*, Ironmonger.	*Richard Lambert.* *Ambroſe Nicholas.* *John Langley.*
1567	Sir *Roger Martin*, Mercer.	*Thomas Ramſey.* *John Bond.*
1568	Sir *Tho. Rowe*, Merchant-Taylor.	*John Oleph.* *Robert Harding.* *James Bacon.*

This Mayor built a convenient Room in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, on the South Side of the Croſs, to receive a certain Number of Auditors at the Sermon-time, as appeared by ſome Remembrances of his Name there fixed. He incloſed alſo this Year, with a Brick Wall, a Piece of Ground near *Bethlem*, for a Burying-Place, to ſuch Pariſhes in LONDON as wanted Church-yards:

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.

And more ſuch like Acts of Charity, for the Benefit of the City, was this Gentleman diſpoſed to have done if he had lived longer.

Sir *Alexander Avenon*, Ironmonger.	*Hen. Beecher.* *William Dane.*	1569
Sir *Rowland Heyward*, Clothworker.	*Franc. Barnham.* *William Boxe.*	1570
Sir *Will. Allen*, Mercer.	*Henry Milles.* *John Branche.*	1571
Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mercer.	*Richard Pipe.* *Nicholas Woodroffe.*	1572
Sir *John Rivers*, Grocer.	*James Harvey.* *Tho. Pulliſon.*	1573
Sir *James Hawes*, Clothworker.	*Thomas Blancke.* *Anthony Gamage.*	1574
Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, Salter.	*Edward Osborne.* *Wolſtane Dixie.*	1575
Sir *Joh. Langley*, Goldſmith.	*William Kempton.* *George Barne.*	1576
Sir *Tho. Ramſey*, Grocer.	*Nicholas Blackhouſe.* *Francis Bowyer.*	1577
Sir *Richard Pipe*, Draper.	*George Bond.* *Thomas Starkie.*	1578

He was free of the Leatherſellers, and from them tranſlated to the Drapers.

Sir *Nicholas Woodroffe*, Haberdaſher.	*Martin Calthrope.* *John Hart.*	1579
Sir *Joh. Branche*, Draper.	*Ralph Woodcock.* *John Allot.*	1580
Sir *James Harvey*, Ironmonger.	*Richard Martin.* *William Webb.*	1581
Sir *Tho. Blanke*, Haberdaſher.	*William Rowe.* *John Haydon*; he dying, *Cuthbert Buckle* ſucceeded.	1582
Sir *Edward Osborne*, Clothworker.	*William Maſham.* *John Spencer.*	1583
Sir *Thomas Pullyſon*, Draper.	*Stephen Slany.* *Henry Billingſley.*	1584
Sir *Wolſtane Dixie*, Skinner.	*Anthony Ratcliff.* *Henry Pranel.*	1585

The Device of the PAGEANT *born before this Mayor*, Octob. 29, 1585.

A SPEECH *ſpoken by him that rid on a Luzarn before the* PAGEANT, *apparelled like a* Moor.

From where the Sun doth ſetle in his Wayn,
And yoakes his Horſes to his fiery Carr,
And in his Way gives Life to *Ceres* Corne,
Even from the parching Zone, behold I come,
A Stranger, ſtrangely mounted, as you ſee,
Seated upon a luſty Luzarn's Back,
And offer, to your Honour (good my Lord)
This Emblem thus in Showe ſignificant.
Loe! lovely LONDON, riche and fortunate,
Fam'd through the World for Peace and Happineſs;
Is here advanc'd and ſet in higheſt Seat,
Beautified throughly as her State requires.
Firſt, over her a Princely Trophey ſtands,
Of beaten Gold; a riche and Royall Armes,
Whereto this LONDON ever more bequeathes
Service of Honour and Loyaltie.
Her Props are well-adviſed Magiſtrates,
That carefully attend her Perſon ſtill.
The honeſt Franklin and the Husbandman,
Lays downe his Sackes of Corne at LONDON's Feet,
And bringes ſuch Preſents as the Countrie yeeldes.
The pleſaunt *Thames* a ſweet and dainty Nymphe,
For LONDON's good convayes with gentle Streame,

And

And safe and easie Passage, what she can,
And keepes her leaping Fishes in her Lappe.
The Soldier and the Sayler franckly bothe,
For LONDON's Aid are all in Readiness,
To venture and to fight by Land and Sea.
And this thrice-Reverend Honourable Dame,
Science, the Sap of every Commonwealth,
Surnam'd *Mechanicall*, or *Liberall*,
Is vow'd to honour LONDON with her Skill.
And LONDON, by these Freendes so happy made,
First thanks her God, the Author of her Peace;
And next with humble Gesture, as becomes,
In meeke and lowly Manner doth she yeeld,
Herself, her Wealthe, with Heart and Willingness,
Upon the Person of her gracious Queene
Elizabeth, renowned through the World,
Stall'd and anointed by the highest Powre,
The God of Kings, that with his holy Hand
Hath long defended her and her *England*.
This now remains, Right Honorable Lord,
That carefully you do attend and keep
This lovely *Lady* rich and beautiful.
The Juel wherewithal your Soveraigne Queen,
Hath put your Honour lovingly in Trust:
That you may add to LONDON's Dignity,
And LONDON's Dignity may add to yours,
That worthely you may be counted one,
Among the Number of a many moe:
Careful Leeftenaunts, careful Magistrates,
For LONDON's Welfare and her Worthines.

DIXI.

Spoken by the Children in the PAGEANT, *viz.*

LONDON.

Here *Troye* I hight, whom *Lud*, my Lord, surnam'd,
LONDON, the Glory of the Western Side:
Throughout the World is lovely LONDON fam'd,
So far as any Sea comes in with Tide.
Whose Peace and Calme under her Royal Queen,
Hath long been such as like was never seen.

Then let me live to caroll of her Name,
That she may ever live, and never dye:
Her sacred Shrine set in the House of Fame,
Consecrate to eternal Memorie.
My peerless Mistress, Soveraigne of my Peace,
Long may she joy with Honour's great Increase.

MAGNANIMITY.

The *Country* and the *Thames* afford their Aide,
And careful Magistrates their Care attend:
All *English* Hearts are glad, and well appaide,
In Readines their LONDON to defend.
Defend them, Lord, and these fair Nymphs likewise,
That ever they may do this Sacrifice.

LOYALTY.

The greatest Treasure that a Prince can have,
Doth lovely LONDON offer to her Queene;
Such *Loyaltie* as like was never seene,
And such as any *English* Heart can crave.

The COUNTRY.

For LONDON's Aid the *Country* gives Supplie
Of needful Things, and Store of every Graine.
LONDON, give thanks to him that sits on high,
Had never Towne less Cause for to complaine.
And love and serve the Soveraigne of thy Peace,
Under whose Raigne thou hast this rich Increase.

The THAMES.

With Silver glide my pleasant Streams do run,
Where leaping Fishes play betwixt the Shores:
This gracious good hath God so kinde begun
For LONDON's Use, with Help of Sails and Ores.
LONDON rejoyce, and give thy God the Praise,
For her whose Highness lengths thy happy Days.

The SOLDIER.

Armour of safe Defence the *Soldier* hath,
So lovely LONDON carefully attends,
To keep her sacred Soveraigne from Skathe,
That all this *English* Land so well defends.
And so far LONDON bids her Soldiers goe,
As well may serve to sheeld this Land from Woe.

The SAILOR.

The *Sailor* that in cold and quaking Tide,
The wrathful Storm of Winter's Rage doth bide,
With Streamers stretcht, prepares his merry Bark,
For Countries Wealth to set his Men awark.
That Queen and Country eazely may see,
The *Seaman* serves his Prince in his Degree.

SCIENCE.

For LONDON's Safety, and her Happiness,
The *Soldier* and the *Sailor*, may you see,
All well prepar'd, and put in Readiness,
To doo such Service as may fitting be.
I, *Art*, with them do joyne, and they with me.
LONDON then joy, and let all Ages knowe
What Duty to thy Soveraigne thou dost owe.

The First NYMPH.

Thus with the Morning Sun and Evening Star
These holy Lights shall burne; the cheerful Flame
With sweetst Odour shall perfume as far
As *India* stands, in Honour of her Name.
Whose Trophey we adore with sacred Rights,
With sweetest Incense, and with endles Lights.

The Second NYMPH.

So long as Sun doth lend the World his Light,
Or any Grass doth grow upon the Ground,
With holy Flame our Torches shall burne bright,
And Fame shall brute, with golden Trumpets found,
The Honour of her sacred Regiment,
That claime this honourable Monument.

The Third NYMPH.

Our holy Lights shall burne continually,
To signifie our Duties to her State:
Whose Excellent and Princely Majestye,
Approves itselfe to be most fortunate.

The Fourth NYMPH.

Vertue shall witness of her Worthines
And Fame shall register her Princely Deeds;
The World shall still pray for her Happiness,
From whom our Peace and Quietness proceeds.

VERSES *written under the Arms of* England.

Gallia victa dedit Flores, invicta Leones
Anglia, jus Belli in flore, Leone suum:
O sic, O semper ferat Anglia læta triumphos,
Inclita Gallorum Flore, Leone suo.

Sir

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1586	Sir *George Barne*, Haberdasher.	*Robert Houſe.* *William Elkin.*
1587	Sir *George Bond*, Haberdasher.	*Thomas Skinner.* *John Catcher.*
1588	Sir *Martin Colthrop*, Draper, for Part;	*Hugh Offley.* *Richard Saltonſtall.*
	Sir *Richard Martin*, Goldſmith, for the reſt of that Year.	
1589	Sir *John Hart*, Grocer.	*Richard Gurney.* *Stephen Some.*
1590	Sir *John Allot*, Fiſhmonger, for Part;	*Nicholas Moſley.* *Robert Brooke.*
	Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Clothworker, for the reſt.	
1591	Sir *William Webbe*, Salter.	*William Rider.* *Bennet Barnham.*
1592	Sir *William Rowe*, Ironmonger.	*John Garret.* *Robert Taylor.*
1593	Sir *Cuthbert Buckle*, Vintner, for Part;	*Paul Banning.* *Peter Haughton.*
	Sir *Richard Martin*, Goldſmith, for the other Part.	
1594	Sir *John Spencer*, Clothworker.	*Robert Lee.* *Thomas Bennet.*
1595	Sir *Stephen Slaney*, Skinner.	*Tomas Lowe.* *Leonard Hallyday.*
1596	Sir *Tho. Skinner*, Clothworker, for Part;	*John Wats.* *Richard Godard.*
	Sir *Henry Billingſley*, Haberdaſher, for the other Part.	
1597	Sir *Richard Saltonſtall*, Skinner.	*Henry Rowe.* *John More.*
1598	Sir *Stephen Some*, Grocer.	*Edward Holmeden.* *Robert Hampſon.*
	He was free of the Girdlers, and from them tranſlated to the Grocers.	
1599	Sir *Nicholas Moſley*, Clothworker.	*Humphrey Welde.* *Roger Clerke.*
1600	Sir *William Rider*, Haberdaſher.	*Thomas Smith.* *Thomas Cambell.* *William Craven.*
1601	Sir *John Garret*, Haberdaſher.	*Henry Anderſon.* *William Glover.*
1602	Sir *Robert Lee*, Merchant-Taylor.	*James Pemberton.* *John Swinnerton.*
	King *James* began his Reign the 24th of *March*, *Anno* 1602.	
1603	Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Mercer.	Sir *William Rumney.* Sir *Thomas Middleton.*
1604	Sir *Thomas Lowe*, Haberdaſher.	Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Knt. Sir *Roger Jones*, Knt.
1605	Sir *Leonard Hollyday*, Merchant-Taylor.	Sir *Clement Scudamor*, Knt. Sir *John Jolles*, Knt.
1606	Sir *John Wats*, Clothworker.	*William Wathall.* *John Lemon.*
1607	Sir *Henry Rowe*, Mercer.	*Jeffrey Elwes.* *Nicholas Style.*
1608	Sir *Humphrey Weld*, Grocer.	*George Bolles.* *Richard Farrington.*
1609	Sir *Thomas Cambell*, Ironmonger.	*Sebaſtian Harvey.* *William Cockaine.*
1610	Sir *William Cravon*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Richard Pyat.* *Francis Jones.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
Sir *James Pemberton*, Goldſmith.	*Edward Barkham.* *George Smithes.*	1611
Chryſo-Thriambos. The Triumphs of Gold. Being a Deſcription of the Shews at the Inauguration of this Mayor, Sir *James Pemberton*, Knt. at the Charge of the Goldſmiths, written by *Anthony Munday*, Citizen and Draper, was this Year imprinted by *William Jaggard*, Printer to the City.		
Sir *John Swinnerton*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Edward Rotherham.* *Alexander Preſcot.*	1612
Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Grocer.	*Thomas Bennet.* *Henry Jaye.*	1613
Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Draper.	*Peter Proby.* *Martin Lumley.*	1614
Sir *John Jolles*, Draper.	*William Goare.* *John Goare.*	1615
Sir *John Leman*, Fiſhmonger.	*Allen Cotten.* *Cuthbert Hacket.*	1616
The Right Honourable *George Bolles*, Grocer.	*William Hollyday.* *Robert Johnſon.*	1617
Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey*, Ironmonger.	*Richard Hearne.* *Hugh Hamerſley.*	1618
Sir *William Cockain*, Skinner.	*Richard Deane.* *James Cambell.*	1619
Sir *Francis Jones*, Haberdaſher.	*Edward Allen.* *Robert Ducie.*	1620
Sir *Edward Barker*, Draper.	*George Whitmore.* *Nicholas Rainton.*	1621
Sir *Peter Proby*, Grocer.	*John Hodges.* Sir *Humphrey Hanford*, Knt.	1622
Sir *Martin Lumley*, Draper.	*Ralph Freeman.* *Thomas Moulſon.*	1623
Sir *John Goare*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Rowland Heylin.* *Robert Parkhurſt.*	1624
The above-named Alderman *Heylin* being ſprung from *Wales*, charitably and nobly, at his own Coſt and Charges, in the Beginning of King *Charles*'s Reign, cauſed the *Welſh* Bible to be printed in a more portable Bulk, being only printed in a large Volume before, for the Uſe of Churches. He alſo cauſed the Book, called *Practice of Piety*, to be printed in *Welſh*, for the Uſe of the *Welſh* People; and a *Welſh* or *Britiſh* Dictionary to be made and publiſhed, for the Help of thoſe that were minded to underſtand that antient Language.		
King *Charles* began his Reign the 27th of *March*, in the Year 1625.		
Sir *Allen Cotton*, Draper.	*Tho. Weſtray.* *Ellis Criſpe.* *John Poole.* *Chriſtopher Cletherowe.*	1625
Sir *Cuthbert Aket*, Draper.	*Edward Bromfield.* *Richard Fenne.*	1626
Sir *Hugh Hammerſley*, Haberdaſher.	*Maurice Abbot.* *Henry Garway.*	1627
Sir *Richard Dean*, Skinner.	*Rowland Backhouſe.* Sir *William Acton*, Knt. and Bart.	1628
Sir *James Cambell*, Ironmonge.	*Humphrey Smith.* *Edmund Wright.*	1629
Sir *Robert Ducy*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Anthony Abdy.* *Robert Cambell.*	1630
Sir *George Whitmore*, Haberdaſher.	*Samuel Cranmor.* *Henry Prat.*	1631

LONDON's *Jus Honorarium*, expreſſed in ſundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shews, at the Initiation

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	Initiation or Entrance of the Right Honourable *George Whitmore*, at the Charge and Expence of the Right Worſhipful the Society of Haberdaſhers, 1631, by *Thomas Heywood*.	
1632	Sir *Nicholas Raynton*, Haberdaſher.	*Hugh Perry.* *Henry Andrews.*
1633	The Right Honourable *Ralph Freeman*, Clothworker, for Part of the Year; Sir *Thomas Moulſon* for the Remainder.	*Gil. Harriſon.* *Richard Gurney.*
1634	Sir *Thomas Moulſon.*	*John Highlord.* *John Cordall.*
1635	Sir *Robert Parkhurſt*, Clothworker.	*Thomas Soame.* *John Grayer.*
1636	Sir *Chriſtopher Cletheroe*, Ironmonger.	*William Abell.* *Jacob Gerrard.*
1637	Sir *Edward Bromfield*, Fiſhmonger.	*Thomas Atkyn.* *Edward Rudge.*
1638	Sir *Richard Fenn*, Haberdaſher.	*Iſaac Pennington.* *John Woollaſton.*
1639	Sir *Maurice Abbot*, Draper.	*Thoms Adams.* *John Warner.*
1640	Sir *Henry Garway*, Draper.	*John Towſe.* *Abraham Reynardſon.*
1641	Sir *William Acton*, Knt. and Bart.	*George Garret.* *George Clarke.*
	Diſcharged by the Houſe of Commons, and Sir *Edmund Wright*, Grocer, conſtituted in his Place.	
1642	Sir *Richard Gurney*, Knt. and Bart. Clothworker.	*John Langham.* *Tho. Andrews.*
	Diſcharged by Parliament, and ſucceeded by *Iſaac Pennington*.	
1643	Sir *Iſaac Pennington*, Fiſhmonger.	*John Fowke.* *James Bunce.*
	Committed afterwards, with others, to the Tower, and convicted of High Treaſon, for the Murder of King *Charles* I. Died in the Tower.	
1644	Sir *John Woollaſton*, Goldſmith.	*William Gibbs.* *Richard Chambers.*
1645	Sir *Thomas Atkins*, Mercer.	*John Kendrick.* *Thomas Foote.*
1646	Sir *Thomas Adams*, Knt. and Bart. Draper.	*Thomas Cullam.* *Simon Edmonds.*
	Born at *Weme* in *Salop*, where he founded a Free-School; a Man that left a good Name behind him for his great Liberality.	
1647	Sir *John Gayre*, Fiſhmonger.	*Samuel Avery.* *John Bide.*
	Committed to the Tower with *Adams*, *Langham* and *Bunce*, Aldermen, *Sept.* 25, 1647.	
1648	Sir *John Warner*, Grocer.	*Thomes Vyner.* *Richard Browne.*
	King *Charles* II. began his Reign the 30th of *January*, in the Year 1648.	
1649	Sir *Abraham Reynardſon*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Chriſtopher Pack.* *Rowland Wilſon.*

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*
Died in his Sheriffalty; *John Dethick*, *ejus loco*.		
This Lord Mayor was committed to the Tower by the Parliament, *April* 4. and *Thomas Andrews*, Leatherſeller, put in his Room during the Reſidue of his Mayoralty.		
Thomas Foote, Grocer.	*Robert Titchborne.* *Richard Chiverton.*	1650
Thomas Andrews, Fiſhmonger.	*John Ireton.* *Andrew Ryccard.*	1651
John Kendrick, Grocer.	*Stephen Eaſtwick.* *William Underwood.*	1652
John Fowkes, Haberdaſher, Merchant.	*James Philips.* *Walter Bigg.*	1653
Thomas Viner, Goldſmith.	*Edmund Sleigh.* *Thomas Alleyne.*	1654
Chriſtopher Pack, Draper.	*William Thompſon.* *John Frederick.*	1655
John Dethick, Mercer.	*Tempeſt Milner.* *Nathaniel Temſe.*	1656
Robert Titchborne, Skinner, committed to the Tower with others, *Anno* 1690, tried and convicted of High Treaſon.	*John Robinſon.* *Thomas Chandler*, died *Sept.* 2. and in his Place *Richard King*, ſworn *Sept.* 3. to hold Sheriff till *Michaelmas* next enſuing.	1657
Rich. Chiverton, Skinner.	*Anthony Bateman.* *John Lawrence.*	1658
Sir *John Ireton*, Clothworker.	*Francis Warner.* *William Love.*	1659
Sir *Thomas Alleyne*, Grocer.	*William Bolton.* *William Peake.*	1660
This Year, 1660, King *Charles* II. was reſtored to his Kingdoms, and came over out of the *Low Countries*, with his Brother *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Gloceſter*; which Duke of *Gloceſter* died of the Small-Pox the 13th of *September* 1660. After King *Charles* II. was peaceably ſeated in his Throne this Year, theſe Aldermen following were reſtored to their Places, *viz. Thomas Soame*, Knt. *Thomas Adams*, Knt. and Bart. *Abraham Reynardſon*, Knt. *John Langham*, Knt. and Bart. *James Bunce*, Knt. and Bart. *Richard Browne*, Knt. and Bart. and theſe Aldermen diſplaced, *viz. Iſaac Penington*, *Thomas Foot*, *Thomas Viner*, Knt. *Chriſtopher Pack*, *John Dethick*, *Robert Titchborne*, and *John Ireton*. All theſe had been Lord Mayors in the Time of Uſurpation.		
Sir *Richard Brown*, (a Woodmonger) Merchant-Taylor.	*Francis Menhill.* *Samuel Starling.*	1661
Sir *John Frederick*, Grocer.	Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Knt. Sir *William Turner.*	1662
He was tranſlated to the Grocers in 1661, when he came to be Lord Mayor.		
Sir *J. Robinſon*, Clothworker.	Sir *Richard Ford.* Sir *Richard Rives.*	1663
Sir *Anthony Bateman.*	*George Waterman.* *Charles Doe.*	1664
Sir *John Lawrence*, Grocer.	*Robert Hanſon.* *William Hooker.*	1665
Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Vintner.	Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knt. and Bart. (a Commoner.) Sir *Joſeph Sheldon.*	1666

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	On *Sunday* Morning, *Sept.* 2. this Year 1666, the City of LONDON took Fire, and the greater and better Part of it conſumed to Aſhes in four Days Space.	
1667	Sir *Will. Bolton*, Merchant-Taylor.	Sir *Dennis Gawden.* Sir *Thomas Davies.*
1668	Sir *Will. Peake*, Clothworker.	*John Forth.* *Francis Chaplin.*
1669	Sir *Will. Turner*, Merchant-Taylor.	*John Smith.* *James Edwards.*

A great Benefactor, and Founder of an Hoſpital, and endowed by him at *Kirk Leedham* in *Yorkſhire*, in his Life-time; a brief Account whereof follows: It contains 40 Perſons, *viz.* Ten old Men, and as many Women; all which muſt be of the Age of 63. Ten Boys, and as many Girls, their Age to be between Six and Eleven when admitted, who are all taught free; the Boys to read, write, and caſt Accompts, by a Maſter; the Girls, to ſpin, card and ſew, by a Miſtreſs. To each Boy and Girl 2 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly; to the old Men and Women the ſame Allowance. The old Men to have Cloaks, and the Women Gowns, yearly. The Boys and Girls wear Blue Coats, as in *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital. Each of the poor Folks have a lower Room, and another above it. There belong to the Hoſpital, a Chapel and a Chaplain, who is to read Prayers every Day, Morning and Evening, except on Days when Publick Prayers are ſaid in the Church, whither they are then obliged to reſort. The Salary to the Chaplain is 10 *l.* yearly. The Boys, when they go out from the School, which is at 17 or 18 Years of Age, have 3 *l.* to buy them Cloaths; and ſeven Years after, if not married, and have a good Character, are allowed 7 *l.* more and an Angel; and the Girls the ſame. The ſaid poor Folks and Children have their Cloaths given them every *Midſummer-Day*, when they all in Order walk round the Court, and ſing the Pſalm, *Bleſſed is the Man that careful is*, &c. And then they repair to the Church, where the Chaplain reads the Orders to them.

In the ſame Town alſo is more lately erected a very fair, ſpacious and noble Structure, for a Free-School, and a Habitation for the Maſters, the ſaid Sir *William Turner* having left by his Will 5000 *l.* for the building and endowing of the ſame; the Maſter's Salary being 100 *l.* a Year, and the Uſher's 50 *l.* Mr. *William Oakley*, of *New College*, *Oxon*, was appointed the firſt Maſter there about twenty Years ago, and Mr. *Forder*, Uſher. *Cholmley Turner*, Eſq; Nephew and Heir of Sir *William Turner*, ſole Patron.

The ſaid generous and Chriſtian Benefactor lies interred under a comely Tomb, on the North Side of the Church-yard of the ſaid Church of *Kirk Leedham*. The Inſcription ſhews his Quality, and at the Bottom a Verſe taken out of the Pſalms, *He hath diſperſed abroad, he hath given to the Poor, his Righteouſneſs endureth for ever.*

Add to the reſt, that he gave divers large Pieces of Silver Plate to the ſaid Pariſh-Church, for the Uſe of the Communion.

Memorandum. Sir *William Turner* fined for Alderman before Alderman *Starling*, who held Sheriff the Year before him. But *Turner* was Mayor the Year before *Starling*, his Seniority of Alderman being reckon'd according to his fining.

1670	Sir *Sam. Starling*, Draper.	*Dannet Forth.* *Will. Gomeldon.* *Patience Ward.*
1671	Sir *Richard Ford*, Mercer.	*Jonathan Dawes.* *Robert Clayton.* *John Moor*, choſen Sheriff *April* 9, 1672, in the Room of *Jon. Dawes.*
1672	Sir *George Waterman*, Skinner.	Sir *William Pritchard.* Sir *James Smith.*
1673	Sir *Robt. Hanſon*, Grocer.	*Henry Tulſe.* *Robert Geffery.* Both Knighted by the King at *Guildhall* at the Mayor's Feaſt.

London's Triumph: or, *The City in Jollity and Splendor*, expreſſed in the Shews, Sir *Robert Hanſon* entering upon the Mayoralty. At the Coſt and Charges of the Right Worſhipful Company of Grocers.

1674	Sir *Will. Hooker*, Grocer.	Sir *Nathaniel Herne.* *John Lethieulier.*

London in its Splendor, ſhewn; Sir *William Hooker*, Mayor.

1675	Sir *Robt. Vyner*, Goldſmith.	*Thomas Gold.* *John Shorter.*
1676	Sir *Joſ. Sheldon*, Draper.	*John Peake.* *Thomas Stampe.*
1677	Sir *Tho. Davies*, Draper.	*William Rawſtone.* *Thomas Beckford.*
1678	Sir *Francis Chaplin*, Clothworker.	*Richard How.* *John Chapman.*

London's Triumphs, ſhewn; Sir *Francis Chaplain*, Mayor, Clothworker.

1679	Sir *James Edwards*, Grocer.	*Jonath. Raymond*, *Simon Lewis.*

The Triumphs of London; Sir *James Edwards* Kt. Mayor.

1680	Sir *Robert Clayton*, Draper.	*Slingsby Bethel.* *Henry Corniſh.*
1681	Sir *Patience Ward*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Tho. Pilkinton.* *Samuel Shute.*

London's Glory; Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt. Lord Mayor.

1682	Sir *John Moore*, Grocer.	*Dudley North.* *Peter Rich.*

On his Tomb, *Leiceſter* is ſaid to be his native Country: And at *Appleby* founded a Free-School.

1683	Sir *William Pritchard*, Merchant-Taylor.	*Peter Daniel*, *Sam. Daſhwood.*
1684	Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Grocer.	*William Goſlin.* *Peter Vandeput.*

Let it remain upon Record for the laſting Honour of this Mayor, that when one had offered to preſent him with a Thouſand Guineas, to procure him a Leaſe of the City's Duties of Scavage, Package, Portage, &c. at 400 *l.* a Year Rent to the City, Sir *Henry* generouſly refuſed it, and moreover uſed his Endeavour to advance the Rent of the ſaid Duties for the Benefit of the City. By which Means it came to paſs, that 1200 *l.* yearly Rent was paid for the ſame by the ſaid Perſon.

King *James* II. began his Reign the 6th of *February*, in the Year 1685.

Sir

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1685	Sir *James Smith*, Draper.	*Benj. Thorowgood.* *Thomas Kenſey.*

London's Royal Triumph; Sir *James Smith*, Knt. Lord Mayor.

1686	Sir *Rob. Geffery*, Ironmonger.	*Thomas Rawlinſon.* *Tho. Fowles.*

Buried in St. *Dionis Back-church*, LONDON. Left 400 *l.* for Prayers to be ſaid daily there. His Parentage not mentioned on his Monument in that Church.

1687	Sir *John Peake*, Mercer.	*Bazil Firebrace.* *John Parſons.*
1688	Sir *John Shorter*, for one Part of the Year, Sir *John Eyles* for the Remainder.	*Humphrey Edwin.* *Samuel Thompſon.*

Sir *John Shorter* was never Sheriff, nor ſo much as a Freeman of the City; but appointed by King *James* II.

King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II. began their Reigns the 13th of *February*, 1688-89.

1688-89	Sir *John Chapman*, Mercer.	*Humphrey Edwin.* *John Fleet.*
1689	Sir *Thomas Pilkington*, Skinner.	*Chriſtopher Lethieulier.* *John Houblon.*
1690	The ſame.	*Edward Clarke.* *Francis Child.*
1691	The ſame.	*William Aſhurſt.* *Richard Levet.*
1692	Sir *Steph. Stampe*, Draper.	*Thomas Lane.* *Thomas Cooke.*
1693	*John Fleet*, Grocer.	*Thomas Abney.* *William Hedges.*
1694	Sir *Will. Aſhurſt*, Merchant-Taylor.	*John Sweetapple.* *William Cole.*
1695	Sir *Tho. Lane*, Clothworker.	*Edward Mills.* *Owen Buckingham.*
1696	Sir *John Houblon*, Grocer.	*John Woolfe.* *Samuel Blewit.*
1697	Sir *Edw. Clarke*, Mercer.	*Barth. Gracedieu.* *James Collet.*
1698	Sir *Humphry Edwin*, Skinner.	*William Gore.* *Joſeph Smart.*
1699	Sir *Franc. Child*, Goldſmith.	*Charles Duncombe.* *Jeffry Jefferies.*

He was Apprentice to Mr. *Blanchard*, Goldſmith: Afterwards married his only Daughter, and ſo fell into all his Buſineſs.

1700	Sir *Rich. Levet*, Haberdaſher.	*Robert Beachcroft,* *Henry Furneſe.*
1701	Sir *Tho. Abney*, Fiſhmonger.	*Will. Withers.* *Peter Floyer.* *James Bateman*, Lorimer.

Queen *Anne* began her Reign the 8th of *March*, in the Year 1701-2.

1702	Sir *Will. Gore*, Mercer.	*Robert Beding field.* *Samuel Gerrard.*
1703	Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Vintner.	Sir *Gilbert Heathcote.* Sir *Joſeph Wolfe.*
1704	Sir *John Parſons*, Fiſhmonger.	Sir *John Buckworth.* Sir *Will. Humphreys.*

The Benefits of the Chair, by Means of the Corn and Coal-meters Places, were by an Act of Common-Council allotted to the City, towards

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	*A. D.*

the Payment of its Debts, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Parſons*, with his Conſent, for the Good of the Publick.

This Mayor farmed the Markets of the City; which Farm was granted him in Recompence.

Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Salter.	Sir *Charles Thorold.* Sir *Samuel Stainer.*	1705
Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Vintner.	Sir *Will. Benſon.* Sir *Ambroſe Crawley.*	1706
Sir *Robert Beding field*, Clothworker.	*Benjamin Green.* Sir *Charles Peers.*	1707
Sir *Will. Withers*, Fiſhmonger.	*Charles Hopton*, Eſq; *Richard Guy*, Eſq;	1708
Sir *Charles Duncombe*, Goldſmith.	Sir *Richard Hoare*, Kt. *Thomas Dunk*, Eſq;	1709
Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart. Grocer.	Sir *George Thorold*, Kt. *Francis Eyles*, Eſq;	1710
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Vintner.	*John Caſſe*, Eſq; *William Stewart*, Eſq;	1711
Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Clothworker.	*William Lewen*, Eſq; Sir *Samuel Clarke.*	1712
Sir *Richard Hoare*, Goldſmith.	*Francis Forbes*, Eſq; *Joſhua Sharpe*, Eſq;	1713

King *George* I. began his Reign the firſt of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1714.

Sir *Sam. Stainer*, Draper.	*Robert Breedon*, Eſq; Sir *Rand. Knipe*, Kt.	1714
Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. and Bart. Ironmonger.	Sir *John Ward*, Kt. Sir *John Fryer*, Bart.	1715
Sir *Charles Peers*, Salter.	Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. *Charles Cook*, Eſq;	1716
Sir *James Bateman*, Fiſhmonger.	Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. Sir *Harc. Maſters*, Kt.	1717
Sir *Will. Lewen*, Kt.	Sir *John Bull*, Kt. Sir *Tho. Ambroſe*, Kt.	1718
Sir *John Ward*, Kt.	Sir *John Eyles*, Kt. Sir *John Taſh*, Kt.	1719
Sir *Geo. Thorold*, Bart.	Sir *George Caſwell*, Kt. Sir *William Billers*, Kt.	1720
Sir *John Fryer*, Kt.	Sir *George Mertins*, Kt. *Edward Becher*, Eſq;	1721
Sir *Will. Stewart*, Kt.	*Francis Child*, Eſq; *Humphry Parſons*, Eſq;	1722
Sir *Ger. Conyers*, Kt.	Sir *Rich Hopkins*, Kt. *Fælix Feaſt*, Eſq;	1723
Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt.	*Robert Baylis*, Eſq; *Joſeph Eyles*, Eſq;	1724
Sir *George Mertins*, Kt.	*Francis Porteen*, Eſq; *Jeremiah Murden*, Eſq;	1725
Sir *Franc. Forbes*, Kt.	Sir *John Lock*, Kt. *William Ogborn*, Eſq;	1726
Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.	Sir *J. Groſvenor*, Kt. Sir *Tho. Lombe*, Kt.	1727
Sir *Edw. Becher*, Kt.	*Richard Brocas*, Eſq; *Richard Levett*, Eſq;	1728
Sir *Robert Baylis*, Kt.	Sir *John Williams*, Kt. *John Barber*, Eſq;	1729
Sir *Rich. Brocas*, Kt.	*John Fuller*, Eſq; Sir *Iſaac Shard*, Kt.	1730
Humphry Parſons, Eſq;	*Samuel Ruſſel*, Eſq; *Thomas Pindar*, Eſq;	1731
Sir *Francis Child*, Kt.	*Robert Alſop*, Eſq; Sir *Henry Hankey*, Kt.	1732
John Barber, Eſq;	*Robert Weſtley*, Eſq; *Daniel Lambert*, Eſq;	1733
Sir *Will. Billers*, Kt.	*George Mertin*, ſen. Eſq; *William Pate*, Eſq;	1734

Of the Antiquity of the MAYORALTY.

ALTHO' the Government of the City by Mayors is commonly reputed to begin with *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, in the Beginning of King *Rich.* I. yet

yet ſome Men, learned in the Antiquities of the City, affirm that Title of the Chief Magiſtrate to be antienter; for tho' no Name of a Mayor be found to be before the ſaid *Fitz-Alwyn*, the Word *Mayor*, as Chief Officer of LONDON, is met with in the Time of *Henry* II. who was Father to King *Richard*. For it is found in a remarkable Book of the Archives of the City, that the Articles concerning the Pleas of the Crown were delivered to the Mayor, as well in the Time of King *John* and King *Richard*, as in the Times before them, *viz.* in thoſe of King *Henry* II. their Father.

King *Henry* III. granted a Charter to the City, *Anno* 1233, to chooſe their own Mayor. The Charter, with the Terms thereof, is as follows:

HEnricus *Dei Gratia*, &c. *i. e. Henry* by the Grace of GOD, *&c.* to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* Greeting.

Know ye that we have granted, and by our preſent Charter have confirmed to our Barons of our ſaid City of LONDON, that they chooſe them a Mayor of themſelves every Year, *Qui nobis ſit fidelis, diſcretus, & ydoneus ad regimen Civitatis*, i. e. who may be faithful to us, diſcreet, and fit for the Government of the City. Yet ſo, that when he is elected he be preſented unto us, or our Juſtice (if we be not preſent) and ſwear Fealty to us; and that they may, in the End of the Year, remove him, and ſubſtitute another, if they will, or retain the ſame. Yet ſo, as the ſame be ſhewed unto us, or our Juſtice (if we ſhall not be preſent.)

We have granted alſo to our Barons, and have confirmed it by our Charter, that they have well and peaceably, quietly and entirely, all their Liberties which hitherto they have uſed, as well in the City of LONDON, as well in Water as on Land, and all other Places; ſaving to us our Chamberlainſhip. Wherefore we will, *&c.* Witneſs, L. *Euſtachius*, LONDON, *Peter*, *Wincheſter*, *John*, *Bath*, Biſhops: *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, and our Juſtice, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glovernie* (of *Gloceſter*) *Ralph Fitz-Nicol*, *Richard de Argenton*, our Stewards. Given by the Hands of the Venerable Father the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, our Chancellor, at *Weſtminſter*, the 18th Day of *February*, in the 18th Year of our Reign.

IT is alſo for the Honour of this great Magiſtrate of the City, that at any Prince's Coronation he is to attend as Chief Butler of *England*, and has a Benefit thereby; for (as it is found in the City Records) the Mayor of the City, by Reaſon of his Office of Mayoralty, *Secundum libertates & conſuetudines ejuſdem Civitatis, prout Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, & Cives ejuſdem Civitatis facere conſueverunt de toto tempore*, i. e. According to the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City, as the Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of the ſame City, have accuſtomed to do from all Times, claimed this Right, the 1ſt of *Rich.* III. by Preſcription, and had it allowed at the Coronation; and ſo it is done in ſucceeding Times.

WHEN ſeveral made their Claims at the Coronation of the ſaid King *Richard* III. it is thus ſet down in one of the old Records of LONDON, *Proceſſus fact' ad Coronation' Dom' Reg' Angl' Richardi Secundi.* "*Memorandum*, That "the Mayor and Citizens of the City of LONDON, before the Lord Steward, appearing "by the Recorder of the ſaid City, claimed by "Mouth, according to the Liberty and Cuſtom of the ſaid City, that the ſame Mayor, "on Account of his Office of Mayoralty, may "ſerve in his own Perſon our Lord the King, "on the Day of his Coronation, as well in the "Hall as after Dinner in his Chamber, *de Cupa* "*Auri*, to ſerve him with a Cup of Gold; and "the ſame Cup, when he departed from the "Feaſt of the ſaid Lord King, together with "an Ewer of Gold, to have for his Fee, and to "carry away with him. And that the other "Citizens, who ſhould be choſen by the City, "ought to ſerve the ſame Day in the Office of "Butler, in the Aid of the Chief Butler, as well "at the Table in the Hall at Dinner, as after "Dinner in the Chamber, to the Nobles and "others; as the Mayors and Citizens of the "ſaid City, their Predeceſſors, hitherto have, "as is aſſerted, accuſtomed to do. And it was "admitted by the King.

THERE is a large Entry made in one of the City Records of this Matter, which is thus tranſlated: The Title is, *Coronatio Domini Richardi Tertii, & Dominæ Annæ Conſortis ſuæ*, &c. *i. e.* The Coronation of the Lord *Richard* III. and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, *&c.*

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England,

The City claim the Butlerſhip at the Coronation, in their Letter to the Duke of Norfolk, *High Steward.*

SHowen unto your good and gracious Lordſhip, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of LONDON, that where after the Liberty and commendable Cuſtomes of the ſaid Citee, of Time no Man's Mind is to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed and accuſtomed, the Mair of the ſame Citee for the Time being, by Reaſon of the Office of Mairaltie of the ſaid Citee, in his own Perſon, oweth of Right and Duty to ſerve the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord in the Day of his ful noble Coronation, in ſoch Place as it ſhal pleaſe his Highneſs to take his Spyces; and the ſame Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer of Gold, the ſaid Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the Time of departing, for his Fee and Reward.

And alſo, that divers other Citezeins, that by the ſaid Mair and Citee ſhal thereto be named and choſen, owen of Right by the ſame Cuſtom at the ſame Day to ſerve in the Office of Butlerſhip, in helping the Chief Butler of *England*, to the Lords and Eſtates that ſhall be at the ſaid Coronation, as well at the Table in the Hall at Meat, as after Meat in the Chamber.

Beſeechen your ſaid Lordſhip, that *Edmund Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the Citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid Office and Service now choſen; whoſe Names, in a Schedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified; may be admitted to do the ſame Service as their Predeceſſors, Mairs and Citezeins of the ſaid Citee, in Caſe ſemblable, have uſed in Dayes paſſed.

Alſo, the ſaid Mair and Citezeins praien, that they may ſit in the Day of the ſaid Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, of the lifte Side of the Hall; lyke as of late Tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed. And that the ſaid Mair may have and enjoy the ſaid Fee and Reward, according to the Duetie.

THE like Bill was offered to the ſame Duke, for the Coronation of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis.*

THE ſaid King and Queen were crowned at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th of *July*. And in the Day of the Coronation of the ſaid King and Queen, after the Feaſt was finiſhed; in which, as well *Edmund Shaa*, Mayor, as the Aldermen and other Citizens elected by the Common-Council, to attend upon the Chief Butler of *England*, according to Cuſtom, were kindly and honourably handled. And the ſame Mayor, after Dinner ended, as before was ſaid, offered to the ſaid Lord the King, Wine in a Gold Cup, *cum Fiola Aurea*, i. e. with a Golden Viol of Wa-

ter (*ad attemuand' Vinum*) to temper the Wine. After that the Wine was taken by the Lord King, the Mayor retained the ſaid Cup and Viol of Gold to his own proper Uſe. In like Manner the Mayor offered to the Queen, after the Feaſt ended, Wine in a Golden Cup, with a Gold Viol full of Water. And after the Wine taken by the ſaid Queen, ſhe gave the Cup with the Viol to the Mayor, according to the Privileges, Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON, in ſuch Caſes uſed.

CONCERNING the Policy of the Government of this City by this Magiſtrate, his Magnificence and Grandure, and the Freedom of the Citizens under his Influence, thus one, not named, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, writes: "Strangers "do no leſs envy than admire the Manner of "it; ſeeing ſo populous a City, containing, by "true Eſtimation, more than 500,000 of all "Sorts of Inhabitants, managed not by cruel "Viceroys, as in *Naples* or *Milain*; neither by "a proud Podeſta, as be moſt Cities in *Italy*; or "inſolent Lieutenants, or Preſidents, as are ſun-"dry Cities in *France*, (whoſe Preſidents are "Noblemen or Captains, environed with a "Guard of Soldiers, and holding their Cities "poſſeſſed with a Garriſon, as well in the quiet-"eſt Calm of Peace, as in the hotteſt Com-"buſtion of War) but by a Man of Trade, or "a meer Merchant; who, notwithſtanding, du-"ring the Time of his Magiſtracy, carrieth him-"ſelf with that honourable Magnificence in his "Port, and Enſigns of Eſtate, that the Conſuls, "Tribunes, or Prætors of *Rome* (namely, when "as the ſame was reduced to a Monarchy) "much leſs the Podeſta of any City in *Italy*, "never bore the like Repreſentation of Dignity; "and that not only in Peaceable Seaſons, but "in Time of greateſt War: For ſuch Credit the "Princes of this Land have repoſed in their "Fidelity and Direction, that we have few "Examples in any Chronicle of any Nobleman, "or other, appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor "in his Government; much leſs to be ſole "Ruler or Lieutenant for the Time, were the "State never ſo troubleſome, and the Af-"fairs of never ſo great Conſequence and Im-"portance.

THERE are divers Ordinances and Privileges for the Mayors of LONDON, in the antient Records of the City: As,

THAT none be choſen Mayor again for five Years after the Year he was Mayor. Afterwards a Law was made, that none ſhould be Mayor again but ſeven Years after he had been Mayor. Another Order was, that none ſhould be Mayor but twice.

THAT no Mayors or Aldermen be *Braciatores*, i. e. Brewers, (who formerly kept Drinking-Houſes ſometimes.)

THAT the Servants of the Mayor be ſworn to make and take the Rights or Dues of the Mayor.

THE Mayor ought to ſerve the King on the Day of his Coronation.

THAT the Mayor have two Hogſheads of Wine, to forbear making ſix Men Free, according to an antient Cuſtom. And again, by another Order,

THAT the Mayor have 40 Marks to ceaſe to make Men Free.

A Fine of 100 Marks was laid upon one, for a Rebellion made to a Mayor.

ONE was impriſoned, becauſe he would not come at the Mayor's Summons.

ONE made a Fine of 100 Hogſheads of Wine, becauſe he deſpiſed the Mayor, by calling him *An evil Mayor*.

Note, A great Diſſenſion once [about the End of the Reign of King *Edward* III.] in the Election of a Mayor; ſome favouring one Man, and ſome another; for which a third Man was choſen, and neither of them contended for was Mayor for that Year.

Privileges of the Lord Mayor.

THIS great Officer, the Lord Mayor, has divers Privileges belonging to him; ſome of which are as follow: As the Head of the City, he is the Principal in all Commiſſions of Felony, *&c.* and the Chief Judge for the Jail-Delivery at the Seſſions for *Newgate*. He is Conſervator for the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*. In all Commiſſions touching the River *Ley*, he is always one. He is Coroner within the City and Liberties. He is Chief Butler to the King at his Coronation, as was ſhewn before. And if the Commonalty chooſe a Mayor in the Abſence of the preſent Mayor, for the next Year, the Election is void. Upon the Death of any of the Officers belonging to the Lord Mayor, during his Mayoralty, others are to be put in their Stead by him; which often proves very advantageous to him.

His Attendance: His four Officers Eſquires by their Places.

FOR his Domeſtick Attendance, it is very honourable. He has four Officers that wait on him, who are Eſquires by their Places, as ſhall be ſeen in due Place; beſides 29 or 30 other daily Attendants, many of whom have their Servants.

WHEN the Lord Mayor goes Abroad, he is uſually accompanied with the Sheriffs, either on Horſeback or in their Coaches, and other Officers walking by in their Gowns, on each Side. The Lord Mayor is always habited in a long Robe, ſometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth, richly furred, ſometimes in Purple, and ſometimes over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet (which ſome ſay is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm) with a great Chain of Gold hanging about his Neck; or ſometimes a Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel pendant thereon.

THESE are uſually the Lord Mayor's Attendants when he goes to the City, or to keep Courts at *Guildhall*, which is every *Tueſday* throughout the Year, except Holidays, or in Seſſions Time, and the whole Month of *Auguſt*.

The Lord Mayor's going to Weſtminſter *to be ſworn.*

BUT upon the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, accompanied with the Aldermen, all the City Officers, with the Companies of the City in their ſeveral Barges, adorned with Sreamers, Pendants, Colours, and loud Muſick, *viz.* Drums, Trumpets, Hautboys, *&c.* to take his Oath in the *Exchequer Chamber*, adminiſter'd to him by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, *viz.* To be true to the great Truſt repoſed in him, he appears in great State. The like at his Return to *Guildhall*, where there is prepared a moſt ſumptuous Dinner; to which many of the Nobility, the Judges, and divers Publick Officers are invited; and many Times Kings and Queens have been pleaſed to honour that Feaſt with their Preſence.

UPON the Death of the King, the Lord Mayor is ſaid to be the Prime Perſon of *England*; for when King *James* I. was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Rob. Lee*, then Lord Mayor, ſubſcribed in the firſt Place, before all the great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

THIS great Magiſtrate is always choſen on *Michaelmas-Day*, by the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies, out of the 26 Aldermen: In which Election the Senior Alderman below the Chair is uſually elected, which Method hath, for the Preſervation of the City's Peace, been long obſerved, except in the Year 1722, when ſome Endeavours were uſed to break through it, and ſet aſide Sir *Gerard Conyers*; but to no Purpoſe.

The Lord Mayor has the Title of Lord.

TIME out of Mind, the Mayor of LONDON hath been of ſuch high Eſteem, that in all Writings or Addreſſes to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed; which is given to none but Noblemen, Biſhops, and Judges; and of late to the Mayor of *York*.

THE Lord Mayor of LONDON, for his great Dignity, is uſually Knighted.

THE Cuſtom and Form of electing this chief Officer of the City will be declared hereafter.

THE Maſters, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and as many as pleaſe of the other Members of the Livery of each Company, do annually invite themſelves to dine with the Lord Mayor at his Houſe, towards the Beginning of the Year, by ſending to him ſome of their Members with a Purſe and divers Papers of Money in it, each Paper containing two, three, five, or more Guineas in it, and expreſſing the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon that ſent them. And then on the Day that the Lord Mayor appoints, they meet at ſome convenient Place, and ſo go together to dine with him. Who, in Requital, towards the latter End of his Year, ſends an Officer to every Man's Houſe with the Preſent of a Silver Spoon Gilt, and withal invites them and their Wives to dine with him and the Lady Mayoreſs at his Houſe on ſuch a Day.

NOW for the Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middleſex*: They were of old Time choſen out of the Commonalty, Commoners, and oftentimes never came to be Aldermen; as many Aldermen were never Sheriffs, and yet advanced to be Mayors; but of later Time, by Occaſion, the Sheriffs have been Aldermen before, or preſently after the Election.

Nicholas Farendon was never Sheriff, yet four Times Mayor of this City; and ſo of others: Which reproves a By-Word, *Such a One will be Mayor before he is Sheriff.*

FORMERLY the elder Sheriff was nominated by the Lord Mayor, by his drinking to ſuch a Perſon whom he thought fit, calling him by the *Name of Sheriff for the enſuing Year*, whereſoever he was, whether preſent or abſent; and this Nomination was cuſtomarily confirmed by the Commonalty; but of late the Commons contended againſt that Cuſtom; and ſo both the Sheriffs were elected by the Livery Men of each Company: The Time, the Method, and the Form thereof, ſhall be ſhewn hereafter. Now, very lately, the old Cuſtom of the Lord Mayor's nominating a Sheriff, is again appointed and ordered by Act of Common-Council. And Sir *John Parſons*, Mayor, *Anno* 1704, was the firſt after that Act that nominated a Sheriff. The ſaid Act ſhall, in due Place, be ſpecified.

AS to the Office of the Sheriffs, it belongs to them to ſerve the King's Writs of Proceſs, be they Summons, Attachments, or otherwiſe, to compel Men to anſwer to the Law for the ſeizing on Goods, Lands, or Bodies, as the Cauſe requires; alſo all Extents, Writs of Profeſſion, *&c.* And for the better Execution of this Office, after a Reſiſtance, the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. He is to return Juries for Trials of Mens Lives, Liberties, Lands, and Goods; and upon Actions on the Caſe for Aſſaults and Battery, Defamations, Treſpaſſes, *&c.* And ſuch Jury-Men ought to be of honeſt Repute, and of good Ability to conſider of, and deliver their Verdicts according to Juſtice and the Merit of the Cauſe. He ought to look after the keeping the Publick Peace. He is to ſee condemned Perſons executed according to their Sentence, except pardoned by the King's Grace. He is to gather in and collect the Publick Monies, by Fines, *&c.* that belong to the King; and to be accountable for, and to pay the ſame into the *Exchequer*, firſt deducting his Publick Expences cuſtomarily allowed to the Sheriffs. If a Reſcue be made after an Arreſt, the Reſcuer is liable to be ſued, and to pay the Debt. In all Caſes where the King is Party, the Sheriff may break open Doors, if Entrance be denied him; not upon any private Proceſs, but upon Proceſs of Outlawry, after Judgment, he may do it, or untile the Houſe to come in; but in all Caſes where the Door is open, he may enter, and make Execution of his Writ.

FOR the better performing of this Office, the Sheriffs jointly have their Under-Sheriff, who is always an Attorney, and generally of known Parts; who enters into Security for his juſt Performance of an Office of ſo great Truſt; for the Under-Sheriff acts all for the County, but hath no Concern within the City and Liberty of LONDON, and keeps his Office in ſome convenient Place for the ſame, having his Deputy, and ſeveral Clerks to do the Office and Buſineſs: And for Bailiffs, there is no Want of them.

FOR the City of LONDON, and the Liberties, the Sheriffs have each their Compter or Priſon, and to each their peculiar Officers; as, a Secondary, Clerk-ſitters, a Priſon-Keeper, with Serjeants and their Yeomen, for Arreſts, Attachments, Executions, *&c.*

THEY have likewiſe each their Court, with a Judge belonging to it, for the Trials of all Cauſes on ſuch Arreſts. Of this Court more will be ſaid in due Place. The Lord Mayor and Citizens have the Sheriffalty of LONDON in Fee, and Sheriffs are Guardians under them.

THE following are certain antient Fees due to the Mayor and Sheriffs.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lord Mayor for Wine	80	00	00
For the Duty of Package and Scavage	173	06	08
Out of the Markets	100	00	00
Out of the Beams	100	00	00
In Lieu of Wax, Herrings and Sturgeon, formerly render'd by the Merchants of the *Still-Yard.*	5	06	08
The Lord Mayor receives alſo from the *Bridge-houſe*, towards the Repairs of his Houſe	40	00	00
And towards the Feaſt on the Lord Mayor's Day	50	00	00
To the Mayor in all	548	13	04
To the Sheriffs, out of the Package and Scavage.	150	00	00
And in Lieu of Wax, Herrings, and Sturgeon	5	06	08
And for a Petty Toll	2	00	00
To the Sheriffs in all	157	06	08

Of the ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen continual Magiſtrates.

BESIDES theſe annual Magiſtrates of the City, *viz.* the Mayors and Sheriffs, which are elected but for a Year, and on whom the main Government of the whole City relies, there are other Magiſtrates, who being once elected, are continual, namely, the Aldermen. And theſe have their particular Shares and Parts of the City committed to their Charge and Overſight reſpectively; having alſo their Deputies under them.

Out of which the Lord Mayor is choſen.

THERE are in this City (according to the Number of Wards) ſix and twenty Aldermen; out of which yearly on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, one who hath ſerved Sheriff, is elected to be Mayor for the Year following. He is to begin and take Place on the 28th Day of *October* then next after his Election. The other Aldermen his Brethren are to him Aſſiſtants in Councils and Courts.

SEVERAL

SEVERAL antient Cuſtoms, Rules and Paſſages concerning the Aldermen of LONDON, may be obſerved out of the Records of the Chamber: Some whereof are theſe that follow:

NEITHER Mayor nor Aldermen to hold *Bracium*, *i. e.* a Brew-houſe or Tavern, or Bake-houſe; nor their Servants.

AN Alderman removed from his Office, or a Commoner from Common-Council, not to be re-elected.

AN Alderman loſt his Liberty, becauſe he was abſent from the City for the greater Part of the Year.

AN Alderman lined not his Cloak, which he ought to uſe in Proceſſion: Therefore it was adjudged by the Court, That the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould all breakfaſt with him. [Perhaps this was ſome covetous Alderman, and this Puniſhment was to meet with him that Way.]

ONE was judged and impriſoned for falſe Words ſpoken of an Alderman.

ONE *Gydney* was impriſoned, becauſe he refuſed the Office of an Alderman.

AN Alderman was once rejected becauſe he was *inhabilis*, *i. e.* unable.

ONE was impriſoned at the Command of an Alderman.

HERETOFORE the Mayor and Aldermen came to *Guildhall* but once a Week.

THAT the Cuſtodes of the City ſhould have one Roll of the Pleas in the Mayor's Court, and the Aldermen another.

A Brief [that is, a Mandate from the Court] to admit *Richard Whittington* for Mayor in the Place of *Adam Bamme*, deceaſed, to the Time wherein it is cuſtomary for a Mayor to be choſen.

An Alderman was once elected and ſworn Recorder.

ONE was impriſoned, and his Right Hand cut off, becauſe he had made an Aſſault upon an Alderman.

Another impriſoned for Rebellion made to an Alderman. And another for opprobrious Words ſpoken to an Alderman.

THE Door-keeper of the Accomptant [*Computatoris*] removed, for ſpeaking opprobrious Words to an Alderman.

IMPRISONMENT for a Year and a Day, and Loſs of Freedom, for Rebellion made to an Alderman.

THAT four Perſons ought to be preſented, and one of them choſen for Alderman. This was confirmed by Common-Council.

THE Nomination of Aldermen elected by the Wards, rejected.

SOME Aldermen choſen by the Wards, for whom the Wards have been bound to anſwer.

AN Act of Parliament, that Aldermen be not removed every Year, but ſtand in their Office *durante vita*, unleſs there be a reaſonable Cauſe.

A Brief [*i. e.* a Letter from the King] to chooſe an Alderman of *Faringdon Ward Infra*, and another of *Faringdon Ward Extra*; becauſe it was too much for one Man to occupy both Wards.

TWO Shillings granted to the Aldermen of every Seiſin.

NONE to be Aldermen, unleſs born within the Kingdom of *England*, and his Father an *Engliſhman*.

THAT the Inhabitants of the Wards, in the Election of an Alderman, name not in their Election more than two.

THE Aldermen have been required in former Times to gather up all Debts due to the King, each in their Wards.

THE Aldermen, who may be called the Senators of the City, are choſen by the Common-Council-Men and others of the Livery reſiding in the reſpective Ward, when there is a Vacancy by Death. If any thus elected refuſe to hold, he is fined: But this rarely happens.

YET this hath ſometimes happen'd, when Men, either not caring to ſpend their Money, or affecting Retirement and a private Life, have endeavour'd, by ſome Means or other, to get themſelves excuſed from being called upon, either for Alderman or Sheriff. Yet when able Men have thus declined this Honourable Service of the City, the Freemen have not taken it well at their Hands, and withal have refuſed to grant their Requeſt. Such an Inſtance happen'd in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days. One *Branch* (who notwithſtanding afterwards ſerved Sheriff and Mayor) ſued to be diſcharged of the Office of Sheriff and Alderman; thereby alſo to be diſcharged of the Office of Mayor, when that ſhould come to his Turn. But the Commons, upon this, expoſtulated the Caſe in ſome Diſpleaſure; and ſhewed, firſt, his Abilities, as he was of great Wealth in Lands and Goods, and without Iſſue; and moreover, had married with one Mrs. *Minors*, an antient Woman, without Iſſue, and in all Account paſt Child-bearing; the Widow of Mr. *Minors*, who alſo was rich, and died without Iſſue, and left his Subſtance to his Wife. It was urged alſo, that his Father and Grandfather were alſo Citizens of LONDON: So that, in all Mens Opinions, they ſaid, there was not a Man in LONDON, whoſe Suit in this Matter could be more unreaſonable. That the Example were perilous to the City, conſidering the great Charge that was to be born in theſe Offices, and the Unwillingneſs of miſerable rich Men to take that Charge upon them. For one Precedent being had, they by this and like Ways would always travail to be diſcharged; and good Men, weaker in Wealth, ſhould, for Love to the City, be driven to undo themſelves, by taking ſuch Offices upon them; and, finally, the City unſerved.

THE Wards are to elect their Aldermen and Common-Council-Men. But for the regulating and adjuſting of the Nomination of an Alderman, and electing of Common-Council-Men from Time to Time, was an Act of Common-Council made, Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Mayor, *Anno* 1692. By which Act it was declared "That it is, and antient-
"ly hath been the Right and Privilege of the
"Freemen of the City only, being Houſholders,
"paying Scot and bearing Lot, and of none
"other whatſoever, in their reſpective Wards,
"from Time to Time to nominate Aldermen,
"and elect Common-Council-Men. And it
"was enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That
"at all Wardmotes the Beadles of the reſpec-
"tive Wards ſhall prepare and deliver to the
"Aldermen of the ſeveral Wards, or to ſuch as
"ſhall be deputed and authorized to hold the
"ſame, one Liſt of all the Freemen aforeſaid,
"dwelling within the reſpective Wards, and
"alſo another Liſt of other Houſholders within
"the Ward; to the Intent that ſuch Freemen,
"Houſholders within the Wards only, as often
"as there is Occaſion, may nominate Aldermen
"and elect Common-Council-Men; and that
"together with other Houſholders they may
"chooſe their Conſtables, Scavengers, Inqueſt
"and Beadles. And to all and every Precept
"and Precepts hereafter to iſſue, and to be ſent
"out for ſummoning Wardmotes, this preſent
"Act be annexed and affixed: And before any
"Nomination or Election, the ſame to be pub-
"lickly read and declared to the Perſons who
"ſhall be and appear at ſuch Courts."

ALL the Aldermen that have paſs'd the Chair, and the three eldeſt Aldermen that have not been Mayors, are, by their Charter, Juſtices of the Peace within the City and Freedom thereof.

THE following is an Account of the WARDS and their ALDERMEN, as they ſtand at preſent.

THE thirteen Wards on the Eaſt Side of *Walbrook*.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1 Portſoken,	Alderman *Parſons*,
2 Tower-ſtreet,	Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt.
3 Aldgate,	Alderman *Perry*.
4 Lime-ſtreet,	Sir *Rich. Hopkins*, Kt.
5 Biſhopſgate,	Alderman *Godſchall*.
6 Broad-ſtreet,	Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt.
7 Cornhill,	Alderman *Salter*.
8 Langborn,	Sir *Henry Hankey*, Kt.
9 Billingſgate.	Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Kt.
10 Bridge Within,	Alderman *Champion*.
11 Candlewick-ſtreet,	Sir *John Thompſon*, Kt.
12 Walbrook,	Sir *John Taſh*, Kt.
13 Dowgate,	Sir *John Barnard*, Kt.

THE thirteen Wards on the Weſt Side of *Walbrook*.

14 Vintry,	Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.
15 Cordwainer-ſtreet,	Sir *Will. Billers*, Kt.
16 Cheap,	Alderman *Kendall*.
17 Coleman-ſtreet,	Sir *Harc. Maſters*, Kt.
18 Baſſiſhaw,	Sir *Tho. Lombe*, Kt.
19 Cripplegate,	Sir *John Williams*, Kt.
20 Alderſgate,	Alderman *Levett*.
21 Faringdon Within,	Sir *Rich. Brocas*, Kt.
22 Bread-ſtreet,	Sir *Robert Baylis*, Kt.
23 Queen-hithe,	Alderman *Alſop*.
24 Caſtle-Baynard,	Alderman *Barber*.
25 Faringdon Without,	Sir *Franc. Child*, Kt.
26 Bridge Without.	Sir *Will. Humfreys*, Kt. and Bart.

To each of theſe Wards, beſides an Alderman, belong his Deputy, and divers Common-Council-Men, more or leſs, according to the Largeneſs and Extent of the Ward. The following is a LIST of thoſe choſen on St. *Thomas*'s Day laſt, the 21ſt of *December* 1733.

ALDERSGATE 8.

Maj. John Snart, *Dep.*
Edward Chowne,
Richard Bayley,
John Willkins,
George James,
Samuel Ballard, *Dep.*
Thomas Skipp,
Samuel Smith.

ALDGATE 6.

William Dawſon, *Dep.*
Thomas Sandford,
Edward Sanderſon,
John Whitehorn,
Richard Smith,
Daniel Lambert, *Eſq*;

BASSISHAW 4.

John Wheeler, *Dep.*
William Monck, *dec.*
John Smith,
Richard Stevenſon.

BILLINGSGATE 10.

William Jenkins, *Dep.*
James Jackſon,
William Parker,
William Smith,
Thomas Downes,
John Godwin,
Edmund Stevens,
Thomas Winterbottom,
John Foot,
Clement Bellamy.

BISHOPSGATE 14.

John Pot, *Dep.*
James Danſie,
Charles Cotton,
James Bartlett,
John May,
George Pepys,
William Poole,
John Webb,
Peter Roberts,
Robert Fawdery,
Henry Wily, *Dep.*
William Benn,
John Holland,
John Forty.

BREAD-STREET 12.

Robert Cady, *Dep.*
James Townſend,
James Church, *Eſq*;
John Coggs,
John Holmes,
Daniel Coggs,
Robert Cary,
Robert Sedgwick,
Anthony Lucas,
John Ogilvie,
John Selwin,
James Budgett.

BRIDGE 15.

James Pitts, *Dep.*
Cornelius Herbert,
John Stuart,
William Kinleſide,
Benjamin Tyſon,
Rich. Lewis Springwell,
Joſeph Goodchild,
Edward Archer,
John Cooper,
John Thomas,
James Heywood,
Henry King,
William Sheldon,
William Newland,
William Mingay.

BROAD-STREET 10.

John Lequeſne, *Dep.*
Samuel Newey,
Richard Chauncy,
Bartholomew Shorey,
Capt. Tho. Rutty,
Nathaniel Townſend,
Robert Burchall,
John Curryer,
John Knight,
John Kellaway.

CANDLEWICK 8.

Thomas Davis, *Dep.*
William Tyſon,
James Goodchild,
George Blakſley,
Nathaniel Arnold,
William Clarke,
Samuel Moore,
Joſeph Thompſon.

CASTLE-BAYNARD 10.

John Bateman, *Dep.*
Valentine Grimſtead,
Richard Trubey,
John Townſend,
John Belchier,
William Innys,
William Lord,
Samuel Williams,
Robert Territt,
John Cordwell.

CHEAP 12.

George Arnold, *Dep.*
Samuel Sedgwick,
Edward Tay,
Thomas Wright,
Joſeph Bourne,
John Spillet,
William Davies,
Leonard Pead,
Frederick Stanton,
Charles Brandling,
John Handbury,
Samuel Aſhurſt,

COLEMAN-STREET 6.

James Nutcher, *Dep.*
Thomas Wilkinſon,
Edward Roberts,
Robert Lovick,
Thomas Gibſon, *Eſq*;
Jonathan Bromley.

CORDWAINER 8.

John Daye, *Dep.*
John Lancaſhire,
William Addington,
Round Lampard,
Daniel Phillips,
Samuel Torin,
Edmund Lewin,
Walter Yerbury.

CORNHILL 6.

Thomas Riley, *Dep.*
James Coulter,
Thomas Ridge,
John Cooke,
William Chaſe,
John Hoper.

CRIPPLEGATE Within 8.

Thomas Elton, *Dep.*
Daniel Bonner,
Thomas Nicholl,
William Tims,
George Vincent,
Thomas Scot,
Charles Hartley,
Iſaac Scott.

CRIP-

CRIPPLEGATE Without 4.

Rich. Farrington, *Dep.*
William Meredith,
John Deeton,
William Cooper.

DOWGATE 8.

Benj. Hodges, *Dep.*
James Harding,
Charles Dix,
James Razer,
Thomas Curryer,
Robert Hayward, *jun.*
William Cooke,
William Jackſon.

FARINGDON Within 15.

John Everett, *Dep.*
Richard Skinner,
William Owen,
Gabriel Sleath,
Robert Taylor,
Samuel Mills,
William Byrch,
Giles Mills,
Thompſon Hayne,
Henry Siſſon,
John Boſworth, *Eſq;*
Hugh Bonfoy.
Henry Sheppard,
Robert Mael,
William Selwin, *Eſq;*

FARINGDON Without 16.

St. *Sepulchre*'s.

Alexander Maſter,
John Johnſon,
Joſeph Partington,
Edward Walmeſley,
Joſeph Pratt,
John Crutchfield.

St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn.*

Joh. Chillingworth, *Dep.*
Thomas Naſh.

St. *Bride*'s.

Abraham Page,
Thomas Ketericke,
Philip Robinſon.

St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt.*

John Child, *Dep.*
Henry Holloway,
John Innocent.

St. *Martin*'s *Ludgate.*

John Chaplyn,
William Holaday.

LANGBORN 10.

Gabriel Smyth, *Dep.*
William Pepys,
William Knight,
Joſhua Baker, *Eſq;*
Samuel Herring,
Joſeph Hankey, *Eſq;*
Thomas Oyles,
James Hebert,
Sir George Caſwall, *Kt.*
Thomas Thompſon.

LIME-STREET 4.

William Pomeroy, *Dep.*
Giles Vincent,
Street Arnold,
Thomas Burder.

PORTSOKEN 5.

Valentine Brewis, *Dep.*
James Rocheſter,
Robert Pycroft,
John Boſwell,
Daniel Collcut.

QUEEN-HITH 6.

Joſeph Ayliffe, *Dep.*
William Pew,
Edmund Bathuſt,
John Grant,
Charles Blandy,
Thomas Northey.

TOWER 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Dep.*
William Cleaver,
Henry Neale, *Eſq;*
Robert Evans,
William Scullard,
John Maſon,
Samuel Holmes,
James Bedingfield,
John Lane,
Robert Willimot, *Eſq;*
Henry Seale,
Richard Romman.

VINTRY 9.

William Rous, *Dep.*
Robert Kidd,
Thomas Gregg,
John Harbin,
Chriſt. Cheesborough,
Stephen Prew,
Richard Pitts,
Philip Fruchard,
Edmund Trench.

WALBROOK 8.

Samuel Keynton, *Dep.*
William Wilkins,
John Hill,
Thomas Sims,
William Farmer,
Hezekiah Walker,
Robert Henſhaw,
William Arnold.

Total 234

BESIDES the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, there are ſeveral other eminent Officers belonging to the City.

The Recorder.

Firſt, There is a Recorder of the City of LONDON, a grave and learned Lawyer, skillful in the Cuſtoms of the City: Alſo he is to be a chief Aſſiſtant to the Lord Mayors, for their better Direction in Matters of Juſtice and Law. He takes Place in Councils and in Courts, before any Man that hath not been Mayor, and learnedly delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

His Qualifications.

THE Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus ſet down in one of the Books of the Chamber: That "He ſhall be, and is wont to "be, one of the moſt skillful and virtuous Ap-"prentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom: "Whoſe Office is always to ſit on the Right "Hand of the Mayor, in recording Pleas, and "paſſing Judgments; and by whom Records "and Proceſſes, had before the Mayor and Al-"dermen at *Great St. Martin*'s, ought to be re-"corded by Word of Mouth before the Judges "aſſigned there the correct Errors. The Mayor "and Aldermen have therefore uſed commonly "to ſet forth all other Buſineſſes, touching the "City, before the King and his Council, as alſo "in certain of the King's Courts, by Mr. Re-"corder, as a chief Man endued with Wiſdom, "and eminent for Eloquence.

THE Fee of the Recorder was ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus*. After, the Recorder's Fee was ſettled at an hundred Marks: And he was to have of the Chamber ſuch Veſture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the Mayor and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, ſuch as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder and his Clerk are wont to ſit at the Mayor's Table.

WHAT the Recorder's Office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record, *viz. Die Lunæ*, &c. "On *Monday* after the Feaſt of "the Converſion of St. *Paul*, in the 32d of King "*Edward*, before the Lords, *John le Blund*, "Mayor, *John de Burreſorch*, Sheriff, *William* "*de Beton*, *Walter de Fynchingfeld*, *William de* "*Leyre*, *Thomas Romeyn*, *Adam de Folham*, "*John* of *Canterbury*, *Simon de Paris*, *John de* "*Dunſtable*, *Richard de Glouceſtre*, *Henry de* "*Louceſtre*, *Adam de Rokeſle*, &c. Aldermen, "meeting together, *John de Wengrave*, Alder-"man and Recorder, was ſworn, well and faith-"fully to render all the Judgments of the Huſt-"ings, after the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould

" meet concerning their Pleas, and agreed to-
" gether; and alſo all other Judgments touch-
" ing the City of LONDON, *&c.* And
" that he ſhall do Juſtice as well to Poor as Rich.
" And that all the Pleas of the *Huſtings*, pre-
" ſently after the *Huſtings* is finiſhed, he ſhall
" overſee, order, and cauſe to be enrolled, ac-
" cording to the Things pleaded, *&c.* And that
" he ſhall come prepared to diſpatch the Buſineſs
" of the City, *&c.* when he ſhall be lawfully
" warned by the Mayor and Bailiffs. For which
" Labour the aboveſaid Mayor and Aldermen
" have yielded to give the aforeſaid *John* 10 *l.*
" Sterling by Year out of their Chamber, and
" 20 *d.* of each Charter written, and each Teſta-
" ment enrolled in the ſaid *Huſtings*, &c.

THE preſent Recorder is Sir *William Thomſon*, Knt.

The following is a CATALOGUE *of the* RECORDERS *of* LONDON, *as far back as could be retrieved.*

ALDERMEN.

26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298. *John de Norton.*
32 Edw. I. A. D. 1304. *John de Wangrave.*
13 Edw. II. A. D. 1320. *Jeffrey de Hertpol.*
14 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. *Robert de Swalchyne.*
3 Edw. III. A. D. 1329. *Gregory de Norton.*
13 Edw. III. A. D. 1339. *Roger de Depham.*
37 Edw. III. A. D. 1363. *Thomas Lodelow.*
39 Edw. III. A. D. 1365. *William de Halden.*
51 Edw. III. A. D. 1377. *William Cheyne.*

One of this Name was made a Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Year 1416, and *Ann.* 1424. Lord Chief there.

13 Rich. II. A. D. 1389. *John Tremayne*, Common-Serjeant.
16 Rich. II. A. D. 1392. *William Makenade.*
18 Rich. II. A. D. 1394. *John Cokain.*
22 Rich. II. A. D. 1398. *Matthew de Suthworth.*
5 Hen. IV. A. D. 1403. *Thomas Thornburgh.*
7 Hen. IV. A. D. 1405. *John Preſton.*
3 Hen. V. A. D. 1415. *John Barton*, Senior, afterwards made a Serjeant, 1416.
1 Hen. VI. A. D. 1422. *John Fray*, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, 1436.
5 Hen. VI. A. D. 1426. *John Simonds.*
14 Hen. VI. A. D. 1435. *Alexander Anne.*
18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *Thomas Cockayn.*
18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *William* (alias *John*) *Bowis.*
20 Hen. VI. A. D. 1442. *Robert Danvers*, Common Serjeant.
29 Hen. VI. A. D. 1451. *Thomas Billing*, afterwards, 1453, made a Serjeant.
In 1458, made the King's Serjeant.
In 1465, made a Juſtice of the *King's-Bench.*
In 1469, made Chief Juſtice.

33 *Hen.* VI. A. D. 1455. *Thomas Urſwyck*, Common Serjeant, in the Room of *Billing.*
In 1472, made Chief Baron.

11 Edw. IV. A. D. 1471. *Humphrey Starkey*, in the Room of *Urſwyck.*
In 1484, made Chief Baron.

1 Edw. V. A. D. 1483. *Thomas Fitz-William*; in 1489, made Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

This Liſt hitherto is imperfect, though found ſo in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the RECORDERS *ſucceſſively:*

23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. Sir *Robert Sheffield*, Knt.
23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. *John Chalyner*, in the Room of *Sheffield.*
2 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1511. *Richard Brook*, in the Room of *Chalyner.*
In 1521, made a Juſtice of *Common-Pleas.*
In 1526, made Chief Baron.

11 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1530. *William Shelley* (one of the Judges) in the Room of *Brook.*
In 1522, made a Serjeant.
In 1527, made a Juſtice of *Common-Pleas.*

18 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1527. *John Baker* (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the Room of *Shelley.*

27 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1536. Sir *Roger Cholmley*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Baker.*
In 1545, made King's Serjeant.
In 1546, made Chief Baron.

37 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1546. *Robert Brook*, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of *Cholmley.*
In 1552, made a Serjeant.
In 1554, made Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

1 and 2 *P.* and *M.* A. D. 1553. *Ranulph Cholmley*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Brook.*
Made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*

5 Eliz. A. D. 1563. *Richard Onſlow*, in the Room of *Cholmley.*
In 1566, made Queen's Sollicitor.

8 Eliz. A. D. 1566. *Thomas Bromley*, in the Room of *Onſlow.*
In 1669, made Queen's Sollicitor.

11 Eliz. A. D. 1689. *Thomas Wilbraham*, one of the Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Bromley.*
In 1571, advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.

13 Eliz. A. D. 1571. *William Fleetwood*, in the Room of *Wilbraham.*
In 1580, made a Serjeant.
In 1592, made Queen's Serjeant.

34 Eliz. A. D. 1591. *Edward Coke*, of the *Inner Temple*, in the Room of *Fleetwood*, who ſurrendered.
In 1606, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas.*
In 1613, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench.*

35 Eliz. A. D. 1592. *Edward Drew*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Coke.*
In 1589, made a Serjeant.
In 1596, made Queen's Serjeant.

36 Eliz. A. D. 1594. *Thomas Flemynge*, in the Room of *Drew.*
In 1594, made a Serjeant.
In 1595, degraded.

37 Eliz. A. D. 1595. *John Crooke* of the *Inner Temple*, in the Room of *Flemynge.*
1 Jac. I. A. D. 1603. *Henry Montagu*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of Sir *John Crooke*, employed in the King's Service.
In 1610, made King's Serjeant.
In 1616, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench.*

14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. *Thomas Coventry*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of *Montagu.*
In 1616, made King's Sollicitor.

14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. *Anthony Benn*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Coventry.*

16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. *Richard Martin*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Benn*.

16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. *Robert Heath*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Martin*.

In 1620, made King's Sollicitor.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Robert Shute*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Heath*.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Heneage Finch*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Shute*.

In 1623, made a Serjeant.

7 Car. I. A. D. 1631. *Edw. Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Finch*.

In 1634, made King's Sollicitor.

10 Car. I. A. D. 1634. *Robert Maſon*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Littleton*.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Henry Calthrop*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Queen's Sollicitor, in the Room of *Maſon*; afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.

This Sir *Henry Calthrop* publiſhed an uſeful Book, being *Reports of Special Caſes*, collected by himſelf, touching the ſeveral Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City of LONDON.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Thomas Gardiner*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Calthrop*.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *Peter Pheaſant*, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Gardiner*, diſcharged for long Abſence.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *John Glyn*, Recorder of *Weſtminſter*, in the Room of *Pheaſant*, who reſigned.

In 1649, made a Serjeant.

In 1660, again made a Serjeant.

And afterwards, in the ſame Year, made King's Serjeant.

25 Aug. A. D. 1649. *William Steele*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Glyn*.

In 1655, made Lord Chief Baron.

1 Junii, A. D. 1655. *Liſleborn Long*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Steele*.

18 Martii, A. D. 1658. *John Green*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Long*, deceaſed.

3 Novemb. A. D. 1659. *William Wylde*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Green*, deceaſed.

In 1661, made a Serjeant.

Afterwards, in the ſame Year, made a King's Serjeant.

In 1668, made a Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1672, made a Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

20 Car. II. A. D. 1668. *John Howell*, Deputy-Recorder, in the Room of *Wylde*.

29 Car. II. A. D. 1676. *William Dolben*, of the *nner-Temple*, in the Room of *Howell*, who ſurrendered.

In 1677, made King's Serjeant.

In 1678, made Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

30 Car. II. A. D. 1678. Sir *George Jeffreys*, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of *Dolben*.

In 1680, made a Serjeant.

In 1681, made King's Serjeant.

In 1683, made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*.

32 Car. II. A. D. 1680. *George Treby*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Jeffreys*.

In 1692, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

35 Car. II. A. D. 1683. Sir *Thomas Jenner* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Treby*.

In 1685, made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

2 Jac. II. A. D. 1685. Sir *John Holt* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Jenner*.

3 Jac. II. May 12, A. D. 1687. —— *Tate*, Serjeant at Law (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Holt*.

4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, A. D. 1687. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* (by Commiſſion) in the Room of *Tate*.

4 Wil. and Mar. June 10, A. D. 1692. Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Treby*, who had been reſtored upon King *James*'s regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1708, made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir *Peter King*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Lovell*.

In 1714, made Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*.

1 Georgii, A. D. 1714. Sir *William Thomſon*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *King*.

In 1716, made the King's Sollicitor-General, and, ſince that, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

The following are alſo OFFICERS *of eſpecial Reſpect in the City.*

The CHAMBERLAIN *of* LONDON.

The Chamberlain.

He is an Officer of great Repute and Truſt; and tho' annually choſen on *Midſummer* Day, yet not diſplaced, but continues during Life, if no juſt and great Crimes are made out againſt him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that End he was deemed in the Law a ſole Corporation, to him and his Succeſſors, for Orphans; and therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Succeſſors, was recoverable by his Succeſſors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be ſpoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treaſury, collecting the Cuſtoms, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City. The preſent Chamberlain is *John Boſworth*, Eſq;

The COMMON-SERJEANT.

The Common-Serjeant.

HE is to attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Court-Days, and to be in Council with them, on all Occaſions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take Care of Orphans Eſtates, either by taking Account of them, or to ſign their Indentures, before their paſſing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And likewiſe he was to let, ſet and manage the Orphans Eſtates, according to his Judgment, to their beſt Advantage. The preſent Common-Serjeant is *Thomas Garrard*, Eſq;

The TOWN-CLERK, *or* COMMON-CLERK.

The Town-Clerk.

HE keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, wherein are regiſter'd the Acts and Proceedings of the City; ſo that he may not be improperly termed the City-Regiſter: He is to attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at their Courts. The preſent Town-Clerk is *Thomas Jackſon*, Eſq;

THE Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant take Place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, were antiently 10 *l. per Ann.*

THE following is a Liſt of all the Common-Serjeants, as there is another of all the Town-Clerks, found by diligent Search out of many antient

antient Records and Regiſters in the Town-Clerk's Office, for ſome Hundred Years paſt to the preſent Time.

The Names of the COMMON-SERJEANTS *of* LONDON, *beginning* 41 Edw. III. *and continued down to the preſent Time.*

Anno 21 Edw. III. *William de Ford.*
41 Edw. III. *John Wentbrigg.*
50 Edw. III. *Ralph Strode.*
16 Hen. VI. *John Wilton.*
20 Hen. VI. *Robert Danvers.*
20 Hen. VI. *Richard Moyle*, of *Grey's-Inn.*
21 Hen. VI. *Thomas Bylling.*
27 Hen. VI. *John Nedeham*, in the Room of *Bylling.*
31 Hen. VI. *Thomas Urſwyck*, in the Room of *Nedeham.*
33 Hen. VI. *Robert Ingelton*, in the Room of *Urſwyck*, elected Recorder.
35 Hen. VI. *Guy Fairfax.*
36 Hen. VI. *Thomas Rigby*, in the Room of *Fairfax.*
39 Hen. VI. *Thomas Bryan.*
3 Edw. IV. *John Baldwyn*, in the Room of *Thomas Bryan.*
9 Edw. IV. *Robert Molyneux*, Gent.
1 Hen. VII. *John Haugh*, Gent. in the Room of *Molyneux*, deceaſed.
1 Hen. VII. *Richard Higham*, in the Room of *Haugh*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
1 Hen. VII. *Thomas Frowicke*, in the Room of *Higham*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
6 Hen. VII. *Thomas Marowe*, in the Room of *Frowicke.*
13 Hen. VII. *John Greene.*
13 Hen. VII. *Henry White*, in the Room of *John Greene*, who ſurrendered.
18 Hen. VII. *William Walſingham*, in the Room of *Henry White.*
21 Hen. VIII. *John Onely*, in the Room of *William Walſingham.*
24 Hen. VIII. *Edward Hall*, in the Room of *John Onely.*
27 Hen. VIII. *Edward Southwell*, in the Room of *Edward Hall*, who was choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
28 Hen. VIII. *Robert Brook*, in the Room of *Southwell.*
37 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Atkyns*, in the Room of *Brooke*, who was choſen Recorder.
1 Edw. VI. *John Marſh*, in the Room of *Atkyns*, choſen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
5 Eliz. *Bernard Randolph*, Gent. in the Room of *Marſh*, who ſurrendered, being elected one of Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.
25 Eliz. *Thomas Kirton*, Gent. in the Room of *Randolph*, deceaſed.
43 Eliz. *Richard Wilbraham*, in the Room of *Kirton.*
43 Eliz. *Richard Wheeler*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; in the Room of *Wilbraham*, deceaſed.
11 Jac. I. *Daniel Hills*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; in the Room of *Wheeler*, deceaſed.
12 *Jac.* I. *Thomas Jones*, of *Grey's-Inn*, Eſq; in the Room of *Hills*, who ſurrendered.
1 Car. I. *Ralph Latham*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq; in the Room of *Jones*, deceaſed.
18 Car. I. *Henry Proby*, in the Room of *Latham*, deceaſed.
13 Car. II. Sir *Richard Browne*, in the Room of *Proby*, deceaſed.
23 Car. II. *George Jeffreys*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Browne*, who ſurrendered.
30 Car. II. *Henry Criſpe*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; in the Room of *Jeffreys*, who ſurrendered.
12 Will. III. *Duncan Dee*, Eſq; in the Room of *Criſpe*, deceaſed.
Thomas Garrard, Eſq; in the Room of *Dee*, deceaſed.

The NAMES of the Town-Clerks of LONDON, *beginning* 13 Edw. I. *and continued to this Time.*

13 Edw. I. *John de Batequell.*
5 Edw. II. *Hugo* of *Waltham.*
9 Edw. III. *Roger* of *Depham*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of *Waltham*, dec.
9 Edw. III. *John* of *Sherborne.*
42 Edw. III. *Henry* of *Paddington*, Clerk.
49 Edw. III. *Henry Perot.*
4 Rich. II. *John Marchant.*
5 Hen. V. *John Carpenter.*
17 Hen. VI. *Richard Barnet.*
25 Hen. VI. *Roger Spicer*, alias *Tong.*
1 Edw. IV. *William Dunthorne.*
5 Hen. VII. *Nicholas Packenham.*
2 Hen. VIII. *Walter Stubb*, Gent. in the Room of *Packingham.*
6 Hen. VIII. *William Paver*, Gent. in the Room of *Stubb.*
25 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Ryſhton.*
30 Hen. VIII. *William Blackwell.*
12 Eliz. *Anthony Stapleton*, in the Room of *Blackwell*, deceaſed.
16 Eliz. *William Sebright*, in the Room of *Stapleton*, deceaſed.
11 Jac. I. *John Weld*, in the Room of *Sebright*, who ſurrender'd.
18 Car. I. *Robert Mitchel*, Deputy to *Weld*, in the Room of *Weld*, diſcharged by Common-Council.
July 3, 1649. *John Sadler*, in the Room of *Mitchel*, removed.
12 Car. II. *John Weld*, admitted a-new.
18 Car. II. *William Avery*, Deputy to *Weld*, in the Room of *Weld*, deceaſed.
24 Car. II. *William Wagſtaff*, in the Room of *Avery*, deceaſed.
3 W. & M. *John Goodfellow*, in the Room of *Wagſtaff*, deceaſed.
12 Will. III. *Henry Aſhurſt*, in the Room of *Goodfellow*, deceaſed.
4 Annæ. *James Gibſon*, one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, in the Room of *Aſhurſt* deceaſed.
3 Geo. *Randolph Stracy*, Son of *Randolph Stracy*, Comptroller in the Room of *Gibſon*, deceaſed.
Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; in the Room of *Stracy.*

The CORONER *of* LONDON:

The Coroner.

CALLED ſo *a Corona*, i. e. a *Crown*, becauſe he deals principally with the Crown; or, in Matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of *England*. As to the Antiquity of this Office: There were Coroners in the Time of King *Alfred*, as appears by the Book, intitled, *The Miroir.* The Lord Mayor for the Time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In antient Time this Office was of ſuch great Eſteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may enquire of all Felonies, ſo the Coroner is to enquire of all ſudden Deaths: And to that End he impannels a Jury, takes Evidence upon Oath, and gives the Charge to the Jury.

IN former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 *Edw.* III. the Citizens prayed, That they might place and diſplace a Coroner among themſelves, anſwering unto the King what belongs thereunto. It was

answered, The King will not depart with his antient Right.

The preſent Coroner is *John King*, Eſq;

Two Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

Simon Urlin, Eſq;
John Stracy, Eſq;

Four Common Pleaders.

Comptroller of the Chamber,
Randolph Stracy, Eſq;

Secondary of *Wood-ſtreet* Compter,
Francis Cooper, Eſq;

Secondary of the *Poultrey* Compter,
Philip Jennings, Eſq;

The City Remembrancer.

The City Remembrancer.

This Officer is to attend the Lord Mayor on certain Days, his Buſineſs being to put his Lordſhip in Mind of the ſelect Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, *&c.* He is to attend daily at the Parliament Houſe, during the Seſſions, and to report to the Lord Mayor their Tranſactions.

The preſent Remembrancer is *John Lethieullier*, Eſq;

A Regiſter of the Orphans Fund.

A Sollicitor,
Charles Stracey, Eſq;

Eight Attornies in the Sheriffs Court.

Two Bridge-Maſters.
Mr. *Lund.*
Mr. *Hyde.*

A Hall-Keeper,
Mr. *Daniel Collyer.*

There are alſo Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord Mayor's Houſe. The firſt are,

The Four Eſquires of the Lord Mayor's Houſe.

The Sword-Bearer.

The Sword-Bearer.

This Officer is to attend my Lord Mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Juſtice. He hath his Table at my Lord Mayor's: For the Support of which, there is 1000 *l.* a Year allowed. His Dwelling, allow'd him by the City, is at *Juſtice Hall* in the *Old Bailey.* The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Thomas Carbonell*, Eſq;

The Sword-Bearer's Place is honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before Head Officers of Boroughs, or other corporate Towns, to repreſent the State and princely Office of the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the chief Governor. To the Right of bearing which Sword, in the Chamber of LONDON, this Obſervation is to be made, according to an antient Writer of Armoury: "That the Bearer "muſt carry it upright, the Hilts being holden "under his Bulk, and the Blade directly up the "Midſt of his Breaſt, and ſo forth between the "Sword-Bearer's Brows. This, in Diſtinction "from bearing the Sword in any Town for a "Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. If a Duke, "the Blade thereof muſt lean from the Head "between the Neck and the right Shoulder, "nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And "for an Earl, the Bearer muſt carry the ſame "between the Point of the Shoulder and the "Elbow: And ſo there is another different "Bearing of the Sword for a Baron.

The Common Hunt.

The Common Hunt.

The chief Buſineſs of this Officer is to take Care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Mayor and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they pleaſe. This Officer's Houſe, allowed him, is in *Finsbury* Fields, where alſo the Hounds are kept in a large Place fit for the Purpoſe; and for keeping the Hounds called, *The deep-mouthed Hounds.* He has a yearly Allowance, beſides Perquiſites. He is to attend the Lord Mayor on ſet Days. This Officer is *William Ferrian*, Eſq;

The Common Cryer.

The Common Cryer.

It belongs to him and the Serjeant at Arms to ſummon all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Perſonal Eſtates of Freemen, within two Months after their Deceaſe: And he is to have Notice of the Appraiſements. He is alſo to attend the Lord Mayor at ſet Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Mayor and Aldermen. He has his Dwelling allow'd him at *Alderſgate.* This Office is executed by *John Elderton*, Eſq;

The Water Bailiff.

The Water Bailiff.

This Officer is to look after the Preſervation of the River *Thames*, againſt all Encroachments; and to look after the Fiſhermen, for the Preſervation of the young Fry, to prevent the deſtroying them by unlawful Nets. For that End there are Juries for each County, that hath any Part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the ſaid River. Which Juries, ſummoned by the Water-Bailiff at certain Times, do make Enquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fiſh; and make their Preſentments accordingly. He is alſo bound to attend the Lord Mayor on ſet Days in the Week: And his Houſe is *Cripplegate.*

The preſent Water Bailiff is *Edward Le Neve*, Eſq;

There are alſo Three Serjeant Carvers;
Mr. *Edward Goſlin*,
Mr. *Richard Trenance.*
Mr. *James Turner.*

Three Serjeants of the Chamber,
Mr. *Thomas Henſhaw*,
Mr. *Robert Wilkins*,
Mr. *William Shaw.*

A Serjeant of the Channel.
Mr. *James Bond.*

A Yeoman of the Channel.
Mr. *Nathaniel Ford.*

Four Yeomen of the Water-ſide,
Mr. *Thomas Boalch*,
Mr. *Peter Weſtall*,
Mr. *John Parker*,
Mr. *Joſeph Parry.*

An Under Water Bailiff.

Mr. *Thomas Whincop.*

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. *Daniel Collyer,*

Mr. *Richard Green.*

Two Meal-Weighers.

Mr. *Chamberlain,*

Mr. *Jones.*

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs,

Mr. *William Scriven,*

Mr. *Edward Turner.*

Foreign Taker.

Mr. *John Man.*

City Marſhals.

Mr. *Charles Jones.*

Mr. *Rodwell.*

There are beſides theſe, ſeven Gentlemens Men, as,

The Sword-Bearer's Man, the Common-Hunt's two Men, the Common Cryer's Man, the Water Bailiff's two Men, and the Carver's Man.

Nine of the foregoing Officers have Liveries of the Lord Mayor, *viz.* the Sword-Bearer and his Man; the three Carvers; and the four Yeomen of the Water-ſide. All the reſt have Liveries from the Chamber of LONDON.

The following Officers are likewiſe belonging to the City:

Farmer of the Markets.

Mr. *Henry Parſons.*

Auditor.

Mr. *John Ozell.*

Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. *Charles Crumpe.*

Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Sewers.

Mr. *William Martin.*

Clerk of the Court of Conſcience.

Mr. *Thomas le Gendre.*

Beadle of the ſame Court.

Mr. *Thomas Gorſt.*

Clerk of the City Works.

Mr. *George Smith.*

Printer to the City.

Mr. *George James.*

Juſtice of the *Bridge-Yard.*

John Nicholas, Eſq;

Clerk Comptroller of the *Bridge-Houſe.*

Jeremiah Pemberton, Eſq;

Steward of the *Borough.*

Leonard Street, Eſq;

Bailiff of the *Borough.*

Thomas Bold, Eſq;

The LORD MAYOR'S OFFICERS, *and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table that hung up in the antient Council-Chamber.*

Mr. Sword-Bearer, to wait daily.

Mr. Common-Hunt, to wait *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays.*

Mr. Common-Crier, to wait *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays.*

Mr. Water-Bailiff, to wait *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Thurſdays.*

The three Serjeant-Carvers, to wait weekly, all Excuſes ſet apart.

The three Serjeants of the Chamber, to wait weekly, without any Excuſe.

The Serjeant of the Channel, to wait daily.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to Uſher the Hall.

The four Yeomen of the Water-Side, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be abſent.

The Yeoman of the Channel, to wait daily.

The Under Water-Bailiff, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he goes not up the River.

The ſix Young Men, to wait daily.

The three Meal-Weighers to wait on Holidays and Court-Days.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, to wait on General Days.

The Foreign-Taker, to wait likewiſe on general Days.

The SHERIFFS OFFICERS.

Sheriffs Officers.

THE Sheriffs alſo of LONDON, as the Mayor, for the State of the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1471, they were appointed each of them to have 16 Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. And ſix Clerks, *viz.* a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks; beſides the Under-Sheriffs Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and others in Houſhold, many.

Of the MAYORS *and* SHERIFFS *Liveries.*

The Liveries of the Mayor and Sheriffs.

Now to ſay ſomething of the Mayors and Sheriffs Liveries: To follow Precedent of former Times, the Clerks of Companies were to enquire for them of their Companies that would have the Mayor's Livery, their Money (as a Benevolence given) which muſt be 20 *s.* at leaſt, put in a Purſe, with their Names that gave it, and the Wardens to deliver it to the Mayor by the firſt of *December*. For which every Man had then ſent him four Yards of Broad-Cloth, rowed or ſtriped thwart with a different Colour, to make him a Gown, and theſe were called Rey-Gowns, which was then the Livery of the Mayor, and alſo of the Sheriffs; but each differing from others in the Colours.

OF older Times the Officers of the City wore Gowns of Party-Colours, as, the Right Side of one Colour, and the Left of another; as, for Example, it was in the Book of Accounts in *Guildhall*, that in the 19th Year of *Henry* VI. there was bought for an Officer's Gown two Yards of Cloth, coloured Muſtard Villars (a Colour now out of Uſe) and two Yards of Cloth coloured Blue, Price 2 *s.* the Yard, in all, 8 *s.*

More, paid to *John Pope*, Draper, for two Gown-Cloths, eight Yards of two Colours, *eux ombo deux de Rouge* (or Red) *Medley Brune* and *Porre* (or Purple) Colour, Price, the Yard, 2 *s.* Theſe Gowns were for *Piers Rider* and *John Buckles*, Clerks of the Chamber.

In the Year 1516, in the 7th of *Henry* VIII. it was agreed by a Common-Council in *Guild-hall*, that the Sheriffs of LONDON ſhould (as they had been accuſtomed) give yearly Reyed Gowns to the Recorder, Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant and Common-Clerk, the Sword-Bearer, Common-Hunt, Water-Bailiff, Common-Crier, like as to their own Officers, *&c.*

More, *Anno* 1525, in the 16th of *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Baily*, then being Mayor, made a Requeſt, (for that Cloths of Bay (as he alledged) were evil wrought, his Officers might be permitted (contrary to Cuſtom) for that Year, to wear Gowns of one Colour; to which (in a Common-Council) one anſwered, and ſaid, *Yea, it might be permitted*; and no Man ſaid *Nay*, and ſo it paſſed. Thus much for Party-coloured and Rey Gowns. But for Benevolence to the Mayor, ſays *Stow*, of later Time, each Man giving 40 *s.* towards his Charges, received four Yards of Broad Cloth to make him a Gown; for Sir *Thomas White* performed it in the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*; but Sir *Thomas Lodge* gave (inſtead of four Yards of Broad Cloth) three Yards of Satten to make them Doublets. And ſince that, the three Yards of Satten is now turned into a Silver Spoon, and ſo it holds.

The Days of Attendance that the Fellowships *do give to the* Mayor, *at his going to St.* Paul's.

The Days of Attendance that the Fellowſhips do give to the Lord Mayor at his going to St. *Paul*'s were ſeven, as follows:

1 *Allhallowen*
2 *Chriſtmas*
3 St. *Stephen*'s
4 St. *John*'s
5 *New-Year*'s
6 *Twelfth*
7 *Candlemas*

} Day.

The Order and Precedency of the Companies.

The 23d of *Henry* VIII. theſe Companies had Place at the Mayor's Feaſt in *Guildhall*, in Order as follows:

COMPANIES,	Numb. of each Company feaſted.	Meſſes allotted them.
1 Mercers,	17	5
2 Grocers,	16	4
3 Drapers,	12	4
4 Fiſhmongers,	12	4
5 Goldſmiths,	10	3
6 Skinners,	8	3
7 Merchant-Taylors,	9	3
8 Vintners,	6	2
9 Ironmongers,	4	4½
10 Merchant-Haberdaſhers,	14	4½
11 Salters,	8	2½
12 Dyers,	6	2
13 Leatherſellers,	8	3
14 Pewterers,	5	2
15 Cutlers,	5	2
16 Armourers,	3	1
17 Wax-Chandlers,	6	2
18 Tallow-Chandlers,	3	2
19 Sheremen,	5	2
20 Fullers,	9	2
21 Sadlers,	4	2
22 Brewers,	12	4
23 Scriveners,	6	2
24 Butchers,	7	3
25 Bakers,	4	2
26 Poulterers,	1	1
27 Stationers,	2	1
28 Innholders,	4	2
29 Girdlers,	4	2
30 Chirurgeons,	2	1
31 Founders,	1	1
32 Barbers,	4	2
33 Clothing Upholders,	2	1
34 Broiderers,	2	1
35 Bowyers,	2	1
36 Fletchers,	2	1
37 No Clothing Turners,	2	1
38 Cordwainers,	4	2
39 Painter-Stainers,	5	2
40 Maſons,	1	1
41 Plumbers,	2	1
42 Carpenters,	4	2
43 Pouch-Makers,	2	1
44 Joiners,	2	1
45 Coopers,	1	1
46 No Clothing, Glaſiers,	2	1
47 No Clothing, Linen-Drapers,	2	1
48 No Clothing, Woodmongers,	2	1
49 Curriers,	2	1
50 No Clothing, Foiſtors,	2	1
51 No Clothing, Grey-Tanners,	2	1
52 Tilers,	1	1
53 Weavers,	1	1
54 Blackſmiths,	0	1
55 No Clothing, Lorimers,	2	1
56 Spurriers,	2	1
57 Wireſellers,	1	1
58 No Clothing, Fruiterers,	2	1
59 No Clothing, Farriers,	2	1
60 Bladeſmiths,	2	1

So that at the Feaſt of *Richard Greſham*, this 23 *Hen.* VIII. which was *Anno* 1538, were, Meſſes of Meat, 111 one half, and Gueſts of the Freemen entertained at *Guildhall*, 273; beſides the Wardens of each Company, reckoning two to each Company, 120. In all 393.

These Companies ſeverally, at ſundry Times, purchaſed the King's Favour and Licence, by his Letters Patents, to aſſociate themſelves in Brotherhoods, with Maſters and Wardens, for their Government. Many alſo have procured Corporations, with Privileges, *&c.* But they had no Licence procured by them, as *Stow* could find, for Liveries to be worn, but at their Governors Diſcretion to appoint, as Occaſion required, ſometimes in a triumphant Manner, ſometimes more like Mourning. And ſuch Liveries have they taken upon them, as well before as ſince they were by Licence aſſociated into Brotherhoods, or Corporations. For the firſt of theſe Companies, that *Stow* ſays he read of to be a Guild, Brotherhood, or Fraternity in this City, were the Weavers, whoſe Guild was confirmed by *Henry* II. The next Fraternity, which was of St. *John Baptiſt*, Time out of Mind, called of Taylors, and Linen-Armourers of LONDON, was confirmed by *Edward* I. who gave to the Brethren thereof Authority yearly to chooſe to them a Governor, or Maſter, with Wardens, *&c.* The other Companies afterwards purchaſed Licence of Societies, Brotherhoods, or Corporations, in the Reigns of *Edw.* III. *Rich.* II. *Hen.* IV. *Hen.* V. *Hen.* VI. *Edw.* IV. *&c.*

Somewhat

Somewhat of LIVERIES *worn by the Citizens of* LONDON, *in Times of Triumphs, and otherwiſe.*

IN the Year 1236, 20 *Henry* III. the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens of LONDON, rode out to meet the King, and his new Wife, Queen *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Reymond Berengarius*, of *Arragon*, Earl of *Provence* and *Narbonne*. The Citizens were cloathed in long Garments, embroidered about with Gold and Silk of divers Colours; their Horſes finely trapped, to the Number of 360, every Man bearing a Golden or Silver Cup in his Hand; the King's Trumpets before them ſounding, *&c.*

Anno 1300, 29 *Edward* I. the ſaid King took to Wife *Margaret*, Siſter to *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*; they were married at *Canterbury*. The Queen was conveyed to LONDON; to meet whom, the Citizens, to the Number of 600, rode in one Livery of Red and White, with the Cognizance of their Myſteries embroidered upon their Sleeves. They received her four Miles out of LONDON, and ſo conveyed her to *Weſtminſter*.

Anno 1415, 3 *Henry* V. the ſaid King arriving at *Dover*, the Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen and Craftſmen riding in Red, with Hoods Red and White, met with the King at *Black-heath*, coming from *Eltham*, with his Priſoners out of *France*.

Anno 1432, 10 *Henry* VI. he being crowned in *France*, returning into *England*, came to *Eltham* towards LONDON; and the Mayor of LONDON, *John Welles*, the Aldermen, with the Commonalty, rode to meet him on Horſeback; the Mayor in Crimſon Velvet, a great Velvet Hat furred, a Girdle of Gold about his Middle, and a Bawdrike of Gold about his Neck, trilling down behind him; his three Henchmen on three great Courſers following him, in one Suit of Red ſpangled with Silver. Then the Aldermen in Gowns of Scarlet with Sanguine Hoods; and all the Commonalty of the City cloathed in White Gowns and Scarlet Hoods, with divers Cognizances embroidered on their Sleeves, *&c.*

Anno 1485, 1 *Henry* VII. the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty, all cloathed in Velvet, as in Mourning, met the King at *Shoreditch*, and conveyed him to St. *Paul*'s Church where he offered his Banners, taken at the Victory of *Boſworth* over King *Richard* III.

Hoods, anciently the Covering of Mens Heads, not Hats or Caps.

THUS much for Liveries of Citizens in antient Times, both in Triumphs and otherwiſe, may ſuffice; whereby may be obſerved, that the Coverture of Mens Heads was then Hoods; for neither Cap or Hat is ſpoken of, except that *John Welles*, Mayor of LONDON, was ſaid to wear a Hat in Time of Triumph; but differing from the Hats now in Uſe, and commonly worn for Noblemens Liveries. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. gave at *Chriſtmas* in Liveries to ſuch as ſerved him, 159 Broad Cloths, allowing to every Garment Furs, to Fur their Hoods.

Stow mentions Pictures he had ſeen of Aldermen in the Reigns of *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. particularly of Alderman *Darby*, who dwelled in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in a Gown of Scarlet, and a Hood on his Head.

THERE was alſo, in the Glaſs-Windows of the old *Guildhall*, the Picture of a Mayor ſitting in a Habit Party-coloured, and a Hood on his Head; his Sword-Bearer before him with an Hat, or Cap of Maintenance: The Town-Clerk, and other Officers, bare-headed, their Hoods on their Shoulders.

Hen. VIII. (towards the latter End of his Reign) wore a round flat Cap of Scarlet, or of Velvet, with a Bruch, or Jewel, and a Feather. Divers Gentlemen, Courtiers, and others, did the like. The youthful Citizens alſo took them to the new Faſhion of flat Caps, knit of Woollen Yarn, black; but ſo light, that they were forced to tie them under their Chins, for elſe the Wind would be Maſter over them. The Uſe of theſe flat, round Caps ſo far encreaſed (being of leſs Price than the *French* Bonnet) that in ſhort Time ſome young Aldermen took the wearing of them. Sir *John White* wore it in his Mayoralty, and was the firſt that left Example to his Followers.

THESE Hoods were worn, the Roundlets upon their Heads, the Skirts to hang behind in their Necks to keep them warm; the Tippet to lie on their Shoulder, or to wind about their Necks. Theſe Hoods were in old Time made in Colours according to their Gowns, which were of two Colours, as Red and Blue, or Red and Purple, Murrey, or as it pleaſed their Maſters and Wardens to appoint to the Companies. But now of late Time they have uſed their Gowns to be all of one Colour, and that of the ſaddeſt.

The Order obſerved by the LORD MAYOR, *the* ALDERMEN *and* SHERIFFS, *for their Meetings and Wearing of their Apparel throughout the whole Year, according as it has formerly been uſed.*

The Firſt Day of Auguſt (*which is now turned to* Midſummer *Day*) *for the Election of the Sheriffs of* LONDON, *&c.*

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, meet at *Guildhall* at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, apparelled in their Violet Gowns lined, and their Cloaks of Scarlet lined, without their Horſes.

AND when they have been together in the Council-Chamber a certain Time at their Pleaſures, [concerning the Nomination of certain Perſons to be elected] the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen come forth, and put on their Cloaks in the Orphans Court, and then go down in Order to the *Huſtings* Court; where being ſet, Mr. Recorder ſtands up, before the Bench and Companies for the ſame Cauſe there aſſembled, and makes his Obeiſance, firſt to the Lord Mayor, and then to the Commons, and declares to them the Reaſon why they are aſſembled together; ſhewing to them, that it is for the Election of one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, and the Shire of *Middleſex* for the Year next enſuing; and for the Confirmation of the other Sheriff, nominated by the Lord Mayor, according to his Prerogative.

BUT the Lord Mayor and Aldermen go up into the Lord Mayor's Court, and there remain till the Sheriff be named and choſen, the Door being ſhut to them all the while.

THEN Mr. Sheriffs, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Common-Serjeant, Mr. Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counſellors of the City, and other Officers, continue ſtill in the *Huſtings* Court, to take and receive the Name of him that ſhall ſeem (by their Judgments) freely, and with one Conſent, to be nominated and elected, and juſtly tried out, not only by Voice, but alſo by Hands, to be Sheriff for the Year following.

THEN the Commons go to the Election of Mr. Chamberlain; the two Bridge-Maſters; the Auditors of the City and Bridge-Houſe Accounts; and the Aleconners, according to the accuſtomed Manner.

THAT done, the Sheriffs, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Common-Serjeant, Mr. Town-Clerk, the

two Secondaries, the Counſellors of the City, and the Wardens of the Head Companies [Mr. Common-Cryer going before them, bearing his Mace] carry up the Report to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of their ſaid Election.

WHICH Report being received, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen come down again to the *Huſtings* Court. And there being in Order ſet and placed, Mr. Recorder ſtands up, as he did before, and makes Rehearſal of his Name whom they have nominated and choſen, asking them, Whether it be their free Election, yea or nay? And they grant, yea, yea. Then Mr. Recorder gives them Thanks, and ſo they ariſe and depart home.

IN Caſe any Debates ariſe about the Election, ſo that a Poll be demanded, as of late Years it has often happened, then the Court is adjourned from Time to Time, till it be ended, and the Books caſt up; and thoſe that have the moſt Voices carry it.

On BARTHOLOMEW-EVE, *for the Fair in* Smithfield.

THE Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *Guildhall* Chapel, after Dinner, in their Violet Gowns furred, and there hear Evening Prayer; which being done, they go to *Newgate*, and ſo to the Gate entering into *Cloth-fair*; there they make a Proclamation, and then ride through *Cloth-fair*, and ſo return back again to *Alderſgate*, and ſo to the Lord Mayor's Houſe.

On BARTHOLOMEW-DAY, *antiently for the Wreſtling.*

SO many Aldermen as dined with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, were apparelled in their Scarlet Gowns, lined; and after Dinner, their Horſes being brought to them where they dined, thoſe Aldermen who dined with the Sheriffs, rode with them to the Lord Mayor's Houſe, to accompany him to the Wreſtling. When the Wreſtling was done, they took their Horſes and rode back again through the Fair, and ſo in at *Alderſgate*, and then home again to the Lord Mayor's Houſe.

The Sunday after BARTHOLOMEW-DAY.

THE Aldermen met the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at St. *Paul*'s *Croſs*, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, apparelled in their Scarlet Gowns, lined, without Cloaks or Horſes, and there heard the Sermon; and if there was a Wreſtling, or a Shooting, after Dinner, then they came to my Lord's Place with their ſaid Scarlet Gowns, lined, and their Horſes, as before, on *Bartholomew-Day*.

BUT afterwards the Cuſtom altered, and then the Order was thus:

THE next Day after *Bartholomew-Day* (if it be not *Sunday*) is appointed for the Shooting, and the Service performed as upon *Bartholomew-Day*; but if it be *Sunday*, the *Sabbath-Day*, it was referred to the *Monday* then following.

For the Day of our LADY *Fair in* Southwark, September *the* 8*th*.

THE Lord Mayor and Sheriffs rode to St. *Magnus*'s Church in their Scarlet Gowns, lined, without their Cloaks, after Dinner at Two o'Clock, and there the Aldermen met the Lord Mayor; and after the Evening Prayer they rode through the Fair, till they came to St. *George*'s Church, and further to *Newington* Bridge, or to St. *Thomas* of *Waterings*, to the Stones that point out the Liberties of the City (if it be their Pleaſures) and then return over the Bridge, or to the Bridge-Houſe, where they refreſh themſelves with a Banquet; and there the Aldermen take their Leave of the Lord Mayor, and depart the next Way, every one unto his own Houſe. After all this is done, and the Lord Mayor brought home, his Officers have a Supper provided for them by the Bridge-Maſters.

For ſwearing the SHERIFFS *upon* MICHAELMAS-EVE.

WHAT Day ſoever it falls, ſo many of the Aldermen as are invited to Dinner at either of the Sheriffs Houſes, ſhall come thither to Breakfaſt, or elſe to drink, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Violet Gowns furred, with their Violet Cloaks brought with them; but if the Sheriff be an Alderman, then they muſt put on their Cloaks, and the Sheriff likewiſe his Cloak, and ſo go on to *Guildhall*, between two of the Grey Cloaks. But if the Sheriff be no Alderman, then to come between two of the Aldermen without Cloaks, and the Sheriff wearing his Livery-Gown and Hood. And after, when he is ſworn, then he is to put on his Violet Gown and Cloak, and his Chain thereon; and the Aldermen muſt bring him home to his Place, with their Cloaks.

Upon MICHAELMAS-DAY, *for the Election of the* LORD MAYOR.

ALL the Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning at *Guildhall*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns and Cloaks, furred; and after they have been a certain Time together in the Council Chamber, they come forth into the Orphans Court, where putting on their Cloaks, they go in Order to the Chapel, there to hear Service (and a Sermon) and ſo the Lord Mayor (with certain Aldermen) receive the Communion.

AND then after the Communion is ended, (and they have delivered their Offerings,) they return back into the Council-Chamber, and pauſing there a While, they come to the *Huſtings* Court; and being there ſet in Order, the Recorder riſes up, and making his Obeiſance firſt to the Lord Mayor, and after to the Commons, he declares to them, that they, as of old Cuſtom, know that the Cauſe of their Aſſembly and meeting together (of the ſeveral Companies in LONDON,) is for the Election of the Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, declaring to them divers Grants from King *John*'s Time, for this their Election from Time to Time; that done, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen go up into the Mayor's Court, and there remain (the Doors being ſhut to them) till the Election be brought to them.

THEN ſtands up the Common-Serjeant, (the Sheriffs ſtanding on either Side of him;) and by the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counſellors of the City, in the ſaid *Huſtings* Court before the Commons; and he, the ſaid Common-Serjeant, makes a brief Rehearſal of that which the Recorder had before ſpoken to them, ſaying, "There remained no more for him to ſay, but only to "put them in Remembrance in what Order and "Soft they ſhould uſe themſelves in their Election;" as namely, how they muſt nominate and chuſe two: Of which two, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen muſt confirm one. Which two being nominated, elected and choſen, the Common-Serjeant, the Sheriffs, with the reſt before-named, and certain of the Head Wardens of the Chief Companies, go up to the Lord

Mayor and Aldermen, and there preſent the Names of thoſe two Men, which the Commons have nominated in their Election.

THEN the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen proceed by Scrutiny, to elect one of thoſe two Perſons, which the ſaid Commons had before nominated. Then comes down the Lord Mayor again to the *Huſtings* Court, and he whom they have choſen on his Left Hand; and ſo the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſit down again in Order. But he who is choſen, ſits next to the Lord Mayor on his Left Hand. Then the Recorder ſtands up, and reading the Names of the Perſons they have nominated and choſen, of which, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have admitted one, whoſe Name he repeats, he demands of them, Whether it be their free Election, yea, or no? and the Commons anſwering yea, yea, the Sword-Bearer, of old Time, uſed to ſtep to him, and take off his Tippet, which he had for his Pains, and then put his Chain on inſtead of it. Then the Lord Mayor Elect oftentimes makes a Speech to give them Thanks, as the old Lord Mayor doth likewiſe; after which, the Court breaks up, and the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and the Lord Elect, commonly go to one of the Sheriffs to Dinner.

THUS far is taken from the old Order; but *note* as to the Particulars of the Election.

THAT two Aldermen returned to the Lord Mayor and Court, are choſen by a Majority of the Hands of all the Liverymen of the City, who are near 8000 in Number, the Sheriffs judging of that Majority; and if it is demanded, a Poll is allowed, that is, the Names of thoſe who vote taken in Writing, and after that a Scrutiny, *i. e.* an Inſpection how thoſe who polled are qualified.

THE Aldermen, who are Candidates, are all put up one after another before the ſaid Livery, thus:

So many of you that will have A. B. *&c. to be Lord Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing, hold up your Hand.*

THIS is repeated in four ſeveral Places of the Hall by the Officers, that all the Livery may hear who is put up.

IT hath been now long a Cuſtom for the Prevention of Animoſities and Diſorders, to name the two next Aldermen below the Chair, and to elect the Senior; but this Method was endeavoured to be ſet aſide, in the Year 1722, as has been ſaid before; at which Time, on *Michaelmas-Day*, when the Court of *Huſtings* were met to elect a Mayor, the Recorder, Sir *William Thomſon*, made a Speech to the following Effect:

GENTLEMEN,

" You are here aſſembled in order to the " Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the " Year enſuing.

" You cannot be unacquainted with the Na- " ture of the Truſt, and the Qualifications re- " quiſite for diſcharging the Duty of this " Office.

" As he is your principal Magiſtrate, that his " Care and Vigilance will be neceſſary for pre- " ſerving the Publick Peace and Tranquillity; " his Judgment and Integrity for the due Ad- " miniſtration of Juſtice; his Courage and Re- " ſolution for maintaining your Rights and Pri- " vileges, your ſeveral Franchiſes and Juriſdic- " tions, upon their juſt and legal Foundation.

" It is one of thoſe valuable Privileges, your " Liberty of nominating proper Perſons to be " (under his Majeſty) Governors of this City " for your own Security and Safety: And I " eſteem it an Honour that I have this Oppor- " tunity of applying myſelf to ſo many worthy " Citizens, *Engliſhmen*, Freemen, and Proteſ- " tants, at this Juncture, when the Enemies of " your Country are conſpiring to bring you into " a State of Confuſion, to make Way for your " Ruin and Deſtruction. At this Juncture, you " (who have at Heart the real Welfare and " Proſperity of this City) will allow me ear- " neſtly to recommend Peace, Unanimity, and " Good-Will, amongſt yourſelves and Fellow- " Citizens; you will be perſuaded, that healing, " and not widening your unhappy Breaches, is " the moſt proper Method to defeat the Deſigns " of your common Enemies.

" As you have now the Happineſs to be pro- " tected in the Enjoyment of your Liberties, " your Properties, and your Religion; as you " cannot but deſire to ſecure the Continuance " of theſe Bleſſings; as you are now about to " repoſe a Power and Truſt of great Impor- " tance to the Publick; there is no doubt but " you will be inclined to ſuch a Magiſtrate as " you ſhall believe will act ſincerely and cor- " dially for ſupporting the preſent happy Eſta- " bliſhment in Church and State; and that it " will be a prevailing Recommendation to your " Favour and Eſteem to be zealouſly well af- " fected to our moſt gracious Sovereign King " *GEORGE*, and his Proteſtant Royal Fa- " mily.

AFTER this, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, the Alderman next the Chair, and Sir *Peter Delme*, were declared to have the Majority of Hands in the Hall; but a Poll was demanded for Sir *George Mertins* and Sir *Francis Forbes*; whereupon Sir *Francis Forbes*, being on the *Huſtings*, deſired the Recorder to declare on his Behalf to the Citizens, that he intreated ſuch of them as required a Poll, and intended to vote for him, to deſiſt, and not to proceed therein; for that he deſired the Peace of the City, and that there might be no Conteſt upon his Account, but that the Election might go on in the Courſe which had been of late obſerved, according to Seniority. Notwithſtanding this Declaration of Sir *Francis*, ſome Men ſtill reſolved to uſe their Endeavours to have him returned, and accordingly polled for him: But upon caſting up the Poll, there was a very great Majority for Sir *Gerard*, almoſt 1900, for he had 3217 Votes, and Sir *Francis Forbes* but 1334; upon which Sir *Gerard Conyers* was made Choice of to be Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing.

For preſenting the LORD MAYOR *Elect to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper.*

AFTER Dinner, on the Day of Election of the Lord Mayor, (or ſome Time afterward) it has been uſual for the Lord Mayor Elect to go to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, attended by five or ſix of the Aldermen, and the Recorder, all in their Violet Gowns, and by other Officers; the Recorder making the new Election known to his Lordſhip, and he returning an Anſwer highly approving their Choice, *&c.*

The Morrow after MICHAELMAS-DAY, *for the new Sheriffs going to* Weſtminſter, *to be ſworn there.*

ALL the Aldermen muſt be at the two Sheriffs Houſes in the Morning at Eight o'Clock, in their Violet Gowns, furred; but the Lord Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and the two Sheriffs, muſt be in their Scarlet Gowns, furred, and their Cloaks carried with them to *Weſtminſter*, where,

going up to the *Exchequer*, the two new Sheriffs are preſented, and the old ones ſworn to their Account.

The antient Order for the Day of St. SIMON *and* JUDE, *was,*

THAT the old Lord Mayor ſhall have ſo many of the Aldermen to dine with him, come to his Place, [Houſe] by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Violet Gowns, furred, with their Cloaks, and Horſes, and the Sheriffs to fetch him to the Hall, and there abide in the Council-Chamber, til the coming of the new Lord Mayor, and the reſt of the Aldermen, with the Company of either of the Lords before them. And then, after they have been together a certain Space of Time, they come forth into the Orphans Court, and put on their Cloaks, and go down to the *Huſtings* Court, where being ſet in Order, the Common-Crier makes Proclamation, commanding every Man to keep Silence.

THEN Mr. Town-Clerk gives the new elected Lord his Oath, which, when he has taken [the old Lord Mayor ariſes, and gives the new Lord his Place, the old Lord ſitting down where the new Lord was placed;] Mr. Chamberlain delivers to him firſt the Scepter, next the Keys and the Purſe, with the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty. Then Mr. Sword-Bearer gives him the Sword. And then they ariſe, put off their Cloaks, and the old Lord rides home with the new Lord to his Place, and there leaves him, and ſo many of the Aldermen as dine with him. And the old Lord (with the reſt of the Aldermen) ride to his own Place, the Sword born before him. And, after Dinner, the Aldermen depart home at their Pleaſure.

On the Morrow after the Day of St. SIMON *and* JUDE, *for the new Lord Mayor's going to take his Oath at* Weſtminſter.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffs came to the Lord Elect by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Scarlet Gowns furred, and their Cloaks born with them, and their Horſes, and rode to *Guildhall*; and the Batchelors, called Rich Batchelors, who are a Number of ſubſtantial Freemen of the Company the Lord Mayor is of, not as yet of the Livery, and the Livery of the new Lord's Company, with Gentlemen Uſhers all going in decent Order before him.

BUT the old Lord rides from his own Place to the Hall alone, having no Officers to wait upon him, but the Common-Hunt, as a Gentleman Uſher going before him, and the Common Huntſman, or one Yeoman of the Water-Side, with his own Men following him, and he tarries at the Hall.

AND after they are all together, they go in their Coaches, but formerly it was always on Horſeback, to the *Three Crane-ſtairs* in the *Vintry*, where they take Barge to *Weſtminſter-bridge*, being attended by divers Companies in their Barges, adorned with Banners and Streamers, with the Sound of Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, Hautboys, and other Muſical Inſtruments. And after they are landed, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen put on their Cloaks within the Palace, and go round about the Hall, where they perform many Courteſies, and ſo up to the *Exchequer* to be ſworn. When the Oath is taken in the *Exchequer*, they come down again, and go firſt to the *King's-Bench*, then to the *Common-Pleas*; afterwards they take Barge again, and, of late Times, are ſaluted in their Paſſage by the Chambers and Guns, placed on the other Side the Water.

BEING landed at *Black-friars*, in LONDON, all the ſeveral Companies of the City, who had honoured him in their Barges to *Weſtminſter* and back again, do likewiſe perform their attending Service, as he with the Aldermen ride to *Guildhall*, or what other Place he makes choice of, to dine at. The Streamers and Banners attend each Company as they paſs, Muſical Inſtruments playing before them, and before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen: The City Officers walk in State, bearing the Sword, the Mace, and Cap of Maintenance, together with the City Streamers, Banners flying, and Muſick ſounding. In their Paſſage to *Guildhall*, the Streets are lined with the Liverymen of the ſeveral Companies. The Artillery Company are now alſo in their Arms, paying their Reſpects to the Lord Mayor. There uſed formerly alſo to be the Solemnity of Pageants accompanying, with Speeches made from thence in Praiſe of the Lord Mayor, or of the Trade of the City; but theſe have been laid aſide now, for more than 30 Years: The laſt remarkable Shew of this Sort was the Pageant of a Maiden Queen, in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Gore*, Mercer, *A. D.* 1702. During this Proceſſion, commonly called the Lord Mayor's Shew, the Balconies of every Houſe are ſpread with Tapeſtries; which, with the Windows, are thronged with Spectators, not only Gentlemen and Ladies, but with all inferior Ranks of People. Being come in this State to the Hall, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen alight, and go to the ſumptuous Feaſt prepared for them, which is commonly graced with many of the Nobility, Privy-Counſellors, Judges, Foreign Miniſters, Ladies, *&c.* and ſometimes with Kings and Queens, eſpecially in the firſt Year of their Coming to the Crown, as their preſent Majeſties honoured Sir *Edward Becher*, and his late Majeſty, Sir *William Humfreys*.

IN antient Times the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after Dinner, uſed to go to St. *Paul's*, and all the Companies waited in their Standings for his coming; but that is now laid aſide, the Dinner not being over till it is quite Night, and the Night concluding with a Ball.

For going to St. Paul's *on* ALL-SAINTS DAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, TWELFTH DAY, *and* CANDLEMAS DAY.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffs come to the Lord Mayor's Place, in their Scarlet Gowns, furred. From thence they ride to *Guildhall*, the Lord's Company and the Batchelors, with their Gentlemen Uſhers walking orderly before him; and there they hear Evening Prayer. When Prayer is ended they ride to St. *Paul's* Church, where both the new Lord Mayor and the old put on their Cloaks and go up to the Choir, and there hear a Sermon; which done, they walk about the Church, and there put off their Cloaks where they put them on: Then they take their Coaches again, and the Aldermen, with the Companies and Batchelors, bring the Lord Mayor home; and then they have Spice-Bread and Hypocraſs, and ſo take their Leave of my Lord. Here is further to be underſtood, that *All-Saints* Day is the laſt Day of the old Lord's riding with the new, in this Manner.

On St. THOMAS's DAY.

THE Lord Mayor, and every Alderman likewiſe, is to ſit in the Ward belonging to him, about ſuch Buſineſs as is then neceſſarily required to be done: Each of them is to wear his Violet Gown and Cloak, furred.

For

For CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FOR *Chriſtmas* Holidays till *Twelfth Day*, if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen go abroad to any Publick Meeting, they are to wear Scarlet; but on the Working Days, within the Compaſs of the Twelve Days, if the Lord Mayor goes to *Guildhall*, Markets, or Streets, then he and they wear Black.

On INNOCENTS DAY.

UPON *Innocents* Day the Aldermen dine at the Lord Mayor's and the Sheriffs, wearing Scarlet; but the Ladies wear Black.

For Sunday *after* CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE Lord Mayor and the Aldermen muſt be in their Violet Gowns, without their Cloaks, to hear the Sermon.

For Monday *after* TWELFTH-DAY.

THE Lord Mayor and the Aldermen meet at *Guildhall* by Eight of the Clock in the Morning, in their Furred Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks, without Horſes, to receive of their ſeveral Wards, their ſealed Indentures of the Wardmote Inqueſts, and for ſwearing of the Conſtables and Scavengers.

On GOOD-FRIDAY, *of old Time.*

THE Lord Mayor and the Aldermen uſed to meet at St. *Paul*'s Croſs at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to hear the Sermon, in their Pewk Gowns, and without their Chains and Tippets.

For Monday *and* Tueſday *in* EASTER-WEEK.

ALL the Aldermen and Sheriffs come unto the Lord Mayor's Place, before Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to Breakfaſt, wearing their Scarlet-Gowns, furred, with their Cloaks, and Horſes. And after Breakfaſt took their Horſes, and rode to the Spital; and there they put on their Cloaks, and ſo ſat down in order to hear the Sermon. Which done, they rode homeward in due Order, till they come to the Well with two Buckets now a Pump within *Biſhopſgate*, and there ſo many of the Aldermen as dined with the Sheriffs, took their Leave of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt went home with him.

For Wedneſday *in* EASTER-WEEK.

LIKE as before on the other two Days; only reſerved, that the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen muſt then be in their Violet Gowns, and ſuitable Cloaks. But the Ladies (on the two former Days, wearing their Scarlet) on this Day were attired in Black. The Spital Sermons are now conſtantly preached at St. *Bride*'s Church. The Feaſt is given on *Monday* by the Lord Mayor, on *Tueſday* by one of the Sheriffs, and on *Wedneſday* by the other.

On LOW-SUNDAY.

ALL the Aldermen uſed to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at St. *Paul*'s in their Scarlet Gowns furred, without their Cloaks or Horſes, to hear the Sermon.

On WHIT-SUNDAY.

ALL the Aldermen uſed to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, at the Church-Yard by *Moor-fields*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks, to hear the Sermon appointed for that Day.

On Monday *and* Tueſday *in* WHITSUN-WEEK.

THEY uſed to meet the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs at St. *Paul*'s, for the ſame Purpoſe.

On the Day which was order'd for the LORD MAYOR's *Knighthood.*

ALL the Aldermen uſed to meet the Lord Mayor at the *Three-Cranes*, if the King was at *Weſtminſter*, or at *Saint Hill*, if the King was at *Greenwich*, by Seven of the Clock in the Morning, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks carried with them. After Morning Prayer was ended, they took Barge to wait upon the King, and when the Ceremony was finiſhed, returned with the Lord Mayor to Dinner.

THERE is now no particular Day appointed for Knighting the Lord Mayor; but when he has that Honour conferred upon him, it is moſt commonly before the Time of his Mayoralty, upon waiting on the King with an Addreſs, or ſome other like Occaſion.

For going to St. Paul's *the firſt* Sunday *of every Term.*

ALL the Aldermen and Judges meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at St. *Paul*'s, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, either furred or lined, according as the Time of Year requires.

For Election of BRIDGE-MASTERS, *if any of them depart within the Year.*

THE Lord Mayor and the Aldermen in their Violet Gowns without their Cloaks, ſit in the *Huſtings* Court, while they be choſen, and do not remove until ſuch Time as the Election be made.

At ſuch Time as a KING *is to be crowned.*

ALL the Aldermen do meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vintry*, according to the Hour of their Summons appointed. The Lord Mayor (for that Time of Service and Attendance) wears a Crimſon Velvet Gown, a Collar of SS. and Scepter, but no Cloak. The Aldermen wear their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks carried with them, either furred or lined, according as the Seaſon of the Year requires. There taking Barge, they land at *Weſtminſter*, and there they give Attendance in the Exchequer Chamber, (being ſerved with Cakes and Wine) until they be called by the Heralds; and then they put on their Cloaks.

At what Times the LORD MAYOR *wears his Cloak.*

FROM *Michaelmas* to *Whitſuntide*, Violet Furred; and from *Whitſuntide* to *Michaelmas*, Scarlet lined.

THE Lord Mayor, and thoſe Knights that have born the Office of the Mayoralty, ought to have their Cloaks furred with Grey Amis. And thoſe Aldermen that have not been Mayors, are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre.

AND likewiſe, ſuch as have been Mayors, are to have their Cloaks lined with changeable Taffata; and the reſt, their Cloaks lined with green Taffata.

For

For the first Day of every Quarter Sessions.

THE first Day of every Quarter Sessions, in the Forenoon only, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs wear their Violet Gowns and Cloaks furred; but at *Midsummer* Quarter Sessions, the first Day, they wear Violet Gowns and Scarlet Cloaks, and the other Days, black.

For the Burial of ALDERMEN.

THE Aldermen must be in their Violet Gowns, except such as have of their Friends Black Gowns, or Mourning. When an Alderman dies, the Sword-bearer is to have a Black Gown, or three and thirty Shillings and four Pence in Money. And if any Alderman deceased do give the Lord Mayor a Black Gown, the Sword-Bearer must have another, or forty Shillings in Money, as the Value thereof, and so carry the Sword in Black before the Lord Mayor.

THE Chamberlain is not to wear his Tippet, but when the Lord Mayor or Aldermen do wear their Scarlet or Violet.

At the Nomination of an ALDERMAN.

FOR the Nomination of an Alderman, the Lord Mayor wears his Black Gown, and Violet Cloak, and both the Sheriffs their Black Gowns.

For the Election of GOVERNORS *at* Christ's Hospital, *&c.*

FOR the Election of Governors, belonging to the several Hospitals, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen do wear their Black Gowns.

For the Election of Members of PARLIAMENT *for the City.*

ALL the Aldermen meet my Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *Guildhall*, at 9 o'Clock, in their Violet Gowns, and their Cloaks furred or lined, (according to the Season of the Year) and sit in the *Hustings* Court while the Commons choose them. The old Order was, That they must choose Mr. Recorder for one of their Knights, and one Grey Cloak (or Alderman above the Chair) for the other, and two Commoners, which done they departed.

NOW the four Members that serve for the City are chose (out of the Candidates which are put up) by the Livery of the City, as is said for Lord Mayor, only here the Majority carry the Election, without the particular Choice of the Aldermen, as in the Case of Lord Mayor.

An Act for Regulating Elections within the City of London.

THERE having been frequent Disputes between the Aldermen and Commons concerning the Extent of their respective Rights and Privileges, and particularly in electing of Magistrates; the Aldermen, who seem'd to be most in Favour with the Administration, in the Year 1725, procur'd an Act of Parliament which settled these Matters very much to their Advantage, in the Opinion of the Commons, at least, who petition'd against it, and of many of the Peers, who enter'd their Protests on passing the Bill, the Preamble whereof sets forth, That whereas of late Years great Controversies and Dissentions had arisen in the City of LONDON at the Elections of Citizens to serve in Parliament, and of Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Officers of the said City; and many evil-minded Persons having no Right of Voting, had unlawfully introduc'd themselves into the Assemblies of the Citizens, and presum'd to give their Votes at such Elections, in manifest Violation of the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, and of the Freedom of their Elections, and to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace: And whereas great Numbers of wealthy Persons, not free of the said City, did inhabit and carry on the Trade of Merchandize and other Employments within the said City, and refus'd or declin'd to become Freemen of the same, by reason of an antient Custom within the said City, restraining the Freemen of the same from disposing of their Personal Estates by their last Wills and Testaments: And whereas great Dissentions had arisen between the Aldermen and Commons of the Common-Council of LONDON, in or concerning the making or passing of Acts, Orders or Ordinances in Common-Council, which if not timely settled and determin'd, might occasion great Obstructions of the publick Business and Concerns of the said City, and create many expensive Controversies and Suits at Law, and be attended with other dangerous Consequences: To the Intent therefore that suitable Remedies might be provided for preserving the Privileges of the City of LONDON, and the Freedom of Elections therein, and for settling the Right of such Elections, and putting a Stop to the aforesaid Controversies and Dissentions, and the ill Consequences of the same, and that a constant Supply might be had of able Officers, capable of supporting the Dignity of, and maintaining good Order and Government within that antient, populous and loyal City, it was enacted, That after the 1st Day of *June*, 1725, upon every Election of a Citizen, or Citizens, to serve for the said City of LONDON in Parliament, and upon all Elections of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge-Masters, Auditors of Chamberlains and Bridge-Masters, and all and every other Officer and Officers, to be chosen in and for the said City by the Liverymen thereof, and upon all Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men chosen at the respective Wardmotes of the said City, the presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections, should, in case a Poll was demanded by any of the Candidates, or any two or more of the Electors, appoint a convenient Number of Clerks to take the same; which Clerk should take the said Poll in the Presence of the presiding Officer or Officers, and be sworn by such Officer or Officers, truly and indifferently to take the same, and to set down the Name of each Voter, and his Place of Residence or Abode, and for whom he should Poll, and to poll no Person who should not be sworn, or being a Quaker shall not affirm, according to the Direction of that Act, and that the Form of the said Oaths should be as follows:

On all Elections by the Liverymen, and at the Wardmotes.

Presiding Officer to appoint a convenient Number of Clerks to take the Poll; &c.

None to be poll'd who is not sworn.

You do Swear, That you are a Freeman of London, *and a Liveryman of the Company of and have so been for the Space of Twelve Kalendar Months, and that the Place of your Abode is at in and that you have not Poll'd at this Election.* So help you God.

Liveryman's Oath at Elections.

AND in case of any Election of any Alderman or Common-Council-Man, every Person before he is admitted to Poll, should take the Oath herein after-mention'd, or being one of the People call'd *Quakers*, should solemnly affirm the Effect thereof, that is to say,

You do Swear, That you are a Freeman of London, *and a Housholder in the Ward of and have not Polled at this Election.* So help you God.

Freeman's Oath at Wardmotes.

(THE Vote of every Refuser to be rejected). And it was further enacted, that every Elector before he was admitted to Poll, should take the Oath

Oath of Abjuration, if requir'd, and on Refuſal his Vote ſhould be rejected alſo.

Preſiding Officer how to act if a Poll be demanded

AND to the Intent that the Poll at every ſuch Election might be expeditiouſly and duly taken, it was further enacted, That if a Poll ſhould be demanded, the preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Election ſhould begin ſuch Poll the Day the ſame ſhould be demanded, or the next Day following at fartheſt, unleſs the ſame ſhould happen on a *Sunday*, and then on the next Day after, and ſhould duly and orderly proceed thereon from Day to Day, (*Sundays* excepted) until ſuch Poll ſhould be finiſh'd, and ſhould finiſh the Poll at Elections by the Liverymen, within ſeven Days excluſive of *Sundays*; and the Poll at the Wardmote, within three Days excluſive of *Sundays*, at the commencing the ſame reſpectively; and ſhould, upon adjourning the Poll on each Day, at all and every the Elections aforeſaid, ſeal up the Poll-Books with the Seals, and in the Preſence of ſuch of the reſpective Candidates, or Perſons deputed by them, as ſhould deſire the ſame, and the ſaid Poll-Books ſhould not be opened again, but at the Time and Place of Meeting, in Purſuance of ſuch Adjournment; and after the ſaid Poll was finiſh'd, the ſaid Poll-Books being ſeal'd as aforeſaid, ſhould, within two Days after, be publickly open'd at the Place of Election, and be duly and truly caſt up; and within two Days after ſuch caſting up, the Numbers of the Votes or Polls for each Candidate, ſhould be truly, fairly and publickly declar'd to the Electors at the Place of Election, by the Officer or Officers preſiding at ſuch Election; and if a Scrutiny ſhould upon ſuch Declaration made be lawfully demanded, the ſame ſhould be granted and proceeded upon, and the reſpective Candidates ſhould immediately nominate to the preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Elections, any Number of Perſons qualified to vote at ſuch Election not exceeding ſix, to be Scrutineers for and on Behalf of the Candidate or Candidates on each Side, to whom the preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Elections, ſhould, within ſix Days next after ſuch Scrutiny ſhould be demanded, upon Requeſt, and at the Charge of the Candidate or Candidates, or any of the Scrutineers, on his or their Behalfs, deliver or cauſe to be deliver'd, to him or them, a true Copy ſign'd by ſuch Officer or Officers of the Poll taken at ſuch Election; and all and every the Scrutinies to be had or taken upon any Election to be made by the Liverymen of the ſaid City, ſhould begin within ten Days after the Delivery of the Copies of the ſaid Polls, and be proceeded on Day by Day, (*Sundays* excepted) and ſhould be finiſh'd within fifteen Days after the Commencement of ſuch Scrutiny, and thereupon the preſiding Officer or Officers ſhould within four Days after the finiſhing ſuch Scrutiny, publickly declare at the Place of ſuch Election, which of the Candidates was duly elected, and the Number of legal Votes for each Candidate appearing to him or them upon ſuch Scrutiny: And on the Election of any Officer or Officers at the reſpective Wardmotes of the ſaid City, if a Scrutiny be demanded, the Candidates or Scrutineers nominated on their Behalfs reſpectively, ſhould within ten Days next after the Receipt of the Copy or Copies of the Polls taken at ſuch Election, deliver or cauſe to be deliver'd to the preſiding Officer or Officers, the Names in Writing of the ſeveral Perſons who ſhould object, with the particular Objections againſt each reſpective Name, and the preſiding Officer or Officers ſhould thereupon, within three Days then next following, at the Requeſt and Charges of any Candidate or Candidates, or the Scrutineers nam'd on his or their Behalfs, deliver or cauſe to be deliver'd to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (ſign'd as aforeſaid) of the Paper containing ſuch Names and Objections as aforeſaid; and the ſaid preſiding Officer or Officers within ten Days then next following, (excluſive of *Sundays*) after having fully heard ſuch of the ſaid Candidates as ſhould deſire the ſame, or ſome Perſon appointed by him or them touching ſuch Objections, ſhould at or in the Place of Election, openly and publickly declare which of the ſaid Candidates was duly elected, and the Number of legal Votes for each Candidate appearing to him or them upon ſuch Scrutiny: And if the ſaid preſiding Officer or Officers, or any other Perſon or Perſons, ſhould offend in the Premiſſes, every ſuch Offender ſhould forfeit for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, with full Coſts.

If a Scrutiny be demanded.

Scrutineers not to exceed ſix on each Side.

Scrutinies when to begin, and when finiſh'd on Election by Liverymen.

Scrutinies on Elections at Wardmotes.

True Copies of the Objections againſt the Pollers.

Penalty 200 l. with Coſts.

AND it was further enacted, That after any Election made, and Scrutiny taken, the preſiding Officer or Officers at ſuch Election and Scrutiny, ſhould deliver under his or their Hand or Hands, a true Liſt of the Voters by him or them diſallowed upon ſuch Scrutiny, to any of the Candidates who ſhould upon the final Declaration of the Election as aforeſaid, demand the ſame, within ſix Days after ſuch Demand made, ſuch Candidates paying for the ſame.

A true Liſt to be given of the Voters diſallowed.

AND it was further enacted, That the Mayor, upon Requeſt made to him by any Candidate or Candidates, his or their Agent or Agents, at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid City, or of a Mayor or any other Officer or Officers to be choſen by the Liverymen thereof, where a Scrutiny ſhould be demanded and granted, ſhould iſſue his Precepts, as has been uſual, requiring the Maſters and Wardens of the Livery-Companies of the ſaid City reſpectively, to cauſe their Clerks forthwith to return to him two true Liſts of all the Liverymen of their reſpective Companies, and the ſaid Clerks ſhould return ſuch their reſpective Liſts upon Oath within three Days after the Receipt of any ſuch Precepts, one of which Liſts ſo returned, the ſaid Mayor ſhould forthwith deliver to the Candidate or Candidates on each Side at ſuch Election, or to his or their Agent or Agents reſpectively.

Mayor to iſſue Precepts to the Companies to bring in Liſts.

AND whereas divers Controverſies and Diſputes had ariſen touching the Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men for the reſpective Wards of the ſaid City, for quieting all ſuch Diſputes and Controverſies for the future, it was further enacted, That the Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men for the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City, ſhould belong and appertain to the Freemen of the ſaid City of LONDON, being Houſholders, paying Scot as therein after provided.

Election of Aldermen and Common-Council Men to be by Freemen paying Scot and Lot.

PROVIDED nevertheleſs, That the Houſes of ſuch Houſholders be reſpectively of the true and real Value of Ten Pounds a Year at leaſt, and that ſuch Houſholders be reſpectively the ſole Occupiers of ſuch Houſes, and have been actually in the Poſſeſſion reſpectively of a Houſe of ſuch Value in the Ward wherein the Election is made, by the Space of twelve Kalendar Months next before ſuch Election.

And paying 10 l. per Ann. Rent.

PROVIDED alſo, and for the better aſcertaining what are the Rates and Taxes to which ſuch Houſholders ought to contribute and pay their Scot, the ſame were thereby declared and enacted to be a Rate to the Church, to the Poor, to the Scavenger, to the Orphans, and to the Rates in lieu of or for the Watch or Ward, and to ſuch other annual Rates as the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein ſhould hereafter be liable to, other than and except annual Aids granted or to be granted by Parliament; and in Caſe any ſuch Houſholder within the Space

The Scot aſcertained.

Houſholder paying 30 *s. a Year in all may Vote.*

Space aforeſaid, ſhould have been rated and charged, and contributed and paid his Scot to all the ſaid Rates or Taxes, or thirty Shillings a Year to all or ſome of them, every ſuch Perſon ſhould be deemed and taken to be a Perſon paying of Scot.

Partners in Trade Vote, each paying 10 l. per Ann. *Rent.*

PROVIDED always, That ſuch Houſholder within the Space aforeſaid, ſhould have been rated or charged, and contributed or paid his Scot to all and ſingular the Rates and Taxes (other than and except annual Aids granted by Parliament) whereunto the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein, were or ſhould be liable, or ſhould have paid in the Whole to the ſaid Rates and Taxes, or ſome of them, except as aforeſaid, thirty Shillings a Year at leaſt; and in Caſe any two or more Partners carry on a Joint-Trade in any ſuch Houſe together, and ſhould have been Houſeholders of ſuch Houſe by the Space of Time as aforeſaid, ſuch Partners ſhould, paying their Scot in Manner aforeſaid, and bearing their reſpective proper Lots, if required, have Votes at the Elections aforeſaid, ſo as ſuch Houſe wherein ſuch Partners carry on their Trade, be of the true and real yearly Value, of as many reſpective Sums of ten Pounds a Year computed together as there are Partners.

Two inhabiting the ſame Houſe, each paying Scot, and 10 l. per Ann. *Rent, may Vote.*

PROVIDED alſo, That where two Perſons and no more, not being Partners, ſhall have, by the Space aforeſaid ſeverally inhabited in the ſame Houſe, ſuch two Perſons ſeverally paying their Scots and bearing their reſpective Lots as aforeſaid, ſhould have Votes at the Elections aforeſaid, ſo as ſuch Houſe wherein ſuch two Perſons inhabit, be of the true and real yearly Value of twenty Pounds or upwards, and that each of the ſaid Perſons doth pay the yearly Rent of ten Pounds, at leaſt, for his reſpective Part of ſuch Houſe.

PROVIDED, That Perſons privileged from paying Scot and Lot might vote notwithſtanding.

Perſons excluded from Voting.

AND it was further enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhould have any Right or Title to vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens, to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid City, or of any Mayor or other Officer or Officers, to be choſen by the Liverymen thereof, who have not been upon the Livery by the Space of Twelve Kalendar Months before ſuch Election, and who ſhould not have paid their reſpective Livery Fines, or who having paid the ſame, ſhould have received ſuch Fines back again, in Part or in All, or ſhould have had any Allowance in Reſpect thereof, and no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhould have any Right to vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens to ſerve in Parliament, or of any Mayor, Alderman, or other Officer or Officers, or for the ſaid City, or any the Wards or Precincts thereof, who had, at any Time within the Space of two Years next before ſuch Election or Elections, requeſted to be, and accordingly had been diſcharged from paying to the Rates and Taxes to which the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein, were, or ſhould be liable as aforeſaid, or any of them, or have, within the Time aforeſaid, had or received any Alms whatſoever, and the Vote of every ſuch Perſon ſhould be void.

Mayor and Aldermen to have a Negative in paſſing Acts, &c. *as alſo the Commons.*

AND to the Intent that a final End might be put to all Diſputes between the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Commons of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, touching the making or paſſing of Acts, Orders, or Ordinances in Common-Council, and that no Act, Order, or Ordinance might, for the future, be made or paſt in Common-Council, without the full Conſent of the Repreſentative Body of the ſaid City, according to the antient Conſtitution of the ſame: It was enacted, that no Act, Order, or Ordinance whatſoever, ſhould be made or paſt in the Common-Council of the ſaid City without the Aſſent of the Mayor and Aldermen preſent at ſuch Common-Council, or the major Part of them, nor without the Aſſent of the Commons preſent at ſuch Common-Council, or the major Part of them.

PROVIDED always, that nothing in this Act contained extend to any Election, Nomination, or Appointment in Common-Council, of any Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, Judges of the Sheriffs-Court, Coroner, Common-Crier, Commiſſioners of Sewers, Garbler, and the Governor and Aſſiſtants of LONDON, of the new Plantation of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; but that the Election, Nomination, or Appointment of all or any of the ſaid Officers ſhould and might be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, or the major Part of them.

Freemen made after June 1, 1725, *may diſpoſe of their perſonal Eſtates as they think fit.*

AND to the Intent that Perſons of Wealth and Ability, who exerciſe the Buſineſs of Merchandize, and other lawful Employments within the ſaid City, might not be diſcouraged from becoming free of the ſame, by Reaſon of the Cuſtom reſtraining the Citizens and Freemen thereof from diſpoſing of their perſonal Eſtates by their laſt Wills and Teſtaments, it was enacted, That it ſhould and might be lawful to and for all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall be made or become free of the ſaid City; and alſo to and for all and every Perſon and Perſons, who were then free of the ſaid City, and on the the ſaid firſt Day of *June* 1725, ſhould be unmarried, and not have Iſſue by any former Marriage, to give, deviſe, will, and diſpoſe of his or their perſonal Eſtate and Eſtates, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and to ſuch Uſe or Uſes, as he or they ſhould think fit.

PROVIDED nevertheleſs, That in Caſe any Perſon who ſhall, at any Time or Times, from and after the ſaid 1ſt Day of *June*, 1725, become free of the ſaid City; and any Perſon or Perſons who are already free of the ſaid City, and on the ſaid 1ſt Day of *June*, 1725, ſhall be unmarried, and not have Iſſue by any former Marriage, had agreed, or ſhould agree, by any Writing under his Hand, upon, or in Conſideration of his Marriage, or otherwiſe, that his perſonal Eſtate ſhould be ſubject to, or diſtributed, or diſtributable, according to the Cuſtom of the City of LONDON; or in Caſe any Perſon ſo free, or becoming free as aforeſaid, ſhould die inteſtate, in every ſuch Caſe, the perſonal Eſtate of ſuch Perſon, ſo making ſuch Agreement, or ſo dying inteſtate, ſhould be ſubject to, and be diſtributed and diſtributable, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City.

Words to be omitted in the Oath of a Freeman.

AND it was hereby further enacted, That there ſhould, from and after the ſaid 1ſt Day of *June*, 1725, be omitted and left out of the Oath of a Freemen of the ſaid City, the Words following, that is to ſay, *Ye ſhall know no Foreigner to buy or ſell any Merchandize with any other Foreigner within the City, or the Franchiſe thereof; but ye ſhall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or ſome Miniſter of the Chamberlain.* And alſo theſe Words following, that is to ſay, *Ye ſhall implead or ſue no Freeman out of the City, while ye may have Right and Law within the ſame City.* And after theſe Words, *Ye ſhall take no Apprentice*, the Words immediately following ſhall alſo be omitted, that is to ſay, *But if he be Free-born, that is to ſay, no Bondman's Son, nor the Child of any Alien*, and for *no*, and inſtead thereof theſe Words, *for any*, ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid Oath.

Forfeitures, how to be diſtributed.

AND it was further enacted, That all and every the Forfeitures, hereby enacted or inflicted ſhould be diſtributed in Manner following, that is to ſay, one Third Part thereof to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, one other Third

Third Part thereof to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, and the remaining Third Part thereof to him or them that will ſue for the ſame within ſix Kalendar Months next after the ſame ſhall be incurred, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*.

THE Proteſts made in the Houſe of Peers againſt this Bill, were of the following Tenor:

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe we apprehend, That the Penalty of two hundred Pounds upon the Officers preſiding at Wardmote Elections, as well as at Elections even for Members of Parliament, is ſo ſmall, that it may be conſtrued into an Indemnification, and be looked upon rather as an Encouragement than a Reſtraint, by a wealthy, partial, and arbitrary Officer: At leaſt we are of Opinion, That ſuch a one will not ſufficiently be deterred by it, from returning ſuch Candidates as he likes, rather than ſuch as the City chooſes; and if ever that melancholy Caſe ſhould happen, we fear neither the Candidates nor Voters will be able to find an effectual Method of doing Juſtice for ſo flagrant an Injury, either to themſelves or to the Nation.

2. Becauſe we cannot but think, from the Evidence given at the Bar, that this Bill will take away from many Citizens their Right of Voting in Wardmote Elections, by giving an Excluſion to all thoſe who inhabit Houſes under ten Pounds a Year, though they pay Pariſh Duties, or thirty Shillings in Lieu of them, which we conceive an unjuſtifiable Hardſhip upon thoſe who may long have enjoyed that Right, and have had no Crime objected to them, much leſs proved, as we think it ought to be, before they can juſtly be deprived of it.

3. Becauſe by this Bill no Act is to paſs in Common-Council for the future (except what relates to the Nomination of ſome few Officers) without the Aſſent of the major Part of the Mayor and Aldermen preſent in ſuch Common-Council, which we conceive will be too great an Addition of Power to the Mayor and Aldermen, who have already many and large Prerogatives inconteſtably allow'd them by the Commonalty of the City; and tho' the Council for the Bill inſiſted, That the Mayor and Aldermen had antiently that Right, which the Bill eſtabliſhes; yet the Proof of that Right appear'd to us ſo remote and obſcure, that we ourſelves were too ſhort-ſighted to diſcern it, and on the other Side, it appeared plain to us, that even from the Time of incorporating the City, to this preſent Time, ſuch a Claim has very ſeldom been made, and that it never has been acknowledg'd; and therefore we conceive, if there be any Foundation for ſuch Right, (which we are far from thinking there is) the Diſpute ſhould be decided in the inferior Courts of Juſtice, and rather determined in the Houſe of Lords upon an Appeal, than ended by an Act of Parliament, which ſeems to us ſuch a Method of determineing Controverſies of this Nature, as may prove of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Rights and Properties of all the Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

4. Becauſe the Bill aboliſhes the Cuſtom relating to the Diſtribution of the perſonal Eſtates of Free Citizens, which is a Cuſtom, not only of great Antiquity, but ſeems to be wiſely calculated for the Benefit of a trading City, and has been acquieſced under for ſo many Years, without the leaſt Complaint of any one Free Citizen, that we ever heard of, that the taking it away in this Manner, cannot but appear to us too raſh and precipitate, and may too, probably in our Opinion, be very detrimental to the true Intereſt of this antient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flouriſhing City; the Preſervation of whoſe good Order and Government the Bill itſelf very juſtly and judiciouſly allows to be of the greateſt Conſequence to the whole Kingdom.

The NAMES *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the City of* LONDON, *from the Beginning of the Summons to Parliament: With the Years of the Reigns of the ſeveral Kings and Queens, when the Reſpective Parliaments met and ſat, and the Places where.*

HENRY III.

Anno 49, Citizens (as ſays *Prynn*) were elected and returned; but not named in any of our Records.

EDWARD I.

26, Parliament at York, Walter de Finchingfeild, Adam de Folcham.

LONDON ſeems to have omitted, or been excuſed, ſending to other Parliaments of this Prince: For notwithſtanding the Returns are very well kept in his Time, and remain very entire, there are none to be found in LONDON this Year 26 *Edw.* I. And

33, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Will. de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn, Walter de Finchingfield.

EDWARD II.

1, Parliament at Northampton, Will. de Combmartyn, Henry de Durham.

2, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Henry de Durham, Will. Servat.

6, Parl. at Weſtminſter. The Return in theſe Words: Mittimus ad vos Reginald de Conductu, Johannem de Cauſton, Auketum de Giſortio, Thomam de Chetington, tres vel duos eorum electos eſſendi ad inſtans Parliamentum veſtrum, ad diem & locum in brevi contentos, plenam & ſufficientem poteſtatem habentes pro ſe, & communitate Civitatis LONDON. ad faciendum & conſentiendum iis quæ in dicto Parliamento ordinari contigerit.

7, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Nich. de Ferndon, Will. Leer, Will. Servat, Stephen Abingdon.

8, Parl. Will. de Leve, Henry de Durham.

8, Ditto. John de Giſortio, Will. de Leire, Rob. de Keleſy, Rich. de Reher. concives noſtros vel duos eorum ſufficientem habentes poteſtatem ad faciendum, &c.

12, Parl. at York, John de Cherleton, Will. de Flete, Roger de Palmer, Mittimus vobis, vel duos eorum ſufficientem habentes poteſtatem, &c.

15, Parl. at York, Rob. de Swalive, Reginald de Conduct, Will. de Hatford, Gregory Norton.

16, Parl. at York, Walter Treppin, Robert Chetington.

19, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Auketumus de Giſortio, Henry de Sechford.

20, Parl. at Weſtm. Auketumus de Giſortio, Henry de Sechford, Reginald de Conductu, Tho. de Leyre, Edmond Coſyn, & John Sterte. Electi ſunt per major. Aldermann. & Communit. London, aſſendi, & hoc Inſtans Parliament. Ita quod duo ipſorum ſemper ſunt parati.

EDWARD III.

1, Parl. at Lincoln, Benet de Felſham, Rob. de Keleſey, John de Grantham, John Prior, Cives LONDON. electi ſunt eſſendi ad inſtans Parliamentum Domini Regis, qui omnes

vel

vel duo eorum venient, cum ſufficienti poteſtate prout in brevi.

2, Parl. at New Sarum, Stephen de Abingdon, Robert de Keleſey.

2, Parl. at Northampton, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Keleſey.

2, Parl. at York, Rich de Betoigne, Rob. de Keleſey, John de Grantham, John Priour.

4, Parl. at Wincheſter, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduit, Stephen Abington.

4, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Stephen de Abingdon John de Cauſton.

6, Parl. at York, Tho. de Chetingdon, Hen. de Mongey.

6, Parl. at Weſtm. Auketumus de Giſortio, John de Cauſton, John Priour, Tho. Chetingdon.

7, Parl. at York, John Cauſton, Reginald de Conduit.

9, Parl. at York, Rich. de Roching, Rich. de Later, Roger de Forſham.

9, Parl. at Weſtm. Henry de Sechford, Tho' de Chetingdon, John Priour.

10, Council at Nottingham, John de Couſton, Richard de Hakeneye.

11, Parl. at Weſtm. Reginald de Conduit, Bennet de Fulſham.

11, Parl. at Weſtm. John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton, Richard de Roching.

11, Council at Weſtm. Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, Will. Hanus, Waller Fierk.

12, Parl. at York, John Churlton, William de Flete, Roger le Palmer.

12, Parl. at Weſtm. Simon Fraunces, John de Northal.

12, Parl. at Northton, Ralph de Upton, Barth. Wenmars.

13, Parl. at Weſtm. Simon Fraunceſs, John de Northall.

14, ditto, Nich. de Farendon, Auketumus de Giſortes, Henry Monguey, Roger Hoſeband.

14, ditto, John de Brittleſworth, Richard de Rocching.

15, ditto, Simon Fraunces, William de Brittleſworth.

17, ditto, Auketumus de Giſortio, Henry de Lecheford.

20, ditto, Geffry de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn, Tho. de Waldene.

21, ditto, John Lovekyn, Rich. de Berking, Will. de Ford, Rich. de Wycombe.

22, ditto, John Lovekyn, Rich. Berkyn, Will. de Ford, Rich. de Wigcomb.

24, ditto, Tho. Leggy, Will. de Ford.

26, ditto, Adam Fraunces, John Liche.

27, ditto, Tho. Leggy, Tho. Wolſey.

29, ditto, Adam Fraunces, John de Stody, Simon de Redington, Adam de Acres.

Note, This was the firſt Writ, enabling and requiring LONDON to elect and return four Citizens; however, in the next Writ of Summons but one, they are enjoyned to elect but two Citizens: But the very next Writ to that, *viz.* 34 *Edw.* III. expreſly commands and enables LONDON to elect and return four Citizens; which Form hath continued ever ſince.

31, Parl. at Weſtminſter, Tho. Dolſely, Will. de Weld, Will. de Eſſex, Rich. Tokey.

31, ditto, John Stodey, Mayor, Barth. Freſhing, Stephen Cavendiſh.

34, ditto, Barth. Freſhyng, Stephen Cavendiſh, Walter de Berney, Rich. Tokey.

36, ditto, John Litle, Barth. Freſtlyng, John Turngold, John Hilltoſt.

38, ditto, Adam Fraunceyes, John Lovekin, Simon de Bendington, Rich. Preſton.

38, ditto, John Milford, Simon Morden.

42, ditto, John Wartefeld, Barth. Freſtlyne, John Aubre, John Organ, quatuor Cives de melioribus validioribus diſcretioribus Civibus Civitatis predictæ.

43, ditto, Adam Wimundeham, John Gardener.

43, ditto, John Pecche, John Turngold, Nic. de Exton, John Hadeley.

45, Council at Wincheſter, Barth. Firſtling, John Phelipot.

46, Parl. at Weſtminſter, John Wroth, John Pecche, Will. Venour, Will. Kelphull.

47, ditto, Adam Stable, John Ward, John Berlingham, Adam Carliſle.

50, ditto, John Hadeley, John Organ, Will. Tongue, Will. Venour.

RICHARD II.

1, Parliament at Weſtminſter, Adam Carliſle, Walter Sybit, Will. Wallworth, John Philpot.

2, Parl. at Gloceſter, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton, Will. Venour.

5, Parl. at Weſtm. John Philpot, John Stadley, Will. Barret, Hugh Faſtolf.

6, ditto, Nic. Brembre, John More, Rich. Norbury, Will. Eſſex.

7, ditto, Will. Wallworth, Kt. John Philpot, Kt. William Garret, Henry Venour.

7, Parl. at New Sarum, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote, Henry Herbury.

8, Parl. at Weſtm. John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Rolfe, Henry Herbury.

9, ditto, John Hadley, Nic. Exton, Henry Herbury, Will. Aucrofts.

10, ditto, John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill, Tho. Gurdetere.

12, Parliament at Comb, Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, Will. Tong, John Clouhand.

13, Parl. at Weſtm. Will. More, John Shadeworth, Adam Carlill, Will. Brampton.

15, ditto, William Serringham, Will. Brampton, Will Standon, John Balcote.

18, ditto, Adam Carliſle, Drogo Barentyne, Goffry Walderne, Will. Arkham.

HENRY IV.

1, Parl. at Weſtminſter, John Shadworth, Will. Brampton, Rich. Merlan, William Somingwell.

3, ditto, The Names of all the four Citizens torn.

8, Parl. at Gloceſter, Will. Askham, William Crowmere, Will. Marchford, John Bryan.

HENRY V.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Drogo Barentyn, William Askham, Will. Marchford, Walter Gulktron.

2, ditto, William Walderne, Nic. Wotton, Will. Oliver, John Gedney.

3, ditto, Rich. Merlaw, Tho. Fauconer, Will. Weſton, Nic. Jameo.

5, ditto, Will. Crowmere, Will. Sevenoke, John Wells, John Boteler.

7, Parliament at Gloceſter, John Staundon, Nic. Wotton, John Sudbury, Hugh Bybrede.

8, Parl. at Weſtm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney, John Higham.

9, Parl. at Weſtm. Tho. Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whateley, John Brokley.

HENRY VI.

1, Parliament at Weſtm. Tho. Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek, Tho. Mayneld.

3, ditto, Nic. Watton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet, Tho. Bernewall.

4, Parl. at Leiceſter, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet, John Higham.

5, Parl. at Weſtm. John Michell, John Wellys, Will. Milreſe, Walter Gawtron.

6, ditto,

6, ditto. John Michell, John Wellys, Will. Milrefe, Walter Gawtron.

8, ditto. Nic. Wotton, Nic. James, Will. Milrefe, Walter Gawtron.

9, ditto. Will. Eſtfeld, Nic. James, John Higham, John Abbot.

13, ditto. John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden, Stephen Forſter.

15, Parl. at Cambridge, Henry Frowyk, Tho. Catworth, John Carpenter, Nic. Yeo.

20, Parl. at Weſtm. William Eſtfield, Kt. John Bolbeys, Philip Malpaſs, William Cotesbrook.

25, Parl. at Cambridge. Henry Frowick, William Combys, Hugh Wiche, William Marrow.

27, Parl. at Weſtm. Thomas Calſworth, John Norman, Jeffrey Bolten, Tho. Billing.

28, ditto. Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, John Hardroe.

29, ditto. Henry Frowick, William Marrow, John Harrowe, Richard Lee.

31, Parl. at Reading, Stephen Browne, William Cantelowe, John ———————————

33, Parl. at Weſtm. Jeffrey Felding, William Cantelowe, John Harrowe, John Young.

39, ditto. This Bundle is wanting, as are ſeral others.

EDWARD IV.

7. Parl. at Weſtm. Ralph Joſſelyn, Kt. Tho. Urſewick, Recorder, John Ward, Draper, John Croſſeby, Grocer.

12, ditto. Ralph Verney, Kt. John Irlond, John Brumpton, Stephen Fabian.

17, ditto. William Hampton, Kt. Richard Gardyner, Alderman, William Braſebridge, John Ward.

The Returns from the 17th of *Edward* IV. to the 1ſt of *Edward* VI. are loſt in the publick Offices throughout *England*, except an imperfect Bundle, *Anno* 33 of *Henry* VIII.

HENRY VIII.

33, Parl at Weſtm. William ——— Kt. Alderman, Robert Cholmondely, Kt. Recorder, ——— Sturgeon, Haberdaſher, Nicholas Wilford, Merchant-Taylor.

EDWARD VI.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Alderman, Robert Broke, Recorder, Thomas Curteys, Pewterer, Thomas Bacon, Salter.

6, ditto. Martin Bowes, Kt. Alderman, Robert Broke, Serjeant at Law, Recorder, John Marſh, John Blundel.

MARY.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Roland Hille, Kt. Robert Brooke, Eſq; John Marche, Eſq; John Blondell.

1, Parl. at Oxford, Martin Bowes, Kt. Robert Brooke, Eſq; Recorder, John Marche, John Blundell.

PHILIP and MARY.

1 and 2, Parl. at Weſtm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Recorder, Richard Grafton, Richard Burwell.

2 and 3, ditto. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Eſq; Recorder, Philip Bold, Nicholas Chune.

4 and 5, ditto. William Gerrard, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Eſq; John Marſh, Mercer, Richard Grafton, Grocer.

ELIZABETH.

1, Parl, at Weſtm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ralph Cholmley, Kt. John Marſh, Richard Hals.

5, ditto. William Cheſter, Kt. Ralph Cholmley, Serjeant at Law, Recorder, Laurence Whithers, Salter, John Marſhe, Mercer.

13, ditto. John White, Kt. Thomas Wilbraham, Eſq; Recorder, John Marſhe, Mercer, Thomas Norton, Grocer.

14, ditto. Rowland Heywood, Kt. William Fleetwood, Eſq; John Marſhe, Mercer, Thomas Norton, Grocer.

27, ditto. Thomas Woodruffe, Kt. William Fleetwood, Serjeant at Law, Thomas Alderſey, Kt. Haberdaſher, William Fiſhe, Kt. Merchant-Taylor.

28, ditto. Edward Osborne, Kt. Alderman, William Fleetwood, Recorder, Thomas Alderſey, Haberdaſher, Richard Saltingſtall, Skinner.

31, ditto. George Barnes, Kt. William Fleetwood, Recorder, Thomas Aldeſey, Haberdaſher, Andrew Palmer, Goldſmith.

35, ditto. John Harte, Kt. Alderman, Edward Drewe, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, Recorder, George Sotherton, Merchant-Taylor, Andrew Palmer, Goldſmith.

39, ditto. John Harte, Kt. John Crooke, Recorder, George Southerton, Thomas Fettiplace.

43, ditto. Stephen Some, Kt. John Crooke, Eſq; Recorder, Thomas Fettiplace, Merchant, John Pindar, Merchant.

JAMES I.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Henry Billingſley, Kt. Hen. Montagu, Kt. Recorder, Nic. Fuller, Eſq; Rich. Gore, Merchant-Taylor.

12, ditto. ———————————————

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18, ditto Tho. Lowe, Kt. Rob. Heath, Kt. the King's Sollicitor, Rob. Bateman, Will. Towerſon.

21, ditto. Tho. Middleton, Kt. and Alderman, Heneage Finch, Kt. Serjeant at Law, Recorder, Rob. Bateman, Skinner, Martin Bond, Haberdaſher.

CHARLES I.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Tho. Middleton, Kt. Heneage Finch, Kt. Recorder, Rob. Bateman, Skinner, Martin Bonde, Haberdaſher.

1, ditto. Thomas Middleton, Kt. Heneage Finch, Kt. Recorder, Maurice Abbot, Kt. Rob. Bateman, Eſq;

3, ditto. Tho. Moulſon, Alderman, Chriſtopher Clitheroe, Alderman, Henry Waller, Alderman, James Bunce, Alderman.

15, ditto. Thomas Soame, Kt. Iſaac Pennington, Eſq; Alderman, Matt. Cradock, Merchant, Samuel Vaſſel, Merchant.

16, ditto. Thomas Soame, Kt. Iſaac Pennington, Eſq; Samuel Vaſſel, Merchant, John Ven, Eſq;

CHARLES II.

12, Parl. at Weſtm. William Wild, Eſq; Recorder, ——— Browne, Eſq; John Robinſon, Alderman, William Vincent, Eſq;

13, ditto. John Fowke, Eſq; William Thompſon, Kt. William Love, Eſq; Alderman, John Jones, Eſq;

31, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. Thomas Player, Kt. William Love, Eſq; Tho. Pilkington, Eſq;

32, Parl. at Oxford. Robert Clayton, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Pilkington, Eſq; Tho. Player, Kt. William Love, Eſq;

JAMES II.

1, Parl. at Weſt. John Moore, Kt. William Pritchard, Kt. Samuel Daſhwood, Kt. Peter Rich, Kt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. Patience Ward, Kt. Robert Clayton, Kt. Will. Aſhurſt, Kt. Thomas Pilkington, Eſq;

2, ditto. William Pritchard, Kt. Alderman, Samuel Daſhwood, Kt. Alderman, William Turner, Kt. Thomas Vernon, Kt.

WILLIAM III.

7, Parl. at Weſtm. Robert Clayton, Kt. John Fleet, Kt. William Aſhurſt, Kt. Thomas Papillon, Eſq;

10, ditto. John Fleet, Kt. William Aſhurſt, Kt. James Houblon, Kt. Thomas Papillon, Eſq;

12, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. William Aſhurſt, Kt. William Withers, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;

13, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. William Aſhurſt, Kt. Thomas Abney, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;

ANNE.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. William Pritchard, Kt. John Fleet, Kt. Francis Child, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq;

4, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. [and in his Room, when he deceaſed, William Withers, Kt.] William Aſhurſt, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. Samuel Shepheard, Eſq;

7, ditto. William Withers, Kt. William Aſhurſt, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. John Ward, Eſq;

9, ditto. William Withers, Kt. Alderman, Richard Hoare, Kt. Alderman, George Newland, Kt. John Caſs, Eſq;

12, ditto. Richard Hoare, Kt. Alderman, William Withers, Kt. Alderman, John Caſs, Kt. Alderman, George Newland, Kt.

GEORGE I.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. John Ward, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Scawen, Kt. Alderman, Robert Heyſham, Eſq; Peter Godfrey, Eſq;

8, ditto. Francis Child, Eſq; Alderman, Richard Lockwood, Eſq; Peter Godfrey, Eſq; John Barnard, Eſq;

GEORGE II.

1, Parl. at Weſtm. John Eyles, Bart. Alderman, Humphrey Parſons, Eſq; Alderman, John Barnard, Eſq; Micajah Perry, Eſq;

8, ditto. Humphrey Parſons, Eſq; Alderman, John Barnard, Knt. Alderman, Micajah Perry, Eſq; Alderman, Robert Willimott, Eſq;

The following is a List *of Chief* Officers *to attend the Lord Mayor on Great Days.*

The four Pleaders, the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, the two Judges of the Sheriffs Court, the Secondaries of the Compters, the Under-Chamberlain, and Bridge-Maſters, are to attend the Lord Mayor at his Houſe, before his going abroad at Feſtival Times, and General Days.

Courts of Aldermen, *where and when to be kept.*

Courts of Aldermen in Ordinary are kept at *Guildhall*, every *Tueſday* and *Thurſday* through the whole Year, except Holidays and the Month of *Auguſt* till *Bartholomew-Day* is paſt, the Week before *Chriſtmas*, *Shrove-Tueſday*, and the Week before *Eaſter*.

This Tract of the Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, *&c.* is often reprinted, for the Uſe of thoſe that are concerned: It was printed *Anno* 1715.

For the Orphans *Court.*

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen come to *Guildhall*, wearing their Violet Gowns without Cloaks; but the Lord Mayor muſt have his Cloak on. The Common-Crier is the Warner of this Court.

Under Officers.

Beſides the Chief Magiſtrates, for the better ſeeing to the Quiet and ſafe Eſtate of the City, and ſuch likewiſe as do belong to the Mayor and *Guildhall*; there are ſeveral Under Officers belonging to the ſeveral Wards; as firſt, there is in each Ward a Queſt of Wardmote, the Charge of whom is to enquire into all Miſdemeanors committed in the Ward, and to preſent them to the Aldermen; of theſe ſomething will be ſpoken hereafter. There are alſo Beadles, Conſtables, Scavengers, neceſſary Officers in each Ward; and the Sheriffs have their Serjeants: All whoſe Offices may be known by the Oaths they are to take.

The Oath of a Constable *was as follows:*

YE ſhall ſwear, That ye ſhall keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, wel and lawfully after your Power. Alſo, ye ſhal arreſt al them that make any Riot, Debate, or Fray, in breaking of the ſaid Peace: And ye ſhal bring them to one of the Sheriffs Houſes, or Compters of the ſaid Sheriffs; and if ye be withſtonde with Strength of any ſuch Miſdoers, ye ſhal rere up an Hue and Cry; and ye ſhal follow them from Strete to Strete, and from Ward to Ward, til ye may arreſt them.

Alſo ye ſhal ſearch at al Times, whan ye ſhal be requyred by Scavagers or Beadyl, for the common Noyſuance of the Ward. (And the Beadle and Raker ye ſhal help to rear and gather their Salary and Quarteridge, if ye be thereunto by them required.) Alſo, if there be any Thing don within the Ward, contrary to the Ordinaunce of the Citie. Alſo, ſuch Faults as ye find, ye ſhal preſent them to the Maior, and to the Miniſters of the City. And if ye be withſtande with Perſon or Perſons, that ye may not do your Office, ye ſhal preſent him to the Mayor, and the Common-Council of the Citie, or Names of them that ſo trouble you; and this ye ſhal not lone. So help you God and Holy Dome, and by this Book.

Ye ſhall alſo ſwear, That during the Time that ye ſhall ſtand in the Office, and occupy the Room of a Conſtable, ye ſhal once at the leaſt every Month, certify and ſhew to one of the Clerks of the Maior's Court, and in the ſame Court, as well the Names and Surnames of all Freemen, which ye ſhall know to be deceaſed within the Month, in the Pariſh wherein ye be inhabited; as alſo the Names and Surnames of all the Children of the ſame Freemen ſo deceaſed, being Orphans of this City; and this ye ſhall not ceaſe to do, as God you help, *&c.*

The

The Oath of the BEADLE *of the Ward, taken out of the Book of old Cuſtoms, whereby his proper Office will appear, was this:*

YE ſhal ſwear, That ye ſhal wel and honeſtly keep the Ward that ye be Bedyl; and ye ſhall ſuffer no Maner Rybaudes, nor none of evil Living, nor Huckſter of Ale, nor no Men holding Brothels, nor none other noyous, either Women ſiaundred of evil Name, and of evil Life, dwelling within the Ward, but you ſhal certify the Names of them unto the Alderman; to that Intent, that he ſhal have them out within fifteen Days: And if the Alderman do it not, ye ſhal anone after the fifteen Days ended, do the Maior to wit. And if any Man make a Fray, or draw any Weapon againſt the King's Peace, ye ſhal do the Sheriffs to wit, that they may make levy by their Serjeants of ſuch Miſdoers.

Alſo, ye ſhal retorne good and lawful Men in the *Huſtings* afore the Sheriffs, and the King's Crowner, to the Queſt; and not Men ſuſpicious, and Maintainers of Perſons of evil Name: And the Retorne that ye make, ye ſhall ſhew them three or four Days before the *Huſtyngs*, that they may ſe the Retorne, whether it be ſufficient or no.

Alſo, ye ſhal ſe that no Poulter, nor none other Victualler, make no Sale of Pultry, Corn, or Meal, or any other Victual, in no privy Place, againſt the Ordinaunce of the Maior, but ye ſhall warn the Maior and Sheriffs thereof.

Ye ſhal be none Officer in Court expedient, during Time of your Office of Bedylſhip. Alſo, ye ſhal brew none Ale, ye ſhal keep no Bake-Houſe. Alſo, ye ſhal be no Regrator of Victual, nor none Huxter of Ale, nor no Partner with none of them. And other Things to your Office belonging, ye ſhal wel and lawfully kepe. So help you GOD and Holy Dome, and by this Book.

How this Officer was to be qualified, and how to be choſen, an Act of Common-Council was formerly made, Sir *John Robinſon*, Mayor, and lately re-printed, *viz.*

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guild-hall, LONDON. Decimo die Octobris, 1663, Annoq; Regni Domini noſtri Caroli Secundi nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. Decimo quinto.

WHEREAS the Place of Beadle is an antient Office in every Ward of this City, and very uſeful to the Aldermen for the Common Buſineſs and Affairs of the Ward, when the ſame is ſerved by an honeſt and diſcreet Perſon, as it ought to be; but of late Times divers very unfit Perſons have, by Favour and ſiniſter Endeavours, procured themſelves to be elected to the ſaid Place; by whoſe Inſufficiency and evil Execution thereof, much Trouble and Diſſervice hath enſued to the Aldermen and the Watches; and other common Buſineſs and Affairs to the Ward, which depend much upon that Officer, have been neglected and hindered, not only to the particular Damage of each Ward, but alſo to the general Injury and Diſgrace of the Government of this City: For Remedy whereof for Time to come, be it enacted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That henceforth, at the accuſtomed Times of Election, or whenſoever the Place of Beadle of any of the ſeveral Wards of this City ſhall become void, the Aldermen, with Conſent of the Deputy and Common-Council-Men, or the major Part of them, of the ſaid ſeveral Wards, ſhall nominate to the Inhabitants of every the ſame Wards in their reſpective Wardmotes aſſembled, two honeſt, ſufficient and diſcreet Perſons for the Place of Beadle of the ſame Wards: And that the ſaid Inhabitants in the ſaid Court of Wardmote, ſhall elect and chooſe one of the ſaid two Perſons ſo nominated to be Beadle of every the ſame Wards; and the Perſons ſo elected ſhall have, hold, exerciſe, and enjoy the ſame fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purpoſes; any Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. *STRACEY.*

The Oath of SCAVAGERS, *or* SCAVENGERS, *of the Ward, was to this Tenor:*

YE ſhal ſwear, That ye ſhal wel and diligently overſee that the Pavements in every Ward be wel and rightfully repaired and not haunſed to the Noyaunce of the Neighbours; and that the Ways, Streets, and Lanes be kept clean from Donge and other Filth, for the Honeſty of the City; and that all the Chimneys, Redoſſes and Furnaces be made of Stone, for Defence of Fire; and if ye know any ſuch ye ſhall ſhew it to the Alderman; that he may make due Redreſs therefore; and this ye ſhal not lone: So help you GOD, &c.

The Oath of the SHERIFFS SERJEANTS.

YE ſhal ſwear, That ye ſhal wel and truly ſerve the Sheriffs of LONDON in your Office of Sergeauntſhip; and the Franchiſes of LONDON ye ſhal ſwear to maintain to your Power. And all Manner Perſons that ye ſhall arreſt by Plaint, Writ, or by Fray, or by any other lawful Cauſe, ye ſhall bring them unto the Counter, if ye be of Power.

Alſo, ye ſhall warn no Perſons to agree with the Creditor of their Debts, but that a Plaint of ſuch Debts be lawfully made. Alſo, ye ſhall warn no Perſon, on whom a Plaint or a Writ is in the Counter. And ye ſhal wel and truly enter ſuch Plaints as ye ſhall have of your Clients, or of any other Perſon. Alſo, al maner Merciaments and Fines that ye ſhal receive, ye ſhal wel and truly bring them to the Counter, and there to deliver them to the Sheriffs, or to his Deputy. Alſo, ye ſhall not tarry nor delay none Occaſion, nor make none untrue Proceſs that ye ſhal have by Vertue of your Office, for Fraud, or Hurt, or Promiſe, or for your ſingular Avayle. Alſo, ye ſhal be no Loveday-maker, nor Maintainer of none Occaſion. Alſo, in al Maner of Plaints ye ſhal retorne good and honeſt Perſons, and true, and not ſuſpicious, nor procured by you, nor by your Aſſent.

Alſo, you ſhal counſil nothing, whereby the Sheriffs, or any of their Curtys or Officers may be hurt in their Avayles. Alſo, the Common of the City peaceably and gently ye ſhal entre. And alſo, to al other Perſons, that have their Patents of Exemption of any Office, or other Charges within the City, of the King's Graunt, ye ſhal do, ſo Men them like, as ye do other Freemens Enqueſts.

Alſo, ye ſhal take no Yeoman into your Governaunce, whiles ye be Officer with the ſaid Sheriffs, unto the Time that ye ſhew the ſaid Yeoman unto the ſaid Sheriffs, and by him to be ſo accept. And alſo, ye ſhal not do away the ſaid Yeoman being without a lawful Cauſe certified, and known to the ſaid Sheriffs. And if that Yeoman be from you ſo voided, ye ſhal take away the Livery of the Sheriffs. And in al other Things your Office ye ſhal wel and truly keep and bear you. So help you GOD, and by this Book.

CHAP. IV.

Of the ROYAL CHARTERS *of the* CITY *of* LONDON.

Edward *the Confeſſor's Grant to the City.*

THE Charters of the City, when they are recited, are commonly begun at *William* the Conqueror; but there is ſomewhat to be mentioned more early, namely, a Liberty belonging to the City, by the Grant of St. *Edward*, called *Edward* the Confeſſor, which deſerves to be taken Notice of; and that is, that whoſoever of ſervile Condition abode in it peaceably for a Year and a Day, was from thenceforth ever free from his Lord or Maſter, and a Freeman. King *Henry* VI. in the 7th of his Reign, which was *Anno* 1428, ſent his Letters to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to be be informed about this particular Privilege, and other like Cuſtoms of the ſaid City; to whom they ſent an Anſwer worthy Remark: Both which Letter and Anſwer were as follow:

HEnricus Dei Gratia, Angliæ, &c. In *Engliſh* thus; *Henry*, by the Grace of GOD, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Greeting. Willing for certain Cauſes to be certified upon the Tenors of divers Liberties and Cuſtoms of the foreſaid City, and concerning the Records and *Memoranda* of Servants and Natives coming to the foreſaid City, and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, *abſque Calumpnia Dominorum ſuorum*, i. e. without Complaint of their Lords or Maſters, before you had, and enrolled, in our Court of the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the foreſaid City, as it is ſaid: We command you, the Mayor, diſtinctly and openly, to ſend the Tenor of the Liberties, Cuſtoms, Records and *Memoranda* beforeſaid, to us in our *Chancery*, under your Seal, and this our Brief. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 20th Day of *January*, in the 7th Year of our Reign.

THEN follows the Mayor's Anſwer.

NOS Henricus Barton, Mayor, *&c.* We *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, ſend before the Lord the King in his *Chancery*, as within is commanded us, the Tenours of divers Liberties, Cuſtoms, Records and Memorials concerning Servants and Natives, had and enrolled in our Court in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the ſaid City: Which Tenors lie open in a Schedule faſtened to this Brief.

THEN follow two Extracts; one out of the Book of *Repertorium*, Fol. 21. of the Second Part, beginning *Inter nobilis urbis*, &c. which is mentioned in the firſt Book.

THE ſecond Extract is taken out of the Book in the Chamber, *De antiquis Legibus, Libertatibus & Conſuetudinibus Civit.* LONDON. which Book is called *Speculum*, wherein is a certain Record contained to this Tenor:

MEmorandum, quod tempore, &c. *i. e.* Be it remembred, that in the Time of holy King *Edward*, heretofore King of *England*, and before from all Time, no Memory of Man then was extant, ſuch Dignity, Liberty, and Royal Cuſtom, among others, was had, uſed and approved, in the City of LONDON, which is, and from all Time hath been called, *The Free Chamber of the King of* England, as from antient Time it was uſed and had in the great City of *Troy*, to wit, that every Servant, whoſoever he were, that came to the City of LONDON, and tarried in it for a Year and a Day, without Reclamation of his Lord there: Afterwards he may, ought, and hath accuſtomed, through his whole Life, ſo freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in the Houſe or Chamber of the King. And thence it is, that the ſame holy King *Edward*, among other Things, by his Laws remaining of Record in the Treaſury of *Guyhald* of the ſaid City, and reciting the City itſelf to be the Head of his Kingdom; and that it was founded like, and after the Manner of old great *Troy*; and that it containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities and Royal Cuſtoms of great *Troy*; he appointed and ordained, that the ſame City of LONDON may have and keep every where, by one Inviolability always, all her old Uſages and Cuſtoms, whereſoever the King himſelf ſhall be, whether in an Expedition, or otherwiſe.

And afterward King *William* the Conqueror, King of *England*, by his Charter, which remaineth of Record in the ſame Treaſury, granted to the Men of LONDON, that they be worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they were in the Days of the aforeſaid *Edward*. And moreover, the ſame *William* the King, among other their Laws, at the ſaid City made, with the Conſent of the noble and wiſe Men of the whole Kingdom, and remaining in the ſaid Treaſury, likewiſe remaining of Record, appointed and ordained, that if Servants remain *Sine Calumpnia*, i. e. without Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh compaſſed with a Wall, or in Caſtles, or in the Cities of the ſaid King; whence the ſaid City of LONDON to that Time, and from all Time before, was one, and the more Principal of the whole Kingdom, as is ſaid before, from that Day let them become Freemen; and let them be for ever free and quit from the Yoke of their Servitude. It follows out of the ſaid Tower Record:

It is to be noted, that the Laws, Recitements and Statutes of holy King *Edward*, of which mention is made above, are contained in Fol. 34, of this Book, in Title *De Heretochiis & Libertatibus* LONDON. And in Fol. 113, of the Book of Cuſtoms of the ſaid City; and in Fol. 36, of the Book called *Recordatorium* LONDON. *&c.* it is alſo had in Fol. 162, of the Red Book of the *Exchequer*, called, *The true Charter by which the foreſaid Lord, the Conqueror, hath confirmed to the Citizens of* LONDON *all Rights and Laws which they had in the Time of Holy King* Edward: Together with certain other Charters, by which the ſaid Lord, immediately after the Conqueſt, gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of LONDON, whereof he then had been poſſeſſed in his Demeſne, to

the Men of the ſaid City, Patent and Remanent under the Seal of the ſaid King in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlain in the Treaſury of the ſaid City. Which Charters are contained and incorporated in the Great Charter of the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON, and are confirmed by the Lord the King (*Henry* VI.) and his Progenitors. But the Tenors of the ſaid Charters are Patent in the *Latin* Tongue, in Fol. 238, of the Book of Ordinations of the ſaid City." This is the Sum of what Account the City ſent to King *Henry* VI. of their Liberties; which they fetched from *Edward* the Confeſſor, and how they were confirmed by the Conqueror. Now to proceed in the Charters given to the City.

THE firſt Charter, commonly remember'd among the Royal Charters granted to the City, is that King *William* the Conqueror, from whom, by Means of *William*, a *Norman*, Biſhop of LONDON, the City obtained, in thoſe rough Times, the Continuance of their Laws, Liberties and Privileges, according as they enjoy'd them in the Times of the *Saxon* Kings. This venerable Charter (which is ſtill extant in the City Archives) conſiſted not of above eight or nine Lines, with a Seal of Green Wax, carefully preſerved in Silk, and (which was a Favour) was writ, not in the *French*, but *Saxon* Language, in theſe Words, according to a Copy taken from it by *Horne*, *Anno Dom.* 1314, which is exactly as follows, only changing the *Saxon* Letters into the Modern.

" William Kyng gret William Biſceop, and
" Gosfregth Porterefan, and ealle tha Burhwarn
" binnen Londone, Frenciſce and Engliſce frend-
" lice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet
" get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git
" weeran on Eadwerdes daege Kynges. And ic
" wille theet aele Child beo his Faeder yrfnume
" after his Faeder daege. And ic nelle ge
" wolian thaet aenig man eow eanig wrang beode.
" God eow gehealde.

UNDER which, the Tranſcriber, *Horne*, wrote thus: *Hoc eſt Tranſcriptum Carte Regis Willielmi Conqueſtoris facte Civibus* LONDON. *que admodum ſupra ſcriptum in veteri Lingua Saxonica, Anglica, mirabil. quantum ad modernam ſcripturam, que taliter nunc ſcribitur, Videlicet. Anno Dom.* MCCCXIIII. That is, " This is
" the Tranſcript of the Charter of *William*
" the Conqueror, made to the Citizens of
" LONDON, which after the Manner above,
" written in the Old *Saxon*, that is, *Engliſh*
" Language, it is wonderful how much it comes
" to the modern Writing, which is now *Anno*
" 1314, thus written.

AND then follows the ſame Charter writ in the *Saxon* then in Uſe; which differ'd ſomewhat, but very little, from the *Saxon* in the Original Charter.

WHICH Tranſcript was thus render'd into *Latin* by the ſame Hand.

" Willielmus Rex Salutat. Wilhelmum Epiſ-
" copum & Gosfridum Portgrevium, & omnem
" Burgware infra LONDON. Franciſcos &
" Anglicos, amicabiliter. Et ego vobis notum
" facio, quod ego volo, quod vos ſitis omni lege
" illa digni, qua fuiſtis Edwardi diebus Regis.
" Et volo quod omnis filius ſit patris ſui heres
" poſt diem patris ſui. Et ego nolo pati, quod
" aliquis homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat.
" Deus vos ſalvet.

AND laſtly, take an old *Engliſh* Tranſlation of this Charter with the reſt, which is as follows:

" *William* Kynge grete *William* Byſhop, and
" *Godfrey* Portreve, and al the Burgeis within
" LODNON, *French* and *Engliſh*. And I
" graunte you, that I wyl that yee be al your
" Law worth that yee were in *Edwardys* Days
" the Kynge. And I wyl that ech Child be hys
" Faders eyer: And I nill ſuffur that ony Man
" you any wrong beed. And God you kepe.

AFTER *William* the Conqueror, the City obtained divers large Grants from the ſucceeding Kings of *England*, as one Charter from King *Henry* I, wherein he grants to his Citizens of LONDON, to hold *Middleſex* to Farm for 300 *l.* to account to him and his Heirs. And that the Citizens chuſe a Sheriff, ſuch as they will of themſelves; with ſeveral other Privileges.

THE which Charter of *Henry* I. granted to the City of LONDON, was in theſe Words following:

The Charter of Henry I.

HENRICUS Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum, Archiepiſco Cantuar' & Epiſcopis, Abbatibus & Comitibus & Baronibus & Juſticiariis & Vicecomitibus & omnib' fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglicis, totius Angl' Salutem ſciatis me conceſſiſſe Civibus meis LONDON' tenend' Middleſex' ad firmam pro ccc libris ad compotum ipſis & heredibus ſuis, de me & heredibus meis: Ita quod ipſi Cives ponent' Vicecomit' qualem voluerint de ſeipſis, & Juſticiar' qualem voluerint de ſeipſis ad cuſtodienda placita corone meæ, & ad eadem placitanda. Et nullus alius erit Juſticiar' ſuper ipſos homines Londinenſ. Et Cives non placitabunt extra muros Civitat' pro nullo placito. Et ſint quieti de Eſchot & de Danegeld & di Murdre; & nullus eorum faciat Bellum. Et ſiquis Civium de placitis Coronæ implacitatus fuerit, per Sacramentum quod judicatum fuerit in Civitate, ſe diſracionet homo LONDON. Et infra muros Civitatis nullus hoſpitetur, neque de mea familia, neque de alia hoſpicium vi alicui liberatur. Et omnes homines LONDON' ſint quieti & liberi; & omnes res eorum, & per totam Angliam, & per portus maris, de Theloneo & Paſſagio & Leſtagio, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus. Et Eccleſie & Barones & Cives, & teneant & habeant bene & in pace, Socnas ſuas cum omnibus conſuetudinibus. Ita quod hoſpites qui in Soccis hoſpitantur, nulli dent conſuetudines ſuas, niſi illi cujus Socce fuerint, vel miniſtro ſuo quem ibi poſuerit. Et homo LONDON' non judicetur in mia' pecunie, niſi a Sawere, ſcil' ad c ſolidos: dico de placito quod ad pecuniam pertineat. Et amplius non ſit meskenninge in Huſtenge, neque in Folkeſmote, neque in aliis plitis' infra Civitat' & Huſtenge. Sedeat ſemel in ebdomada, videlicet, die Lunæ, & terras & Wardemota & debita Civibus meis habere faciam infra Civitatem & extra.

ET de terris, de quibus ad me clamaverint, rectum eis tenebo, lege Civitatis. Et ſiquis Theloneum vel Conſuetudinem a Civibus LONDON. ceperit, Cives LONDON. capiant de Burgo, vel de villa, ubi Theloneum, vel conſuetudo capta fuerit, quantum homo LONDON. pro Theloneo dederit, & proinde ſe pro damno receperit. Et omnes debitores qui Civibus debita debent, iis reddant, vel inde iidem ſe diſracionent, quod non debent. Quod ſi reddere noluerunt, neque ad diſracionandum venire, tunc Cives quibus debita ſua debentur, capiant in civitatem Namia ſua, vel de Comitatu in quo manet qui debitum debet. Et Cives habeant fugaciones ſuas ad fugandum, ſicut melius ac plenius habuerunt Anteceſſores eorum: ſcil' Siltre [Chiltre] & Middleſex, & Surreie. Teſtib' Epo' Winton & Roberto fil' Richer, & Hugone Bigod, & Aluero de Coneis, [al' Ælnero de Toteneis]

teneis] & Willimo' de Albini Spina, & Huberto Regis Camerario, & Willimo' de Montfichet, & Haugulpho de Tanie, & Jonne' Belet, & Roberto fil' Siwardi, apud Weſtmonaſt.

King *Stephen*, who reigned next, his Charter was in theſe Words:

King Stephen's Charter.

STEPHANUS Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum, Juſticiariis, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus Miniſtris & Fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglicis, Salutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & præſenti Carta mea confirmaſſe, omnibus Baronibus & hominibus meis de Anglia, omnes libertates & bonas leges quas Henricus Rex Anglicorum Avunculus meus eis dedit & conceſſit; & omnes bonas leges & bonas conſuetudines eis concedo, quas habuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi. Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod habeant & teneant omnes illas bonas leges & libertates, de me & hæredibus meis, ipſi & hæredes ſui, libere & quiete & plenarie. Et prohibeo nequis eis ſuper hiis moleſtiam vel impedimentum aut diminucionem faciat ſuper forisfacturam meam plenam. Teſte Willielmo Martel apud LONDON.

THO' this Charter was granted to the whole Kingdom, yet the City placed it among its Charters, as claiming a ſpecial Share in the Benefit thereof.

Henry II. *grants a Charter to the City.*

Henry II. that next ſucceeded to the Crown, by his Charter confirmed the firſt; only this inſerted, that none ſhould be impleaded without the City, *exceptis monetariis & miniſtris meis, & præter placita de Tenuris exterioribus*; *i. e.* Except the King's Moneyers and Miniſters, and except Pleas of Foreign Tenures. This King granted two.

Richard I. *grants two.* John *five.* Henry III. *Nine.*

KING *Richard* I. alſo granted two; and King *John* granted the City Charters of Confirmation, in Number five. The next King *Henry* III. granted nine. A part of the Second remains to us tranſcribed out of a Copy extant in the old Book of the *Cuſtoms of* LONDON, and was in *Munday*'s Edition of the *Survey*, and is as follows:

HENRICUS Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ & Aquitaniæ, Com' Andegav' Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti Carta mea confirmaſſe, Baronibus noſtris de Civitate noſtra LONDON' quod ſibi eligant major. de ſeipſis ſingulis annis, qui nobis ſit fidelis, diſcretus & idoneus ad regimen Civitatis. Ita quod Electus fuerit nobis, vel Juſticiar' noſtris ſi præſentes non fuimus, præſentatus, & nobis juret fidelitatem: Et liceat ipſum in fine anni amovere, & aliquem ſubtinere ſi voluerint, vel eundem retinere. Ita tamen quod nobis oſtendatur idem, vel Juſticiariis noſtris, ſi preſentes non fuerimus.

Conceſſimus & iiſdem Baronibus noſtris, & hac Carta noſtra confirmavimus, quod habeant bene & in pace, libere & quiete & integre, omnes libertates ſuas, quibus hactenus uſi ſunt tam in Civitate LONDON' quam extra, & tam in aquis quam in terris, & omnibus aliis locis, ſalva nobis Camberlengeria noſtra. Quare volumus & firmiter recipimus quod prædicti Barones noſtriæ Civitatis LONDON' eligant ſibi ſingulis annis de ſeipſis predco' mo'. Et quod habeant omnes prædictas libertates bene & in pace, integre & plenarie, cum omnibus ad hujus libertates pertinentibus. Secundam Cartam Domini Patris noſtri Johannis illuſtris Regis Anglorum, quam inſpeximus rationabiliter teſtamur. Teſtes Dominus Epiſcopus LONDON' Epiſcop' &c. Apud Weſtmonaſt. xviii° die menſis Februarii. Anno Regni noſtri xi°.

MOREOVER, one Charter was granted from King *Edward* I. One from King *Edward* II. Five from King *Edward* III. One at leaſt from King *Richard* II. in the Seventh of his Reign. Witneſſes to which were, *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Robert* of LONDON, *William* of *Winton*, *Thomas* of *Ely*, Biſhops; *Edmond* of *Cambridge*. *Thomas* of *Bucks*, his Uncle, *Hugh* of *Stafford*, *William Montagu* of *Salisbury*, *Henry Percy* of *Northumberland*, Earls; *John Nevyl* of *Raby*, *Michael de la Pole*, Lord Chancellor, *Hugh* of *Segrave*, Treaſurer, *John* of *Montagu*, Steward of the Hoſtel [*i. e.* Houſhold]. It was dated at *Weſtminſter*, the 26th of *November*, the Seventh of his Reign. This is wholly omitted in a late Book, intitled, *Privilegia Londini*, where, among the Enumeration of the Charters, this is left out. This Charter of King *Richard* II. is at large tranſlated into old *Engliſh* in the Book of the *Cuſtoms* of LONDON.

AGAIN, King *Henry* IV. granted one Charter: King *Edward* IV. four: King *Henry* VII. one: King *Henry* VIII. two: King *Edward* VI. one: King *James* I. three: King *Charles* I. two.

Hen. IV. *one.* Edw. IV. *four.* Hen. VII. *one.* Henry VIII. *two.* Edw. VI. *one.* James I. *three.* Charles I. *two.*

IN one of the City's Books is a Table in *Latin* of the Charters of the Liberties of the City; wherein are ſet down the Heads of every Charter from the Charter of *William* the Conqueror to that of King *Henry* VII. incluſive.

Table of all the Charters of London.

Firſt, a Charter of King *William*, heretofore King of *England* (called *The Conqueror*) in the *Saxon* Language.

Alſo another Charter of the ſame King, in the ſame Language.

Alſo a Charter of King *Henry* I. wherein are contained the following Articles:

Firſt, Of the Sheriffwick of LONDON and *Middleſex*, demiſed to Farm to the Citizens of LONDON for 300 *l.*

Alſo, That the Citizens of LONDON appoint what Sheriff they pleaſe of themſelves.

Alſo, That the Citizens appoint a Juſtice, whomſoever, and ſuch a one as they will, of themſelves, to keep the Pleas of the Crown, and to plead them: And that no other ſhall be Juſtice over the true Men of LONDON.

Alſo, That the Citizens ſhall not plead without the Walls of the City, concerning any Plea.

Alſo, That they be quit of *Schot* and *Loth*, and of *Danegeld*, and of Murther (*de Murdro*). And that none of them go to War (*faciat bellum.*)

Alſo, That if any Citizen be impleaded of Pleas of the Crown, a Man of LONDON may diſcharge himſelf (*diſrationet homo London*) by his Oath; which ſhall be judged in the City.

Alſo, That none be entertained, lodged (*hoſpitetur*) within the Walls of LONDON, whether of the King's Houſhold, or any other; none have Entertainment by Force or Livery (*per vim vel Liberationem Mariſchalli*, Chart. *Hen.* II.)

Alſo, That all the Men of LONDON be quit and free; and that all their Things throughout *England*, and by the Sea-Ports, be quit and free of Toll, Paſſage and Laſtage (*de Theolonio & Paſſagio & Laſtagio*) and all other Cuſtoms.

That the Churches, and Barons, and Citizens, have and hold well and in Peace, their Sokes, with all Cuſtoms: So that Strangers (*hoſpites*) that ſhall be entertain'd in the Sokes, give Cuſtoms to none unleſs to him whoſe Soke it ſhall be, or to his Servant, whom he ſhall place there.

That a Man of LONDON may not be judged to pay a pecuniary Mulct, unleſs above 100 s. (*in mitt. pecunie, niſi ad Sawere ad C. s.*) that is, of a Plea belonging to Money.

That there be no more *Miskenning* (*i. e.* unjuſt and vexatious citing into Court) in the *Huſtenge*,

tenge, nor in the *Folkſmot*, nor in other Pleas within the City.

That the *Huſtenge* ſit once a Week, to wit, on *Monday*.

That the King cauſe the Citizens to have their Lands, Bonds and Debts, within the City and without; and concerning Lands, whereof they claim, he ſhall do them Right, *(rectum eis tenebit)* by the Law of the City.

That if any ſhall take Toll or Cuſtom from the Men of LONDON (the Citizens of LONDON) the Citizens of LONDON may take in the City, of the Borough or Town where ſuch Toll or Cuſtom was taken, as much as the Man of LONDON gave for Toll, and receive as much for Damage.

That all Debtors that owe Debts to the Citizens of LONDON, pay them in LONDON, or in LONDON diſcharge themſelves that they owe not; and if they will not do neither one nor other, then the Citizens to whom they are indebted may take *(namia ſua)* their Goods by Diſtreſs, in the City of LONDON, the Borough, or Village, or County, in which he remains who owes the Debt.

Alſo, that the Citizens of LONDON have their Privileges for Hunting *(Fugationes ad fugandum)* as their Anceſtors have had it, better and more fully, in *Chiltre*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey*.

THEN follow, in the ſame Book, the Articles of King *Henry* II's Charter.

IN another Book belonging to the City, there is a Tract with this Title, *De aliquibus Libertatibus Civitat.* LONDON. *i. e. Concerning ſome Liberties of the City of* LONDON; which are Extracts taken out of the former and other Charters of the City, by ſome judicious Perſons, that ſo Citizens might know their Privileges; and there is ſet before each Paragraph, *Sciendum eſt, viz.*

Sciendum eſt, &c. We muſt know, that within the Space of three Miles on every Part of the City of LONDON, a Man ought not to retain or hinder another, nor to buy of him [*cum eo mercatum agere*] if he be minded, in the Peace of the City to come to it; but when he ſhall have come into the City, then he may trade with him, whether rich or poor.

Sciendum eſt, &c. We muſt know, that a Man who is of the King's Court, or one of the Barons, ought not to take Harbour *(hoſpitare)* in the Houſe of any Citizen of LONDON, by Force or Livery *(Liberatione)* or Cuſtom, unleſs by the Free-Will of the Entertainer *(Hoſpite;)* for if he uſe Violence upon him in his own Houſe, to take Harbour there, and ſhall be ſlain there by the Inhabiter *(Si vim hiſplandi ei in domo ſua intulerit, ibiq; ab hoſpite occiſus fuerit)* let him chooſe ſix of his Equals *(Parentibus. Quære, an Paribus?)* and ſworn Men, himſelf the ſeventh, that he ſlew them for the Cauſe aforeſaid; and ſo he ſhall remain quit of the Death of the ſaid Slain, towards the King and his Equals, and the Lord of the Defunct.

Sciendum eſt, &c. It muſt be known alſo, that a Citizen of LONDON ought not to plead before the King, nor any other within the Walls of the City.

IT muſt be known, that if any of the Citizens ſhall make a Forfeiture, which may be ſatisfied by Money, he ought not to be more than his own *Ecre (ad ſuam Ecre)* or Court. Let not the Sheriff of the City preſume to retain any one's Money, or diſturb him. Nor ought he to call any remaining in the *Socne* of another, to the King's Pleas, or do Juſtice concerning them, till the Keeper of that *Socne* (Liberty) in which he ſhall remain, or ſhall be deficient on the Parts or Part of retaining *(De retro tenendo)* unleſs the Sheriff ſhall find him openly and plainly forfeiting in the King's *Socne*.

A Citizen of LONDON, if he ſhould come to the *Folkſmote*, or to the *Huſtenge*, (without Intention of Pleading,) has not there Need to anſwer to any one concerning any Complaint, unleſs he will of his own Accord.

A Citizen of LONDON, if by Occaſion of Want he ſhall be willing to ſell his Land, they cannot poſſibly forbid his Son, nor his Parent, unleſs they ſhall be willing to buy with his Conſent *(Ad conceſſum ipſius.)*

Item, A Citizen of LONDON, if he ſhall hold any Land for a Year and a Day, without Claim or Challenge [*Sine Calumpnia*] he ought not to anſwer to any in the City remaining; unleſs who, after he ſhould have claimed the Law, ſhall be of ſuch Age that he knew not to claim it, or Sickneſs hindered, or was not in that Country, or was in the War.

A Merchant Stranger *(Foraneus)* after that he ſhall enter into the City, may be harboured whereſoever it ſhall pleaſe him; but let him take Care he do not ſell his Ware by Retail *(Ad inciſionem,)* as if he ſhall bring Cloths dyed, let him ſell not leſs than 12 together: Or if he ſhall bring Pepper, or Cummin, or Ginger, or Allum, or *Braſil*, or *Lacem*, or Frankinſence, he ſhall not ſell leſs than 25 *lb.* together: Or if he ſhall bring Girdles *(Zona)* he ſhall not ſell leſs than 12 Girdles; and if Cloths made of Silk, or of Wooll, or if Linen, let him ſee that he cut them not, but ſell them whole; but if he bring Wax, let him not ſell leſs together than one Quarter.

A Merchant, thus a Foreigner, cannot ſell wet Cloth, or Dye his Cloth in the City, nor do any Work that belongs to the Citizens.

Alſo a Foreign Merchant cannot make any Merchandize with his extraneous Sac *(Sacio)* Cloth within the City, to ſell it again in the City, nor to make any Market, nor tarry longer in the City than 40 Days.

THE Citizens of LONDON ſhall not make War, nor ought they to go in any Expedition, either by Sea or Land; becauſe they are free and quit of all Exerciſe. They ought to keep the City, as the Refuge and Fortification *(Propugnaculum)* of the Kingdom. For the Citizens have their Refuge and Egreſs, (as it were in a Caſtle, where they preſerve themſelves, and iſſue out when they ſee Occaſion to defend themſelves.)

The Privileges granted by theſe Charters.

DIVERS were the Privileges, Liberties, and Favours granted by all theſe Charters. The brief Contents of each were as follow. King *William* I. called the Conqueror, confirmed the antient Liberties of the City. And by a Charter demiſed and granted to the Citizens the ſaid City and Sheriffwick thereof; and afterward confirmed the ſame in Parliament. Which how ſtrange ſoever a Parliament ſeemed to be then, the Words of the Record are, *Auctoritate Parliamenti Wilhelmus demiſit tunc Civibus* LONDON. *totam dictam Civitatem, & Vicecomitatum* LONDON. *cum omnibus Appendiciis*, &c. *Henry* I. Son to *William*, confirmed the Liberties of the City of LONDON, and granted to them their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, the Sheriffwick of *Middleſex*, at the Farm of 300 *l. per Annum*. So that the Citizens ſhall appoint Sheriffs whom they pleaſe from among themſelves. This was the better to enable the City to keep the Peace. For many Murders, Rapines and

Violences being committed in the City, the Offenders would thereupon fly into *Middleſex*; and the Citizens having no Power or Juriſdiction before in that County, the Guilty by that Means eſcaped unpuniſhed. 3. King *Stephen*, by his *Magna Charta*, among other Things, confirmed the Liberties of the City, which they not only had in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, and *Henry* I. but thoſe they enjoyed before, *viz.* in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor. 4. *Henry* II. did the ſame; and ſo did, 5. King *Richard* I. his Son, who by Letters Patents granted the Citizens all their ſaid Cuſtoms, and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* his Father, whenſoever they were beſt and moſt free Cuſtoms. 6. King *John*, in the firſt of his Reign, by a particular Charter, confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the free Election of their Mayor and Sheriffs, with a Power to diſplace and remove the Sheriffs at their own Pleaſure. 7. King *Henry* III. by his Charter ratified and confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the Sheriffwicks of LONDON and *Middleſex*, for the antient Fee of 300 *l. per Annum*, which was the original Rent in King *Henry* I's Time. And after the Citizens ſhould preſent their Sheriffs ſo choſen by them, at the *Exchequer*.

Confirmation of theſe Charters by ſucceſſive Kings.

The ſaid Charters of King *Henry* I. King *John*, and King *Henry* III. have by *Inſpeximus*'s been confirmed, by all the ſucceſſive Kings, under the Great Seal of *England*, one of the greateſt Obligations of the Kings to their People. They were confirmed afterwards by Parliament, and eſpecially the great Charter of King *John*; wherein there was a Clauſe for all the antient Liberties and free Cuſtoms of LONDON, as well by Land as by Water. This Charter was ratified and confirmed by ſeveral Parliaments in King *Henry* III's Time, and particularly in the Parliament of the 52d of *Henry* III.

And though King *Edward* I. his Son, in ſome Diſpleaſure, took away their Charter, and kept the Liberties of the City for many Years in his own Hands, and conſtituted Keepers or *Cuſtodes* over the City, without the Citizens Choice; yet at laſt, in the 26th of his Reign, became a gracious Lord to them, and reſtored them their Liberties, by this Brief ſignifying the ſame to the Officers of his *Exchequer*.

King Edw. I. *his Reſtitution of the City's Liberties.*

Edward by the Grace of God, *&c.* To his Treaſurers and Barons of the *Exchequer*, Greeting. Whereas for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of LONDON have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patents we have rendered and reſtored to the ſame our foreſaid City, together with the Maioralty, all their Liberties; (which City, Maioralty, and Liberties, we had long ſince cauſed to be taken into our Hands) to be had and held to the ſame Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the Day of the ſaid taking them away, as is contained more fully in our ſaid Letters. We command you, that ye permit the ſame Citizens, to uſe and enjoy the Liberties which they have reaſonably uſed on the Day of the foreſaid taking, before you in the *Exchequer* beforeſaid, according to the Tenor of our foreſaid Letters. Witneſs myſelf at *York* the 28th Day of *May*, in the 26th Year of our Reign.

By which Brief *Henry de Galys* was choſen for Mayor, and admitted by the King at *Fulham*, on the Morrow after the Brief given: This was *Anno* 1298.

Moreover, King *Edward* III. in his firſt Year, did by his Charter grant and confirm, as a perpetual Law for him and his Heirs for ever, that ſince in *Magna Charta* of the Liberties of *England*, it was contained, that the City of LONDON ſhould enjoy her antient Liberties and Cuſtoms; and becauſe the ſaid Citizens had at the Time of the ſaid Charter, and in the Time of St. *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, and his other Progenitors, divers Liberties and Cuſtoms, as well by the Charters of his Progenitors, as without Charters by antient Cuſtoms; he granted and confirmed to the Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, that they ſhould enjoy their Liberties and Cuſtoms. And becauſe their Liberties had been oftentimes impeached, and ſome of them forejudged in the tempeſtuous Time of *Edward* II. and other preceding Kings, contrary to *Magna Charta*: Therefore both the King, and the Lords and Commons, did ſet a Brand upon ſuch illegal Proceedings; and by their ſolemn Act did publickly condemn them as Uſurpations, to prevent the ſame in Ages to come; and alſo to put a Mark of Infamy upon the Name of *Henry de Stanton*, and his Fellow Juſtices, who, in the *Quo Warranto*, 14 *Edw.* II. refuſed to do the City Juſtice. And further, by the ſame Authority it was enacted, that the Liberty of the City ſhould not be taken into the Hand of the ſaid King *Edward* III. or his Heirs, for any Perſonal Treſpaſs or Judgment of any Miniſter of the ſaid City; nor that a *Cuſtos* ſhould be ſet over the City upon any ſuch like Occaſion; but the Miniſter that trangreſſed ſhould be puniſhed according to the Quality of his Offence.

And when King *Richard* II. endeavoured to ſhake the antient Government of the City, the Commons conſidering the high Conſequences that would unavoidably affect the whole Kingdom by the Invaſion of the Liberties of the City, they preſently took the Alarm, and thereupon petitioned the King, That for the greater Quiet and Maintenance of Peace between his Liege People, and for Common Profit, his Citizens of his City of LONDON ſhould be in the then preſent Parliament intirely reſtored to their Franchiſes and free Uſages: And that it might pleaſe his moſt dread Highneſs, of his eſpecial Grace, to grant and confirm to his ſaid Citizens, and their Succeſſors, by his Letters Patents, all their Liberties and free Uſages, as intirely and fully as they or their Predeceſſors enjoyed them, in the Time of any of his moſt noble Progenitors, with the Clauſe of *Licet uſi non fuerint vel abuſi fuerint*, i. e. although they uſed them not, or miſuſed them; as alſo with the Franchiſes which they enjoyed from his moſt gracious Grant or Confirmation, notwithſtanding any Statutes, Judgments given, Ordinances or Charters late made or granted to the contrary, as well in the Time of any of his ſaid Progenitors, as in his own Reign; becauſe the Reſtraint of their Liberties and frank Uſages had ſeveral Ways before that Time impaired and put back their Eſtates, and was not available to the common Profit of the Realm, *&c.* And further, to grant that no Mayor of the ſaid City for the future ſhould take, nor be conſtrained to take, in the Court of *Exchequer*, any Oath, but only the antient Oath uſed in the Time of *Edward*, his moſt noble Grandfather (whom God abſolve) any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding. To which he anſwered, *De aſſenſu Prælatorum, Dominorum, Procerum & Magnatum ſibi in eodem Parliamento aſſiſtentium: le Roy le voet*, i. e. ſo it pleaſeth the King.

Thus, in former Times have Parliaments favoured the City in the Confirmation of their juſt Privileges: But to return to the Confirmations which the Kings and Queens of the Land have granted the ſame. The three great Charters beforeſaid of King *Henry* I. King *John*, and King *Henry*

Henry III. have been confirmed under the Great Seal to the People, by these Kings and Queens, *viz. Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. King *Charles* I. and lastly;

ALL these Charters were confirmed to the City by King *Charles* II. which Charters were some Years ago printed; and the Book called *The Royal Charter of Confirmation*, granted by King *Charles* II. to the City of LONDON; it was printed in the Year of Sir *Robert Clayton*'s Mayoralty, and dedicated to him; wherein are recited, *verbatim*, all the former Charters at Length, taken, as the Book vouches, out of the Record. To which printed Charter of King *Charles* II. any may have Recourse, that desires to know the Contents of all the Charters of LONDON, and the Privileges of the Freemen thereof.

The Quo Warranto brought against the City's Charter.

IN the 35th of the same *Charles* II. the City's Franchises were seized into the King's Hands, upon a pretended Forfeiture: But first, in the 34th of the said King, a *Quo Warranto* was issued forth against the City. Sir *Robert Sawyer* was at that Time Attorney-General, who, as Bishop *Burnet* says, was a dull hot Man, and forward to serve all the Designs of the Court. He undertook, by the Advice of *Sanders*, the Lord Chief Justice, a learned but a very immoral Man, to overthrow the Charter.

THAT which gave the Occasion of the King's causing this *Quo Warranto* to be brought against this City's Charter, was a Petition the Court of Aldermen and City made to the King, upon his Prorogation of the Parliament, when they were going to try several Noble Persons upon the Popish Plot; and for their Printing and Publishing the said Petition, which was looked upon as seditious, and possessing the People with an ill Opinion of the King and his Government. Another Pretence was, that the City had imposed new Taxes on their Wharfs and Markets, which was an Invasion of the Liberty of the Subject, and contrary to Law. It was said, that all the Crown gave was forfeitable back to the Crown again upon a Maleversation of the Body; and that as the Common-Council was the Body of the City, chosen by all the Citizens, so they were all involved in what the Common-Council did: And they inferred, that since they had both scandalized the King's Government, and oppressed their Fellow Subjects, they had thereupon forfeited their Liberties.

THESE Proceedings between the King and the City of LONDON, on an Information, in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, were in the *King's-Bench*, in *Hilary* Term, *Anno* 1683, 35 *Car.* II.

The Proceedings on the Quo Warranto.

THE Information set forth, That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, by the Space of a Month last past, and more, used, and yet did claim to have or use, without any lawful Warrant, or regal Grant, within the City of LONDON aforesaid, the Liberties and Privileges of the same City, *viz.* these Liberties and Privileges following: I. To be of themselves a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON. II. To be Sheriffs of the City of LONDON and County of *Middlesex*, and to name, elect, make and constitute them. III. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City were Justices of Peace, and held Sessions of Peace. All which Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, upon the King, had by the Space aforesaid usurped, and yet did usurp.

THE great Arguments insisted upon, whereby it was endeavoured to be proved that the City had forfeited their Liberties and Privileges were these:

I. Because they took Authority to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their proper Use, by Colour of Laws and Ordinances by them *de facto* ordained; and in the Prosecution thereof the 17th of *Sept.* 26 *Car.* II. in Common-Council, published a Law for the levying of several Sums of Money, of all that came to the publick Market within the City to sell Provisions, *viz.* of every Person for every Horse Load of Provisions, 2 *d. per* Day: For every Cart not drawn with more than three Horses, 4 *d. per* Day; if drawn with more than three Horses, 6 *d. per* Day; and if any paid them not, then to be removed from their Place in the Market. And that by Colour of this Law, the Mayor, &c. had for seven Years received great Sums of Money, amounting to 5000 *l. per Annum*, in Oppression of the King's Subjects.

II. That the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, on the 13th of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. [Sir *Patience Ward* then being Mayor] in their Common-Council did give their Votes, that a certain Petition, under the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of LONDON in Common-Council assembled, should be exhibited to the King: The Import whereof was, that by the Prorogation of the Parliament (which was from the 10th of *January*, 32 *Car.* II. to the 20th of *January* then next ensuing) the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King, and of his Protestant Subjects, had received Interruption; and that they did order the said Petition to be Printed, and the same was Printed accordingly: Which was charged and aggravated upon the City to be done unlawfully, maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, with Intention that the said Petition might be dispersed among the King's Subjects, to the Hatred of the King's Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom.

THE Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, in Rejoinder, (as to the former Argument) pleaded by protesting, that those Pleas by the Attorney pleaded, were insufficient in Law to forejudge or exclude the Mayor and Commonalty from being a Corporation; protesting also, that no Act or Deed, or By-Law made by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. is an Act or Deed of the Body Corporate. Lastly, protesting that they, the Mayor and Commonalty, &c. never took upon them any unlawful or unjust Authority to tax the King's Subjects coming to Market, such yearly Sums as were alledged.

That LONDON is the Metropolis of *England*, and very populous, & *Celeberrimum Emporium totius Europæ*.

That there are, and Time out of Mind have been, divers publick Markets for Provision and Merchandize within the said City to be sold.

That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have been, Time out of Mind, and yet are seized of these Markets in Fee, and by all the said Time at their own Costs and Expences have provided, and have accustomed, and ought to provide, at their own Costs, Places for the holding the said Markets and Stalls, and Standings, and other Accommodations for Persons bringing Provisions and Merchandizes to the said Markets, and Supervisors and other Officers for the better preserving and ordering the said Markets, and of the great Concourse of Persons coming to the same; and for the sustaining

and ſupporting of the ſaid Coſts and Expences, by all the Time aforeſaid have had, and ought to have, reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, of Perſons coming to the ſaid Markets for their Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations by them for the better expoſing their Commodities had and enjoyed.

They further ſay, That the Citizens and Freemen of LONDON are very numerous, *(viz.)* 50,000 and more.

That within the ſaid City there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council aſſembled, as often as neceſſary, conſiſting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and of certain of the Citizens, not exceeding 250 Perſons thereto annually elected, called the Commons of the ſaid City.

That there is a Cuſtom within the ſaid City for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the Regulation and Government of the publick Markets within the City.

That theſe Liberties and Cuſtoms of the City were confirmed by *Magna Charta*, and the other Statutes in the Plea abovementioned.

That by Reaſon of the burning of the City in *Sept.* 1666. and the Alterations in the Market-Houſes and Places thereby occaſion'd, for the eſtabliſhing and reſettling the Markets within the City, 17 *Sept.* 26 *Car.* II. the then Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, according to the ſaid Cuſtom, for the better Regulation of the ſaid Market, did make and publiſh an Ordinance, entituled, *An Act for the Settlement and Well-ordering the publick Markets within the City of* LONDON, by which ſaid Ordinance reciting that for the Accommodation of the Market-People with the Stalls, Shelters, and other Neceſſaries for their Standing in the Markets, and for the Amendment, Paving, and Cleanſing the Market-Places, and for the Support and Defraying the incident Charges thereof, there have been always certain reaſonable Rates, and Duties paid for the ſame. And to the Intent that the ſaid Rates may be aſcertained and made publick to all Market-People, and the Collectors reſtrained from exacting----It was enacted and ordained by the ſaid Common-Council, that the Rates and Sums in the Replication ſhould be paid to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; or upon Refuſal, to be removed out of the Market. And they aver, that theſe are all the Rates or Duties paid, and were reaſonable Sums to be paid; and theſe they have demanded and received for the Uſe and Purpoſe aforeſaid, as was lawful for them to do.

As to the other Matter alledged by the Attorney-General in aſſigning the Forfeiture, they ſay,

That within this Kingdom, *viz.* at the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, LONDON, there was an execrable Plot and Conſpiracy proſecuted by Papiſts to deſtroy the King, and to ſubvert the antient Government, and ſuppreſs the true Religion in this Kingdom eſtabliſhed.

That Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* took Examinations of Witneſſes, and Informations of the ſame; and alſo of the Burning of LONDON by the Papiſts.

That divers of the Conſpirators had lain in wait for him, and murdered him, to the Intent to ſuppreſs his Examination, and to deter other Magiſtrates from acting in the Diſcovery.

That *Green*, and others were try'd and hang'd for this Murder.

That *Coleman*, and others were alſo try'd and executed for the ſame Conſpiracy.

That *William* Lord *Powis*, Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, Lord *Petre*, Lord *Bellaſis*, were impeached by the Commons in Parliament of High Treaſon for the ſame Conſpiracies, and ſent to the *Tower*.

That the King, in his Speech to that Parliament, had recommended to them the further Purſuit and Examination of that Conſpiracy, declaring, He thought not himſelf nor them ſafe, till that Matter were gone through with; and therefore it was neceſſary that the ſaid Lords in the *Tower* ſhould be brought to their Trial, that Juſtice might be done; and the Parliament having made an Addreſs to the King, wherein both Lords and Commons declared their being deeply ſenſible of the ſad Condition of the Realm, occaſion'd chiefly by the Conſpiracies of a Popiſh Party, who had plotted and intended the Deſtruction of the King, and Subverſion of the Government, and Religion of the Kingdom; and thereupon a ſolemn Faſt was kept purſuant to the King's Proclamation, grounded upon the ſaid Addreſs, and divers Bills prepared to be paſs'd into Laws for Preſervation of his Proteſtant Subjects.

Theſe Impeachments and Bills being thus depending, and the Lords in the *Tower* not tried, the Parliament was upon the 10th of *January* prorogued, as the Attorney-General above in his Replication hath alledged, by Reaſon whereof the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid City, being faithful Subjects to the King, were much diſquieted with the Senſe and Apprehenſions of the Danger threatening the Perſon of the King, his Government and Realm, by Reaſon of the Conſpiracies aforeſaid, as is by both King and Parliament affirmed and declared; and conceiving no better Means to prevent, than by the ſitting of the Parliament, and having received a Petition from divers faithful Subjects, Citizens of LONDON, to the ſame Effect: And it being lawful to petition, the Mayor, Sir *Patience Ward*, and the Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, for the Preſervation of the King and his Government, did cauſe to be written the Petition in the Replication mentioned, which is ſet forth in *hæc Verba*; and did order, That after the ſame was preſented to the King, it ſhould be printed for the Satisfaction of the troubled Minds of the ſaid Citizens, and traverſe the Writing or making any other Petition, or making this to any other End or Intent than they have pleaded.

This great Caſe was only twice argued at the Bar: *Firſt*, by Mr. *Finch*, the King's Sollicitor, for the King; and Sir *George Treby*, Recorder of LONDON, for the City. And next by Sir *Robert Sawyer*, the King's Attorney General, for the King; and *Henry Pollexfen*, for the City.

The firſt Argument was in *Hilary* Term, on *Wedneſday*, *Feb.* 7, as follows:

Mr. *Sollicitor*. The Queſtions in this Caſe, as I think, will be,

I. Whether any Corporation can be forfeited?
II. Whether the City of LONDON differ from other Corporations as to point of Forfeiture?
III. Whether any Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council in Common-Council aſſembled, be ſo much of the Act of the Corporation, as can make a Forfeiture?
IV. Whether the Acts by them done in making the By-Law, and receiving Money by it, or in making the Petition, and cauſing it to be printed and publiſhed, be ſuch Acts, as if done by the Corporation, will make a Forfeiture of the Corporation?

I. The

1. The firſt of theſe Queſtions truly I ſhould not make any Queſtion at all, but that this Caſe has been a Caſe of ſo great Expectation, every Man has diſcourſed about it; and the Prejudice that ſome have entertain'd concerning it, have drawn them to aſſert the negative Propoſition: Therefore, My Lord, becauſe this ſtrikes to the Whole, though I think it hath no Foundation in Law, I will beg Leave to remove this Objection out of the Caſe.

1. Firſt of all, no Corporation hath any other Creation than any other Franchiſes have, and ſubſiſt upon the ſame Terms that other Franchiſes do.

2. There is a Truſt or a Condition in Law, that is annexed to, and grows upon all Franchiſes, that they be not abuſed; and the Breach of them is a Forfeiture of the very Being of the Franchiſe.

3. And as there is no Foundation of that Opinion in Law, ſo the Miſchiefs would be great, if the Law were otherwiſe. For,

1. *Firſt*, That no Corporation hath any other Creation than other Franchiſes have; 'tis undoubtedly true that the King is the Original and Commencement of all Franchiſes; they have their Beginning from him; the Books are clear and full in it: I need not quote them, though there are many, *Kelway* 138. 17 *Ed.* 2. 530. in the Reports of thoſe Times ſet forth by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard*. Now, My Lord, there can be no Corporation, but by the King's Letters Patents; for even the Preſcription doth ſuppoſe there was the King's Patent to create it at firſt: And therefore the proper Enquiry will be about the ſecond Thing.

2. How far the Breach of Truſt that is annexed to a Franchiſe, is a Forfeiture of that Franchiſe.

Firſt of all, There is no Rule in Law more certain, than that the Miſ-uſer of a Franchiſe is a Forfeiture of that Franchiſe. This the Statute of 18 *Ed.* 2. does very well prove, which was an Act of Grace to reſtore Franchiſes to thoſe that had loſt and forfeited them. There it was reſtrained *Ita quod libertat' non ſint abuſæ*. And my Lord *Coke*, 2 *Inſt.* in his Obſervations upon the Statute of *Weſtm'* 1. that Chapter of it that concerns Towns that exacted more Murage than was granted, *fol.* 233. ſays, They ſhall loſe that Grant for ever; ſays the *Mirror of Juſt.* which my Lord *Coke* there quotes, that is no more than the Common Law; for the Law wills that every Man ſhould loſe his Franchiſe, that does miſuſe it; So the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s Caſe, 8 *Hen.* 4. 18. The King ſeized the Franchiſe into his Hand, becauſe the Abbot, who had the Jail, would not give Pledges to make Deliverance, and for detaining his Priſoners a long Time without making a lawful Deliverance. And ſo 20 *Ed.* 4. 6. The Abbot of *Crowland*'s Caſe for detaining Priſoners acquitted after Fees paid, the King ſeized the Jail for ever. Theſe two are cited by my Lord *Coke*, 2 *Inſt.* 43. And in Sir *George Reynel*'s Caſe, 9 *Report*, *Fitzherbert's Abridgment*, *Titl' coron' placit'* 233. A Layman was taken in a Robbery, the Ordinary challenges him as a Clerk, whereas he was a Layman: It was ruled, that for his falſe Challenge the Ordinary ſhould loſe his Temporalities to the King, and loſe his Franchiſe to challenge Clerks, for him and his Succeſſors for ever. Thus far is plain, that Franchiſes, if miſuſed, are forfeited; and that though enjoyed by Perſons in a corporate Capacity, as appears by the Caſes put. And then as a Corporation may forfeit any Franchiſe they are ſeized of in Right of the Corporation, ſo may a Corporation forfeit the Franchiſe of the Corporation itſelf, upon the ſame Ground and Reaſon in Law; unleſs any one will ſay, The Franchiſe of being a Corporation cannot be miſuſed; and that would be a very ſtrange Matter to aſſert.

Every Corporation is entruſted with a Franchiſe to make Laws for governing the Subject within its Juriſdiction. If that Power be exerciſed to the Subjects Prejudice, as it may be, it were an hard Matter if there were no Law to redreſs that Grievance. Suppoſe a Corporation under their common Seal ſhould authorize a Rebellion, would any Man ſay that were no Forfeiture? 'Tis ſaid, indeed, by *Pigott*, 21 *Ed.* 4. *fol.* 13. *Arguendo* upon a Caſe (where the Queſtion is, *Whether a Corporation ſhould avoid a Bond entered into by the Mayor by Dureſs.*) That a Corporation can neither commit Treaſon or Felony; but upon the ſame Reaſon that he urges, That a Corporation cannot act at all, that is, abſtractedly from all the Members of it; for ſo this Notion is, that a Corporation is a Body in Conſideration of Law only, and not Reality; and therefore the particular Act even of the Head of that Body ſhall affect him perſonally only. But this is only a Notion of his arguing; but it is the beſt Opinion of that Book, that Dureſs to the Members did ſo affect the Corporation, that it ſhould avoid the Bond.

Now, my Lord, a Corporation may be ſurrender'd; and ſurely that that may be ſurrender'd, may be forfeited; and I ſhall offer you ſome Authorities in this Caſe, 12 *E.* 3. *rot. clauſ. memb.* 36. a Writ is directed to the Conſtable of *Dover*, reciting, That the Cinque-Ports had ſeized divers Goods of ſeveral Merchant Strangers *Portugueſes*, and others; and the Writ commands that Right ſhould be done, or elſe the Franchiſe ſhould be ſeized into the King's Hands, 6 *Ed.* 2. *rot. Clauſ. Numb.* 5. The Liberties of the City of *Briſtol* were ſeized, and the Cuſtody of it granted to for divers Contempts and Injuries done *per Majorem, Ballivos, & Communitat'* to the King; and ſo the Cloſe Rolls of *R.* 2. *m.* 6.

There is another Caſe that comes further, *Paſch.* 9. *Ed.* 1. *Majus rot.* 25. I find it likewiſe among my Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales*'s Collections, that he has given to *Lincoln's-Inn* Library; I took it out of that Book: 'Tis in the Collection of the *Adjudicata* in the Time of *Ed.* 1. *fol.* 28. *a.* Thus it was: There was the Abbot of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury* had made an Agreement with the Men of *Sandwich*, about paying ten Hogſheads of Wine yearly to the Abbot; and there was due to the Abbot ſome thirty Marks, and he had Judgment, and Execution went out; and thus 'tis in the Book, *Vic. de —— mandatur, quod levari fac'* 30 *Marcas de bonis ipſius, ad opus Abbatis, pro pretio* 10 *Doleorum Vini annuatim ſolvend'*. And they made Reſcue when the Sheriff came to execute the Writ, and they were ſued for that; and the Judgment of the King and his Council, which was by Parliament, for it was adjourned into Parliament, was, *Quod libertas de Sandwich forisfact' ſit.* And there is this Obſervation, tho' it be written with the ſame Hand, which is not his, but the Clerks that tranſcribed it, *Judicium illud extendit contra Barones* 5 *Portuum, & eorum libertates, ut mihi videtur.* Theſe are the Words of that Book: And this will go a great Way with the City of LONDON, as to their Confirmation of *Magna Charta*; for the Cinque-Ports are confirmed by Act of Parliament, as well as they.

But, my Lord, there are many Caſes of like Nature, and that even in the Caſe of the City of LONDON too, as I ſhall ſhew you by and by. Now tho' theſe are not Judgments in *Quo Warranto*'s, to out a Corporation of a Franchiſe of being a Corporation, yet it ſhews, that theſe things

things were Forfeitures of all the Franchiſes of a Corporation; for a Seizure is never but where there is Matter for Forfeiture found upon Record, as in Sir *George Reynel*'s Caſe; or to ground a Forfeiture, upon which to bring a *Quo Warranto*, as in our Caſe. But in the Caſe of 9 *Ed.* 1. there it does appear Judgment was given by the Parliament, that the Liberty ſhould be forfeited, not that it ſhould be ſeized into the King's Hands only.

Now, my Lord, where all the Franchiſes of a Corporation are forfeited, what is the Corporation? Truly, 'tis nothing, 'tis but a Name; a Corporation, without a Power to act, is nothing at all. Indeed, I do not find any Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* of a Corporation being forfeited; yet, my Lord, it doth not follow from thence that this cannot be by Law; for many *Quo Warranto's* have been brought againſt LONDON, and other Places too, to out Corporations of their Franchiſes, but it hath always ended in Submiſſion to the King, and ſo they have been at quiet. All the *Quo Warranto's* in Mr. Attorney *Palmer*'s Time, after the King's Reſtauration, againſt the ſeveral Corporations, they all ſubmitted; and yet that was to queſtion the very Being of their Corporations.

Now, my Lord, pray conſider a little upon the Rule of Law. It ſhould ſeem very ſtrange, if a Corporation ſhould neglect to come into Eyre, or into the King's Bench, the ſame Term that a *Quo Warranto* is brought againſt them, they muſt be outed of their Franchiſe for ever, as 'tis ſaid 15 *Ed.* 4. 6 & 7. And yet, when all the Contempts and Oppoſitions imaginable are found upon Record, that this ſhould not be a Forfeiture, that ſeems abſurd that a Neglect in Eyre ſhould do it, but all the Oppreſſions and Offences in the World, when found upon Record, ſhould not do it.

3. But, my Lord, the Miſchiefs that would follow from hence are very great. How many Oppreſſions and Offences would be daily committed, if every Corporation were a Franchiſe and Juriſdiction independent upon the Crown? and the Puniſhment truly of ſome particular Men for thoſe Offences would not be adequate, where the Power of offending and miſgoverning ſhould ſtill remain; ſure that were no adequate Redreſs of ſuch an Inconvenience. And to this Purpoſe, my Lord, I ſhall humbly offer a Caſe, and 'tis that great Caſe between the Earls of *Glouceſter* and *Hereford*, *Hil'* 20 *Ed.* 1. *in B. R. Rot. Walliæ* 14. 'Tis likewiſe in *Riley*'s *Placita Parliamenti*, 83, 86. The Caſe is this in ſhort: They both claimed the Liberty of *Returna Brevium*, and they had incurred great Contempts in refuſing to obey the King's Writs; and Judgment was given againſt them, that the Liberty ſhould be ſeized for this Reaſon, which, I think, will go a great Way in this Caſe, and for which I offer it, *Quia puniendus eſt Dominus libertatis in eo quo deliquit.* I think, my Lord, as I ſaid, that will go a great way in this Caſe to ſhew the Reaſon of the Law.

My Lord, if the granting of too many and too large Franchiſes were a Miſchief, as certainly it was by Law, and as appears by the Common Petitions 21 *Ed.* 3. *Rot. Parl. N.* 17. where they pray, That new and large Franchiſes may not be granted, becauſe it tended to the overthrowing the Common Law, and great Oppreſſion of the People. And the King's Anſwer was, That Care ſhould be taken for the Time to come. I ſay then, if this were ſuch a Miſchief, that there ought not to be granted new and large Franchiſes, much more would it be a Miſchief, if theſe Franchiſes ſhould not be under the Controul of the Law, when they exerciſe ſuch Oppreſſion. And ſo, my Lord, I ſhall leave that Point; for I think it will be pretty clear, that a Corporation may forfeit their Being of a Corporation.

II. I ſhall next conſider, *Whether the City of* LONDON *be in any other Plight than any other Corporations.* I think, truly, there is no Difference at all. Now this Queſtion doth depend upon what they have ſet forth by their Plea; and that is, the Confirmation of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 9. *Civitas London' habeat omnes libertates ſuas antiquas, & conſuetudines ſuas.* And then the Act of 1 *E.* 3. upon which my Lord *Coke*, in his 4 *Inſt.* 253. ſays, that the Franchiſe of this City ſhall not for any Cauſe be ſeized into the King's Hands. And then that of 7 *R.* 2. which ſays, that the City ſhall enjoy its whole Liberties, *licet non uſi vel abuſi.* This is their Foundation, upon which they would diſtinguiſh this City from all other Corporations. Now as to theſe things, I give theſe Anſwers:

Firſt for *Magna Charta*, That plainly is no more a Confirmation to them, than 'tis to other Cities and Corporations. For not only the City of LONDON is named to have its antient Liberties and Cuſtoms preſerved, but 'tis likewiſe *omnes aliæ Civitat'*, *&c.* and all Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, and the Barons of Cinque-Ports, and all other Ports, ſhould have all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms. So my Lord *Coke* agrees it in his Comment. And in what he cites out of the *Mirror of Juſtice*, and other antient Authors of our Law, they ſhould enjoy their Franchiſes which they had Right to by lawful Title of the Gift and Confirmation of the King, and which they had not forfeited by any Abuſe. So that the Act which confirmed them, did not purge former Forfeitures, much leſs did it licence other Abuſes.

Then for their Acts of 1 *E.* 3. 7 *R.* 2. I ſhall humbly offer this, That as they are in Truth no Acts of Parliament at all, ſo they will not concern this Queſtion, whatſoever my Lord *Coke* ſays concerning them. But I ſhall give ſome Inſtances before theſe Acts, to ſhew that they never had ſuch an unqueſtionable Power as they now dream of, and then ſome Inſtances in After-times, that there either were no ſuch Acts, or no ſuch Senſe, at leaſt, is to be put upon them, as they have ſtrained to make.

Firſt it appears, 15 *E.* 1. that the Franchiſe of the City of LONDON was ſeized into the King's Hand, and *Johannes de Britton* was made *Cuſtos Civitatis London*, who was no Freeman; and this implies, that the Franchiſe was ſeized into the King's Hands, for they had a Power to chooſe *de ſeipſis*, by Charter from King *John*, a Citizen to be Mayor or chief Governour; but here was another Governor appointed them.

Then *Rot' Pat'* 26 *E.* 1. *Rex pro bono ſervicio civit' London' reddit eis civit' ſuam London' habend' dict' civibus ad vclunt' Regis. Teſte Rege.* So that both the City, and all its Franchiſes, were ſeized at that Time; for he reſtored the very City of LONDON to the Citizens *habend'* during his Will and Pleaſure. Thus, my Lord, it ſtood in the Time of *E.* 1. Then, in the Time of *E.* 2. ſeized again; 14 *E.* 2. *memb.* 21. of the Pat' Rolls, in 21. *Rex dimiſit civibus London' officium Major' civitat' London'.* 15 *E.* 2. *Rex dedit licentiam eligendi Major' London'.* And in the ſecond Part of Pat' Rolls, 15 *E.* 2. *m.* 5. the King recites, That whereas in the 14th Year of his Reign he had replevied to them the Office of Mayor, *uſque quindenam Sancti Martini*, and alſo recites, which Office was ſeized into the King's Hands by the Juſtices of Eyre in the Tower of LONDON, and he was willing to continue it longer to them, *ex gratia ſpeciali*, he did grant them the ſaid Office, *quamdiu*, *&c.*

Then the ſecond Part of Pat' Rolls in 20 *E.* 2. it is recited, That the King had ſeized the Office of the Mayoralty, and had replevied it from Time to Time; and that one *Hamond de Chigwell* was made Mayor, the King had accepted of him for Mayor, *Et Rex volens eis gratiam uberiorem facere*, grants him the Office of Mayor.

Now, my Lord, theſe Seizures ſhew plainly, that the Franchiſes of the City were forfeitable; for either they were ſeized upon Matter of Record found for a Forfeiture, or elſe upon ſome Matter which was to be a Ground of a Forfeiture. So then they were abſolutely gone, and I do not find that theſe were ever taken out of the King's Hands by Proceſs of Law, but were reſtored by Grace and Favour; for till the 20 *E.* 2. it appears, that they ſo long continued in the King's Hands, and he abſolutely diſpoſed of them.

Here is now a Favour to them, and a plenary Reſtitution. Thus it ſtood in the Reigns of *E.* 1. and *E.* 2.

Now the next Thing will be for their Act of 1 *E.* 3. which they back with my Lord *Coke*'s Obſervation upon it, that it was *Authoritate Parliamenti*. Now truly, my Lord, there is no ſuch Act of Parliament that is any where extant. For it is not in Print, neither are there any Parliament Rolls of *E.* 3's Time till 4 *E.* 3. And he that cites it, my Lord *Coke* himſelf, cites no Roll at all for it; ſo that where we ſhall find this Act of Parliament, truly I do not know. But this Act at beſt amounts to no more, than that for any perſonal Treſpaſs of Officers the Liberties of the City ſhould not be ſeized; but that ſignifies nothing, for that is not our Caſe. There are Acts of the Corporations, not of particular Officers; though I cannot but obſerve how the Law was taken to be at that Time, before this their pretended Act, even for the Offence of private Officers; and that appears to be the Law too in the Caſe of 9 *E.* 1. which I cited before, which was only the Offence of the Mayor of *Sandwich*, who refuſed to anſwer for a Treſpaſs, and a Reſcue was committed, and the whole Liberty ſeized.

Now this Act of 1 *E.* 3. be it what it will, though they would take it in that Senſe, that no Forfeiture ſhould be incurred for the Treſpaſs of an Officer, yet I find quite the contrary thereunto, and that it hath not prevailed even in that Senſe. For 5 *E.* 3. *Rot. Clauſ.* 14. there the King did diſcharge one from the Office of Mayor, and commands the Aldermen and Commonalty to chooſe another. Now this, my Lord, I take to be not ſo much a puniſhing of the Officer, as a breaking in upon the Franchiſe itſelf. But I ſhall ſhew more fully in the Reign of *R.* 2. that this was done.

Yet I will firſt take Notice of the Statute of *R.* 2. which is the next Thing that they rely upon; and this, with Submiſſion, is no Act of Parliament neither; for though my Lord *Coke*, in his 4th *Inſt.* 205, ſays, this is the Statute mentioned in our Books, which ſupports the Cuſtoms in LONDON to deviſe in *Mortmain*, and other Cuſtoms againſt Acts of Parliament, and cites Authorities in the Margin; yet, my Lord, I have looked, and can find none of them to ſpeak to the Purpoſe for which they are cited, but the Book of 7 *H.* 6. *fol.* 1. where the Cuſtom of LONDON to deviſe in *Mortmain* is in queſtion; and there it was ruled a good Cuſtom, becauſe of the Statute that confirms it after the Statute of *Mortmain*, but ſays that Book, *Quære the Statute*; ſo that they were not well apprized of the Statute in thoſe Days, though this were the Foundation of all the Reſolutions of that Kind.

It appears by the Roll, that it is no Act of Parliament in the Nature of it, for it is 7 *R.* 2. N°. 37. a Prayer of the Commons, That there might be a Patent granted to the City, confirming their Liberties, *Licet non uſi vel abuſi fuerint*. And the Anſwer was, *Le Roy le veult*; but this is no Act of Parliament, it is no more than a Confirmation of the Letters Patents, which had been *primo R.* 2. Beſides further, there never was any Patent granted in Purſuance of this Act: And yet 'tis plain, that if it had been ſo, it would only have extended to Forfeitures that were paſt, but could never amount to a Diſpenſation, or Licence, for the future. And, my Lord, this appears by theſe Authorities and Records that I ſhall now cite. The firſt Part of *Pat' Rolls* 16 *R.* 2. *membr.* 36, 37. whereby it fully appears, that notwithſtanding theſe pretended Statutes, there was no ſuch Privilege in the City, but that for the Offences of their Officers, or themſelves, the Franchiſe ſhould be ſeized.

But, my Lord, I muſt a little obſerve, that truly the City have attempted to raiſe themſelves above the Fear of any Judgment in any of the King's Courts; for *in primo R.* 2. *Parl. Roll* 126, there they petition for a Confirmation of their Charter, with a Clauſe of *Licet non uſi vel abuſi*, which was what they then would have to be done in Parliament for them. But they do likewiſe deſire in their Petition, that notwithſtanding any Statute, Privilege, Charters, Judgment made, or to be made to the contrary, their Liberties might be confirmed; of this, 'tis ſaid, the King will adviſe. There is in 1 *R.* 2. *Parliament Rolls* 121, as pleaſant a Petition as the other; they there do deſire, that the Interpretation of their Charter may be left to themſelves; and where it is doubting, ſuch Meaning as they ſhould put upon it ſhould be allowable. But to that the King's Anſwer was, That he would make the Interpretation of his own Charters, according as his Counſel ſhould adviſe. So that I obſerve, they would feign have been abſolute, but they could never do it; it hath always been denied them. So that from what was done at this Time, and after 7 *R.* 2. it does appear plainly, that there was no Difference between the City of LONDON and any other Corporation, only this is really the greateſt. But as all Greatneſs is the King's Favour; ſo when Men forget their Duty, in abuſing the King's Favour, this great Court is the Place to put them in mind of it. I come then to the third Queſtion:

III. *Whether the Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in Common-Council aſſembled, be an Act of the Corporation, ſo as to make a Forfeiture of the Whole?* And with Submiſſion, my Lord, that will be pretty clear too upon theſe Reaſons:

1. Firſt of all, the whole Corporation is fully repreſented by them, notwithſtanding the Diſparity of Number ſet forth in the Rejoinder.

2. Again, All By-Laws and Ordinances made for the good Government and Order of the City, are certainly the Acts of the Corporation; but the ſole Power of making thoſe Laws is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council; and therefore ſure the whole Power of the Corporation is in the Common-Council.

3. They have the ſole Power of the Corporation-Seal. They can bind all the whole Corporation by any Alienation to, or Charge upon their Inheritance; and by Conſequence they may ſurrender all or any of their Franchiſes, and then, as I ſaid, they may forfeit them.

4. They

4. They have pleaded that there hath been Time out of Mind a Common-Council, conſiſting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Two hundred and fifty Citizens, who are called the Commons of the City. So that it ſhall be intended now, that as they have preſcribed for it as incident to their Corporation, it was Part of their Original Conſtitution to be thus repreſented by them, and ruled and governed by their Laws: But there is another Reaſon for it, and that is, that it is an inſeparable incident to a Corporation, imployed in Law without Grant, that they have a Power to make By-Laws to bind the Corporarion, without which there were no Government in a Corporation; and therefore a Miſuſer of that Power muſt be a Forfeiture of their Corporation, becauſe 'tis a Breach of their Original Truſt: 22 *Aſſiſ. pl.* 34. there is this Rule given, and a true one it is, Where there are many Franchiſes granted, which do not depend one upon another, there the Miſuſer of one is a Forfeiture of that one which was miſuſed; but where there are ſeveral Parts of a Franchiſe depending all upon the ſaid Franchiſe, if any Part be miſuſed, the entire Franchiſe ſhall be forfeited. As for Inſtance, if a Man have a Fair, a Court of Pypowders is incident to it, the Miſuſer of that Court of Pypowders is a Forfeiture of the whole Fair itſelf; for where any Part is abuſed that is incident to an entire Franchiſe, that Abuſe forfeits the Whole.

And this is the Opinion of *Palmer's Reports* in the Caſe of the Corporation of *Maidenhead*, where 'tis doubted whether the Market was forfeited for taking too much Toll, becauſe the Toll was not inſeparably incident to the Market, and ſo was not dependent upon the entire Franchiſe, and there the Rule is taken, as I have ſaid before, that the Miſuſer of the Part of an entire Franchiſe, or a Power that is incident to it, is a Forfeiture of the Franchiſe.

Then, my Lord, if they cannot forfeit here, the whole Power of the Truſt of the Corporation is repoſed in them, and may be miſuſed by them, to the Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, and there is no Remedy, if they ſhall not be puniſhed at all. For it is much harder to ſay, that ſeveral Acts of all the particular Perſons ſhould forfeit the Corporation, than that their joint Act ſhould do it. But this, my Lord, is an Act contrary to the Truſt upon creating the Corporation, and may be a Miſuſer to the Prejudice and Oppreſſion of all People; and if this ſhould not forfeit the Corporation, there is no Remedy at all, but the Power remains of oppreſſing as it did before.

Now, my Lord, I think, with Submiſſion, I have made it pretty plain; and as they are not diſtinguiſhed from other Corporations in Point of Privilege as to Forfeitures, ſo this is their Act, and ſhall bind them, being done by their Repreſentatives.

IV. Then the fourth Point will be, *Whether theſe Offences ſet forth in the Replication are Forfeitures?*

1. The firſt is the making of that Law in the Common-Council for the levying of Sums of Money upon the King's Subjects, and the actual levying of thoſe Sums accordingly; and this they juſtify under their Preſcription to have reaſonable Tolls, as they ſet forth in their Pleadings, from all Perſons that come to their Markets to ſell Proviſion there, and Power to reduce their Tolls to a Certainty by an Act of Common-Council. This is their Juſtification; ſo that, my Lord, the firſt Thing to be conſidered is,

(1.) What Right they have to theſe Tolls, or Sums of Money aſſeſſed by the By-Law; and then

(2.) Whether if they have no Right, their taking upon them to make a Law be a Forfeiture?

(1.) For their Right, that depends upon a Preſcription to have reaſonable Toll, as they ſet it forth, and this, as they have pleaded it, appears to be no Right at all; for a Preſcription to have Toll and Tollage, not ſhewing how much is certain, is void; for reaſonable Toll is not incident to a Market, but the Party has it by the King's Grant, and ſo 'twas adjudged in this Court, *Mich.* 39 & 40. *Eliz.* cited by my Lord *Coke* in his *Second Inſt.* 220. So if the King grant a Toll, if he do not in his Grant aſcertain how much ſhall be taken for Toll, that Grant is void, and ſo is the Preſcription too, as you may ſee in the Corporation of *Maidenhead* in *Palmer's Reports, fol.* 79, grounded upon 9 *H.* 6. 45. & 11 *H.* 6. 19. and ſo he cites the Opinion of *Popham* in the Caſe of *Heedy* and *Weeldhouſe*, for no Subject can preſcribe to have Toll, but by the Grant of the King.

But, my Lord, this is not properly a Toll neither, nor in the Nature of a Toll; for that is always paid by the Buyer, and never paid before a Sale; but here all that comes to the Market, whether they buy or not buy, ſell or not ſell, they muſt pay by this Law. My Lord, I confeſs, there may be a Cuſtom for Perſons to pay for Standings in a Fair, or Market, as the Caſe was 9 *H.* 6. 45, but yet that muſt be preſcribed for in a certain Sum, which is not done here. And this cuſtomary Payment is in the ſame Nature as a Toll traverſe, or a Toll through, which cannot be in an uncertain Sum; for they are all by Preſcription, and a Grant of them, now uncertain, would not be good.

But, my Lord, however, Judgment upon theſe Pleadings muſt be given againſt the City; for either the Preſcription as they have ſet it forth, is good, or it is not good; if it be good, then the Traverſe that is taken, is well taken, to wit, that they have no ſuch Cuſtom, and they ought to have taken Iſſue upon that which they have not done; for, my Lord, they have taken Iſſue thus, That, Time out of Mind, they have had reaſonable Toll of all Perſons coming to the Market to ſell their Proviſion, without tying of it to the reaſonable Toll aſſeſs'd and reduc'd to Certainty by the Law; and this is naught: For tho' they had a reaſonable Toll in general, taking the Preſcription to be good, yet if either that reaſonable Toll in the Uſe of it were not taken in that Manner, or to that Value that they aſſeſs by their By-Law, then have they done wrong; and therefore our Traverſe is proper to their reaſonable Toll, that they had not, Time out of Mind, ſuch a Toll as they ſet forth; for it muſt be ſuch a reaſonable Toll as may anſwer to that which is aſſeſſed in the By-Law; and that they have not put in Iſſue. For the King, when once he hath granted a Market, cannot after grant Toll to that Market, becauſe it is a free Market, and the People have Right to come to it as a free Market; neither can they, when once by Cuſtom they have exerciſed their Power of aſſeſſing reaſonable Toll, alter that at their Pleaſure; for it being once ſet, all People have Right to come upon ſuch Terms: And if they increaſe the Toll, under Pretence to reduce it to Certainty, it will be void; for they may lower their Price if they will, but they can never come to increaſe the Penalty. If therefore they have done ill in not taking Iſſue upon the Traverſe, which does take in the full Subſtance of the Rejoinder; if it be good, then Judgment muſt be given againſt them upon that Reaſon; ſo then, my Lord, the Queſtion will be,

(2.) *Whether the making of a Law to raiſe Money at large upon the Subject be a Forfeiture*

of the Charter? And truly, my Lord, that it is, For,

Firſt, It is the uſurping of a Power that they neither can have, nor have by Law.

Secondly, It is a Breach of the Truſt annexed to the Corporation; for 'tis a Miſuſer of the Franchiſe, to the Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects; and therefore the Charter muſt be forfeited, and not the other Franchiſe; not the Franchiſe of a Toll, for they have none; nor the Franchiſe of the Market, for that would be nothing. If the Market be forfeited, it muſt either be extinguiſhed, or kept; if it be extinguiſhed, 'tis a Puniſhment to others that did not offend; and if it be kept, tho' it be forfeited, 'tis no Puniſhment to them that do offend: And 'tis a Queſtion whether a Market may be forfeited for taking unreaſonable Toll; and that appears in the Caſe of *Maidenhead*. And, as my Lord *Coke* ſays upon the Statute about taking outrageous Toll, the Franchiſe ſhould be ſeized only till it be redeemed by them.

But, my Lord, however, without going far into this Matter, this Offence lies not only in taking the Money, but in taking upon them, and uſurping a Power to make Laws to raiſe Money. They have taken upon them a Legiſlative Power to oppreſs their Fellow Subjects, that is their Offence, and that is a Miſuſer of their Franchiſe. My Lord, in the Caſe of Ship-Money it was not the *Quantum* of Money that was raiſed, that was complained or quarrelled at, but it was the Manner of levying of it without an Act of Parliament. The Logick and Conſequence of that was it, which was ſo much debated and ſtood upon. So here, the Abuſe and the Offence is the making the Law, and the Conſeqnence of that; for by the ſame Reaſon that they have a Preſcription to lay ſo much, they may have a Preſcription to lay ten times as much. So that upon what I offer upon this Point, I conceive it ought to amount to a Forfeiture of their Charter, and the Loſs of their Corporation.

Then the next Thing will be that which is the laſt Matter, that is the Petition, and that is of a ſtrange Nature; where the Offence is not only in preſenting, but in printing and diſperſing of it; it charges the King with interrupting the publick Juſtice of the Nation, and the making the neceſſary Proviſions for the Security of his Proteſtant Subjects; for, my Lord, to ſay that the Prorogation of the Parliament, which is the King's Act, who ſurely has alone, and none but he, the undoubted Prerogative of calling, proroguing, and diſſolving Parliaments; to ſay that Act of his was an Interruption of Juſtice, is all one as to ſay, the King did interrupt: And 'tis done by them as a Corporation; 'tis the Act of the City in their Common Council, in the Name of the Corporation; and as we have pleaded it, the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Common-Council did do it, which ſure is the Corporation, as they would have it. And that I rely upon for the Reaſons I offered before upon that Point.

Then the Matter of this Petition is the taking upon them to cenſure the King and his Government by this Petition. The printing and diſperſing it is now publickly ſcandalizing and libelling the King; for 'tis in the Nature of an Appeal to the People: 'Tis unlawful to print any Man's private Caſe, while it is depending in any Court of Judicature, before it comes to Judgment, becauſe 'tis an Appeal to the People. And that was my Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales*'s Opinion in Colonel *King*'s Caſe. And the ill Conſequences of ſuch Proceedings are ſo many, and the Danger ſo evident in theſe licentious Days, that I do not know indeed whither it may tend.

The Fact is confeſſed by them in their Rejoinder; but they ſay they did it to alleviate Mens Fears, and quiet their Minds, *abſq; hoc*, that they did it *aliter vel alio modo*. Surely, my Lord, this is no ſort of Excuſe in the World, nor is it capable of any. They have owned the Thing, but they have excuſed it in the Manner of doing thereof. And I may venture to ſay the Traverſe is impertinent: Suppoſe a Man be indicted for publiſhing a Libel, and he owns the Fact, but doth traverſe *abſq; hoc*, that he did it *malitioſe*, or with an Intent to defame, that ſurely would be an idle thing; for thoſe are Conſtructions that the Law puts upon it, and are not Matters traverſable, or to be put in Iſſue. But if the Fact be done, the Law ſays, 'tis maliciouſly done, and with ſuch an Intention. Therefore a Confeſſion of the Fact is a Confeſſion of all the Conſequences that the Law puts upon the Fact.

My Lord, this can amount to no leſs than the Forfeiture of their Charter, not only for the Greatneſs of the Offence, but becauſe otherwiſe the Law would be unequal; for if this were the Caſe of a private common Perſon, he muſt be fined and impriſoned during the King's Pleaſure, as was the Caſe of *Harriſon* in 1 *Cr.* 503. for Words ſpoken of Juſtice *Hutton*. Now, my Lord, a Corporation is not capable of ſuffering this Impriſonment; and therefore 'tis a much greater Offence in them, as the Body is greater than any particular Member: And then that which is a greater Offence would have a leſs Puniſhment, if the Charter itſelf were not forfeited, than it would if a particular Perſon were puniſhed. And give me Leave to apply here the Reaſon of the Earl of *Glouceſter*'s Caſe, that I cited before, *Quia Dominus Libertatis puniretur in eo quo deliquit*. So they ſhall loſe their Charter for the Abuſe of that Power that was intruſted with them by their Charter. Therefore, upon the whole Matter, I do humbly pray your Judgment for the King, that they may be outed of their Franchiſe of being a Corporation.

The Recorder of LONDON, Sir *George Treby*, thus anſwers:

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

The Recorder's Anſwer.

I am of Counſel, in this Caſe, for the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON.

The Record hath been truly opened by Mr. Solicitor in all Particulars, except an Omiſſion of one or two, which I ſhall mention.

The Information ſets forth and charges, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, had, by the Space of a Month before the Information, uſed, or claimed to uſe, without any Warrant or Royal Grant, the Liberties therein ſet forth; that is to ſay, to be of themſelves a Body Politick and Corporate with ſuch a Name, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded, to anſwer and be anſwered; and likewiſe to make Sheriffs and Juſtices of the Peace: But as to theſe there are only Imparlances, and, I ſuppoſe, Continuances. But as to the firſt Article, the Defendants plead and preſcribe, That they are a Body Politick Time out of Mind; and then they ſet forth, indeed, ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and Charters of Confirmation. To this Mr. Attorney General doth reply two things:

Firſt, He takes Iſſue upon the Preſcription, That they are not Time out of Mind a Body Politick with ſuch a Name; and then he aſſigns a Forfeiture, which Mr. Solicitor, indeed, does call two Cauſes; but they rather ſeem to be but one joint Cauſe; but yet take them to be two.

The firſt is, That the City did aſſume upon themſelves a Power to meet and make Laws for the Government of the City, and thereupon did make

make the Law which is now in queſtion; and thereby did levy and order to be levied for one Horſe-load of Proviſion ſo much, *&c.* and that this ſhould be paid to the Uſe of the City, and for Default of paying, the Perſons denying to pay this Rate, ſhould be removed from their Standings in the Market.

The ſecond Branch is, *The Petition*, and therein are thoſe Words which Mr. Solicitor hath repeated about the Prorogation of the Parliament.

And to all this the Defendants do rejoin, That the City of LONDON has, Time out of Mind, been ſeized of theſe Markets; and they ſay, That the City of LONDON is the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and conſiſts of above Fifty Thouſand Citizens and Inhabitants; and that (at their proper Coſts and Charges) they are to provide, and always have provided a Market-place to ſell Proviſion in, and alſo Officers for the Preſervation of good Order, and Regulation of that great Concourſe of People that comes thither; and that they have always amended and cleanſed the Markets; and for theſe Charges of the Market-places, and Officers, and cleanſing of the Markets, they have always received, and ought to receive reaſonable Tolls. They ſay that, Time out of Mind, there has been a Common-Council in the City, and that for the like Time there has been a Cuſtom, that they ſhould make By-Laws for the better Regulation of the Markets, for the ordering where ſuch and ſuch Markets ſhould be held, and for the aſſeſſing and reducing to Certainty the Tolls and Rates that are to be paid by Perſons coming to the Markets, ſo as ſuch Laws be profitable to the King and his People, and agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and then again they ſet forth the ſeveral Confirmations of their Cuſtoms and Privileges by Acts of Parliaments and Charters.

And then, as to the ſecond Branch of their Forfeitures, they ſet forth, that there was ſuch a Plot, and ſuch Proceedings in the Courts of Juſtice againſt the Conſpirators; and that there were ſeveral Judgments and Executions upon it; and they ſet forth ſeveral of the King's gracious Speeches to his People in Parliament, amongſt other Things, that he did there, in his Speech therein mentioned, recommend to the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, to purſue the further Examination of the Plot, adding, That he thought not himſelf nor them ſafe, till that Matter was gone thro' with, and that the Lords in the *Tower* might be brought to their ſpeedy Trials, that Juſtice might be done. They ſet forth likewiſe an Addreſs of both Houſes for a Faſt, wherein they deſire that the King would iſſue forth his Proclamation, which Proclamation was accordingly iſſued; and in that it is expreſſed, (I cannot repeat the Words, but to this Purpoſe) *That the Dangers impending could not be prevented, but by the Bleſſing of God upon the Councils of his Majeſty and the Parliament.* Then they ſet forth, that the Parliament was preparing ſeveral Bills for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace of the Kingdom; and thoſe Bills could not be enacted elſewhere, and that they were then depending: And they ſet forth further, that the Parliament was prorogued before thoſe Bills were enacted: And they ſet forth alſo, that the Lords impeached could not be tried, but in Parliament; and, that by the Law of the Land, it is lawful for the King's Subjects, in their Diſtreſſes, and for Redreſs of Grievances, humbly to petition the King for Remedy in that Behalf; and that for Satisfaction of the Citizens, who had made their Applications to the Common-Council, and for the alleviating of their Fears, and out of their Zeal for the Preſervation of the King's Perſon, and the Proteſtant Religion, they did give their Votes to this Petition, as is charged; and they give their Reaſons for it, that is, it was order'd to be printed, to the Intent that falſe Rumours (concerning the Citizens petitioning the King) might be prevented, and the Enemies of our Lord the King from proceeding in their Conſpiracy, be deterred, and the Fears and Perturbations in the Minds of the King's Subjects might be allayed, and that the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid City might better know what was done upon their Application to the Common-Council.

My Lord, I have taken ſome Notes of what Mr. Solicitor has ſaid; but I beg your Lordſhip's Leave, that I may firſt deliver what I have prepared upon the Argument; and afterwards I will talk upon my Notes, and give particular Anſwers to the particular Things he has inſiſted upon, for ſo much of them as I ſhall not anſwer in my Diſcourſe, which I muſt beg your Lordſhip's Patience in; for I fear I ſhall be pretty long.

I ſhall go on upon the ſame Points Mr. Solicitor has done, and endeavour to meet him, and give an Anſwer in all Particulars, and ſhall add a Point or two which he has not mention'd; as, particularly, that this Information (as it is here laid upon this *Quo Warranto*) is not brought againſt right Perſons; for it is brought againſt the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON: Whereas it ought to be brought againſt particular Perſons for uſurping ſuch a Corporation, if it can be brought at all.

The firſt thing that I ſhall go upon is, *That a Corporation cannot be forfeited*; for now we muſt begin as it were from the Replication; for there is diſcloſed all the Matter, upon which the Streſs of this Point lies.

And that a Corporation cannot be forfeited, I think will appear by opening the Notion and Nature of a Corporation, which you may find in my Lord *Coke's* 1*ſt Inſt. fol.* 202, 250. He ſays, It is a Body to take in Succeſſion, framed as to that Capacity by the Policy of Man, and called a Corporation, becauſe the Perſons are made into a Body, and ſo are of Capacity to take or grant, *&c.* And he ſays, *That Perſons capable of purchaſing are of two Sorts; Perſons natural, created of God, ſuch as private Men, as* J. S. *and* J. N. *and Perſons created by the Policy of Man, as Perſons incorporated into Bodies Politick.* So then if this be the true Notion of a Corporation, then all the Queſtion is, Whether there ſhall remain ſuch a Perſon in the World as this Corporation of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON?

And that this is a meer Perſonality and Capacity, will further appear even by this *Quo Warranto* itſelf, which ſays, *That we did claim and uſurp to be a Corporation under ſuch a Name, and thereby to plead and be impleaded, to anſwer, and to be anſwered:* So that there is no more now can be conſider'd in this Record, but whether we have, or can have, the Capacity of being Plaintiff and Defendant.

My Lord, in *Brooks's Abridg.* tit. *Corporation*, (I cite not what is ſaid there as an Authority, but only as an Opinion) he joins the Titles, Corporations and Capacities, together: I ſay, it is only the Judgment and Notion of the Man who your Lordſhip knows never uſes to join any Words as Titles, but what are ſynonymous; and there he joins Corporations and Capacities, to ſhew, the Nature of a Corporation is a Capacity. And ſuitable to this, is what Juſtice *Wyndham* ſays in Dr. *Patrick's* Caſe; *A Corporation is a meer Capacity, a Civil Capacity*; (ſays he) *I do call it an* Ens Rationis: Whether he did affect that Word becauſe it was in the Caſe of a Man in the Univerſity, I cannot tell; but the Meaning was, that this was the Notion of a Corpo-

ration, that it was an inviſible Perſon and Capacity only.

Now, my Lord, I do not love to litigate about Words: I muſt confeſs that Mr. Solicitor does not ſpeak without ſome Authority, when he calls a Corporation a Franchiſe; but, I ſay, it is not properly a Franchiſe to have a Power to be impleaded and to plead; for as to that they are Conſequents, which belong to the Perſon rather than a Liberty or Franchiſe that is ſuperadded to it. Therefore, in *Hobart* 210. *Norris* and *Stap*'s Caſe, the Caſe of the Wardens and Fellowſhip of the Weavers of *Newbury*; I think it unneceſſary to cite the whole Caſe, but there, my Lord, *Hobart* ſays, *Tho' a Licence or Power to make Laws is given to a Corporation by a ſpecial Clauſe*, yet it is needleſs, for I hold it to be included by Law in the very Act of incorporating; and ſo is alſo the Power to ſue and be ſued: Such Body is a Perſon that muſt anſwer the Law as a Defendant, and ſue as a Plaintiff.

But I do agree, I ſay, that there is one Caſe, and yet but one in all the World, wherein a Corporation is called a Franchiſe; and it is in *Coke*'s Entries, *tit. Quo Warranto, Placito primo*; a *Quo Warranto* is brought againſt ſeveral Perſons, to ſhew by what Warrant they claim divers Liberties, Privileges, and Franchiſes, as to be of themſelves a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of the Burgeſſes of *Helmeſley*, in the County of *York*; ſo that under that general Word, I confeſs it may be called a Franchiſe; and the rather, becauſe Mr. *Noy* (a Man of great Learning) in his great Argument of *Fulcher* and *Haywood*'s Caſe, in Mr. Juſtice *Jones*'s Reports, ſays it is a Franchiſe, for it was called ſo in ſuch a Plea.

But now, my Lord, that it is not in its own Nature forfeitable, is made plain by all theſe Qualifications that have been attributed to it, and Expreſſions in our Law Books about it: As, that a Mayor and Commonalty, or Body Corporate, can never die, 1ſt *Inſt. Fol.* 9. *b.* 3. *Coke* 60. *a.* 2. *Bulſtr.* 233. 21 *Edw.* 4. *Fol.* 13. a Mayor and all the Officers; but the Commonalty have Succeſſion *in perpetuum*, and can never be ſaid to die: And this Notion, my Lord, has gone further than *England*. I beg your Lordſhip's Pardon if I take the Liberty to cite a very Learned Author, *Grotius*, in his Book *De jure Belli & Pacis*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. he ſays, *Cities are immortal*; and a City does not therefore ceaſe to be a City, though all the Citizens of it ſhould die.

But the diſſolving of a Corporation by a Judgment in Law, as is here ſought, I believe is a Thing that never came within the Compaſs of any Man's Imagination till now, no, not ſo much as the putting of a Caſe. For in all my Search (and upon this Occaſion I have beſtowed a great deal of Time in ſearching) I cannot find that it ever ſo much as entered into the Conception of any Man before; and I am the more confirmed in it, becauſe ſo learned a Gentleman as Mr. Solicitor, has not cited any one ſuch Caſe, wherein it has been (I do not ſay adjudged, but) even ſo much as queſtioned or attempted; and therefore I may very boldly call this a Caſe *primæ impreſſionis*.

1 *Inſt. Fol.* 13. *b.* there it is ſaid, If Lands holden of *J. S.* be given to an Abbot and his Succeſſors; in this Caſe, if the Abbot and all the Convent die, ſo that the Body Politick is diſſolved, the Donor ſhall have again his Land, and not the Lord, by Eſcheat; ſo that he does allow a Body Politick may be diſſolved indeed; but it is not properly a diſſolving, nor a dying of that Body, but a taking away of the Subjects in which it did ſubſiſt, or to which it did adhere. And there unleſs it be by ſuch an Accident, as all of them dying, or by Violence, as in the Caſe of the Monks of *Bangor*, I never heard before that a Corporation was diſſolved; to be ſure not by a Judgment in Law. My Lord *Rolls*, in his Abridgment, *Part* 1. *Fol.* 514. *tit. Corporation*, at the Letter *I*, makes it a Head of one of his Titles, *How a Corporation can be diſſolved*; and therefore was led very properly to enquire into all Things that might diſſolve a Corporation; for that Book is in the Nature of a Common Place Book. Now under that Head he cites not only the common Caſe, If all the Members die, then 'tis a Diſſolution; but he ſays further, and he cites an Authority for it, If a Corporation conſiſts of ſo many *Confratres*, and ſo many Siſters, and all the Siſters die, this Corporation is diſſolved; for both the Brothers and Siſters are integral Parts of the Corporation, and it cannot ſubſiſt by Halves. But he does not go further, he does not ſay, If they ſhall levy too much Money upon the Market, nay, he does not ſay, if they ſhould commit Treaſon (if it were poſſible they could do ſo) which had been more proper to have inſtanced in, he being naturally led to it under that Title; for that is a Thing that happens a thouſand times oftner than the Death of all the Members. And, under Favour, if the Law be ſo as they would have it, every Penalty levied upon a By-Law does endanger the Corporation every Whit as much as this of the Rates upon the Markets.

Littleton, my Lord, in his *Sect.* 108. (it is a general Rule, but commonly taken Notice of, and may be in this Caſe) ſays there, upon the Statute of *Merton*, An Action will not lie againſt a Guardian for the Diſparagement of his Ward, becauſe it was never heard of from the Time of the making of that Statute, that ſuch an Action was brought; and yet he adds, that the Words of the Statute might very properly ground ſuch an Action. Now, my Lord, that was a Matter of two hundred Years before *Littleton* wrote, that that Statute was made; and 'tis poſſible ſuch an Action might have been brought, but not remembered, and that is an Action brought by an Inferior againſt a Superior, the Ward againſt his Guardian; but here this Suit, if it can be brought, is brought by the King, who is Supreme, and therefore there can be no Reaſon to think, but he would have brought many of theſe Suits to have diſſolved Corporations, if by Law it might have been done.

Beſides, my Lord, Acts of Parliament can never be antiquated, becauſe a Statute is a Law in Writing; but the Common Law is not a Law unleſs it be repeated and practiſed. And ſo is *Davis*'s Opinion in the Preface to his Book, and in the Body of his Reports too: He ſays, That when People have tried and uſed ſuch an Act, and found it uſeful and profitable to the Publick, and fit to be practiſed, that Act of Repeating begets a Cuſtom, and ſo becomes in its Name and Nature the Common Law of the Land. But now, my Lord, if I can challenge all the Times, and all the Precedents that ever were in this Kingdom, to ſhew me where ever there was a Forfeiture of a Corporation, or a Judgment given againſt a Corporation to forfeit it, no, nor ever thought of till this laſt Year, I think I may aſſert 'tis not Law: And if it extend to this Corporation of LONDON, it muſt have extended to all Corporations formerly, and it muſt do ſo to all ſtill.

In the Caſe of Eccleſiaſtical Leaſes, in the fifth Report, and in ſeveral other Places, there is a large Diſcourſe of what Biſhops and other Spiritual Corporations might do at Common Law; 'tis ſaid, they might grant for Years, for Life, in Tail, or in Fee. But what might they grant? Their Lands and Tenements, their Poſſeſſions

and Revenues; but never one Word, that they could grant away themſelves, or Politick Capacity; ſtill that which was their very Being, was not in their own Power to grant away; and, if it were not to grant, much leſs were it in their own Power to forfeit: For if it ſhould be ſo, there is never an Hoſpital in *England*, but if it have taken too much Toll, were to be deſtroyed; and never a Biſhoprick, Deanry, and Chapter (nay, almoſt particular Parſonages, for they are Spiritual Corporations too, and all the Corporations of *England* are under the ſame Rule of Law) if they have tranſgreſſed in any of the Kinds aſſigned here for a Forfeiture, but were to loſe their very Being.

That theſe were in the Power of theſe Spiritual Corporations at the Common Law, no Man doubts; but if any Man does tell me, that the reſtraining Statutes do extend to the Corporation, truly, I muſt deny it; for it is Lands, Tenements, and ſuch Things, that are mentioned, and there is Proviſion made only againſt Grants, and not againſt Forfeitures. A Forfeiture, Mr. Solicitor ſays, muſt be a great Breach of Truſt; and ſo it muſt indeed! and how then ſhould they anſwer for it? If a Biſhop, or a Dean and Chapter, have Lands in Fee upon Condition, and they break the Condition, their Lands are gone: But if that Breach of Condition ſhall amount to a Forfeiture of their being a Corporation, that were very ſtrange; this would diſſolve and deſtroy all the Colleges in the Univerſities, and all the Charity in the Kingdom; for every Breach of ſuch Condition would be a Breach of Truſt.

My Lord, there was a very proper Time when this might have been thought of, if it could have been maintained for Law, and that was in the Time of *H.* 8. He ſent out Dr. *London* and others with a Commiſſion of Inquiry, to examine into all the Miſdemeanors of the Monaſteries, Convents, and Colleges. To what Purpoſe was all this done? Could he not have brought *Quo Warranto*'s againſt them? He needed not have hunted much for Miſdemeanors and Offences; if they had but raiſed five Pounds, nay, for ought I know, if they had but raiſed five Pence upon a Market, or the like, they had all been diſſolved; and 'tis ſo much the worſe in this Caſe then, for this Reaſon: In thoſe Regular, Religious Houſes and Corporations, the Body of them was dead, and the Abbot or Head was only to appear for them, and plead and defend for them. Therefore 'tis ſaid in the 1ſt *Inſt.* 103. *a.* that in a *Quo Warranto* againſt an Abbot, or Biſhop, or a Prior, for Franchiſes and Liberties, if the Abbot or Prior diſclaim alone, this ſhall bind their Succeſſors; and if it were poſſible that there might have been a Forfeiture, yet, without ſo much as troubling himſelf to aſſign that Forfeiture, he might have gone that Way by *Quo Warranto* to get a Diſclaimer.

And 'tis very well known, there were Men put in thoſe Houſes to be Heads of them, on purpoſe to try if they could ſurrender them: And that they needed not to have done, nor have asked the Conſent of the Members to have ſurrendered; for they needed only to have brought a *Quo Warranto*; for after the Renuntiation of the Pope's Power and Supremacy, King *H.* 8. did grant his *Conge d'Elire* to chooſe the Heads of thoſe Corporations; and when they were once there, and a *Quo Warranto* iſſued, the Abbot or Prior may ſay, This Corporation is but a Liberty or a Franchiſe, and I am the King's Creature, I will diſclaim the Liberties, and there is an End of the Franchiſe: But this was not thought of *in diebus illis*.

I think, my Lord, that in Caſe of a Town the Law is clear; though I ſhall not at preſent much contend with Mr. Solicitor upon that Point, that LONDON ſtands upon greater and better Circumſtances than other Corporations and Towns. It is all one as to the main Points, whether it do, or not; though I ſhall ſay enough as to the particular Reaſon, to anſwer what he ſays to the contrary, by and by. But yet this I will ſay, A Corporation in a Town is more protected in Law, than others are: For, ſays my Lord *Coke*, if a Town or Borough does decay, yet it ſhall remain a Town or Borough, as is plain in the Inſtance of the Burgeſſes of *Old Sarum*, and the like. So that it ſeems, that though the Death of the Abbot and his Convent does deſtroy that Corporation, yet the Dilapidations and Decays of a Town do not deſtroy it, but it remains a Town ſtill; nor is the Liberty of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament deſtroyed, or forfeited.

I confeſs, my Lord, I do not ſee but that at this Rate a *Quo Warranto* may be brought againſt a particular Man, to know by what Authority he claims to have the Liberty of a Subject, to ſue and be ſued, to plead and be impleaded: 'Tis a Capacity that's born with him, and belongs to him as he is born in *England*, or as he is by Act of Parliament naturalized, and made a Subject; eſpecially in the Caſe of Denization it comes home to the Point. Why ſhould not a *Quo Warranto* be brought againſt a Man, to know by what Warrant he claims to be a Denizen, and in that Reſpect to plead and be impleaded, to ſue and be ſued? Theſe are relative Capacities, that ſtick and adhere to the Perſon; and if you once conſtitute the Perſon, you ſhall never ſay he ſhall not have the Incidents to ſuch a Perſon.

This Caſe, indeed, my Lord, that I put laſt, is ſo groſs a Thing, that it was never drawn in queſtion, though ſome others have, as Dignities, Lordſhips, and the like; and yet no *Quo Warranto* was ever brought, or can lie in theſe Caſes. And that is the Opinion upon that great and ſolemn Argument of the Caſe of the Earl of *Oxford*, in Mr. Juſtice *Jones*'s Reports; where it was held, that an Earldom, or the like, is a perſonal Dignity, and ſuch a one is in the Nature of a publick Perſon, and by no Means can part with or ſurrender that Capacity. And ſo your Lordſhip knows it was adjudged lately in the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, upon the Petition of the Lord *Purbeck*: They all voted there, that Peerage could not be determined, nor ſurrendered; no, although there was a Fine levied, and all the Inſtruments of Law that could be contrived to annul it; and I cannot ſee, but that if this Capacity of a Corporation be liable to a Forfeiture, all others muſt be ſo too.

There is one Capacity indeed, and a ſmall one, that a *Feme Covert* has by the Cuſtom of LONDON, that ſhe ſhall trade without her Husband, as ſole Merchant, and be ſued ſo, and ſhall ſue: The Husband indeed is named, but only for Conformity; the Action is againſt her, and the Judgment againſt her ſeverally, and the Debt muſt be levied of her Eſtate; can it be thought that a *Quo Warranto* lies for ſuch a meer Capacity? No more than it can lie to know, by what Warrant ſuch an one claims to be an Executor, or Adminiſtrator, or an Overſeer of a Will; and yet there an Action is brought againſt them in ſuch a Capacity, and as ſuch they ſue and are ſued, though perhaps they would be glad to be rid of that Capacity too.

My Lord, 'tis true what my Lord *Coke* ſays in his 2d *Inſt.* 664. there was a Cuſtom to take Tithes of Marriage Goods within the Dominion of *Wales*, which is taken away by a Statute; and there he ſays, If a Cuſtom, that was once reaſonable and tolerable become grievous, and not anſwerable to the Reaſon wherein it was grounded, yet it cannot be taken away but by Act of Parliament;

liament; for an Inheritance once fixed cannot be taken away but by Parliament. If this be ſo of a little Cuſtom in *Wales*, how much more is it ſo of this great Corporation of LONDON, and, which is more yet, of all the Corporations in *England?*

My Lord, Mr. Solicitor was pleaſed to ſay, that a Corporation might be ſurrendered; I muſt confeſs, I ſhould not willingly have meddled with that Point at this Time; but ſince it has been mentioned, I will only endeavour to ſay ſo much as may anſwer him in what he intended it for, as a Ground for the better proving the Point of Forfeitures. I believe Mr. Solicitor (becauſe he cited no Authority for it) might reſt very much upon the ſuppoſed Surrenders in the Time of *H.* 8. the Surrenders that were made of the Monaſteries then; and I do believe he does preſume, as others have thought, that thoſe were Surrenders of their Corporations: Truly, my Lord, I believe they were not; and to prove that they were not, I ſhall rely upon the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*'s Caſe, 3 *Coke* 73, which is alſo reported in 2 *Anderſon* 120, and I ſhall at the ſame Time mention another Caſe, and that is the Caſe cited before of *Fulcher* and *Haywood*, in *Jones* 166, and in *Palmer* 491, where the ſame Queſtion comes to be debated, *Whether the Deanry and Chapter of* Norwich *was given up and deſtroyed by their Surrender?*

My Lord, in the Report of that Caſe in *Palmer*, I will firſt remember your Lordſhip of what is ſaid by *Whitlock* in his Argument of that Caſe as it is *Fol.* 501, of that Book; there *Whitlock* ſitting in this very Court, ſays, That although the King can create and grant a Corporation, yet he cannot diſſolve a Corporation; and a Dean and Chapter being a ſettled Corporation, by their own Act cannot diſſolve themſelves; being once a ſettled Corporation cannot be *Felo de ſe*. But I ſay further, thoſe Acts of Parliament made in *H.* 8's Time (they are all in your Lordſhip's Memory) that of 27 *H.* 8. gave all the Monaſteries under two hundred Pounds a Year to the King; that of 30 *H.* 8. *Cap.* 13. recites, that ſeveral other Monaſteries had been granted, ſurrendered, and forfeited to the King; and it ſays, that the King ſhall have them, *&c.* I do allow there are the Words *ſurrendered* and *forfeited*, and I mention them on Purpoſe to anſwer them; and this is the Anſwer I give them:

Firſt, For the Word *Surrender*. When the Monaſteries were ſurrender'd, that was only a Grant of the Lands, and nothing elſe; the Word *Monaſtery* can carry nothing elſe in it. And ſo is *Wortly* and *Adams*'s Caſe in *Plowden*'s *Com.* 194. where there is a great Diſcourſe of the Surrenders of the Monaſteries, and the Acts of Parliament about them, and what enſued upon them; but in all that Book it was not by any Means admitted, that the Corporation, or any of that, was by theſe Surrenders diſſolved. And, my Lord, as to the Word *Surrender*, it is fully ſatisfied by the Words *Lands* and *Tenements*.

Secondly, As to the Word *Forfeited*, my Anſwer is this: The Corporation is not named in the Surrender, and therefore cannot be preſumed to be intended to be ſurrender'd; and then there are other Things, as Leets, Liberties, and Franchiſes, which are named, and are capable of being forfeited; and ſo the Word *Forfeited* may be applied to them, and very properly; for they are liable to a Forfeiture; but the Word *Corporation* is not at all mentioned.

But for another underſtanding of the Word *Forfeited*, I deſire your Lordſhip would give me Leave to cite a Caſe in the ſecond Part of *Rolls*'s *Reports*, *fol.* 101. (which is called, *The Continuation of his Reports*) and it agreeth exactly with the Hiſtory of thoſe Times: There were ſome Abbots, as the Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, the Abbot of *Reading*, and the Abbot of *Colcheſter*, that were ſtiff Men, and would not ſurrender; thereupon the King gets them indicted of Treaſon (the Story is well known how he handled thoſe Men) and thereupon they did graft a kind of Opinion, that their Land was forfeited by this Means; for a ſmall Pretence would ſerve then to put People into an Act of Parliament of Attainder: And he tells you, that was the Reaſon why they put the Word *Forfeited* into the Act of Parliament; and then diſbottom themſelves upon the Statute 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. that Statute that gives to the King any Eſtate of Inheritance, whereof any one is ſeized that commits Treaſon; though I do not by any Means allow it to be Law, that thoſe Clergymen by their own Acts could forfeit ſo much as the Lands of their Corporation; but it was taken for a Pretence, and ſo they put in the Word *Forfeited*.

Beſides, another thing is this, the ſame Statute ſays, *The King ſhall have and enjoy the Things there given him, in the ſame Manner as they the Abbots, Priors, &c. ſhould have enjoyed them.* Now if the King ſhall enjoy all as they did, and in the ſame Manner, what then muſt he enjoy? It may well extend to Lands, to Leets, and to Markets, and particular Franchiſes; all thoſe Things the King may have: But ſhall the King have their very Corporate Capacity? Shall the King have and enjoy the Liberty of ſuing, and being ſued, by the Name of the Abbot and Prior, or the like? That Office, ſure, he cannot execute; it is inconſiſtent with Senſe or Reaſon to ſay, that he ſhall have it, or can have it. And in theſe Statutes they did doubtleſs accumulate Words to make them look the bigger, becauſe they were to make a great Preſent to *H.* 8. by theſe Means.

Then comes 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24. that relates to the Corporation of the Knights of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*; and it ſeems by the penning of that Statute, that this very Queſtion had been taken Notice of ſince the Time of the making of the laſt Statute in 30; for there it is declared, That that Corporation of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem* ſhall be diſſolved, and that the King ſhall have their Lands. So that their taking Notice, and providing directly to diſſolve it, ſhews, that they had by that Time conſider'd, that neither the Surrender of their Lands, nor the veſting of them in the King, had done any thing to the Corporation, ſave only they had deſerted their Houſe, and fancied themſelves diſſolved, becauſe they were turned out of their Poſſeſſions.

My Lord, in the great Caſe of *Haywood* and *Fulcher*, 'tis again and again ſaid there, That the Surrender of the Dean and Chapter (where they ſurrender'd all their Church, and all their Franchiſes and Hereditaments) was no Surrender of the Corporation, no, though the King did take it to be a Surrender, for he accepted it as a Surrender, and granted them a new Incorporation of the ſame Name, only adding, *Ex fundatione Regis Edwardi Sexti*: So that he did take it to be a good Surrender; but it was adjudged that it was not a good one; and ſo it is held in 3 *Coke* 73. And ſo ſays the Dean of *Wells*'s Caſe in *Dyer* 273. the Surrender is, *Diaconatus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis de Wells*. One would think it impoſſible to have ſurrender'd any thing by a ſtronger Word; but yet there they ſay, 'tis not good without an Act of Parliament.

And whereas it hath been ſometimes ſaid, as it is there, they were diſſolved, and they have been diſſolved by the Surrenders, and the like; there is a very good Anſwer given to all that Diſcourſe in *Palmer* 495. where 'tis ſaid, When they ſpeak of a Diſſolution by Surrender, 'tis a Relation of Fact only, and not of Law; that is, they

they were diſſolved in Fact, ſo as that they did deſert their Houſe, and did demean themſelves as if they were diſcorporated, but they were not ſo in Law; for they fancied a Corporation could not be without Lands, and ſo, when their Lands and Church were given up, they thought all was gone and diſſolved: For (ſaid they) a Dean and Chapter muſt be a Dean and Chapter of ſome Place, and when the Land is gone, how can they be ſaid to be of ſuch a Place? No, ſaid the Judges there, that is no Reaſon at all; for the Corporation was before they had any Lands; and if thoſe Lands were all evicted, or they all diſſeized of them, yet they are a Corporation ſtill. And in *Rolls*'s *Abr.* 2. *Part* 185, 'tis ſaid, the Abbies came to the King by the Statutes of Diſſolution; ſo that they had no Opinion that the Surrender did carry even their Lands, though I do admit they did carry their Lands; but I may ſay, they could carry no more, they could not carry their Being of the Corporation.

There is a Caſe in *Dyer* 282. and 'tis the only Caſe that ſeems againſt us in this Point; there were two Deans and Chapters of St. *Patrick* and *Chriſt Church* in *Dublin* in *Ireland*; and theſe both, and not one of them, were together One Chapter of the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, Time out of Mind, and One of theſe ſurrender'd, and then their Houſe was uſed for a Place for the Courts of Juſtice, and continued ſo; and then a Leaſe is made by the Biſhop, and that confirmed by the only remaining Dean and Chapter, which was that of *Chriſt-Church*: And whether that Leaſe was good or no, was the Queſtion, and truly that was the only Queſtion that is made there in that Book; and ſo 'tis of little Authority as to any Thing elſe; but 'tis true, that that Book does ſay in the End of the Caſe, that the Leaſe was held good, *Quia Corporatio & Capitulum Sanctum Patricii prædicti fuit per donum & ſurſum redditionem Decani & Capituli prædicti legitime diſſolutum & determinatum.* My Lord, to that I anſwer:

Firſt, There was no Occaſion for this Reaſon, becauſe it did digreſs from the main Point in the Caſe, as it is truly obſerved in *Palmer*, *Fol.* 502. Next:

Secondly, It was a private extrajudicial Opinion; it was the Opinion of but five Judges, and for ought appears ſeven might be of another Opinion, and yet the Caſe was ſent for the Opinion of all the Judges here, becauſe the Lawyers in *Ireland*, it ſeems, did make a great Doubt of it. And it was alſo an Opinion and Judgment of the favourable Side, for it was to confirm a Predeceſſor's Leaſe. But,

Thirdly, Certainly, my Lord, the Caſe is miſtaken, for the Surrender could not be good without the Conſent of the Biſhop, which is alſo added at the End of the Caſe there: He is the Patron, and muſt neceſſarily confirm their Acts to make them valid, eſpecially they being inſtituted, and given to him for his Advice in the Government of the Church, and the Diſpoſal of its Lands.

Fourthly, My Lord, I have this further Anſwer to give it, that my Lord *Coke* ſays, in 1 *Leon.* 234. (and 'tis not denied) that this Surrender was by Act of Parliament, or elſe it had not been good. And beyond that,

Fifthly, I have by me a Manuſcript of my Lord *Dyer*'s Reports, the moſt authentick one, which was my Lord *Coke*'s, and has his own Hand to it in ſundry Places; and by that he does often correct the Prints of *Dyer*, and ſo alſo he might have done in this Caſe; for there all theſe *Latin* Words are left out; there is not one of them, nor any Space left to put them in, nor any Blot for their being razed out; it is an Addition of the Publiſher, and printed in another Letter than the reſt of the Caſe is; 'tis not in that Book, which I take to be the trueſt Original of *Dyer*: Beſides, my Lord *Coke*'s Anſwer, that it was by Act of Parliament, makes an End of all. And truly, my Lord, that the Determination of ſuch Things ſhould be by Act of Parliament, I ſhall cite you one Authority, and I borrow it of Mr. Solicitor, who has mention'd it before, tis *Rot. Parl.* 8 *R.* 2. *num.* 11. and it is taken Notice of by my Lord *Coke*, who cites it in his 4 *Inſtit.* 228. To which I add alſo, that the Liberties were ſeized, and the Caſe determined in Parliament: There the Caſe was this, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of *Cambridge*, had committed a notorious Uproar and Tumult; they had aſſaulted the Colleges of the Univerſity; they had impriſoned the Vice-Chancellor, and ſome of the Scholars; they had extorted from them two Releaſes, and a Bond of 3,000 Pounds; and after all this great Uproar and Tumult, a Writ went out, but Whence? From the Parliament, and there they are ſummoned, and there they are to ſhew Cauſe why the Liberties ſhould not be ſeized, as forfeited; and there, upon full Hearing, it was adjudged by the King, with the full Conſent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that the Liberties ſhould be ſeized as forfeited: All this is taken Notice of by my Lord *Coke*. But yet, as if he thought it not enough to have ſaid all this in the Body of the Book, he puts down in the Margin of that Book theſe Words, *Nota*, It was done by Act of Parliament. And that it was taken, that a Corporation cannot be diſſolved but by Parliament, I ſhall cite your Lordſhip *Davis*'s Reports, *fol.* 1. *b.* where he ſays, that neither by the Surrenders, nor by the Acts of Parliament that gave their Poſſeſſions to the Crown, were thoſe Corporations diſſolved; the Surrenders did not do it, and the Acts of Parliament did not intend it.

But, my Lord, I ſhall diſmiſs this Point, for, indeed, it will not conduce to the Queſtion, which is not, *Whether a Corporation be ſurrenderable or no*; but, *Whether it be forfeitable?*

Now there are many things that are renounceable, that yet are not forfeitable; an Annuity *pro Conſilio impenſo & impendendo* may be ſurrender'd; and ſo is *Empſon*'s Caſe in *Dyer*, *fol.* 2. but it cannot be forfeited for Treaſon; 'tis a thing that adheres to the Perſon, and there is a Privity in it that makes it not forfeitable; ſo a Guardianſhip in Soccage, a Man may renounce it as well as he may Executorſhip; but they are neither of them forfeitable; and ſo is the Truſt of a Freehold, and ſeveral other like Things.

My Lord, as to what Mr. Solicitor has ſaid, *That a Corporation may be ſeized, and therefore it may be forfeited*, I think, certainly, that is no good Concluſion at all. Thoſe Words of Seizures of the Liberties, and ſeizing into the King's Hands, he has with great Learning collected a great many Records about them, and they make a great Sound at firſt, but when they are narrowly look'd into, they make nothing of Argument at all; they have ſlept a long Time, and are but imperfectly remember'd; they may ſerve to amuſe People, but when they are conſider'd they will ſignify very little. *Vet. Nat. Br. fol.* 161. He diſtinguiſhes there (and every Body muſt) between the Cauſes of the Seizure of a Franchiſe into the King's Hands, and the Cauſes of a Forfeiture; and there he ſets down ſeveral Things, and then adds, *ſtude differentiam iſtorum*; ſo there is a Difference, and that Difference ought to be well adviſed upon. In 2 *Ed.* 3. 28 & 29. *Scrope* gives the Rule, ſays he, in ſome Caſes a Franchiſe ought to be taken into the King's Hands, and in ſome Caſes it ought to be ſeized till a Fine be made to the King; and in ſome

Caſes it ought to be fore-judged; and ſo he makes three Diſtinctions. Now, my Lord, this will anſwer (as I ſhall obſerve by and by) all that Mr. Solicitor has produced about Seizures, either by Act of Parliament, or for a Fine, or for a Diſtreſs for want of an Appearance. If a real Action, there goes out a *Grand Cape*, and there the Lands ſhall be ſeized into the King's Hands; and that looks big upon Record; but if you come to know the Meaning of it, 'tis only that the Sheriff ſhould return Iſſues upon it, and that is a very little thing; the King has no Pretence to the Title of the Land, nor is the Suit His Suit, but the Party's: So the ſeizing of a Biſhop's Temporalities, and the Lands of Priors Aliens, and the like. But Words muſt have a reaſonable and legal Conſtruction; as when a Statute is made, that if a Man does ſo and ſo his Body ſhall be at the King's Will, and he ſhall do with him at his Pleaſure, as in the Statute of Maintenance, and the Statute againſt tranſporting of Money, that is nothing but that he ſhall forfeit the Uſe of his Body, and the Liberty of his Body, and ſhall be impriſoned for the Offences.

And this I ſhew, to diſtinguiſh about this Word Seizure, and by that Diſtinction to anſwer the Weight of all the Records that Mr. Solicitor has cited. Thoſe Seizures that were of any Towns, I ſay, they were only till they had made a Fine to the King; and when the King had ſo ſeized them, what did he do? He put in a Cuſtos upon them, which was to keep them in good Order; he put them into a ſafe Hand, but it was never intended to ſuſpend or deſtroy the Corporation; for the Corporation went on as it did before, it might ſue as it did before, and was as liable to be ſued as before; it was to put a Guard upon them, not for their Deſtruction, but for their Preſervation; to quell Inſurrections, to keep Peace and good Order among them; the Seizure of the Liberties was not a ſeizing of the Corporation, becauſe a Corporation is not a Liberty, it cannot be ſeized; for the King cannot exerciſe the Liberty of a Corporation; the King may ſeize the Mayoralty, and the King may put in ſuch a Deputy that may be a Cuſtos; he may ſeize the Sheriffalty; he may ſeize a Leet, or a Market, or he may receive the Profits of them, and execute, by Deputy, the Purport of them: But what can he do when he has ſeized the Corporation? Can he himſelf be the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON? or can he put in any one to be ſuch Corporation? it is not a Thing manurable; 'tis not a Thing ſeizable, nor ever was ſeized; for the King can ſeize nothing, but what he can have and uſe when he has ſeized it. And therefore all thoſe Cuſtodes that were put into LONDON, upon the ſeizing of the Liberties, were only in the Nature of the Lord Lieutenants, that were to keep Order in the City, and prevent Breaches of the Peace; but ſtill the Cuſtoms, the Courts, and the Uſages of the City went on as they did before; I cite not any Record indeed for it, becauſe there is no need, 'tis ſo well known; but if there be any Doubt of it, we will make it appear, that during all thoſe Times Mr. Solicitor ſpeaks of, who has cited a great many Records, and if he can find as many more, yet ſtill all along the City was in *Statu quo*, as to their being a Corporation; they did ſue and were ſued, and they did all manner of Acts as a Corporation, which ſhews that it was not ſo much as ſuſpended, much leſs forfeited. This is without Contradiction very plain, during all the Time of thoſe Seizures. If it had been forfeited at all, it muſt have been extinct; and if there could have been a Judgment given againſt it, it could not have been taken into the King's Hands, but it muſt have been an Ouſter of the Liberties.

In *Yelverton* there is a Caſe of the King againſt *Staverton*, a *Quo Warranto* is brought againſt *Staverton* for keeping a Court Leet, and a Court Baron, within the Hundred and Manor of *Warfield*; the Defendant diſclaims the Court Leet; as to the Court Baron, the great Doubt is whether a *Quo Warranto* can be brought for it, it appearing that he had a Manor; for that is inſeparable to a Manor. For he that has the Demeſnes and Copyholds, muſt call his Tenants together to do Suit and Service; and 'tis agreed, indeed, a *Quo Warranto* will lie. But *Fleming*, Chief Juſtice, and *Fenner*, doubted of it: And in that Caſe Judgment muſt be, that he ſhall be ouſted of the Liberty, and not that it ſhall be ſeized; for the King cannot uſe it, and therefore 'tis impoſſible that it ſhould be taken into his Hands: And ſo 'tis, as I ſaid, of a Biſhop's Temporalities, and the Lands of Priors Aliens, and the like; it is a meer Perſonality, and cannot be ſeized.

But Mr. Solicitor ſays, a Corporation can commit a Crime: Truly I do very much queſtion that, nay, I ſhall deny it by and by: But if they do commit a Crime, the Puniſhment muſt be by other Means than a Forfeiture; and I will cite your Lordſhip a parallel Caſe: For, as I ſaid before, a Corporation is an Ability or Capacity like that of a Denizen, and ſo can no more be forfeited than a Denizenſhip can. There is *Verſeline Manning*'s Caſe in *Lane*'s Reports, 58. and the ſame Caſe is in *Rolls* 1. *Abr.* 195 in an Office of Intruſion, it is there found, that *Verſeline Manning* was a Denizen by Letters Patents, and in the Letters Patents there was a Clauſe, as is uſual in Patents of Denization, Proviſo, that *Verſeline Manning* the Denizen ſhould do liege Homage, and that he ſhould be obedient and obſerve the Laws of this Realm. The Office finds that he never did Homage, nor was obedient to all the Laws of the Realm; and it was urged, that conſequently he had loſt the Denization, for Breach of the Condition. No, ſays the Court there, by no means; this muſt have a reaſonable Conſtruction, not to take away his Capacity of being uſed as a Subject, and ſo ſuing and being ſued; but the Proviſo is to be interpreted thus, for his Non-obedience of the Law he ſhall forfeit the Penalties appointed by the Law: So, I ſay, a Corporation, if they do offend the Laws, ſhall forfeit and undergo the Penalties appointed by the Law, but not be diſcorporated, any more than a Denizen undenizened.

My Lord, the next Point that I go upon is, what I at firſt mentioned, and that is this, That this *Quo Warranto* is not well brought, and there can be no Judgment given againſt us upon it, if we ſhould admit (which I do not) that a Corporation is forfeitable; or if I ſhould grant (which I do not neither, but ſhall come to that afterwards) that the Particulars aſſigned are Cauſes of a Forfeiture.

Now this *Quo Warranto* is brought againſt the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of LONDON, that is to ſay, againſt the Corporation (for that is the Corporate Name, and no Man ſure is ſo vain as to think that can be the Chriſtian Name or Surname of any natural Perſon) therefore I ſay 'tis brought againſt us as a Corporation, and charges us, that we have uſurped the Liberty of being a Corporation, under ſuch a Name, for a Month before the Information brought. Now, my Lord, I ſay this is impoſſible, and this is repugnant; for the Queſtion is here, Whether we are a Corporation, and that is a Liberty to be Plaintiff and Defendant? and then comes Mr. Attorney, and admits us to be Defendants; for he ſues by that Name, and yet the very Queſtion that he does bring us to diſpute on is, Whether we are capable of being Defendants

or no: That is juſt as if he ſhould have ſaid, I have brought you into Court, and you muſt be Defendants, or elſe I have brought you here for nothing; for there is no Cauſe depending without Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, and then I will aſſign for the Cauſe of my Suit, that you are no Defendants; nor is it poſſible for you to be Defendants.

My Lord, this is plain Reaſon; but I ſhall ſtrengthen it with great Authority; and that is the Caſe upon a Writ of Error, out of *Ireland*, to reverſe a Judgment given in a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Corporation of *Dublin*: It is in *Palmer* the firſt Caſe, and 2 *Rolls*, *Fol.* 113 and 125. A *Quo Warranto* is brought againſt *Cuſack*, and other Aldermen of *Dublin*, who pretended to have Privileges, and a Guild, and to be a Corporation, and this, I preſume, is for their being a Corporation; for there is a *Curia adviſare vult* as the Corporation, and ſo 'tis not put in the Caſe, but 'tis alſo brought for ſeveral Liberties that they did pretend to claim; as that they only, and none others, ſhould ſell and buy all Merchandizes, and no Body ſhould buy of another, or ſell to another, but to them; that all Merchandizes ſhould be brought to their Common Hall, *&c.* Now as to theſe Liberties, they are forejudged, that the Liberties ſhould be ſeized, and they ouſted; as to their being a Corporation, *Curia adviſare vult*; ſo the Caſe is in *Palmer*: But in the other Book in 2 *Rolls* 115, it is agreed, if a *Quo Warranto* be brought to diſſolve the Being of a Corporation, it ought to be brought againſt particular Perſons, for the Writ ſuppoſes that they are not a Corporation; and 'tis to falſify the Suppoſal of the Writ to name them as a Corporation. Now here this Writ, it ſuppoſes them to be a Corporation, or elſe they could not be Defendants; and then it comes and falſifies that Suppoſal, by aſſigning that they are no Corporation, nor ever were, or if they had been, they had forfeited to it; and ſo all the Foundation that this Writ ſtands upon is deſtroyed.

In this Caſe of *Cuſack*, I am aſſiſted further with a Report of it in my Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales*'s Book: A Report of a very great Authority with all Men of our Profeſſion, and there he ſays expreſsly, If a *Quo Warranto* be brought for the uſurping a Corporation, it muſt be brought againſt particular Perſons, becauſe it goes in Diſaffirmance of the Corporation, and Judgment ſhall be given that they be ouſted of the Corporation; but if it be for Liberties claimed by a Corporation, then it muſt be brought againſt them as a Corporation.

Lord Chief Juſtice. What Folio is it in my Lord *Hales*'s Book, Mr. Recorder?

Mr. Recorder. It is in my Lord *Hales*'s Common-Place-Book, which is in *Lincoln's-Inn* Library, *Fol.* 168. *placito* 7, and this is our Caſe directly. If you go about to ſay, our Corporation is forfeited, or muſt be diſſolved, nay more (as you ſay here) we never have been a Corporation; or by Forfeiture our Corporation is loſt long ago, then there is nothing can come before the Court properly, but that *J. S.* and *J. N.* particular Perſons, have uſurped to be a Corporation, when they are none. This Information is brought in Diſaffirmance of their being a Corporation; and therefore there muſt be ſet up ſome Body capable of being a Defendant in ſuch a Suit; and who can that be but particular Perſons, which ought to have been named, as they are in that Caſe of *Cuſack*? For as Judgment of Ouſter of particular Liberties, given againſt particular Perſons, will not bend the Body of the Corporation; ſo the Judgment, that they are not a Corporation, will not be good, unleſs it be given againſt thoſe particular Perſons that uſurp the Corporation. And I ſay farther, that individual Freemen of LONDON cannot poſſibly be bound by this Judgment: For they are not here before you, nor were they ever ſo; for it is the Corporation here that is made the Defendant. And I do now conſider the Number that make up that Body (LONDON's being ſo populous doth not alter the Caſe) for the Caſe is the ſame, if it were the Corporation of *Queenborough*, or any other petty Corporation. Suppoſe twenty Men be a Corporation, or pretend to be a Corporation, and you come to enquire by what particular Means theſe twenty Men pretend to be a Corporation, or, as the Words of this *Quo Warranto* are, *uſurped* to be a Corporation; you muſt not ſay that they are one, and then ſay that they uſurped it, for 'tis not the Corporation that uſurps to be a Corporation, that is impoſſible, but it is the particular Perſons that uſurp to be a Corporation, when indeed they are not one. A Corporation may uſurp a Market, they may uſurp a Leet, but they cannot uſurp themſelves. In *Townſend*'s Book of printed Precedents (which is a laborious Thing, and wherein he has collected all the Precedents he could meet with, of *Quo Warranto's*) there is but one in all that Collection, that was brought againſt any Perſons upon the Score of being a Corporation: And what is that? How was it brought? Not againſt a Corporation that was, but againſt a Corporation that never was, that is to ſay, a Parcel of People, that took upon themſelves to be a Corporation, when they were not, and that is the ſame ſingle Precedent in *Coke*'s *Entries* 527, *tit. Quo Warranto.* The King againſt *Helden*, and other Burgeſſes of *Helmſley*, for uſurping to be a Corporation, by the Name of the Burgeſſes of *Helmſley*. And how does the Attorney-General there bring the Writ? He brings it againſt particular Perſons. My Lord *Hobart*, who was then Attorney-General, never thought he could have maintained his *Quo Warranto*, or expected Judgment againſt them, if he had brought it againſt the Burgeſſes of *Helmſley* generally, and then have ſaid, that they were no Corporation; but he brings it againſt thoſe particular Perſons, and thereupon they come in and diſclaim their being ſuch a Corporation, and the having the other Liberties; and the Judgment is, That of thoſe Liberties thoſe particular People ſhould be ouſted, and ſhould not intermeddle with them.

Now, my Lord, what Judgment can be given in this Caſe, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſhall not intermeddle with the Being of Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens? 'Tis a very reaſonable Judgment that *Helden* and thoſe particular Perſons ſhould not intermeddle with ſuch a Liberty, or be in ſuch a Corporation; but if ſuch a Judgment be given againſt the City here, that would be as much as to ſay, That you have never been what you are, or you ſhall never be what you are, that is the *Engliſh* of it.

And, my Lord, I am ſure as there never was but one *Quo Warranto* that we can find any printed Precedent of againſt the Being of a Corporation, ſo that very Precedent is not againſt thoſe that really were ſo, but particular Perſons that uſurped to be ſo. And if you ſearch all the Records of this Kingdom, and all the Books in all the Offices, you will never find any that is brought againſt a Corporation, for being a Corporation, upon Pretence that they might be made none by a Forfeiture; and no Prerogative of the King ſhall extend to excuſe this, but his Action ſhall abate, if it be not right brought, as well as the Subjects, and ſo is *Plowd' Com. Fol.* 85.

Further,

Further, my Lord, I have another Authority in this Point; and that is in the Caſe of the Corporation of *Maidenhead*, which hath been ſo often cited by Mr. Solicitor, and it is in *Palmer*, 80, 81, where it is ſaid, When the Attorney-General hath ſuppoſed them to be a Corporation, it is not uſual to plead them to be a Corporation; otherwiſe, if he had queſtioned them as Inhabitants of ſuch a Town, then they ought to enable themſelves: Thoſe are the Words of that Book; and what can be more plain? Here the Attorney-General ſuppoſes us to be a Corporation, his Replication flies in his own Face; and he having ſuppoſed it at firſt, he is bound not to queſtion us for our being a Corporation at any Time after. As to the Buſineſs of *forisfecerunt*, it is a ſtrange and a new Word that never came into any *Quo Warranto* before, that I know of; but we will accept the new Word, but not the Thing, and that they have forfeited by ſuch and ſuch Acts: This ſure will be very hard upon us; for if it be a Forfeiture, it muſt relate to the Time of the Thing done, to the Time of the making the Act of the Common-Council, to the Time of the Toll levied, or to the Time of the Petition; and if it do ſo, it muſt relate like a Forfeiture for Treaſon; it muſt reach all mean Acts, all the Leaſes that we have made ſince are gone; all the Judgments that we have given in any Cauſe are *coram non Judice*, and void; all the Acts of the Corporation are overturned by this Forfeiture, and we have been under a vaſt Miſtake all this while. We have had no Mayors nor Sheriffs, no Kind of Officers, no Manner of regular and legal Proceedings; but we have been under a great Miſtake ever ſince this Money was ordained or levied. We have forfeited all; and that it is ſo, is plain, becauſe in all *Quo Warranto*'s wherein Perſons are convicted for uſurping of Liberties, there is a Fine ſet upon them for continuing that Uſurpation, and Reaſon good; then if it be an Offence for continuing the Liberty, we muſt be fined for doing it ever ſince the Forfeiture, when, if Mr. Attorney-General's Rule be right, there has been no ſuch Corporation; but we ought to have diſcontinued all our acting as a Corporation, and laid it down; and ſo every Step that we have taken ſince hath been irregular, and every Act void.

If ſo be an Action be brought againſt Baron and Feme, and the Plaintiff ſhould in his Replication ſay, they were divorced ſeveral Years before, Has he not undone all his Pleading? Here then is our Caſe, Mr. Attorney-General admits us to be ſueable, and yet charges us to have no Capacity to be ſued. I do implead you, but you have no right to be impleaded; here he brings us into Court, and when he has brought us here, he quarrels with us for being here; he makes us Defendants, and then queſtions whether we ought to be ſo; and ſo his great Charge againſt us is, that we are what he would have us to be, and what he hath made us to be; for if a Month before the Information, the Corporation was not, but the very Being of the Corporation was uſurped, How come we at the Month's End to be Defendants? Here comes a new Creation interpoſed in that Time, and makes us Parties ſueable in that Court, when by the Charge in the Information we were not ſo a Month before.

And then, my Lord, the Information is not quite ſo bad, but the Replication is worſe: Firſt, he takes Iſſue, that we never were a Corporation at all; and the next Thing is, if ever you were a Corporation, you have ceaſed ſo to be, becauſe you have forfeited it ſo and ſo ſeveral Years ago. This is juſt then to put a Common Caſe (and I confeſs, a very familiar one it is) if I ſhould bring an Action againſt a Man, and when he hath pleaded, I ſhould by Way of Replication ſet forth, there never was any ſuch Man as the Defendant, and take Iſſue upon it; or, if there were, that he was dead ten Years ago: And yet this is the Subſtance of Mr. Attorney's Iſſue, and his Replication.

My Lord, the Authorities before cited in *Palmer*, *Coke*'s Entries, *Rolls*, and my Lord *Hales*'s Common-Place-Book, are not all; for I have ſome other that never ſaw the Light in Print yet; and that is the Caſe of the King againſt *Bradwell* and others, *Trin.* 18. of this King. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them for uſurping to be a Corporation or Company of Muſicians; it had been a ſtrange Thing, if the *Quo Warranto* had been brought againſt that Corporation, and then the Attorney-General had ſaid they were no Corporation, nor ever were; there they did think beſt and fitteſt to go againſt *Bradwell*, and the reſt, and that by Name, and only ſo, not againſt the Body Corporate. So in that Caſe of the Corporation of *Worceſter*, which was lately tried before your Lordſhip in this Court; when the *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt ſuch Men for uſurping to be all Aldermen and Common-Council-Men; if the Attorney-General had once called them Common-Council-Men, it had been a great Repugnancy for him afterwards to ſay that they were none, or if they were, that that Privilege of theirs was loſt ſo long ago. So in the Caſe of the *Quo Warranto* againſt the *Bermudas* Company; it was againſt a Corporation, and againſt particular Perſons by Name both. Theſe Things have been conſidered, and doubtleſs they have gone on in an ordinary Way. I muſt confeſs, I was not privy to that particular Caſe; but by the Report of that Caſe, which I have ſeen, I have been informed that the Corporation never appeared; for they ſaid, 'tis not Senſe for us to appear; for it being a Queſtion by what Warrant we are a Corporation, it is not we, ſuppoſing us a Corporation, that do uſurp, but the particular Perſons that do uſurp, if it be at all uſurped. Now, my Lord, if that had been a regular Suit, no doubt but there would have been Judgment againſt the Corporation, which there was not; and certainly the Replication of Forfeitures was not good againſt the Corporation, but againſt the particular Perſons only.

All Mr. Solicitor's Authorities for ſeizing hold true, if the Corporation would never appear: And what is the Reaſon it ſhould be brought againſt *J. S.* and *J. N.* but becauſe Corporations do never appear in ſuch a Caſe, in Regard it were not congruous they ſhould appear? For the *Quo Warranto* muſt intend it ſo, that they were not a Corporation in Being, by implying a Forfeiture. Then, ſay I, no Judgment at all can be given upon this Score; *Non admittitur excepio ejuſdem rei, cujus petitur diſſolutio*; a Man ſhall never be admitted to controvert that to be in Being, which he himſelf deſires ſhould be deſtroyed, and ſo has allowed it to be. Shall Mr. Attorney be admitted to deny the Suppoſal of his own Writ? And truly, I think, I might very well leave this Part of the Caſe, and this Point, to Mr. Attorney-General himſelf; for if he will have any Thing to be anſwered by us, he muſt maintain us to be a Corporation capable of anſwering; and ſo I have Reaſon to expect, that againſt his own Replication he will be pleaſed to ſupport the Being of our Corporation, and ſo diſmiſs us hence.

My Lord, I have done with this Point; now I come to the Replication, which indeed is a Kind of a new *Quo Warranto*; for it brings in new Matter, and therein they do charge two Forfeitures; the one is, by Reaſon of the Abuſe of the Market, the other is, by Reaſon of the Petition. My Lord, I ſhall anſwer both them: That

That we were ſeized of the Market, that is pleaded, and that is agreed: That we were ſeized of Tolls, and were to have reaſonable Tolls, that is agreed: That there is a Cuſtom in LONDON to have Common-Councils, and that this was by Common-Council, is agreed; all this is agreed by the Demurrer: That this Toll, (tho' by the Way I muſt confeſs, and will agree with Mr. Solicitor, that it is not properly to be called a Toll; for a Toll is only for Goods ſold, and when they are ſold, in Recompence for the Officer's Attendance for the Teſtification of the Contracts, and the entering them in their Books; but I agree, this is not ſuch a Duty for Goods bought and ſold, but it) is for the Accommodation of Perſons repairing thereunto for their Stalls; and, if I would call it by any particular Word, I had rather call it Stallage than any Thing elſe; it is for thoſe Accommodations, which we have been at vaſt Charge in preparing and providing, and for the Maintenance of requiſite Officers, and for the Cleanſing of the Markets. Now, Mr. Solicitor objects, That we cannot preſcribe for a Toll uncertain, and he cites the Caſe of Murage, and the like; and ſo I muſt confeſs, where Murage is granted, 'tis commonly a Thing certain; ſo is Pontage, and the like; but I believe (if I had thought that it would have been a Point inſiſted upon) I could have brought you Inſtances where Murage, and ſuch like Things, have been granted in general, and they would have been antient ones indeed: And there is a Neceſſity for it in ſome Caſes; for when a Town will repair its Walls, the Charge may be greater or leſs, as the particular Accidents may be, and ſo, perhaps, a certain Duty would not do it. When a Wall is to be built, there the Duty may be certain; but when it is built, to keep it in Repair, the Duty of Murage may be uncertain, according to the Charge; and if the Caſe be not ſo, it will come little to our Purpoſe, which is a Duty upon a great and a continuing Charge. I will name him ſome Things that he muſt agree to, and I know he will grant, are uncertain, as Pickage and Stallage, which are Duties for picking in my Earth to dig Holes for the Poſts of Stalls to be fixed in: Now there can never be, nor ever was, any circumſcribing in thoſe Matters; for Circumſtances in every of thoſe Caſes muſt govern it. If I have Occaſion for my Stall to uſe a Foot of Ground, one Sort of Sum is neceſſary; if ten Feet, another Sum; it ought to be equal indeed, but it could never be good, if it were limited to a Sum certain; and in all Grants that ever were of Pickage and Stallage, they were never reduced to a Certainty; and thoſe are Things too that relate to a Market.

And ſo I take it to be for Keyage, Anchorage, and the like; for when there are Poſts or Places for Ships, to which they may be fixed, the Owner of the Port may have a Compenſation for that, but that muſt needs be uncertain, according to the Circumſtances; if a Ship be bigger or leſſer, if a Ship ſtay a Month or a Day, it is not fit the ſame Rate ſhould be paid; nor is it uſually granted by particular Words, *Co. Entr.* 535, and 526, *Placit.* 4. the King againſt the City of LONDON for the Water Bailage, and other Things. They pleaded only a Right in General, and do not ſay what the Particulars were; and yet one of the Things demanded in the *Quo Warranto* was, as I ſaid, the Water-Bailage; which, ſure, if any Thing ought to be certain, that ought. In that Caſe it was good Pleading; though, I think, I could ſay more againſt it than this Thing, that is, in the Nature of Stallage; ſo that all that Mr. Solicitor hath built upon muſt, I think, needs vaniſh.

My Lord, I do not think but LONDON ought to be, and is as much under the Obedience and Correction of the King, as any City; but yet, I believe, in theſe Caſes of their Cuſtoms, you will give that Allowance and Indulgence to it, that all your Predeceſſors have done, which is greater than any they have given to any other Corporations in the Kingdom, and that becauſe it was LONDON. That there ſhould be ſuch a Thing as a Foreign Attachment, I think, is hardly allowed in other Places: I am ſure I have known it denied in ſome, that a Contract in Writing ſhould be equal to a Book Debt; that a Feme Merchant ſhould be ſued without her Husband; or if he be named, he ſhould only be named for Conformity. You take Notice, that LONDON is a Port Town, and that Men that trade there, ſometimes go beyond Seas, and in their Abſence their Wives trade by themſelves, and, perhaps, carry on diſtinct Trades while they are there; and ſo they may do in other Places, may be; but only for the ſake of LONDON do you take Notice of theſe Things there, and not elſewhere. Their Penalties that are ſued for in their Courts, a great many of them are ſuch as would not be well maintained in other Courts, or in any other Place; and yet they are maintained there, as namely, that their Penalties ſhould be ſued for before the Mayor and Aldermen, when the Benefit of them goes to their Uſe; and yet that is allowed in the eighth Report, notwithſtanding the grand Objection, that they are in ſome Sort Judges and Parties, *Rolls* 2. *p. Abr.* Tit. *Preſcription*, Letter *H. Fol.* 266. Numb. 2 and 3. The City of LONDON may preſcribe to have a Court of *Chancery* in LONDON, of Matters tried in the Sheriffs Court, though ſuch a Court cannot be granted by the King's Letters Patents; but the Mayor and Citizens of *York* cannot preſcribe for ſuch a Court, becauſe it were very dangerous that ſuch petty Corporations ſhould have ſuch Courts. And whatſoever is ſaid by my Lord *Hobart*, in his Reports, 63, I do affirm, there is no Act of Parliament that erects a Court of *Chancery* in LONDON, or the *Cinque Ports*. If Mr. Solicitor had ſtruggled with me about the Being, or not Being of that Act of Parliament, I would have agreed with him, that there was no ſuch, ſooner than ſome that he ſays are none. The Cuſtoms of LONDON have been upheld, and, I muſt confeſs, I think that is very ſtrange, even againſt the general Words of an Act of Parliament, 2 *Inſt.* 20. A Jailer in LONDON may permit his Priſoner, that is in Execution, to go at large with a Battoon in any Place within their Juriſdiction, and it is no Eſcape. And ſo is *Plowden's Com.* 36. A Citizen of LONDON may ſet up one Retale Trade, though he was bred to another, notwithſtanding of the Statute 50 of the Queen. And for a general Rule take that that is ſaid in *Palmer* 542, thoſe of LONDON may preſcribe againſt a Statute; and the Reaſon is, becauſe their Liberties are confirmed by Statute, and other Towns are not. In *Rolls Rep.* 1 *P.* 105. *Spike* againſt *Tenant*, my Lord *Coke* being then Chief Juſtice, ſays, We take Notice of the Cuſtoms in our Courts, and other Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and in LONDON. *Fleetwood*, Recorder of LONDON, ſays a very ſtrange Thing in 1 *Leon'* 284, *Hollinſhead's* and *King's* Caſe, and in 4 *Leon'* 182, that the King's Courts ought to take Notice, that thoſe of LONDON have a Court of Record; for if a *Quo Warranto* iſſues to the Juſtices in Eyre, it does not belong to them of LONDON to claim their Liberties; for all the King's Courts have Notice of them; and

truly I have been informed, I mean by Copies of Records, that when the Juſtices in Eyre came to the Tower, this was a Privilege allowed to them, they were not bound to ſet forth their Liberties, as others were.

My Lord, I think this, as it is pleaded, is a Duty very juſtifiable, and very well payable, by Virtue of this Cuſtom. I do agree, as I ſaid, a Toll is properly for Goods ſold; and this is a Cuſtom for the Accommodation of thoſe that brought Goods to be ſold; and that it is like that 1 *Leonard* 218, my Lord *Cobham*'s Caſe, a Duty paid for the ſtanding in the Cellar; and there that is held to be good. In *Rolls* 2 P. of the *Abridgment*, 123, Letter *B. Hickman*'s Caſe, the Lord of the Manor may preſcribe to have the eighth Part of a Buſhel of Corn in four Buſhels that are brought to the Market within the Manor, in the Name of the Toll, and that is for Stallage only; for it is ſaid there, Whether it be ſold or not. And in the ſame Book, *Fol.* 265, the Port of *Dublin* ſet forth, that they are Owners of the City of *Dublin*, and that they maintained Perches in the ſaid River, to direct the Ships in the deep Channel, and that they kept the Key and the Crane; and therefore, in Conſideration of that, they preſcribed and demanded three Pence in the Pound for all Merchandizes in the ſaid Port, and it was held good. Now I agree Toll-through, that cannot be preſcribed for ſimply and generally, but by Toll-through. I mean, as you know, for paſſing and repaſſing through only, and not for ſtaying. But yet even that may be preſcribed for too, in Conſideration of repairing a great Highway, or a very foul Way, or maintaining a Bridge, and the like. And therefore, if our Conſiderations here be as good, then we, maintaining thoſe great Places, may preſcribe for this Duty, as for paſſing through the Streets, though it were no Market.

There is a famous Caſe reported in *Rolls* 1 P. *Fol.* 1. and 44, and it is in 2 *Bulſtrode*, and alſo in *Moor*; it was the Caſe of the Bell-Man of *Litchfield*: A Preſcription is made, that the Corporation of *Litchfield* hath a Market, and they ought to repair the Way to it, and to appoint a Bell-Man that ſhould ſweep the Market-Place; and that for this the ſaid Bell-Man, Time out of Mind, had taken of thoſe that brought Corn to the ſaid Market, and opened their Sacks to ſell, a Pint of Corn, if but a Buſhel or under; if more, a Quart. So that if it were opened and not ſold, he was to have that Duty, and that Preſcription was adjudged to them by all the Judges, and yet it does not appear there, whether the repairing that Way coſt them 5 *s.* or 5000 *l.* and yet by Intendment they would not account it unreaſonable, though it might have been urged it was very unequal; if they could take a Pint for that which was under a Buſhel, perhaps they would take, by that Means, half of what the Party bought; but if there were fifteen Buſhels, they had but a Quart, and this was objected as to the Inequality of it; and yet they all paſſed over that by a reaſonable Intendment, and would not deny the Preſcription to be good. And the Caſe of Coinage in *Dyer*, and the Caſe of 21 *H.* 7. 16, are admitted to be good Law, where the Town of *Gloceſter* preſcribed for a Toll of Boats paſſing by the River near the Town.

Now, my Lord, for ours, there was very great Reaſon to induce it, the great Alterations that were made in LONDON by the Fire; and it was not the firſt Time that LONDON was burnt: And if there ſhould be War, and ſo great Alterations and Confuſions, there were great Cauſe, that the City, that lays out great Sums, and muſt be at ſuch publick Charge, ſhould not be Loſers by it.

And we do ſet forth more than they do in the Caſe of *Litchfield*, that we provided the Market-Places at our own Charge; and if they will uſe them, they muſt expect to pay ſome Compenſation for it; that we do keep Officers, and pay them for cleanſing and keeping Order in the Markets: And above all, that we provide Standings and Stalls, and ſuch Accommodations, and that I am ſure is a Proviſion no Lord of a Market is bound to make, unleſs he will; and therefore the Market-People, that are accommodated by it, have great Reaſon to pay for it; and we pay all the Taxes for the Market-Places, for the Ground is ours; and that is not alledged in the Pleading indeed, but it muſt be implied, becauſe we pay the Taxes, and they that have the Standings are not liable to pay the Taxes: And ſo is the Judgment in *Rolls*, 2 P. 238, and the 2d *Abr.* 289. And in the Caſe of *Cuſack*, Juſtice *Dodderidge* ſays, that the Redeeming of one Fair from the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, coſt the City of LONDON 8000 *l.* for he had a Fair at *Weſtminſter*, and a Market for forty Days, and that during that Time no Sale ſhould be in LONDON, or the Places adjacent; and a great Rate it was, if it were ſo. The Meaſure of a Toll is, according to my Lord *Coke*, 2 *Inſt.* 58, when the Thing demanded for Wares or Merchandizes does ſo burthen the Commodity, that the Merchants cannot have a convenient Gain by trading therewith, and thereby Trade is loſt or hindered, then it is an evil Toll. But here, indeed, the Market-People are better accommodated than ever they were; and Trade is ſo far from being diſcouraged, as that it is increaſed, as is implied in the Replication; for it is ſaid, we receive 5000 *l.* a Year; which if it were ſo unequal, would not certainly be paid, nor could be, if there were not great Trade there. So that the Increaſe of Trade is the Thing complained of in this *Quo Warranto*. And the Truth of it is, I have examined and looked into the Fact of theſe Things, and there is nothing in this By-Law but was really antiently paid, except only in one Inſtance, whether it were 6 *d.* or no, that was paid when a Cart was drawn by two Horſes, which now is but 4 *d.* and if we have increaſed the Toll, which I doubt whether it be ſo or no, it is only in a very Trifle.

Now, my Lord, this Caſe, I think, is a ſtronger Caſe than that in 5 *Rep.* the Chamberlain of LONDON's Caſe, there is no Conſideration of Stalls, or cleanſing the Place, but only they had an Officer to ſearch and view, and that was a new Appointment of their own, they could not preſcribe for it, but it was thought a Penny was a reaſonable Recompence, and the Subject had a Benefit by it; and if he would bring his Cloth to LONDON to be ſold, he ſhould come thither to have it viewed, and give a Recompence for it. Now LONDON is all Market indeed, every Shop is a Market; and it hath been well ſaid of the Judges ſeveral Times in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, that LONDON is the Market of all *England*; and there is never an Acre in *England* but is the better for that.

As to the Impoſition upon Coals, that is but an Inducement, and an Inducement is never to be relied upon, it is not to be ſtood upon; and Mr. Solicitor did very honourably decline it, and did not make any Thing of it, nor trouble the Caſe with it.

When the City did make this Act of Common-Council, they did conſult with their Counſel for Matter of Law, and with their Officers and Fellow Citizens for Matter of Fact, and did adjuſt theſe Rates, and enacted them to be paid, they being

being reaſonable ones, and according to the antient Uſage; but if they were miſtaken, it will be no Cauſe for you to give Judgment againſt them, for many other Reaſons: As firſt, you cannot judge this to be unreaſonable. I have not heard one Word ſaid, that this is an unreaſonable oppreſſive Toll. Here is Money levied; what then? If it be a reaſonable Sum, it is not ſo great, it does not deſerve the Name of Oppreſſion. I ſay, it is not ſo great an Oppreſſion, if they ſhould have been miſtaken in the Form of inſtituting the levying of it; if they might have done it under their Common Seal, and now they have done it without that by Act of Common-Council. Nay, it does not deſerve that you ſhould judge it unreaſonable; you cannot do it here, for the Conſiderations are meritorious, and equivalent to it, the great Charge they were at in building, and they ſtill daily are at in cleanſing and repairing, and providing Stalls. But, however, the Caſe is not ſo diſcloſed here, that you can judicially determine this to be an unreaſonable Toll; according to the Rule in *Coke's Magna Charta* 222. the Toll of a Market need not be certain, only it muſt be reaſonable; and what ſhall be deemed reaſonable the Judges muſt determine, if it come judicially before them: So ſhall reaſonable Cuſtoms, and reaſonable Fines, and reaſonable Services, and reaſonable Time to remove Goods, and the like, they muſt be judged by the Diſcretion of the Juſtices upon the true State of the Caſe before them. Now this Caſe muſt have all its Circumſtances ſtated and agreed by Demurrer, or found by Verdict. And ſo is 4 *Rep.* 27. *b.* and *Hobart* 135. and 174. as in the Caſe of Copyholders Fines, the Quality and Yearly Value of the Land muſt appear, or elſe there cannot be Judgment, whether it be reaſonable or no. In the 13th *Report. fol.* 3. and *Croke Car.* 196. where the Queſtion was, Whether the Lord of a Manor might aſſeſs two Years and an Half Value of Copyhold Lands, according to the Rack-Rents for a Fine upon Surrender and Admittance, and upon Non-Payment to enter for the Forfeiture; as ſuppoſe Land, it be rented at 20 *l.* a Year, here is 50 *l.* demanded for Admittance; there it appeared judicially that it was unreaſonable; and ſo it was adjudged, becauſe the Value was certain. But who can here ſay, whether the providing of Markets coſts 5 *s.* or 500 *l.*? it is not eſtimable. Perhaps we have overbought all theſe Tolls that they call unreaſonable; we aver it to be reaſonable; the Demurrer agrees it to be ſo, and you muſt intend it to be ſo, unleſs the contrary be ſet forth clearly in its Circumſtances; for he that will have a Forfeiture, muſt ſhew the Circumſtances to make it out.

My Lord, another thing is this, to anſwer Mr. Solicitor in that Point. I ſay, an unreaſonable By-law is no reaſonable Cauſe or Colour for forfeiting a Corporation, admitting it to be unreaſonable, though I grant it not. My Lord *Hobart*, in *Norris* and *Stap*'s Caſe, *Hob.* 211. ſays, That though Power to make Laws is given by ſpecial Clauſes in all Incorporations, yet it is needleſs; for that is included by Law in the very Act of Incorporating. For as Reaſon is given for the natural Body for the governing of it, ſo Bodies Corporate muſt have Laws as a Politick Reaſon to govern them. Reaſon is a Faculty in them as 'tis in a Man, and may err; and therefore, ſays he, If the King do grant Letters Patents of Incorporation to Perſons, and he doth thereby make Ordinances and By-Laws himſelf, they are ſubject to the ſame Conſtruction and Rule of Law, as if they were made afterwards by the Corporation. For, the King can no more make an unreaſonable By-Law than a Corporation; but if the King do, ſhall that affect the Corporation, and make the Corporation void by way of Repugnancy, or an inſtantaneous Breach of Condition? No, it ſhall not. And therefore, as they may receive unreaſonable Rules from the King, without defeating of the Corporation, or having their Being thereby vacated, ſo they may make unreaſonable By-Laws without the ſame Danger of deſtroying the Corporation. The Caſes are very many, wherein By-Laws have been judged unreaſonable; the Truth of it is, there is a great Misfortune in the penning and making thoſe By-Laws; by ſome Means or other there is ſomething diſcerned that ſtill proves an Exception to it, as we ſee in the Caſe of the Carmen and Woodmongers: Their By-Law was made and re-made, and corrected again and again, before it could be made to hold Water in this Court; ſo in the Taylors of *Ipſwich*'s Caſe, and *Bradnox*'s Caſe, which was here lately. All theſe have been adjudged void; but what then? In all theſe Caſes it was never ſaid, Hereby your Corporation is deſtroyed; you have erred in making a By-Law, and therefore you have loſt your Being of a Corporation: Beſides, if there were but a Colour for it, and in it were any thing tolerable, ſurely that were enough to make us excuſable in ſuch a Matter. If it has been received, as we agree it has, the Officers are Treſpaſſers, every Individual of them are ſueable, and any Man may bring his Action againſt them. But they that come to the Market think not fit to complain; if they did not like the Market, they would not come at all; and if they did not like the Payment, they would not come neither; and there is no levying of any thing unleſs they do come.

Now, my Lord, I will admit the levying and the receiving, and yet, I ſay, this is no Forfeiture; for here is a Miſtake of Law, or a Miſtake of Fact, by Colour whereof Money is received: This, by no means, will work a Forfeiture of a Corporation, for at that Rate every Penalty that has been levied by a By-Law, will be adjudged a levying of Money without Law, and ſo forfeit the Corporation, which has not been done in other Caſes of By-Laws, and thoſe much worſe than this; becauſe moſt of thoſe By-Laws were made for levying Money upon Men for exerciſing a Trade; and 'tis much more to ſay, that you ſhould levy ſuch Sums of Money upon every Stroke of honeſt Induſtry, whereby a Man gets his Livelihood, than that you ſhall pay ſo much for your Accommodation in my Ground for the better vending your Goods. This hath been held good in ſome Caſes, but in others it hath been held nought; and this hath all been received and levied to the Uſe of the City too; and ſo 'tis a levying of Money, whereby they have a great Advantage; nay, 'tis worſe ſtill, becauſe it is impoſed by Force, and recovered by Force; but here 'tis a voluntary Penalty, no Force, no Compulſion, only the being removed from their Standings, no other Penalty, no Impriſonment, or the like; but if you do not like the Conditions, you may be gone; I deſire you to walk out of this Market, if you don't like the Price of the Proviſions; and to be gone from the Stall, if you don't like the Price of the Standing. We were not bound to provide theſe Stalls for you, but having provided them, if you don't like them, you may leave them; in other Caſes, the Man is impriſoned, and ſued by Action for the Penalty; here, at any Time, if you don't like, you may be gone.

My Lord, I am very confident, if this be ſo, that all Monies levied by a Corporation without Law or Forfeitures, or where the Law is miſtaken, then I dare boldly affirm, that we never were a Corporation two Months ſince LONDON was LONDON; but by Virtue of

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ſome old ſleeping By-Law or other, that has been ſet on Foot: Monies have been levied, which perhaps will not be in Strictneſs allowed good: And if all theſe had been Forfeitures, we had been in a ſtrange Condition, not one Month or two ſhould paſs over us, but we had forfeited it; and never can there be, perhaps, a Month to the End of the World, but we ſhould ſtill be forfeiting. And what is ſaid of us, may be ſaid of any other Corporation that happens to make By-Laws. And I am ſure, in former Times, there were Monies levied with a Witneſs; I mean not the late Times of Rebellion only, but an Hundred Years ago, ſtrange Exorbitances of that Nature were committed by LONDON and other Corporations; then they went by way of Information, but never was it thought that it could affect the Being of a Corporation: If it ſhould do ſo, I do not know whither it will go at laſt; the greater or the leſſer Sum is not that that will difference the Law. Is it a Forfeiture to receive 5000 *l.*? Why is it not a Forfeiture to receive 500 *l.*? Why not to receive 5 *s.*? Why not to receive 5 *d.*? No Bounds can be ſet for that: If it be a Tranſgreſſion of the Law, here is a Tort and a Wrong done by your By-Law, that you have levy'd 5 *d.* and therefore all this great Inheritance of LONDON, this, that is the greateſt Inheritance of the Kingdom, is forfeited for a Trifle, upon Three Half-pence, or a Basket of Eggs.

Nay, my Lord, to go further, I ſay if this be a Forfeiture, I ſay 'tis only a Forfeiture of the Market; nay, not ſo much neither, 'tis only a Forfeiture of the Toll. My Lord, I cannot but once more mention that excellent Notion of my Lord *Hobart*, That the Power of making By-Laws is included in the Act of the Corporation; for, as Reaſon, ſays he, is given to a natural Body to govern it, ſo a Politick Body muſt have Laws, as its Reaſon, to govern it. Now then the making of theſe Laws is but the Exerciſe of that Reaſon, declaring the Mind of the Corporation, for the Direction of the Officers of it, what to do and what to take; and 'tis but like the Mind of a Man that directs his Hand what to do: For this is not like the Duty of Stallage, that relates to the Publick, and relates alſo to ſomething that before thay had no Intereſt in; but only relates to the Adminiſtration of a private Property, and directs the Manner of that Adminiſtration: They are Lords of the Market, and that is caſual to them; it is not neceſſary for them ſo to be. If any Corporation bid their Officers levy ſo much Money, ſuppoſe they bid them take more Toll than is due, or levy more Money for Rent than is due for the Land, why this might be looked upon as a great Breach of Truſt, and an Encroachment: They ſhould have had but 6 *d.* and they took 7 *d.* and this done by Act of Common-Council, which is the Way of expreſſing their Mind; yet ſurely it would be no Forfeiture, becauſe the Land is their own, and the Adminiſtration of it belongs to them only in Point of Intereſt and Property. Suppoſe a Gentleman has a Market, and his Reaſon, which is his By-Law, as my Lord *Hobart* ſays, puts him upon taking of Toll, but he does a little miſtake the Law or the Cuſtom, he bids his Servant take ſo much, which perhaps may be too much for Toll, does this deſtroy his Capacity of ſuing and being ſued? you may as well ſay ſuch a particular Perſon ſhall not plead, or be impleaded, if he do ſo and ſo: Nay this, if he were a Denizen, does not forfeit his Denization, and yet a Denizen is as perfectly a Creature of the King's as a Corporation is: It is *Baſilicon Doron*, it is the Bounty and Kindneſs of the King to one born out of his Dominions, to give him the Capacity of a Subject, to ſue and be ſued, and the like, which cannot be forfeited, even for Breach of Conditions in the Letters Patents of Denization: For this is within *Verſellin Manning*'s Caſe; if he does not obſerve the Laws of the Land, 'tis true, he muſt be puniſhed for it, but he ſhall not be undenizen'd.

My Lord, there is a Statute, which I think is a moſt plain Declaration of the Law in this Caſe, and 'tis the Stat. of *Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 31. ſome call it the 30th, becauſe they differ in the numerating and heading of the Chapters. 'Tis the Statute concerning thoſe that take outragious Tolls in Market-Towns. The Statute ſays, *Le Roy prendra la Franchiſe del March en ſa Maine*; The King ſhall ſeize the Franchiſe into his own Hands. My Lord *Coke*, in his Comment upon that Statute ſays, he ſhall ſeize the Franchiſe of the Fair or Market, till it be redeemed by the Owner, that's all. But this is intended, ſays he, upon an Office to be found, for in Statutes all Incidents ſhall be ſupplied by Intendment.

Now, in the *Quo Warranto* that was brought againſt the Corporation of *Maidenhead* in *Palmer*'s Reports, there is this very Caſe. That Corporation took an outragious Toll, too much Toll, or that that was not juſtifiable, for going over their Bridge; yet it was ſo far from being imagined that this ſhould be a Forfeiture (and yet the Caſe is the ſame, let any Man diſtinguiſh it that can) that it was a Queſtion whether the Market was forfeited or no, as you may ſee in that Book, *fol.* 82. and there 'tis ſaid by *Doderidge*, and at laſt it was agreed by all the Court, that it ſhould be a Forfeiture only of the Toll, and not of the Market. And I deſire that that *Folio* may be noted by your Lordſhip, and that you will pleaſe to look into what is ſaid in that Caſe; for 'tis debated before, and it ſeemed as if they would have forfeited the Market by it, but not the Corporation; and yet that was not forfeited neither. And to this I will apply that Rule that Mr. Solicitor himſelf did mention, *Puniatur in eo quo peccat*: You have offended in the Toll, therefore you ſhall ſuffer in the Toll, not in the Market, to be ſure not in the Corporation: For if it were that it ſhould affect the Market, it would be becauſe it hath ſome Relation to a Market, as a Toll hath; but how can this poſſibly affect or touch the Corporation? The Statute, indeed goes thus far, and ſays, Whoever ſhall take outrageous Toll ſhall forfeit the Market; but then ſhall we come and add, Whoſoever ſhall take outrageous Toll, ſhall forfeit his Capacity of holding a Market, or any thing elſe. Do they complain of us for taking the Legiſlative Power upon us, and therefore we ſhall forfeit our Corporation, when the Statute itſelf has appointed the Puniſhment, and ſays only, the Market ſhall be forfeited, and ſo make a new Law themſelves? Statutes are ſuppoſed to be penal enough of themſelves, and all penal Statutes are to be taken equitably as to the Penalty, and not ſtretched beyond the Letter. And wherever a Statute inflicts a Penalty, and ſays you ſhall forfeit ſo much, as my Lord *Hobart* ſays the Common Law ſhuts up the Negative, that you ſhall forfeit no more, how then is it poſſible we ſhould forfeit that, which if it were forfeitable at all, is not within the Proviſion of this Law?

'Tis true, as Mr. Solicitor hath ſaid in the Book of Aſſizes that he cited in *Vet. Nat. Brev.* 161. it is ſaid you ſhall forfeit in the Caſe of a Miſuſer (where the Liberties are not depending one upon another) only the Liberty that is abuſed; but how that can be applied for him, I underſtand not; for nothing can be more flat and plain againſt him: If ſo be we ſhould forfeit our Toll or our Market, be it ſo; nay, if we ſhould forfeit our Liberty of having a Common-Council, what then? How is it poſſible to bring it up to a

Forfeiture

Forfeiture of the Corporation? You ſhall forfeit a Court of Pypowders, if you forfeit your Market, becauſe 'tis incident to it, and dependent upon it, and ſubject to what Dangers the Market itſelf is ſubject to; but the Being of a Corporation, nothing can tranſcend that. To be ſure what is incident to it, cannot tranſcend it; 'tis but a Subject to that which is ſuperior.

For Example ſake, my Lord, I will cite you a Caſe, which is the Caſe of the City of LONDON too about the Meaſurage of Coals. It is Sir *Julius Cæſar*'s Caſe, 1 *Leon*' 106. And I chooſe to cite that Book; for though it did not come out with your Lordſhip's Authority, yet my late Lord Chancellor gave this juſt Account of it, That it was one of the beſt of our later Reports. Sir *Julius Cæſar* libelled in the Admiralty againſt the Officer of the City for meaſuring Coals upon the *Thames*. *Fleetwood* came to the Bar, and prayed a Prohibition; and *Egerton* the Solicitor, on the other Side complained, that the Mayor of LONDON did take a Fine for this Meaſurage, and made an Office of it; and this, he conceived, was Extortion (which is the Thing complained of here in ſo many Words) and being upon the *Thames*, ſhould be puniſhed in the Admiralty. As to that the Judges replied, By no means; and *Wrey* and *Gawdey* ſaid, If it be Extortion in the Mayor, there is no Remedy for it in the Court of Admiralty, but in the King's Courts, and it ſhall be redreſſed here in a *Quo Warranto*, ſays *Gawdey*. 'Tis true, a *Quo Warranto* might well have been brought for redreſſing that Extortion, but it could not mean thereby that the Corporation ſhould be diſſolved: And that it was ſo underſtood, is moſt plain; for accordingly a *Quo Warranto* is brought. You have it in *Coke*'s *Entries*, *fol.* 535. and 536. *placit*' 4. And the City of LONDON appeared and pleaded, and preſcribed to it; and thereupon the Attorney-General that then was, my Lord *Coke* himſelf, was ſatisfied, and confeſſed their Title, and Judgment was given for them; and ſince it hath been held good, and they have enjoyed it in Peace; and this, I hope, is a good Example for Mr. Attorney to follow in this Caſe.

My Lord, I come now to that Part which I come leaſt willingly to, I mean that of the Petition; and that which I have to ſay in it is this, my Lord: *Firſt* I ſay, That this Petition is juſtified in the Pleading, and I hope it is very juſtifiable; if it were but excuſable, 'tis enough. That it is juſtifiable to petition the King in our Neceſſities and Extremities, is plain from what my Lord *Hobart* ſays, *fol.* 220. He ſays it was reſolved by the Court in *Renham*'s Caſe, that it was lawful for any Subject to petition to the King for a Redreſs, in an humble and modeſt Manner: For, as 'tis there ſaid, Acceſs to the Sovereign muſt not be ſhut up in caſe of the Subjects Diſtreſſes. Now the Common-Council are not leſs privileged than any other ſure, but rather more in this kind of addreſſing and petitioning. I cannot tell what Crime to make of this, there is ſo much alledged againſt us.

I did very well obſerve truly, and would always obſerve and remember in all ſuch Caſes, what my Lord Keeper here ſaid to your Lordſhip, *That Counſel ſhould not ſo much ſpeak, as if they would abet the Guilt of their Client, rather than advocate for their Innocency.*

My Lord, if the Words themſelves that are alledged are not Words that are unlawful to be deliver'd or ſpoken, then all this that they are dreſſed up with of the Intention to cenſure the King, and to bring him into Diſlike with his People, all that muſt go for nothing, and are not to weigh in the Caſe. Now the Words are theſe: *That there was a Prorogation, and by means of this, there being depending ſo many Impeachments of Lords and others, and Bills in the Parliament in both Houſes, which could not be perfected any where but there, the Proſecution of the Publick Juſtice, and the making Proviſions neceſſary for the Preſervation of his Majeſty and his Proteſtant Subjects, received an Interruption.* Now, my Lord, I conceive theſe Words are not Words that in themſelves are unlawful, and for that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider our Plea; I need not repeat it, you have it before you: If they are in Senſe and Subſtance the ſame Words that have been ſpoken by the King, and the Lords and Commons in Parliament; he that will not be ſatisfied with that Authority, will not be ſatisfied with any. Then what do we ſay? We ſay that the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice received an Interruption: Does not the King ſay ſo, and more, in his Speech, we have ſet forth, wherein he recommends it to both Houſes, that Juſtice may be done? What is the Meaning then but this? If the further Proſecution of the Offenders goes not on, Juſtice is not done? and ſo we ſpeak but the King's Words. We ſay they are not tried, or they were not tryed, they themſelves complain of it to this Day; and therefore Juſtice did receive an Interruption. I am confident, without Reflection, that honourable Perſon my Lord *Danby*, in this Point, hath ſaid Words much more liable to Exception, though truly Words that I believe deſerve no Rebuke. He has complained that Juſtice was not done in his Caſe, becauſe he was not tried, and that when he deſired to be tried too; but his Liberty taken away, and he forfeited that which was dearer to him than Lands or Honours, his Health, whereby he endanger'd his Life, and loſt all the Comforts of Life. If it were lawful for him to ſay, as certainly it was, That Juſtice was not done in his Caſe, why might not the City ſay ſo? Either theſe Lords ought to be condemned, or they ought to be acquitted; 'tis hard to ſay Juſtice is done, when they lie ſo long in Priſon, and are not either acquitted or condemned.

Then we ſay this, That the making Proviſion for the Preſervation of the King's Perſon, and of his Proteſtant Subjects, received an Interruption. To this Part we give this Anſwer: We ſet forth, That there were Bills depending in the Parliament for this Purpoſe, and that is agreed to us by the Demurrer; and that theſe Bills could not paſs into Laws, any more than the Lords could be tried but in Parliament. Why then if it be ſo, that the Matter cannot be done, nor Proviſion made, but (as that Proclamation, that iſſued for the Faſt, ſaid, and as the Addreſſes of both Houſes for the Faſt do ſay) by the Bleſſing of God upon the Counſels of King and Parliament; if theſe Counſels, or the King and his Parliament are interrupted, this is not done. To make ſuch an high Crime of this, I do not underſtand; I would not be thought to ſpeak any thing to juſtify that which is really a Crime; but this is that I ſay, 'Tis not in Law unlawful for us to petition the King, or addreſs to him. But, my Lord, to take off the Edge of this Buſineſs, I ſhall beg Leave to read to your Lordſhip a Speech of the King's, made the 6th of *March* following, and therein there are theſe Words, *The further Proſecution of the Plot.*

My Lord, let any Man read, and ſpell, and ſee how in Subſtance the Words in our Petition differ from the Words of the King, making thoſe Laws neceſſary for the Security of himſelf and the Kingdom, and this ſpoken the 6th of *March*, when this very Petition, now complained of, was preſented in *January* or *February* before, and there was no Parliament between. No Man will ſay, that there were Laws ſufficient for the Security of the King and Kingdom, when the King himſelf ſpeaks of the Neceſſity of making ſuch:

So then, thoſe Laws that were preparing received an Interruption. The Lords were not tried, is not that an Interruption of Juſtice? ſince they could be tried no where elſe, as muſt be granted; and the King recommends it to them as not done, but neceſſary to be done. So the King ſaid before, and ſo it is implied here. There is no ſuch Thing ſaid in the Petition, *That the King did interrupt Juſtice, and the Proceedings of the Parliament:* It is an Inference and a Conſequence made by Wit and Art; not that the King did interrupt, or intend to interrupt Juſtice, but it ſays, by *the Prorogation of the Parliament the publick Juſtice received an Interruption.*

My Lord, ſuppoſe at that Time there had been a Peſtilence here, and the King had been as much reſolved to meet his two Houſes as they him, but by Reaſon of the Peſtilence he were neceſſitated and forced to make a Prorogation; then there comes ſuch a Petition from the City, and ſays, That by Reaſon of this Prorogation thoſe Bills that were depending did not paſs, and the publick Juſtice received an Interruption: What is the Offence of this? 'Tis all true. If there be Bills depending, and Impeachments, that can no other where be tried, they do receive Interruption by a Prorogation. Can any Man ſay this is falſe? The Charge in the Replication is, *That we did falſly and maliciouſly ſay*, What? That which is true, and that which the King had ſaid before, and that which the Lords and Commons ſaid after him, *That till thoſe Things were done they were not ſafe*; and thoſe Things as yet were not done.

My Lord, there is this further in it, the Petition is ſet forth *in hæc verba*; and therefore I may take any Thing out of it to explain it, and reſtore it to itſelf; for this indeed is a very reſtrained Conſtruction of the Petition.

It ſays, when this Interruption by the Prorogation was received, *That the King for urgent Cauſes, and very good Reaſons, did prorogue the Parliament.* It is his Prorogative to do ſo; and GOD forbid but he ſhould have it. I think, without doubt, we ſhould be more at a Loſs for Want of that Prerogative than we can by the Uſe of it: It is mine, and I believe every good Man's Opinion, that that Prerogative is very neceſſary and profitable for us all; but it is the Conſequence of it that this Interruption of Juſtice is received; nay, we are ſo far from ſaying that the King did interrupt Juſtice, or intending it, that we ſay, we do hope the King's gracious Intentions were only to make Way for the better Concurrence of his Majeſty and his Parliament. The King does, *for great Cauſes*, and beſt known to himſelf, who has the Prerogative, *prorogue the Parliament*; whereby, as a meer Conſequence, not as the King's Intention, *the publick Juſtice is interrupted*: Nay, this we affirm was with a good Intention in the King, *that he might the better be enabled to concur with his Parliament*, as is ſet forth in the Petition. Can there be any Thing more properly ſaid? 'Tis the greateſt Juſtification of the Prorogation that can be. The King has prorogued the Parliament: What to do? Why Juſtice hath in view received an Interruption, but not in the Intention of the King. We know what the Meaning of it is, and ſo we ſet forth in our very Petition, *It is to gain Time, that he may the better concur with his Parliament.* It is a great Commendation of the King's Purpoſe, inſtead of charging him with Injuſtice, that he did reſolve to concur with his Parliamant for ſuch Ends, and accordingly did prorogue the Parliament.

Now the Attorney-General hath put in, that it was *ea intentione*; there is the Sting of the Buſineſs to put in thoſe Words, to make that which we may lawfully ſpeak, of itſelf to be an Offence; but truly that ſignifies juſt nothing: It can never hurt a Thing that is true; it has great Authority in it, if it be applied to a Thing that is unlawful; but if in Subſtance it be true, and the Thing itſelf juſtifiable, thoſe Words make nothing in the Caſe; and I think I need not argue that Point, but refer myſelf to the great Caſe that was in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; and that is the Reverſal of the Judgment given in this Court againſt my Lord *Hollis*, which was a Reverſal in Parliament; and is printed in the laſt Impreſſion of Mr. Juſtice *Coke*'s Reports by Order of Parliament, and there they explode all the Notion of *ea intentione*, and this Buſineſs. A Man ſpeaks Words that he might ſpeak in Parliament (though I know not whether he might, or no) but the great Thing is, if Words, that in themſelves are tolerable to be ſpoken, you ſhall not ſay they were ſpoken with an ill Intention; though, as I ſhall ſhew by and by, this hath a Kind of Fatality in it, and that is this, that it is done with an ill Mind by a Corporation that hath no Mind at all.

Mr. Attorney-General. Juſt now you ſaid it had a Mind, and Reaſon was its Mind.

Mr. Recorder. I ſaid as my Lord *Hobart* ſays, that a By-Law to it is a Mind, as Reaſon is to a Man, but it hath no moral Mind. My Lord, then I ſaw the Citizens of LONDON were indeed at that Time under great Conſternation, by Reaſon of the Conſpiracies that had been diſcovered in Parliament, and in the Courts of Juſtice; and it had been declared by the late Lord Chancellor, at the Trial of the Lord *Staſford*, which your Lordſhip may very well remember, *That* LONDON *was burnt by the Papiſts; and therefore it was no Wonder that they were deſirous that themſelves and the Kingdom ſhould be put into great Security againſt thoſe Enemies.* This, my Lord, I confeſs is a tender Point, and I would not ſpeak a Word in it without a Law-Book to back me. I remember that my Lord *Hobart* ſays, that Zeal and Indignation are fervent Paſſions. The City of LONDON had great Indignation againſt the Papiſts for this Conſpiracy againſt the King and Kingdom, and the Religion eſtabliſhed by Law. There was no Diſaffection in the City at this Time, but when the Petition was made ſure, and I wonder that any Man ſhould ſay, that knows LONDON, and was acquainted with it then, and looks upon this Petition, which paſſed *nemine contradicente*, that they had ſuch an Intention as is inſinuated; and pray let him read the Names of the worthy Aldermen that then ſat upon the Bench, and the other Names of the Common-Council-Men then preſent, and then let him ſay, if, without Reflection, the King have more loyal Subjects in the City of LONDON than theſe Men were. And do you think if there had been in it any Sedition, or any of thoſe ill Qualities that make up the ill Adverbs, which are joined to it in the Replication, not one of all thoſe loyally diſpoſed Men would have ſpoken againſt it? But alas! all of it paſſed *nemine contradicente.*

My Lord, I ſay, that if the Matter of it be juſtifiable, as I think it is, then all theſe Words will ſignify nothing, if there were never ſo many more of them: And the preſenting and carrying of it to the King, that is no Offence, that is not ſo much as pretended to be one. And, my Lord, I think it a very harſh Tranſlation of the Word into *Latin*, when the Petition ſays, That the Parliament's Proceedings, or the publick Juſtice, received an Interruption, to put that Word of *Obſtructionem* in; truly, I think a better Word might have been found to expreſs the ſoft Expreſſion in the Petition; and they need not have put that hard violent Word *Obſtructi-*

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onem, when, to make *Engliſh* of it, they tranſlated it *Interruption*.

But, my Lord, they do admit, I ſay, that the making and preſenting of it to the King, is not the Offence ſo much as the publiſhing of it, by which it is expoſed to many others beſides. Now to excuſe that, the Anſwer we give is this; and 'tis that which will carry a very reaſonable Ground of Juſtification in it: Certain Citizens, that were private Men, had petitioned the Common-Council, and thereby they were importuned to make known the Deſires of the City to the King, and it was reaſonable to make known to thoſe Citizens what the Common-Council had done to prevent falſe Rumours, which we knew were rife enough in thoſe Days; and to ſhew that there was nothing ill in it, we did print it. And 'tis alſo all driving at the Common Intereſt, at the King's Safety, the Preſervation of the Church and the Government eſtabliſhed: All this they did deſire might be known to theſe Citizens, and all others that enquired about it; and therefore they printed it, to evidence that there was nothing of ill intended in it. And I do wonder, I muſt confeſs, that this Objection of the publiſhing of this Petition ſhould be ſo much inſiſted upon; for they ſay, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and the Citizens of the City of LONDON did it, and ſay not any Thing of the Common-Council, that they did print it: Now they that did vote it, knew it without Printing; and 'tis alledged in the Pleadings, and confeſſed by the Demurrer, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, that is, the Corporation, conſiſts of above 50,000 Men, which cannot well be intended otherwiſe. Why then, here is a Petition that is agreed to be well enough lodged, as to the Perſons that voted it, it being the Liberty of the Subject to petition; and if this had been only preſented to the King, though it had been by thoſe 50,000 Men, nay, if it had been by 10,000 Men, who had been the Corporation, it had been well enough, ſo it had not been printed, but only kept private to themſelves? Why then, 'tis very ſtrange, that what is known to all LONDON, ſo great a Part of the Kingdom, ſhould be lawful, but it ſhould be heinouſly unlawful to ſend the News of it further. It went further than the City of LONDON; and therefore 'tis ſuch an Offence as ſhall be a Forfeiture of the Corporation. My Lord, there is a Caſe of *Lake* and *King*, the Petition to the Parliament was ſcandalous in itſelf, yet it ſtood protected, being preſented to the Parliament; and it was lawful to print it, provided it were delivered to a Committee of Parliament, or only to thoſe that were Members; though 'tis ſaid there, that the Printing of it is a great publiſhing, for the Compoſers, Correctors, and other Perſons that are concerned in the Preſs, read every Letter of it. But it was anſwered, that Printing is but a more expeditious Way of Writing; and if he had employed 20 Clerks, it had been a greater publiſhing than three or four Printers. Poſſibly the Printers might not read it, or not be able to read it well, or not all of them read it at that Time.

Now here, my Lord, ſure it was lawful to acquaint the Citizens what they had done, if you take it to be the Act of the Common-Council, and the Common-Council to be the Repreſentative of the City. It was always agreed by the Houſe of Commons, that any Member might ſend the Votes to thoſe that ſent them thither, and whom they repreſented; they have blamed indeed Men for ſending the Debates, but never for communicating the Votes: And what they may do by Writing, that they may do by Printing. Why then might not the Citizens of LONDON, who by Cuſtom chooſe thoſe Common-Council-Men, well deſire to know, and might well know what they had done? And then what they might do by Writing, they might by Printing; for that is but another Way, though a more ſuitable and compendious Way, of exhibiting any Thing that you would have go to many. And if it be lawful to impart it to all the City, and all the City does know it, though it does go further 'tis no Matter; for what is known to LONDON, may very well be known to all the Nation beſides, without Offence, if it did go further. Beſides, it ſhall never be intended it was publiſhed further, or that any others knew of it; for 'tis ſaid to be publiſhed in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, in the Ward of *Baſſiſhaw*, and that is in LONDON, to the Citizens of LONDON; and ſo they only talked of it amongſt themſelves. Beſides, the main Thing which I go upon, is, if there be no ill in the Thing itſelf, the *ea intentione* can make no Crime by a bare Affirmation, which we deny; and if it might be well ſaid or done, it is lawful to print it, and the Publication is no Offence neither.

My Lord, the next Point I come to is this, That a Corporation cannot poſſibly commit a Capital Crime, or any other Crime againſt the Peace; and I ſhall offer this Dilemma, Either it was done ſeditiouſly, or not; if not, then there is no ſufficient Aſſignment of a Cauſe of Forfeiture; if it were, then 'tis a Crime for which the Offender is indictable; and that I ſay is abſolutely impoſſible for a Corporation to be guilty of. And here I will throw in alſo that Buſineſs of the Toll; and I will, for Argument's ſake, admit the taking of a wrongful Toll to be Robbery, and then let the Argument go on. I have heard it ſaid within the Bar occaſionally, that a Corporation is intruſted with the Government; and that they commit Treaſon, and raiſe Sedition, as Mr. Solicitor hath ſaid: I ſuppoſe it muſt be under their Great Seal: But I confeſs, I believe it is rather ſpoken to amuſe, than to ſatisfy: But I really think it is no ill nor unjuſtifiable Thing for me to ſay, nor againſt the Government to affirm, That 'tis impoſſible a Corporation can commit Treaſon, or that it is intruſted with the Government in any ſuch Kind.

But firſt, my Lord, I ſhall ſhew you what Opinion former Times had, and that becauſe ſuch an Opinion as this hath been broached of late Days.

Lord Chief Juſtice. Mr. Recorder, will you be much longer? Becauſe I muſt ſit here at *Niſi prius* this Afternoon, and yet I would fain hear the Argument, if it would not be too long.

Mr. Recorder. No, my Lord, I have almoſt done, and will cut ſhort.

In 21 *E.* 4. *Fol.* 13. *b.* 'tis ſaid by *Pigot*, That a Mayor has two Abilities; the one to his own Uſe, to take and to grant, and to do as another natural Perſon does; and then the Mayor, as Mayor and Commonalty, hath another Capacity to their common Uſe and Profit; and that is but a Name, an *Ens rationis*, a Thing that cannot be ſeen, and is no Subſtance; and for this Name or Corporation, 'tis impoſſible they can do or ſuffer any Wrong, as to beat or be beaten, as ſuch a Body; but the Wrong is made to every Member of the Body, as to his own proper Perſon, and not as to the Name of Corporation; nor can the Corporation do a perſonal Wrong to another; nor can they commit Treaſon or Felony as to the Corporation, nor againſt any other Perſon. And if a Writ of Debt be brought againſt the Mayor and Commonalty, or other ſuch Body, upon an Obligation, and they plead it is not their Deed, and it is found their Deed, they ſhall not be impriſoned as another ſingle Perſon ſhall. The ſame Law is if they are found Diſſeiſers with Force,

they

they ſhall not be impriſoned; nor in a Writ of Raviſhment of Ward ſhall they either be impriſoned, or abjure the Realm; for ſuch a Body is but a Name, to which ſuch an Act cannot be done. So ſays *Catesby* in the ſame Book. In a Writ brought againſt them no *Capias* ſhall iſſue, becauſe they are but as a dead Perſon in Law; and the Appearance upon a *Capias* cannot be otherwiſe than perſonal. And ſo to this Purpoſe ſays the Chief Juſtice there, If this Body will do any thing, it muſt be done by Writing. And all along it is the Tenor of the whole Caſe, that a Corporation cannot commit Treaſon, or any other Crime. But the Reaſon of the Thing is above any Authority. Suppoſe that they, under their Common Seal ſhould commit Treaſon, and you bring an Indictment of Treaſon againſt the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, What Judgment ſhall be given againſt them in their corporate Capacity? What? it ſhall be, that *Suſpendatur per collum Corpus politicum*. And then, what Execution ſhall be done upon that Sentence? What? muſt they hang up the Common Seal? Nothing elſe you can do can affect them; but in their private Capacity there they may be puniſhed as ſingle Perſons.

A Penal Statute ſays, that he or ſhe that offends againſt the Law, ſhall forfeit ſo much, or incur ſuch a Penalty: Is a Corporation Male, or Female, that it ſhould come under ſuch a Proviſion? but the real Reaſon of the Law is this, it is a civil Being, it is *Ens civile*, it is *Corpus politicum*; it hath civil Qualities, but it hath no moral Qualities; and all Offences conſiſt in the Immorality of them, and there muſt be Malice to make that Immorality. No Words or Acts are Treaſon or Felony, unleſs there be a traiterrous Mind, or a felonious Mind; and therefore a Madman cannot be guilty of Treaſon. or Felony. Serjeant ——— brought an Action for theſe Words, that he had ſpoken Treaſon; it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that this cannot be actionable; for he might ſpeak Treaſon in putting a Caſe: Ay, that were well, ſaid they, if it could be underſtood ſo; but we muſt intend it that he ſpoke Treaſon, as his own Words *ex corde ſuo*, which makes it Treaſon; for Treaſon conſiſts in the Immorality of the Mind.

Another Reaſon is what *Pigott* ſaid, as I ſaid before, That a Corporation is but a Name, an *Ens rationis*, a Thing that cannot ſee or be ſeen, and indeed is no Subſtance, nor can do or ſuffer Wrong, nor any Thing where a corporal Appearance is requiſite. What my Lord *Dyer* ſays in *Moor* 68. that he never ſaw, is, I believe, true in general, what no Man ever did ſee, that a Corporation could be bound in a Recognizance or Statute Merchant; and why? becauſe it muſt be acknowledg'd in Perſon: And ſo in this Caſe, the Guilt follows the Perſon, but cannot a meer Capacity. In all Crimes the Offender muſt appear in Perſon, and plead in Perſon, and ſuffer in Perſon; but you can never bring the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens into Jail, to appear and plead to an Indictment, to receive a Judgment, or ſuffer Execution. Can a Body Politick, that is inviſible, appear in Perſon? But then there is this great Objection, By this means, they ſay, if there be no puniſhing of them, there is no Government, and they may commit Treaſon under the Great Seal, they may raiſe Armies, and inſtigate a Rebellion, and all with Impunity. My Lord, I ſay no, and I give two Anſwers to it that are not to be replied to; and the firſt is this:

1. All theſe Perſons, that are met together, though they are met *corporaliter*, in their corporate Capacity, for the Acts of the Corporation at that Time; yet, when they go out of their corporate Buſineſs, and commit Treaſon or Felony, the Crime does not *egredi perſonas*, every one of them is a Traitor or a Felon; and notwithſtanding they appeared there under the Pretence of a Corporation, yet they are all liable in their private ſeveral Capacities, every one of them muſt be indicted perſonally, and ſuffer perſonally: For when they go about to do ſuch a Thing, it is out of the Buſineſs of the Corporation; and they muſt anſwer for their own particular Offences. But,

2. I have another Anſwer to give to it. This Objection is to be retorted on the other Side, that if a Corporation authorize the levying of War under their Common Seal, they ſhall be affected by it in their politick Capacity, and are liable to the Law in that Capacity only, and muſt ſuffer in that Capacity only: And the Conſequence of that is, they are diſcharged in their private Capacity; and this is a Law of Indemnity and Protection for all Crimes; for a Man cannot be liable two Ways for Treaſon, or Felony, or any other Crimes: If he be not liable in his private, he is in his publick Capacity; if not in his publick, he is in his private. And what is the Conſequence of that? This is a Diſpenſation for a Corporation met together in a Body, to do any illegal Thing, or to commit any enormous Crime; for the King's Counſel ſay this, we are reſponſible for it in our politick Capacity; and, What Execution can then be done to puniſh that Corporation with ſuch a Puniſhment as the Law inflicts, that is, Impriſonment, or Death, any more than upon an Action of Debt brought againſt them upon a Bond, and *non eſt factum* pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff? Can they be impriſoned? and the like. So that this ſhall protect and ſhelter them in the Commiſſion of any capital Offence; for if they are to ſuffer for it as a Corporation, you muſt take Judgment againſt them, as the Law gives it; and how will that be done againſt an inviſible Body? What will be the Execution againſt the *Corpus Politicum*, that can neither ſee nor be ſeen?

I think this mighty plain; and I muſt confeſs, I wonder how it could ever enter into the Mind of any Man, that a Corporation could commit a corporate Crime. I have, as it became me, in Regard of the Duty of my Place, and before that, for my own Learning, read *Stamford*'s *Pleas of the Crown*, my Lord *Coke*'s *4th Inſtitutes*, *Poulton de Pace Regni*, my Lord *Hales*'s *Pleas of the Crown*, *Dalton's Juſtice of the Peace*, and other Books on that Subject, but I defy any Man to ſhew me in any of thoſe Treatiſes concerning criminal Matters, any Reſolution, that ever a Corporation could be ſo concerned, that they ſhould be brought before a Juſtice of Peace, or proceeded againſt upon any Law for Treaſon, or Felony, or be hanged in their political Capacity.

My Lord, I ſhall conclude all my Diſcourſe of this Kind (and I have almoſt done, becauſe I perceive I incroach upon your Patience) with an Obſervation I have made upon the 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. and it is the Statute that makes Proviſion againſt Corporations, that made By-Laws againſt the Prerogative. That Statute ſays, that ſome Corporations did ſo; now an higher Offence than that, ſure cannot well be deſcribed; and there that Law ſays, that thoſe that do ſo, that make ſuch By-Laws againſt the Prerogative, ſhall forfeit for ſo doing, for every Offence, forty Pounds, unleſs they are confirmed by the Chancellor and Treaſurer, and Chief Juſtices, or any Three of them. Now to what Purpoſe was this Statute made, if the making of an ill By-Law (and worſe cannot be than a By-Law againſt the King's Prerogative) ſhould be a Forfeiture of the Being of a Corporation? How vainly did the King and Parliament employ themſelves to make a Statute that a Corporation ſhould forfeit 40 *l.* for ſuch an

an Offence? No Man will ſay they had rather take that Penalty than another, when they might have a greater, if a greater could be had by Law. If they might have had a *Quo Warranto*, and thereby deſtroyed the Corporation, ſurely they would not have ſtood for the Penalty of 40 *l.* for they might eaſily have got more Money: No, they might have ſaid, We will never paſs it by, unleſs you will give us 4000 *l.* or a far greater Sum; nor ſhall you have your Corporation again, without you give us a conſiderable Recompence for it. And when the Proceſs and the Proceedings were ſo expeditious and eaſy to come at in a *Quo Warranto*, as it was eaſy in thoſe Days, Why ſhould they put the King to the Delays in an Action of Debt for ſo ſmall a Penalty as 40 *l.*? So that I take it to be a direct Judgment of the Parliament in that Caſe, that no Corporation ſhould or could be forfeited for the making of any By-Law that was irregular, though it were even againſt the King's Prerogative.

But to haſten to a Concluſion: I have all this while, my Lord, ſuppoſed, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON have done this, but it is not ſo; this is not the Act of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, 'tis not the two hundredth Part of the Corporation, 'tis but the Act of the Common-Council; and we have diſtinguiſhed ourſelves by pleading, that it does not conſiſt of above 250, when the City contains above 50,000. I muſt confeſs the Council is not taken Notice of much in Law; as is ſeen in *Warren*'s Caſe, 2 *Crook* 540 & 2 *Rolls* 112. *Warren* being one of the Common-Council of *Coventry*, and diſplaced, ſued out a Writ of Reſtitution, and upon that Writ it was returned, that by Cuſtom the City might place and diſplace *ad libitum*; they there held that the Cuſtom was good: But it is not ſo of a Freeman or Alderman, becauſe he hath a Freehold; but a Common-Council is a Thing collateral to a Corporation, and the Office of a Common-Council is nothing but only to give Aſſiſtance and Advice, which they may refuſe at their Pleaſure. In *Eſtwick*'s Caſe in *Style* 32. & 2 *Rolls* 456. it is ſaid, That 'tis a Place meerly by Cuſtom, and that the Common-Council is properly but only a Court of Advice; and, my Lord, you ſhall never intend more than that they were a Court of Advice: All the Riſe of their Power is but by Cuſtom, and that Cuſtom is pleaded to give Advice for the Benefit of the City, and make By-Laws for the Good of the Corporation; and that is confeſſed by the Demurrer; and you ſhall intend no more than what is opened in the Pleading.

And then 'tis evident this was done by a very ſmall Part of the Citizens of LONDON; and that does no way affect the whole Corporation ſure. In *James Bagg*'s Caſe, 1 *Rolls, fol.* 226. it is ſaid, That if a Patent be procured by ſome Perſons of a Corporation, and the greater Part do not aſſent to it, that ſhall not bind a Corporation. And if ſo be a Charter ſealed, and ſent by the King, becauſe not accepted *in pais*, by the greater Party, bind not, ſhall an Act done by a few, and an Act done, that tends to a Forfeiture, bind the Whole in point of their Being? There is no Ground to ſay that the Common-Council repreſents the City, no more than a Counſel does his Client, or an Attorney his Maſter, only as far as is for the Benefit of the City, they are choſen and intruſted to make By-Laws; if they offend, they are but Miniſters and Officers, and ſo they are within the Statute of *Ed.* 3. which I mention, though I think we have no need of that in the Caſe to help us; if they make an unreaſonable By-Law it is void, and every Man that is aggrieved by it may have his Remedy, may bring his Action. Shall you ſupply this by an Intendment, that they have ſuch a Relation? that they are the Repreſentatives of the City of LONDON? that they have a Power to forfeit the Corporation? No, my Lord, by Law they are Part of the Corporation, but they have no ſuch Power to forfeit the Corporation. A Cuſtom ſhall never be conſtrued to enable a Man to do a Wrong; and a great Wrong it is, that they that are truſted, and truſted but for a Year, and truſted but for the Good of the Corporation of which they are Part, ſhould give up the Being, or, what is worſe, forfeit the Being of that Corporation. The Cuſtom of *Kent*, that makes an Infant capable of making a Feoffment, ſhall never enable an Infant Tenant in Tail to make a Feoffment, ſo as to work a Diſcontinuance of the Eſtate Tayl, and put the Heir to his *Formedon*. Every illegal Act of theirs is beyond their Commiſſion, and a Nullity of that is all in Reſpect of themſelves; and it is as if they had never done it as to the Corporation, for they are by no means the Corporation; for tho' they uſe the Common Seal in ſome Caſes, at ſome Times, ſo do the Court of Aldermen in other Caſes; but it is only in other Caſes wherein they are particularly intruſted. If an Act of Common-Council ſay that I ſhall have ſuch and ſuch Lands of the City's, that Act ſignifies nothing but as a Direction and Advice; when it is under the Common Seal, it is an Act of Corporation, and proceeding by Advice of Common-Council, it binds.

Now, my Lord, this is the more unreaſonable, becauſe we know that the Practice of the Common-Council in LONDON, being to adviſe for all the Inhabitants, they are choſen by the Unfreemen as well as others; and it is a ſtrange thing that they ſhould have a Capacity to give away the Liberty of the Citizens, when they are choſen by others as well as them. They had no ſuch Truſt for them; nay, all the Truſt they had was to keep their Liberties, and not to deſtroy them. Has any Man a Truſt to deſtroy himſelf? Sure no Man is truſted by God himſelf to be *felo de ſe*. And certainly then you can never underſtand it to be in the Nature of a Truſt to deſtroy another; and the leaſt Citizen, my Lord, has as much and as true an Intereſt in the Corporation of the City of LONDON as the greateſt: And therefore 250, if they had been much the greater Number of the Citizens, would ſignify nothing to the reſt of the Body.

My Lord, I ſhall only ſay this little more, here is no Crime charged relating to them as a Corporation: Here is, indeed, a fine Word uſed, that we did this *contra fiduciam in corpore politico repoſitam*; but all this is but an imaginary Truſt; the King never gave them a Power or Authority, or intruſted them to make By-Laws that were unreaſonable; he gave them a Power to make reaſonable By-Laws, and ſo he does every Corporation: And the ſame Law that gave them the Power, limits that Power, and ſays, if they go beyond that Power, it is a Nullity. And theſe Acts relate not to them as a Corporation; the Petition is not ſo much as ſaid to be againſt any Truſt repoſed in the Corporation; certainly there never was any ſuch Truſt. Did ever the King intruſt them to adviſe him about the Matters contained in the Petition? and if not, then it is not *contra fiduciam*; therefore it relates to particular Perſons: If it be an Offence, I hope it is none of the Corporation's.

But then the levying of Money, that is, *contra fiduciam*; they took upon them an illegal and unjuſt Power in the Common-Council. Suppoſe it ſo, how does this belong to the Corporation? It is an Incroachment upon Property; it is the moſt arbitrary Thing in the World. Whether they have the Market, and the Dominion of it, or not, is Matter of Fact; and being pleaded, is confeſſed by the Demurrer: And then for

the Power of making By-Laws, that is a Thing that cannot poſſibly be taken from them while they are a Corporation; it is that which muſt be in them as a Corporation, like the Faculty of Reaſon in a Man to expreſs his Reſolutions by. And it is no more than if a Man that has a Market bid his Servant go and remove ſuch as have Stalls there, unleſs they will pay ſo much. That Direction is as good a Law as this, and as bad a Law as this, and no more. There is nothing elſe in it but the Direction of the Officers, what they ſhall do in the ordering of the Markets, and diſpoſing of the City's Property.

Then as to the formal Method of expreſſing themſelves, whether it be by Act of Common-Council, or under the Common Seal, or by their natural Voice, it is all one, it is not a Thing that concerns them as a Body Politick: But if it were illegal and miſtaken, I ſay the Penalty is only, that it ſhall be void. What the Common-Council, nay, what the Corporation does within the Limits of its Authority, is good; what beyond that it does, is void. If I command my Servant to diſtrain for Rent, and he kills a Man in the doing of it, this, as to me, is void; but as to himſelf, that is chargeable upon him. And what I ſay of the Common-Council, I ſay of the Corporation itſelf, That it is a Capacity, and a limited Capacity; it is the Act of the Members, not of the Corporation, if they do wrong. The Common-Council can act for the Good of the City, and the City can do no more, if they themſelves ſhould meet, *Crooke, Eliz. Fol.* 85. the Queen makes a Leaſe for Years of Lands to Men of *Cheſterfield*, by the Name of Aldermen, and they by that Name grant all their Intereſt to *Clerk*; ſays that Book, This is void; for the Queen granting them a Leaſe as to the Aldermen of *Cheſterfield*, this makes them a Corporation, and gives them a Capacity to take, but not to grant. And ſo *Rolls Abr.* 1. P. 513. and therefore no Corporation is to be conſidered as a Corporation, but only when it acts according to the Capacity allowed to it; and as to the reſt, it all turns into their private Capacity, but it affects not the Body, nor hath any ſuch Relation as to bind it.

My Lord, all the Queſtion here is, Whether there ſhall be ſuch a Perſon *in eſſe* as this Corporation? Whether the City of LONDON ſhall ſubſiſt as ſuch a Perſon, to ſue and be ſued, to plead and be impleaded? There is nothing of Government or Miſgovernment in the Caſe; but it is all about one Capacity, and nothing elſe, whether we ſhall be Defendant or Plaintiff in any Court.

My Lord, *Magna Charta*, and all the other Acts, that have gone in Confirmation of it, ſhew the great Care of the Government in all Ages to preſerve the City of LONDON; and I look upon them as ſo many Declarations of the Immortality of it, and of all other Corporations. I ſhall uſe a ſtrange Argument perhaps, at firſt hearing, but it is to me a great Evidence for us, that *Magna Charta* does not confirm our Being, but our Liberties and Privileges; it ſays, that the City of LONDON ſhall have its Liberties, it confirms its Leets, its Markets, and all thoſe Things, that is, it confirms all that it has; it has not ſaved indeed, if a Corporation indeed be built upon a Corporation; but that particular Liberty may be deſtroyed, as that of *Bridewell*, and the like, but it does more than confirm its Being; for it does implicitly declare, that that was impoſſible to be forfeited: They confirm what needed Confirmation, but for their Being, there was no need of that; it only confirmed the ſupervenient Liberties, without which it might be a Corporation; but as to its Being, it meddled not with that. And if it were not ſo, it were an unreaſonable Thing that we ſhould have ſo many Acts of Parliament, that give ſuch particular Powers to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON; and ſcarce any Act of Parliament that relates to the Publick, but LONDON is mentioned, and taken Care of in it. Are not all theſe Declarations, that LONDON ſhould not ſtand for ever? Would not any one have ſaid elſe, Pray what do you put ſuch Confidence in LONDON for? There is not ſuch a fickle Thing upon the Earth as the Being of the Corporation of LONDON. If they lay but *6 d.* upon a Joint of Meat, they are gone, and there is not a Month in the Year but they forfeit their Being.

The Act for Adminiſtration hath a Proviſo, that ſays, it ſhall not extend to LONDON: Why, does any Man think that this Law was not intended to as perpetual for LONDON, as for any other Parts of the Kingdom? They did not queſtion but LONDON would be a Corporation as long as *England* was *England*. It would be a ſtrange Thing in the Example of it, that the World ſhould be taught by one Inſtance, that a Corporation can be ruined, when ſo many People put their Truſts in thoſe Corporations, and ſo many vaſt Inheritances depend upon them. And I think the King and the Government, or thoſe you call ſo, are more concerned to preſerve LONDON, than all the Perſons that are in it. I would not ſpeak it in this, by Way of Argument for my Client, but I think I could maintain it in all Places; only I hope and believe I ſhall have no Need for it.

My Lord, all Innovations (as this muſt certainly be a very great one) are dangerous: This Frame of Government has laſted and been preſerved for many hundreds of Years, and, I hope, will be ſo as long the World endures.

My Lord, I am ſenſible I need your Patience, but I have juſt done. Here is a Charge that has very little, indeed there is nothing in the Matter of it, but the Weight and Conſequences are fitter to be meditated upon than ſpoken of. And therefore, for theſe Reaſons, I do pray, that theſe Liberties may be adjudged to us, and we may be diſmiſſed out of this Court.

Now, my Lord, if your Lordſhip pleaſes, I will give an Anſwer to Mr. Solicitor's Authorities.

Lord Chief Juſtice. I ſuppoſe you do intend to argue it again, and therefore there will not be ſo much Need of that now; beſides, it is late, and I cannot ſtay.

Mr. Attorney-General. My Lord, I think it may be very proper to have one other Argument the firſt Week in *Eaſter* Term.

Lord Chief Juſtice. Take what Day you will, Mr. Attorney.

Mr. Attorney-General. Let it be the firſt *Friday* in the Term, if you pleaſe, my Lord.

Lord Chief Juſtice. Let it be ſo. Look you, Mr. Recorder, I perceive you do agree, that the Petition ſetting forth, That the King having prorogued the Parliament, and thereby that Common Juſtice had received Interruption; you have juſtified in your Plea (I took it always to be ſo) and now at the Bar, That the King, by the Prorogation, did interrupt the Juſtice of the Kingdom.

Mr. Recorder. No, no, my Lord; then I have Reaſon to ſpeak again, to make myſelf rightly underſtood.

Lord Chief Juſtice. Why, look you, you do agree that the King had prorogued the Parliament, and thereby that publick Juſtice was interrupted; if that were ſo, by whoſe Means, and by

by whom did the publick Juſtice receive Interruption, if not by the King? I did take it to be ſo really, and that you had juſtified it.

Mr. Recorder. My Lord, I do agree, as we ſay, and as the King himſelf ſaid, that theſe Acts were not paſſed, nor the Lords tried, and ſo Juſtice was not done; and I would ask your Lordſhip, or any other indifferent Perſon, whether Juſtice were done, or neceſſary Proviſion for theſe Things made, if thoſe Bills was unpaſſed? If it were ſo, it is a natural Truth, that thereby the Trial, and Acquittal, or Condemnation of the Lords was interrupted, and ſo was the Security of the King's Perſon, and the Proteſtant Religion, the Bills not being paſſed. For the King calls upon the Parliament to paſs them the next Seſſion, therefore they were not paſſed in the former Seſſion. This is by no Means a charging of the Interruption of Juſtice upon the King; every great Thing that is done by the King may have a prejudicial Influence, it may be, as to ſome Particulars; but to ſay that thereby Juſtice is interrupted, is not to charge any Blame upon the King; becauſe, though it may be prejudicial in one Particular, yet it may be uſeful to the Publick. No doubt, if the King do prorogue the Parliament for never ſo great Ends, and neceſſary Cauſes, yet if it have but one Bill paſſing there, ſuppoſe it be a private Bill about Naturalization, or the like, if a Prorogation comes, it is naturally true that that is interrupted, but that is not laying a Blame upon the King.

Lord Chief Juſtice. May it be ſaid that the publick Juſtice is interrupted, if a Bill for Naturalization, or the like, paſs not before the Prorogation? I ſpeak it for this only, that they that argue next may think upon it. The Petition does ſay that the publick Juſtice was interrupted; did they mean it was true? Or did they mean it was not true? If they did mean it was true, then you have done well to juſtify it, to ſay it was ſo, and the King had done amiſs in proroguing the Parliament. Yet it ſeems, the Common-Council of LONDON (neither by Charter nor Preſcription) had any Right to control the King, nor to be of the King's Council neither; and therefore it was a Matter purely *dehors*. If the Matter were not true, why do you put in your Petition? If it be true, juſtify it, if you can. But here is the Matter, I would have a good Anſwer given me to this Point: The Petition was to the King; if ſo be the Petition had been delivered to the King (as it may be it was) it was but one ſingle Petition to the King; that might be well enough, if there had been no more in the Caſe, it is very poſſible it might not have been a Queſtion at this Time: But pray, I would know of them that argue next, by what Law or Authority it was, and what was the Meaning of it, that that which did not require two Clerks to write, in order to its being preſented to the King, muſt be printed? By what Law is it to be juſtified, the printing and publiſhing of this Petition, and ſending it all over the Nation, whereby the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of LONDON, do let all the Nation know, that they do look upon the King as one that by the Prorogation of the Parliament had given the publick Juſtice of the Nation an Interruption? Pray by what Cuſtom or Law is this publiſhed? In the Caſe *de Libellis famoſis* (even in the Caſe of a Subject) it is adjudged, that if you print a Libel, though the Matter of it be true, you ſhall be puniſhed for it: Now when it is argued again, I would deſire ſome good Satisfaction in that, what Reaſon or Ground there was for printing or publiſhing this Petition, unleſs it be to that Intent which is ſet forth by Mr. Attorney-General in his Replication?

Now for the other Point, as you have ordered the Matter, you hold that a Corporation cannot be forfeited. Mr. Solicitor did take ſome Pains to argue, that there was no Statute that did protect you from a Forfeiture, he was not aware of what you did inſiſt upon: You ſay, that by the Common Law Corporations cannot forfeit their Being; if ſo be they cannot, there is an End of the Queſtion. But I pray you do you take it that a Corporation can commit any corporate Act, or no? For according to your Definition of the Matter, if nothing will ſerve but the Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Citizens, I believe I may ſafely ſay, and ſo will every one elſe, that never any corporate Act was done by the City of LONDON ſince it was a City.

We know on the other Side, and you, when it makes for your Turn, told us, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council could make By-Laws, and they were good, and binding, that is, when it lay in your Way. For you make a Preſcription in your Plea, and ſo alſo you have ſaid at the Bar, that they may make By-Laws to bind the Corporation. So that it ſeems when it is for your Conveniency, then the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council can do as much as all the Corporation; but when you come to be touched with ſomething that you have done, in which you have gone beyond what you ſhould have done, then the Citizens are 50,000 Men, and theſe are but 250 Perſons, that have done theſe Things. Either the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council are the governing Part of the Corporation, or elſe they ſignify juſt nothing: If they be, then whatſoever they agree upon binds the Whole, and muſt be taken as a corporate Act; or otherwiſe you will bring it to this Paſs, that the Corporation can do nothing at all. For if the whole Corporation be not bound by ſuch an Act, then it is impoſſible for you ever to do an Act that ſhall be an Act of the Corporation; ſo that that will be pretty hard for you that are for the City, I think, to maintain. Then I have but one Word more (I give no Opinion, but only tell you what I would have you apply yourſelves to) is the Truſt of making By-Laws annexed to the Lord of the Market? Or is it annexed to the Lord Mayor? Or is it annexed to the Corporation? Surely the Power of making By-Laws is annexed to the Corporation, and I cannot ſee how, as Owners of the Markets, they have that Power. Now by your Diſtinction, where there is a Franchiſe that does neceſſarily depend upon another, there the Abuſe of any Part does forfeit the whole Franchiſe. If then this Power be annexed to the Corporation, as ſure I think it is (but I reſerve myſelf till I have heard a farther Argument about it) then conſider, whether or no, when they have abuſed that Power, in making this By-Law, that is knit to them as a Corporation, it does not affect the Being of a Corporation? For it is ſtrange a Corporation ſhould commit a Fault, and not be puniſhed for it. I tell you, I deliver no Opinion in any Thing now, but theſe Things I would have you give me ſome Satisfaction in; and there are, indeed, ſeveral other Things that will require Conſideration, I only hint theſe now.

The Second ARGUMENT *was in* Eaſter *Term, on* Friday, April *the* 27*th.*

Attorney-General. This Caſe between the King and the City muſt be acknowledged to be a Caſe of Importance, both as it refers to the general Government of the Kingdom, and that of the City in particular. As it concerns the Particular of the City, it doth not bode ſuch diſmal Conſequences, as ſome Men endeavour to frighten their Neighbours with; as if it were hereby deſigned to demoliſh at once all their Liberties, and to lay Waſte and open the City

of

of LONDON, and to reduce it to the Condition of a Country Village; than which nothing could be more maliciouſly ſuggeſted of ſo excellent a Prince, who hath given ſuch large Demonſtrations, not only of his general Care of all his People's Welfare, but of his more eſpecial and particular Kindneſs to this City of LONDON. This *Quo Warranto* is not brought to deſtroy, but to reform and amend the Government of the City, by pruning off thoſe Exceſſes and Exorbitances of Power, which ſome Men (contrary to their Duty, and the known Laws of the Land) have aſſumed to themſelves, under Colour of their corporate Capacity, to the reviling of their Prince, the Oppreſſion of their Fellow Subjects, and to the infinite Diſquiet of their Fellow Citizens. I ſhall not recount the Miſchiefs which thoſe Exorbitances have of late wrought within the City, both as to its Peace and Profit, as likewiſe to the Obſtruction of the free Courſe of Juſtice, that few Cauſes eſcaped the Crime of Maintenance from a divided Party. Theſe Exorbitances committed by the City, caſting ſo great an Influence over the whole Kingdom, make the King's Interpoſition in a Courſe of Law neceſſary, by gently laying his Hands upon them for their Cure. Herein the Politick Body of his Subjects reſembles the natural, that the diſaffected Members are beſt cured by laying on the King's Hands upon the Body. It hath been obſerved, that the City of LONDON was never better governed, nor flouriſhed more, than after it came from under the King's Hands. The Reaſon given by *Edw.* 1. at his Parliament in 18 *Edw.* 1. of Denial of the Petitions of the Citizens of LONDON, to be reſtored to their former State, *Scil.* To have a Mayor and their antient Liberties, is this: *Quia ſunt in bono ſtatu, & omnia bene & in pace, & nullum Commodum apparet*, to change it then. The City was in as good Plight, both as to its Quiet and good Government, and Profits too, whilſt in the Hands of the King, under the Common Law Government, as it would be in the Hands of the Corporation. Neither did the City ſuffer by being in the Hands of the Crown, as it was in the Reigns of *Edw.* 1. *Edw.* 2. *Edw.* 3. and *Rich.* 2. nor their antient Cuſtoms and Privileges deſtroyed; but they were thereby indeed reſtrained, and held within the modeſt Rules of Government, in Subordination to the general Government of the Kingdom: And therefore the Danger threatened by this Suit will not be ſo fatal to the Being, or Well-being of the City, as was ſuggeſted. Nay, I may with great Aſſurance ſay, That if the City receive the leaſt Harm hereby, their, or their Managers obſtinate and final Impenitance, muſt draw it upon themſelves. For though the Concluſion of the Replication upon the Aſſignment of the Forfeiture be, That the Liberties be ſeized, and they *ab iiſdem penitus excludantur*, that is but the formal Concluſion upon Aſſignment of Forfeitures, it ſhews what the Judgment of the Law may be, if demanded by the King's Attorney, and neceſſitated by the City's Obſtinacy, but doth not exclude the King's Grace: But the Importance of this Caſe, to the general Government of the Kingdom, is of another Nature; and the Conſequences thereof, both to the King and his Subjects in general, appear now far greater than before, from the Manner and Grounds of the Defence made for the City at the Bar, *viz.* from the general Topicks of Corporations, That they are immortal and indiſſoluble; that no Treaſons or Seditions againſt their Prince can be committed by the Members of a Corporation, even though thoſe Members meet and act jointly in the ſame Manner and Method, as they do all other corporate Acts; no, though they ſhould vote raiſing of Men againſt their Prince; and ſhould give Authority (under their Common Seal) to levy Money for that Purpoſe; that Murders, Felonies, and Oppreſſions of their Fellow Subjects, either by unjuſt Impriſonments, of levying Money upon them; that none of thoſe Crimes committed by the Majority of the Members of any Corporation, and authorized under the Common Seal, will affect the Corporation, or the Government thereof, in Point of Forfeiture: But a Corporation once conſtituted, is out of the Reach of the Common Law, to determine its Being, or its Governments, for any Cauſes whatſoever. If ſuch Notions as theſe could be true, or ſhould receive the leaſt Countenance in a Court of Law, it would be unſafe, either for the King, or any of his Subjects, to live in or near a Corporation. And the Complaint made by the Commons in Parliament, 21 *Edw.* 3. that the Increaſe of Franchiſes tended to the Extinguiſhment and Overthrow of the Common Law, would ſoon be made good to the Purpoſe, when ſuch great Bodies of Men, as the Corporations within *England* conſiſt of, ſhall jointly have a Power allowed them, *Quidlibet impune audendi*, without being capable of Separation. The Diſtinction between the Politick Capacity and the Natural, to ſubject the one to Puniſhment, and not the other, was framed in the Jeſuits School, to encourage Subjects to rebel againſt their Princes; but never yet ſo far improved the Diſtinction to apply it to Corporations, (which, if they had thought of it) would have been more efficacious to their Purpoſe, than as they applied it; Aſſurance of Impunity being the ſtrongeſt Argument for a Commiſſion of any Crime. The Caſe being of ſuch Conſequence, both to the King and his Subjects in general, I ſhall endeavour to examine it by the Rules and Precedents of Law, that I may ſever what is meer Notional, from what is of Subſtance in it. I forbear to trouble the Court again with Opening the whole Pleadings, but ſhall take the Caſe as it hath been opened; wherein the general Queſtion is, *Whether by any Thing diſcloſed upon the Pleadings, it appear to the Court, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of* LONDON, *have forfeited their Right of being and acting as a Body Politick, and ſubjected that Right to be ſeized into the King's Hands?*

In ſtating of the Queſtion, I forbear to ſtyle it a Franchiſe or Liberty, that I may not by anticipating preclude the Force of Mr. Recorder's Argument, That is no Liberty or Franchiſe; but may reſerve the entire Conſideration thereof to its proper Place. And therefore I ſhall call it a Right, for ſuch moſt certainly it is; and it includes both *Jus agendi, & Jus habendi.* Before we can arrive at the main Queſtion, certain preliminary Points have been moved and debated; ſome to the Form of the Suit and Pleadings, others relating to the Matters thereof.

To the Form Mr. Recorder took theſe Exceptions:

1. That the Information is not well laid, becauſe not brought againſt particular Members by Name, which ought to be in all Caſes, where the Right of Corporations is queſtioned or ſtruck at.

2. That the Replication is worſe, importing a Contradiction both to the Suppoſal of the Information, and to itſelf; becauſe it denieth LONDON to be a Corporation, which the Information allowed, and admitted it to be by aſſigning Cauſes of Forfeiture.

3. That no Judgment can be given upon theſe Pleadings, either of Seizure or Ouſter; not of Seizure, becauſe the King cannot ſeize what he cannot

cannot hold when ſeized: And the Body Politick, by which Name it is ſued, cannot be ouſted of itſelf.

The great Triumph Mr. Recorder erected upon the Strength of theſe Exceptions, as for an aſſured Victory already obtained, makes it neceſſary for me to give a more particular Anſwer to them than their Weight would otherwiſe require. For the Authorities cited by him argue very little to this Purpoſe: And indeed he hath been ſo unfortunate in quoting of Authorities, that how little ſoever they ſeem to make for him, as to the Point he produceth them, yet they flatly make againſt him in ſome other material Point. Not only by his Authorities, but his Objections themſelves, to the Form of the Information, admit, that a Corporation is in its Nature ſeparable by Judgment of Ouſter againſt the particular Members by their Natural Names. The Opinion of my Lord *Hales*, in his Common-Place-Book, *Quo Warranto, fol.* 168. *pl.* 7. argues, he did not think of the Indiſſolubility of Corporations; but it is no Opinion, that the only Way to impeach them was by a Suit againſt particular Perſons; for it is only a ſhort Reference to the Caſes of *Cuſack*, and others of *Ireland*; and *Farrer*, and others of the *Virginia* Company: Which Caſes (as alſo that of *Fiſher*, *Helden*, and others of the Borough of *Hebmerley*; the Caſe of the Muſicians, and the *Bermudas* Company; and the other Caſes cited by Mr. Recorder) do fully prove, That Corporations are Franchiſes, and may be queſtioned and impeached in the very Point of being Corporations, by Suits of *Quo Warranto*. And they do prove, that the Suit may be brought againſt ſome particular Members by Name: And againſt the reſt of the Corporation by the general Words; as, *Et alios Liberos homines, & alios Burgenſes, & alios de Fraternitate*. And theſe general Words are material and operative; for a Judgment thereupon binds the Whole. In the Caſe of *Cuſack* againſt particular Members by Name, *cum diverſis aliis Civibus Civitat' Dublin'*, Judgment was given to out not only the particular Men, but *alios Cives, & Succeſſores ſuos*. Upon the Writ of Error, it was aſſigned upon Record as one of the Cauſes of Error, that Judgment was given to out the Corporation of thoſe Liberties; yet no Parties by their Names of Incorporation; but Judgment was affirmed. And the *Quære* that is made in *Rolls*, 2 Report, in the Caſe of *Ferrars*, and others of the *Virginia* Company, whether the Corporation were barred? probably did ariſe from the Non-obſervance of the Records, where Judgment was given, as well againſt the *alios Plantatores*, as the particular Men made Parties. In both the Caſes the Suit was as well againſt the reſt of the Corporation, as the Particular Men: The Appearance by Attorney was entered for both, and the Plea, as well in the Name of the reſt, as the particular Men, and Judgment againſt both. And the Judgment againſt the *Virginia* Company diſcharged that Company.

Quo Warranto, fol. 168. pl. 7.

Paſch. 17. Jac. 2. Rot. 2.

Theſe, and the other Precedents produced by Mr. Recorder, do prove that the King's Suit may be brought againſt particular Perſons by Name, and againſt the Reſidue of the Corporation, by a general Name of *& alios homines*; or againſt particular Perſons, and alſo againſt the Corporation, by the very Name of Incorporation, as the Caſe of the *Bermudas* Company: But they do not argue the King hath not a further Election, either to bring his Suit for queſtioning the Corporation, by the proper Name of Incorporation, without naming of particular Perſons, or by ſome other general Name, which ſufficiently deſcribes the Perſons. I ſhall therefore apply theſe Anſwers to the Objection warranted by Precedents at Law; that where-ever many Perſons are jointly concerned in Charge or Diſcharge, and the King hath Cauſe of Suit againſt them, he may ſue them, either by naming ſome particular Perſons, with a general Reference to others; or he may ſue only by a common Name of Deſcription, without admitting them to be a Corporation, eſpecially where the general Name ſufficiently deſcribes the Perſons who took this Corporation; and this as well for Offences at Common Law, as againſt Statute Laws. Where Murder is committed in the Day-Time in a walled Town, *tota Villata oneratur*; and ſo for Repair of Highways, or Nuſances in Highways, Repairs of Bridges, and for levying of the Hue-and-Cry, the King's Suit, either by Indictment or Information, hath been uſed both Ways, either naming ſome few particular Inhabitants, but then always with a general Reference *& alios Inhabitantes*, which is eſſential, otherwiſe both Indictment and Information would be naught; or they are frequently only by the general Name of Inhabitants, within a Pariſh, Hundred, or County, as the Caſe is, without naming any particular Inhabitants at all; to produce Inſtances of this Nature would be infinite, the Caſes frequently falling out both at the Aſſizes, and in this Court. It is ſo in Caſes of *Quo Warranto, Rot.* 15. 23. *R.* A *Quo Warranto* againſt the Inhabitants of *Denbigh*, for uſing ſeveral Liberties; as to hold a Court of Pleas before the Bailiff, and chooſing two Aldermen, *&c.* upon Plea and Demurrer, Judgment of Seizure is given, *& quod Inhabitantes capiantur*. A *Quo Warranto* brought by *Garrard*, againſt *Homines & tenuentes Manerii de Kings Haurſton in Com. Bedford*, for claiming to be diſcharged of Knight's Wages, *&c.* they pleaded the Manor to be an antient Demeſne; and their Plea was confeſſed, and Judgment for the Tenants, without naming any particular Tenant. Theſe general Names of Inhabitants and Tenants were ſufficient Deſcriptions of the Perſons whom the King ſued; and yet this Suit, by thoſe Names, works no Concluſion that they were a Corporation. So *Cives, Burgenſes, & Communitas* of ſuch a Place, are general Names to deſcribe the Inhabitants of the Place by, antecedent to their being a Corporation. The like of Mayor, Bailiff and Burgeſſes, Mayor and Citizens, and *Pontenarii*, where Burgeſſes is but an Addition of the Name of an Officer to the common Name of the Inhabitants, and properly deſcribes the Perſons whom the King ſueth: By theſe Names of general Deſcription they are capable to take this Right of Incorporation by the King's Grant. The Grant doth not enable them to take this Right; and if by ſuch general Names in the King's Grant they may take, there can no Reaſon be aſſigned why they may not be ſued by the ſame Name they took, when they are queſtioned for this Right, be the Name of Corporation the ſame, or any other. Upon Pleadings in the Caſe of a common Perſon, *Major & Cives* ſhall not neceſſarily be intended a Corporation, without it be eſpecially ſet forth.

Mich. 27 Eliz. Co. Ent. 537.

Hil. 40 Eliz. R. 38.

Inter Werom & Neal, 20 *Eliz. B. R.* 1. *Leonard* 106, in Treſpaſs and Battery, the Defendant pleads *Salisbury* an antient City, and a Cuſtom there, that if any Affray be committed upon any Officer, upon Complaint to the Mayor, he, as a Juſtice of Peace, might ſend for the Offender, and juſtifies, under the Commandment of the Mayor, to bring the Plaintiff before him: And on Demurrer joined, and Judgment againſt the Defendant, one of the Grounds thereof was, that it did not appear that *Salisbury* was a Corporation, although it did appear that *Salisbury* was a City, and had a Mayor; much leſs ſhall it conclude

concluide the King, who is not ſo ſtrictly bound in his Suits as common Perſons are. It is true, that in the Caſe of *Maidenhead* there are three Judges againſt *Montagu*, of Opinion, that they need not ſet forth they are a Corporation, becauſe they are not queſtioned for it by their Information, but ſuppoſed to be one, and queſtioned only for a Market, which they claimed by the King's Grant. In the ſame Caſe it is agreed, if they had been ſued by any other general Name, but the very Name of Incorporation, they ſhould not be intended a Corporation, according to the Caſe of the King againſt the Corporation of *Denbigh*. And whoever looks into the Record, muſt conclude *Montagu*'s Opinion to outweigh that of the other three Judges. That Suit againſt them was by the Name of the *Pontenarii*; the Grants which they plead recite the Corporation of the *Pontenarii* to be diſſolved, and the Grant is a new Grant to the Bridge-Maſters; ſo that there was no Room for any Intendment that it was a Corporation before the Grant, againſt their own Plea; but that which ſeems in the Caſe to have preſerved the Bridge-Maſters, is, that the Judges inclined to an Opinion, that it being for Maintenance of a Bridge, which was of neceſſary and publick Uſe, the Grant itſelf might amount to a new Incorporation, which was a plain Waiver of the former Opinion; and if the three Judges had continued their Opinion, Judgment would have been entered for the Defendant; but no Judgment was ever given in that Caſe: So that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of LONDON being a general Name, ſufficiently deſcribing the Perſons againſt whom the Suit is brought, may be uſed in the King's Suits without any Manner of Concluſion to the King. But in the next it is yet ſtronger, where the Articles of the Suit is for uſurping the corporate Right, that prevents all Colour of Pretence for any Concluſion; herein this Caſe differs much from that of *Maidenhead*, as to the Form of the Information. And in ſuch Caſes, where the queſtioning the Right is a ſpecial Article, the Form of the Information is the ſame againſt all Corporations, whether by juſt Title, or altogether uſurped, and by Wrong: The Suit ſuppoſeth them all to be by Wrong, and uſurped; and whether by Right or Wrong, cannot be known 'till the Title by Pleading be diſcloſed and diſcuſſed; and many Times not then neither, becauſe the Liberty may be loſt by Default of Pleading, upon *Nihil dicit*, or Miſpleader, by pleading a wrong Title, or inſufficiently pleading a right Title.

Palmer.

B. R. R. 5 Car. 1. Rot. 28.

A *Quo Warranto contra Præpoſitum & Burgenſes burgi ſive villæ de Card*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and divers other Liberties: They plead, that they claim nothing but under the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. It appears by the Plea, that they had no good Incorporation, and Judgment might have been entered againſt them: But the Biſhop obtained a Grant from the King of a new Incorporation, which I have ſeen and peruſed, and thereupon a *Noli proſequi* was entered.

Hil. Car. 1. Rot. 25.

A *Quo Warranto* againſt the Commonalty of the City of *Canterbury*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and divers other Liberties: They plead to all, and ſeveral Iſſues taken in ſeveral Parts of the Plea, and Breaches aſſigned to others for a Forfeiture.

B. R. Mich. 20 Jac. 1. R. 17.

Quo Warranto againſt the Bailiff and Aldermen of *New-Radnor* is of the ſame Nature, and Multitudes of others I could produce, where the Suit is brought in the ſame Form as ours, to queſtion the Right of a Corporation againſt them by their corporate Name.

My laſt Anſwer is, That where the King proceeds for a Forfeiture upon Breach of Condition, the Right is not determined till Judgment of Seizure; for it is a miſtaken Ground, that Forfeitures to all Purpoſes relate to the Time of the Forfeiture: For as to Copyhold Eſtates, Offices and Liberties in Caſe of the King, which may be determined by Breaches of Fact, they are not avoided till the Fact, which cauſes the Forfeiture, be found upon Record: So that the Suit is well grounded againſt them, by the Name of Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty; for they continue ſuch till Seizure, and 'till then are a Corporation *de facto*.

2. I ſhall be ſhort in my Anſwers to the Objections to the Replication, becauſe they are in effect already anſwered by what I have ſaid. The Traverſe of the Title Preſcription is purſuant to the Suppoſal of the Information, which ſuppoſeth they have uſurped that very Liberty, and puts them upon ſhewing their Title by that Name; even put the Caſe they have a good Title by that Name, by this Patent, or by Act of Parliament, and they will wave it, and ſet up a Title by Preſcription. And this was done in the Caſe of *Canterbury* before, and in the Caſe of *New Malton*; where, upon the very ſame Information as ours, againſt the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *New Malton* in *Com. Ebor.* they pleaded their Title to their Corporation by Preſcription, and Iſſue taken; and it proved fatal to them; for Verdict and Judgment went againſt them.

Trin. 6. Jac. 1. Rot. 3.

Then for the Contrariety of the Replication to itſelf, none appears; for the Traverſing of the Preſcription by ſuch Name, is no Denial; but it may be a Corporation by Preſcription by another Name, or it may have that Name alſo by Grant. And farther Replication is, That aſſuming upon themſelves to be a Corporation by that Name, they committed the ſeveral Acts which are aſſigned for Breaches. And that is the only Advantage the King hath by Informations of *Quo Warranto*, he may go upon the Title, and take Advantage of any Defect therein, or of the Pleading thereof, and may alſo aſſign Breaches for a Forfeiture, as is held in the Caſe of *Maidenhead* Bridge. In the Caſe of *Canterbury* Iſſue was taken upon ſome Liberties, Breaches aſſigned to others. The King may plead ſeveral Pleas, and take ſeveral Iſſues, and demur to Part, as ſhall be adviſed.

3. The Objection, That no Judgment can be given upon theſe Pleadings, ariſeth principally upon two notable Errors, againſt plain and expreſs Authorities of the Law.

(1.) That nothing can be ſeized into the King's Hand, which the King cannot hold and enjoy when it is there.

(2.) That every Jugdment upon a Forfeiture ought to be a Judgment of Ouſter.

Theſe miſtaken Grounds having been ſo often made Uſe of by Mr. Recorder in other Parts of his Argument, for ſupporting a Suppoſition, That a Corporation cannot be forfeited, I ſhall (to avoid Repetition) leave them to be conſidered when I come to his main Argument; and therefore ſhall proceed to conſider the preliminary Points moved relating to the Matter, *viz.*

Firſt, Whether the Right of Incorporation of being a Body Politick may be forfeited, or ſeized into the King's Hands.

Admitting it may be, then,

Secondly, Whether the Acts of Common-Council, or the Members aſſembled in Common-Council, which is all one, may work ſuch Forfeiture, or Cauſe of Seizure.

Firſt,

First, As to the firſt Point, I muſt confeſs the Weakneſs of my Underſtanding, that upon what hath been offer'd from Reaſon or Authorities of Law, I cannot apprehend it render'd in the leaſt doubtful to a Court of Law, whatever it may be in a Common Hall, and Publick Aſſemblies of the City, where ſtrong Lungs have a Preference before a rational Head, but that the Right of being a Body Politick may be forfeited, or ſuſpended.

It was moved as a Doubt by Mr. Solicitor, but as a vulgar Error obtruded from publick Prints upon the unthinking and unwary Citizens, which poſſibly gave Encouragement to the many Exorbitances committed within the City, and particularly to thoſe now laid to their Charge; and, I thought, ſufficient had been ſpoken by Mr. Solicitor to have prevented the Growth of ſo miſchievous an Error. But for that Mr. Recorder did *ex animo* eſpouſe that Opinion, as if no Man were in his right Wits, that did not concur with him in Opinion, and as if there were ſomething in it indeed, hath laid his main Streſs upon it, and erected it as his *Palladium* to defend the City by. And probably this Image (for, if examined, I fear it will prove no other than a Work of Imagination) may make that Impreſſion upon ſome Men, that, conceiting themſelves to be Citizens and Aldermen of an inviſible and an immortal City, incapable of Diſſolution, they may dream of being an independent Commonwealth within a Kingdom, and unaccountable to the King, or his Laws. It is therefore made neceſſary for me (with your Leave) to miſpend ſome of your Time in ſpeaking again to this Point; which I ſhall do,

1. By briefly ſtating what this Right is, whence it ariſeth, and for what Purpoſe it was framed or introduced.
2. I will examine the Reaſons and Grounds produced by Mr. Recorder, why it cannot be forfeited.
3. Then I ſhall offer the Reaſons and Authorities of Law, that it may and hath been forfeited and ſeized into the King's Hands.

In ſpeaking to all which, I will not ſo far diſtruſt the Memory of the Court as to repeat what hath been ſo well urged by Mr. Solicitor from Reaſon and Authorities, but ſhall endeavour to avoid it what I can.

1. As to the firſt Thing propoſed: This Right of a Corporation, aggregate of many (to which I ſhall confine my Diſcourſes, being the only Thing under Conſideration) is a Right granted to many natural Perſons to be, have, enjoy, and act as one Body and Perſon. It confers *jus Perſonæ, & Perſonam efficit*, which our Law-Books expreſs by the Name of *Perſona Politica*, and *Corpus Politicum*, and, as ſuch, is capable of all Civil Rights, both *habendi & agendi*. The Inſtruments of Creation of this Right, and the Claims thereof upon Pleadings, do beſt declare the Nature of it, *viz. Quod homines Inhabitantes, Cives, Burgenſes*, or ſuch other general Name, deſcribing the Perſons who are to take, *ſint unum Corpus Corporatum re, facto, & nomine*. And when Preſcription is made for a Body Politick, &c. *Quod Homines & Cives, vel Homines & Burgenſes ſunt; & a tempore cujus, &c. fuerunt unum Corpus Corporatum re & facto per nomen*---- So that it is ſomething more than Notion, or meer Name, *Corpus Corporatum* fully expreſſeth it, a Body made up of ſeveral viſible Bodies *in unum collecta, & vinculo juris unita*. And a Corporation is every whit as viſible a Body as an Army: For though the Commiſſion or Authority be not ſeen by every one, yet the Body, united by that Authority, is ſeen by all but the Blind: And if the King or the Law demand the Authority, it muſt be produced and ſhewn, and is as viſible in the Eye of the Law as any other Right whatſoever, whereof natural Perſons are capable. It ſeems ſtrange, and almoſt beyond all Excuſe, that the Recorder of LONDON ſhould never have ſeen that great Body Politick aſſembled, unleſs he will excuſe himſelf, that he is the Mouth of the City, and not the Eyes. Sir *James Bagg's* Caſe, *Co.* 11 *b.* allows it to be ſuch a Right, that every Member, ſeparately conſider'd, hath a Freehold therein; and all, jointly conſider'd, have an Inheritance which may go in Succeſſion. It is the ſame Right which the Civilians ſtile *Collegium*, or *Univerſitas*, and ſo ſtiled in *Bracton's* Time; *ſcil. Si Rex conceſſerit alicui* —— *Univerſitati, ſicut Civibus vel Burgenſibus*. Co. 11. b. f. 29. Lit. 250. Bract. 28. f. 56. Co. 10. b. f. 14.

Natural Perſons, as ſuch, are capable of taking and holding this Right. It is neither taken nor held in their Politick Capacity, but their Natural; for many Men, as Men, are capable of Union, which is evident by the Charters of Creation, and the Pleadings in all ſuch Caſes; it is *Homines & Burgenſes, Homines & Cives*, who are conſtituted *unum Corpus Corporatum*. And as the Natural Perſons are an eſſential Part conſtituting the Body Politick, ſo all the Operations and Exerciſe of this Right are only performed by the Natural Perſons, 21 *Ed.* 4. *fol.* 14. That Book, and other Authorities, are expreſs in the Point; though in a Caſe ſo evident, there needed no Authority. And therefore when the Queſtion is of *Nonuſer*, or *Abuſer* of Franchiſes by a Corporation, it muſt of Neceſſity be intended for ſome Acts or Negligence of the Natural Perſons, or thoſe Officers that are employed by them. And the Queſtion will reſt only upon this, What Acts, or what Omiſſions of the Natural Perſons, will affect this Right, wherein all the Members of the Body have an Intereſt? 21 Ed 4. f. 14.

This Right is meerly of human Inſtitution; and therefore as to its Birth, Form, Extent, or Limits, is directed and ſupported by the municipal Laws of each Country, and therefore for that Reaſon is ſtiled by our Books *Political*. By the Conſtitution of our Laws, this Right, as all Juriſdictions and Franchiſes, is lodged in the Crown, and thence only is derived. *Bracton* upon the Queſtion, *Quis concedere poſſit libertates, & quibus, & qualiter transferuntur?* thus reſolves it: *Dominus Rex habet omnia Jura in manu ſua, quæ ad Coronam & Regalem pertinent poteſtatem, & Regni gubernaculum; habet etiam Juſtitiam & Judicium, quæ ſunt Juriſdictiones; habet etiam ea quæ ad pacem pertinent. Ea quæ dicuntur Privilegia, licet pertineant ad Coronam, poſſunt ad privatas Perſonas transferri, ſed de gratia ipſius Regis ſpeciali.* And then ſheweth, that ſuch Grantees as Uſufructuaries may enjoy them, *donec amiſerint per abuſum vel non uſum.* The whole Current of our Books to this Day concur with this antient Author in this Point, That none can make a Corporation but the King; ſuch Power cannot be preſcribed for, it is ſo inherent to the Crown. The principal Caſe was of the Whitelawers in LONDON, who preſcribed, That by the Cuſtom of LONDON, the Men of any Art or Myſtery might act as a Guild or Fraternity, and were capable of a Deviſe; and plead their Cuſtom confirmed by ſeveral Charters; and, no doubt, would have pleaded ſome of the Acts of Parliament now pleaded, if the learned Counſel had then thought there had been any thing of Force in them. Judgment was given againſt them, for that none had ſuch Power but the King. In that Caſe it appears, that the Abbot and Prior of *Weſtminſter* were one entire 49 Ed. 3. 3.

Corpora-

Corporation, and divided by the King; and, after the Severance, a *Quare impedit* maintained by the Prior againſt the Abbot.

Bro. Corporat. 34. Some Corporations are by the King alone, as Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty; ſome by the Pope alone; ſome mixt, by the King, for their Temporal Poſſeſſions; by the Pope, for their Spiritualities. Whether the King grant them by Charter out of Parliament, or in Parliament, or by Act of Parliament, the King is ſtill the Donor, and the Fountain and Spring from which this and all other Liberties flow. A Title by Preſcription always ſuppoſeth a Grant in or out of Parliament, and is allowed by Law for ſupporting long Poſſeſſions, grounded upon antient Grants before, Time out of Memory; but by what Title ſoever theſe, or any other Rights are derived down, whether Grant or Preſcription, their Natures remain the ſame, and they are governed by the ſame Rules of Law, and are equally ſubject to the like Civil Accidents, the one as well as the other.

The laſt Thing inquirable into this Head is, To what End and Purpoſe ſuch Corporations were elected, and allowed by the Policy of our Laws.

This general Intent and End of all Civil Incorporations is in order to better Government. Government relates principally either to Perſons or Things: That which relates principally to Perſons may be properly called General Government; becauſe, properly ſpeaking, Perſons only are the Subjects of Government. That which relates to Things is called Special Government, becauſe limited to the Managery of particular Things, as Trade, Charity, and ſuch like; for the Government whereof, ſeveral Companies and Corporations for Trade were erected, and ſeveral Hoſpitals and Houſes for Charities. Of this Nature are the *Trinity-Houſes* for regulating Navigation; and ſo the College of *Phyſicians*, the Corporation of *Pariſh-Clerks*, and a Multitude of other Special Corporations in *England*. The only End of erecting theſe Special Corporations was, for the better Order and Government of the ſeveral Matters ſpecially committed to their Care.

The Corporations for General Government only, are thoſe of Cities and Towns, Mayor and Citizens, Mayor and Burgeſſes, Mayor and Commonalty, and ſuch like. The Corporations, as they are for the Government of Men only, haveing nothing ſpecially committed to their Care upon the Incorporation, ſo they are erected for no other End or Purpoſe than Government. And if either at the Time of the Incorporation, which very few are, or afterwards, they have any Special Matter committed to their Care, it is purely collateral to the Ends and Deſign of erecting theſe ſort of Incorporations within Cities and Towns. This appears by the Charters of Creation both antient and modern; the Form is much the ſame, which is after this Manner: *Nos volentes, quod de cætero imperpetuum in eadem Civitate, Burgo, aut Villa* [as the Caſe is] *Libertat' & Precinct' ejuſdem habeatur unus certus & indubitatus modus pro cuſtodia pacis noſtræ, ac pro bono regimine & gubernatione Civitatis, Burgi, & Villæ, ac Populi ibidem inhabitantium, & aliorum illic confluentium; & quod Civitas, Burgus, aut Villa, pace, concordia, & quiete ſint, ad formidinem & terrorem malorum delinquentium, & in præmium bonorum; ac etiam ut pax noſtra ceteraque facta juſtitia & bono regimine ibidem melius cuſtodiri valeant & poſſint.* Theſe are the Grounds upon which Corporations are erected.

The Limits and Extents of their Corporations, and Juriſdiction, are limited by their Charters; and there is a plain Difference made in many Charters between this and other Liberties, as to the End of granting, this being erected only *pro bono regimine*, being a Burden, and chargeable in the Execution of that publick Truſt. Many other Liberties and Privileges, both of Eaſe and Profit, are granted to them *pro meliore ſuſtentatione* of thoſe Charges, which the Government would neceſſarily require. Since the Statute of *Mortmain* they cannot purchaſe without a ſpecial *Non obſtante*: They cannot engroſs Trade by excluding Foreigners, *Norris* and *Stap*'s Caſe, *Hob.* 211. So that no private Benefit can be aſſigned to be the End of erecting them. The Power of making By-Laws, which is incident to a Corporation, is only for better Government; and by that Rule they muſt be judged. Hob. 211.

Having conſider'd the Nature of a Body Politick aggregate, whence it flows, and for what Purpoſe it was erected,

2. I proceed to examine the Grounds and Reaſons produced, why it cannot be forfeited, or ſeized into the King's Hands.

Many Things were produced by Mr. Recorder to make good his Aſſertion, more *ad captandum populum*, than to perſuade a Court of Law. I will not miſpend your Time in peruſing the jocular Part of the Argument, which may make the Citizens ſmile one Way, and the Learned in the Law another Way; but I ſhall collect together what ſeems to have any Force of Argument. The Grounds the Argument went upon ſeem to be theſe:

(1) That a Corporation is no Liberty or Franchiſe, but a meer Capacity of ſuing, and being ſued.
(2) That a Corporation, in its Nature, is not capable of being forfeited or diſſolved.
(3) That it cannot be ſurrender'd.
(4) That the Forfeiting or Diſſolving of any Corporation was never put in Practice, nor ſo much as ever came within the Compaſs of any Man's Imagination.

(1) As to the firſt, *A Corporation is no Liberty, but a Capacity.* Now it is proved, even juſt as all the reſt will appear to be proved, by ſtrong Averments, and Quotations of Books that prove no ſuch Thing. The Authorities were 1 *Inſt.* 250. *Bro.* Title *Corporation and Capacities.* In the Inſtitutes the Words are, *A Body Politick is a Body to take in Succeſſion, framed as to that Capacity by Policy.* The Authority is expreſs againſt him, that a Body or Perſon Politick hath a Capacity to take in Succeſſion, and is not a meer Capacity; and the other Words of the ſame Author are, *And made into a Body and Capacity to take and grant:* So that this Authority fails; it neither proves it no Liberty, nor to be a meer Capacity.

That of *Bro.* Tit. *Corporation*, proves leſs; for *Capacity* is of larger Signification, and incident to Natural Perſons, as well as Corporate Perſons; and ſuch Inſtances are ſet down under that Title of *Alienees*, &c. and it is a great Imputation to the Memory of ſo learned a Perſon, that he ſhould think that *Corporations* and *Capacities* were ſynonymous, or that he ſhould tautologize in a Title in an Abridgement.

The Definition Mr. Recorder gives of a Corporation, that it is *a Capacity of ſuing and being ſued*, which ſerved him for many a Jeſt in his Diſcourſe, is no better than to define a Man to be *Animal bipes*, or, which is nearer, a meer Capacity of walking with two Feet. Although the Authorities fail, and prove not the Matter, yet it is of that Importance to the Cauſe, that a Corporation be no Liberty, that ſomething muſt be thought upon to make it out. For if it be admitted to be a Liberty, the Authorities will be

too ſtrong, that every Liberty and Franchiſe carries with it a Condition, that it be uſed, and well uſed, the Breach of which will amount to a Forfeiture. And therefore, when nothing elſe can be found to prove it no Liberty, Recourſe muſt be had to the negative Argument, backed with ſtrong Averments, that it was never ſo ſtiled in any Authority of Law, except in one Caſe, in the Town of *Helmſly*, *Co. Ent. Quo Warranto*, and Mr. *Noy*'s Opinion in *Hayward* and *Fulcher*'s Caſe, grounded only upon the Caſe of *Helmſly*. But one Swallow makes no Spring; and it was well Mr. Recorder ſpied it in that Caſe, otherwiſe the Averment had been without Exception.

Co. Ent. Q. W.

If the Point had reſted upon that Precedent, and Mr. *Noy*'s Opinion, it would have better Authorities for it, than any could be produced againſt it. But there are Multitudes of Authorities, whereby Corporations are not only called, but appear to be Liberties and Franchiſes; ſeveral have been cited by Mr. Recorder, but not ſeen, or overlook'd by him.

In the Caſe of *Cuſack* and others, in all the Parts of the Record it is ſtiled a Franchiſe or Liberty; and particularly in the Continuance, *Curia adviſare vult*, and Time taken to adviſe upon it as a Liberty. So in the Caſe of *Farrer*, and others of the *Virginia* Company, throughout the Record ſtiled a Liberty and Franchiſe, even in the Judgment itſelf. Mr. *Noy* knew of theſe Caſes, and many more before this Time; but knew it to be the Guiſe of Learned Men, in clear Caſes, and of daily Experience, not to repeat many Authorities.

Paſch. 17 Jac. 1. Rot. 2.

Mich. 2 Jac. 1. R. 39.

The Records of the Caſes cited by Mr. Recorder, of the Borough of *Hebmerly*, the Caſe of the *Muſicians*, and *Bermudas* Company, *&c.* do all call it a Franchiſe or Liberty. The Caſes I have already cited do ſo too; againſt the Bailiff and Burgeſs of *New Malton*; againſt the Mayor and Commonalty of *Canterbury*; againſt the Portreeve and Burgeſs of *Chard*. Many more I have peruſed, but I conceive it too much to trouble the Court with them at preſent. It is certainly true in all the Records of *Quo Warranto*, wherever there is a ſpecial Article againſt a Corporation for being a Body Politick, it is always impeached by the Name of a Franchiſe and Liberty; and Multitudes there are of that Nature. And in ſo clear a Caſe I omit to mention the Writs of *Non omittas*, for entering into Corporations, and the Returns of their Bailiffs; which make out evidently, that Corporations are Franchiſes, and the Limits of the Corporation, and Limits of the Franchiſes are all one.

T. 6. Jac. 1. R. 3. Hil. 2 Car. 1. R. 25. P. 5 Car. 1. R. 28.

(2) The next Argument is drawn from the Nature and Qualities of Bodies Politick, That they are inviſible, immortal, impeccable, and therefore impatible, with a large Jargon of *non ens*, *& ens rationis*. Certainly this Argument was fetch'd from the Clouds at the City's Charge; and it coſt them dear: For I cannot believe it could enter into the Reaſon of any Man, much leſs of learned Men, that a Body framed by the Policy of Man can be immortal; or that a Body, compacted of many bulky viſible Bodies, can be inviſible; or a Body, whoſe very Parts and Members are mortal, is in its own Nature immortal. Mr. Recorder admits, that the Death of all ends the Corporation; and therefore if any learned Men have uſed ſuch hyperbolical Expreſſions, moſt certainly they never intended the Citizens of LONDON, or other populous Town or City within *England*, of whom the Queſtion is, but of ſome Corporation in *Eutopia*, where the Citizens neither eat, drink, nor die, or at leaſt of ſome Corporation, that never had other Exiſtence but in the Brain.

The Authorities cited were *Co.* 1 *Inſt.* 9. *Bulſtrod.* 233. 21 *Edw.* 4. 13. and many others; and many more might have been cited, and to as much Purpoſe; as *Co.* 10. *fol.* 32. *Sutton*'s Hoſpital brings in a whole Regiment of Authorities ſpeaking to the ſame Purpoſe. I do not remember that Book was cited, and there was Reaſon for it; for, in Concluſion, it ſpoils the Argument, *viz.* that theſe Expreſſions are of Corporations in Abſtracts, not coupled with particular Men of this or that Town, where the Men act all, and the Corporation doth nothing otherwiſe than what the Men do. If it be conſider'd abſtracted from particular Men, it is but a bare Right, and coupled in the Notion of it with Men in general, who are the proper Subjects of Government, and remains only in Notion, and may well enough ſuſtain theſe Epithets which have been given it, as all other Rights and Notions may; but whilſt it remains ſuch, it can no more ſue or be ſued, than commit Treaſons, Felonies, Riots, or other Treſpaſſes, either againſt the Government or particular Men; neither hath it any Exiſtence *in re & facto*, but in the Brain.

The Caſe, inpeed, that is cited 1 *Inſt.* 9. is applicable to any particular Corporation; the Caſe is thus put: If a Man gives Lands to the Mayor and Commonalty, or other Body aggregate, conſiſting of many capable Perſons, without naming Succeſſors, the Law conſtrueth it a Fee Simple, becauſe in Judgment of Law they never die. If this be any Authority, it is from the Immortality of many Perſons capable; for they are the Perſons who are ſaid in Judgment of Law not to die. Where my Lord *Coke*'s Senſe is plain, that theſe natural Perſons, though capable to take in their natural Capacities jointly, which the Law would adjudge an Eſtate for Lives; yet the Grant being made to them by their Corporate Name, they take in that Capacity, and the Grant is not determinable upon their Death, but ſhall continue with the Corporation whilſt it continueth. That my Lord *Coke* never dreamt of Immortality of a Body Politick, fully appears in his Writings, 1 *Inſt.* 13. where he puts the Caſe inſiſted on by Mr. Recorder, of a Diſſolution by Death of Abbot and Monk. He after puts the Caſe generally of other Corporations, as Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty: If Lands be given to them, and the Corporation be diſſolved, the Lands ſhall eſcheat to the Donors, upon a Condition in Law: In the firſt Grant, if the Law raiſe ſuch Condition upon Grant of Lands, much rather doth it upon the Grant of the Incorporation, where the Intent of the Donor is as ſpecial, and upon a greater Truſt. That my Lord *Coke* underſtood it of other Diſſolutions than by Death only, he refers in the Margin to the Caſe of the Knights Templers, which was not diſſolved by the Death of the Members. That Corporations were diſſolved many Years before the Statute *De terris Templariorum*, 17 *Ed.* 2. the Statute recites, the Corporation was diſſolved, and that the King and ſeveral other Lords had enter'd upon all their Lands and Eſcheats: The Judgment of the Parliament was, they were well diſſolved, and the Lords well intitled by Eſcheat, as the Law ſtood; and therefore by Act ſettles them upon the Hoſpitallers. This Corporation was diſſolved by the Pope, and upon the Ground of *Non uſer*. The End of their Corporation was for guiding Chriſtian Pilgrims to the *Holy Land* and *Jeruſalem*, which the *Saracens* and *Turks* having over-run, and poſſeſſed themſelves thereof, the Members of the Order never came there, but diſpoſed of themſelves in ſeveral Parts of Chriſtendom. The Order was erected by Pope *Honorius*, 21 *H.* 1. *Anno* 1120. and was diſſolved by *Clemens Quintus*, 4 *Ed.* 2. *Ann.* 1311. thirteen Years before the Statute; and their Spiritua

ritual Corporation, which was the Principal, being diſſolved, the Power of holding Lands, conferred by Temporal Princes, determined, 2 *Inſt.* 431. & *H.* 432.

1 *Inſt. fol.* 102. the Caſe is put where the Tenant held by *Homage Anceſtrel* of a Body Politick diſſolved; the Homage is gone, though a new Corporation be founded by the ſame Name. That my Lord *Coke* never entertained ſuch an Opinion, appears by his Argument in the Caſe of the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, when Attorney-General. His Miſtreſs's Heart was much upon that Caſe to preſerve their Lands; and it was well argued by Mr. Attorney, and no doubt well ſtudied; but this Topick, from the Indiſſolubility of Corporations, never came into his Head. Beſides the Statutes of Confirmation, he inſiſted upon theſe Things: *Firſt*, That the Words of the Surrender were not ſufficient to ſurrender the Corporation. *Secondly*, That they were the Biſhop's Counſel, and in ſome ſort one Corporation with him. *Thirdly*, From the great Miſchiefs which would enſue. This new Invention alone would have done the Buſineſs, if he had been ſo fortunate as to have found it out; or if any of the Judges had thought of it, they would not have gone about it ſo long, as at length to ground their Reſolutions only upon the Points which did ariſe upon the Statutes. *Fitzherbert* is of the ſame Opinion, That if an Abbey be diſſolved, a Preſentation ſhall eſcheat to the Lord of whom it was held.

Fitzh. N. Brev. fol. 33.

(3) The next Argument produced by Mr. Recorder was, *That a Corporation could not be ſurrender'd*; upon which Head I will not entertain your Time, for theſe Reaſons: *Firſt*, Becauſe it was not to the Queſtion, and that Mr. Recorder admits, that many Things may be forfeited, which cannot be ſurrender'd. *Secondly*, Becauſe the Point may come judicially into Debate, ſome Diſlike having been taken to Surrenders lately made; and I chooſe to refer myſelf to that Queſtion which comes properly in Judgment. *Thirdly*, But my laſt and principal Reaſon is, that he hath produced no Authority of Law to make good his Aſſertion.

The Authorities of the Caſes of the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, *Mich.* 40. & 41 *Eliz.* and *Hayward* and *Fulcher's* Caſe, *Hil.* 3. *Car.* 1. which both relate to the ſame Surrender, and are in Effect the ſame Caſe, only in the latter Caſe the Surrender is diſcloſed to the Court to be larger than did appear in the former Caſe; and though many Books are cited, yet they all contain but theſe two Caſes, which make ſtrongly againſt him. For throughout theſe Caſes, both in ſtating the Queſtion, Arguments of Counſel, and Reſolutions of the Judges, it is plainly admitted that a Corporation might be ſurrender'd: Otherwiſe the ſtating of the Queſtion in the firſt Caſe, upon the Effect of the Words in the Surrender *of all their Poſſeſſions and Cathedral Church*, Whether ſufficient to ſurrender the Corporation? and the Arguments thereupon, and the Reſolution of the Judges was needleſs; but it was plainly admitted, that a Corporation may be diſſolved; and it was the Common Law Point they did reſolve, that they were all idle and illuſory. And ſo in the ſecond Caſe, Whether the Dean and Chapter, without the Biſhop, could ſurrender the Corporation? it is all along admitted, both by the Counſel upon the Grounds they went upon, and by the Judges in their Reſolutions, that it might be ſurrender'd, *concurrentibus his quæ in jure requiruntur*; and therefore, by the Reſolution of the Judges, it could not be done without the Biſhop, becauſe he had an Intereſt in them. And when *Whitlock* in his Argument had Recourſe to a more general Reaſon, which was, That the Surrender could not be good, becauſe then they ſhould be *Felo ſe ſe*, which is againſt Nature; *Jones* takes him up, and flatly denies it, and ſaith, That a Dean and Chapter might diſſolve themſelves by *Ceſſer*; or if all die, or reſign, the Corporation is diſſolved; but concurred with him, that the Surrender did not diſſolve it, becauſe the Biſhop was no Party, nor conſenting; and in the End *Whitlock* concludes his Argument, that it could not be done without the Biſhop. And the Saying of *Whitlock* in that Caſe, *That the King may grant, but not diſſolve a Corporation*, is certainly true in the ſame Senſe as it is of Lands, and all other Rights whatſoever; the King may grant, but cannot reſume without Cauſe; yet all may be forfeited upon due Cauſe, and by Judgment of Law returned to the King.

Palmer 501. Jones 168. Palmer 503.

(4) The laſt Topick of Argument, by which Mr. Recorder concluded a Corporation cannot be forfeited, is a *Non uſer*; becauſe never any Corporation was forfeited, nor did it ever enter into any Man's Imagination, that it could be forfeited. This, indeed, doth put the Proof upon me; and Mr. Solicitor hath already made it out with great Learning, by ſeveral Inſtances of Corporations ſeized into the King's Hands for Forfeitures committed by them; ſome by Judgments, others by Inquiſitions finding thoſe Forfeitures. But Mr. Recorder, with one Blaſt, hath blown them all away, that they are but meer Sounds, and look big with Seizure, and ſeizing of Liberties into the King's Hands; but, when ſtrictly examin'd, they are of no Subſtance; and the Fruit of all the Examination ends in a Difference he hath found out between Seizures and Forfeitures; much ſuch another Difference as was that between a Liberty and a Capacity, upon which the whole Weight of the Argument turned, *That a Corporation was no Liberty, but a Capacity*. And if ſo little a Diſtinction be enough to anſwer the Weight of Mr. Solicitor's Arguments, it will be in vain for me to attempt further Inſtances, unleſs I can reconcile this little Difference, and ſhew it to be as ineffectual as that between a Liberty and a Capacity was before; and therefore I crave Leave, in the firſt Place, to examine this ſhort Anſwer to ſo many and ſo great Authorities.

It is objected, That thoſe are Precedents of Seizures, but not of Forfeitures; for Seizures, in Caſe of the King's Suits, and of the Biſhop's Temporalities, are of the ſame Nature as Seizures upon the Grand *Cape's* and *Diſtringas* in Suits between Party and Party, only to anſwer Iſſues. And when Liberties of Towns are mention'd to be ſeized, the Towns only are ſeized, and not the Corporation, which remains *in ſtatu quo*; but where a Forfeiture is, there muſt be Judgment of Ouſter. Every Sentence almoſt of this Anſwer is contrary to all the Books and Records of Law that I know of. The Authorities cited to prove the Differences are *Nat. Brev. fol.* 161, 162. which ſaith, Inquire into the Cauſes of Seizures, and Cauſes of Forfeiture; but what theſe Cauſes are, which may be Cauſes of one, and not of the other, are not diſcloſed. But my Lord *Coke*, in the Counteſs of *Shrewsbury's* Caſe, determines the Difference, and makes them all one. There are, ſaith he, three Cauſes of Forfeiture or Seizure of Offices for Matter of Fact, *Abuſer*, *Non-uſer*, and *Refuſer*. He makes the Cauſes of both to be the ſame; Forfeiture is but the Fact upon which the Seizure is grounded, where the Subject hath Title of Entry for a Forfeiture, in the Cauſes of the Entry, different from the Cauſes of the Forfeiture. So in the King's Caſe, where Liberties are ſeized for an *Abuſer*, whether it be by Judgment, or upon an Inquiſition, or Preſentment, finding the Abuſe; can it be a Queſtion with any learned Man, but the Seizure

is for the Forfeiture? The King cannot ſeize without Cauſe, and the Cauſe muſt be ſome Fact in Breach of the Condition in Law annexed to the Liberty. The other Authority produced is of the *Quo Warranto* againſt *Roger Mortimer*, cited 2 *Ed.* 3. 29. *in Strata Marcella, Co.* 9. *fol.* 28. where, upon Denial of Aid, and the Defendants not anſwering over, Judgment was given of Fore-judger of the Liberty, and Error brought; where *Scroop* ſaith, That in ſome Caſes Franchiſe ſhall be put into the King's Hands, in ſome Caſes ſeized in the Right of the King until Fine; and in ſome Caſes it ſhall be fore-judged, which holds for ever. I do admit this Caſe to be good Law, but it makes nothing to the Purpoſe to prove the Difference; or that Seizures by the King for Miſuſers are not for Forfeitures, or that Judgment of Ouſter are only Evidence of Forfeitures, or to prove a Seizure in the King's Suit, is of the ſame Nature as the Grand *Cape*, or *Diſtringas*, upon Mean Proceſs in the Suits of common Perſons. And becauſe neither the Book Caſes, nor Mr. Recorder have given any Light into the Caſes, which may vary the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto*, I will endeavour to ſtate the Matter, how it ſtands upon Seizures of Liberties.

(1.) Liberties may be ſeized into the King's Hands by Award of the Court, which in that Book is ſtiled, *Put into the King's Hands*; and that in two Caſes principally:

Where the Defendants are ſummoned to appear at the King's Suit, and make Defaults.

Where a Contempt appears upon Record, in returning or executing the King's Proceſs.

I ſhall give Inſtances of each. For the latter, 2 *Ed.* 4. *fol.* 5. in Caſe of Bailiffs, upon Error, the Bailiff appeared, and prayed a Day to bring in the Record; they failed at the Day. The better Opinion is, their Franchiſe ſhall be re-ſeized. And *Vavaſor* there ſaith, If a Lord of a Franchiſe do any Treſpaſs or Contempt to the King's Court, it is Cauſe in the ſame Court to reſeize the Franchiſe. For the former, 15 *Ed.* 4. 6. in *Quo Warranto*, if the Defendant appear not at the Day, the Liberties ſhall be ſeized; and if he do not replevin them, as in *Eyre*, they ſhall be abſolutely forfeited; for the Statute of *Quo Warranto* directs the King's Courts to proceed in *Quo Warranto* as in the *Eyre*.

Trin. 16. *Jac.* 1. *Briggs*'s Caſe, in *Quo Warranto*, the Defendant appeared not at the Day; the Liberties were ſeized, *Roll. Rep.* 2 *Part*, *fol.* 46.

Trin. 17 *Jac.* 1 *Roll.* 2. *Part.* 92. *Quo Warranto* againſt the Mayor and Burgeſſes of *Wygmore* in *Com. Lancaſt.* upon Default made at the Day, it was agreed by the Court, That if they ſhewed not good Cauſe to excuſe their Default, their Liberties ſhould be ſeized into the King's Hands: This being in the Caſe of a Corporation, the *Capias in manus* ſhould be of the Politick Perſon which made the Default. Where Seizure is by Award of the Court for a Contempt in Court, the Court may admit the Parties to affix and order Reſtitution; ſo where by Award of the Court, on Default of Appearance at the King's Suit a Seizure is made, which is in Nature of a Diſtreſs, to bring in the Party, by putting him out of the Poſſeſſion of the Liberty, till he appear and replevy: The Court (if the Defendant's come in Time, and pray it) may deliver them the Poſſeſſion upon Replevin; and this by the new Statute *de Quo Warranto*, 30 *Edw.* 1. Before that Statute the general Writ of Summons to anſwer to Liberties, as alſo the particular Writs of Summons upon the King's ſpecial Suits, ſuperſeded by the Uſe of any Liberty till the Juſtices met on the Day of Return. Which Miſchief was remedied by that Statute; if they appeared not that Day, the Liberties were to be ſeized in Nature of Diſtreſs, to enforce their Appearance. And upon Appearance, if they demand to replevy them, the Judges might deliver back Poſſeſſion of the Liberties, upon Security to proſecute the Claim, and anſwer the main Profits, if any, in Caſe Judgment were againſt them; much in the ſame Manner as the Practice is in the Court of *Exchequer* upon all Seizures to this Day, by the Seizures the King is in Poſſeſſion: But if the Party appear and plead, and put in Security, he is, by Rule of Court, permitted to receive the Profits. But the Statute not limiting any Time for his Appearance, or to reply, that remained as it did before upon the Statute of *Quo Warranto*, 18 *E.* 1. which refers to the Practice in *Eyre*: So that if the Party did not replevin in Time, the former Seizure would amount to a Seizure after Judgment by Default, which is final.

(2.) Again, Liberties are ſeized into the King's Hands by Judgment of Court in the King's Suits, whether the Judgment be by Default, or *Nihil dicit*; upon Demurrer or Iſſue tried, this Judgment is final, and the Court cannot admit to a Fine, or award Reſtitution, unleſs upon Error brought. This Court is to ſet the Fine upon the *Capiatur*, but not the Fine for Redemption, that is purely in the King's Breaſt, *& ex gratia Regis*. There is no ſuch formal Judgment of Seizure until Fine, but this upon Judgment and another Seizure upon Inquiſition, or Preſentment, which I ſhall mention, are the Seizures in the King's Right, repreſented in *Mortimer*'s Caſe, but frequently entered *quouſque Dominus Rex aliud præceperit*. What was intended by a Judgment of Ouſter in that Book; and in what Caſes by the Courſe of the King's Courts it ought to be, will beſt appear by antient Rule, taken and agreed by the Judges in *Edward* the Fourth's Time, before they were promiſcuoſly uſed. The Rule is thus: Where it clearly appears to the Court, that when a Liberty is uſurped by Wrong, and upon no Title, either by the King's Grant, or otherwiſe, there Judgment only of Ouſter ſhall be entered: But where it appears, that the King or his Anceſtors have once granted a Liberty, and the Liberty be miſuſed, Judgment of Seizure into the King's Hands ſhall be given. Theſe Rules carry their own Light with them: That which came out of the King's Hands, as *Bracton* uſeth the Words, is properly returned there again by Seizure, or (as our antient Books phraſe it) by Reſeizure. But that which never came thence, but meerly uſurped upon him, ſhall be vacated, and by Judgment of Law declared null and void.

There is another Caſe, which is there likewiſe reſolved, and that is, where it is doubtful to the Court whether the Liberty commenced by Grant, or by Wrong; that for the Uncertainty the beſt and ſafeſt Courſe is, that Judgment be given of Seizure. This laſt Caſe was the Caſe in that Book, the Queſtion ariſing upon a Default, What Judgment ſhould be given? And by that Rule Judgment was given of Seizure, not of Ouſter. And agreeable to theſe Rules, all the Judgments which I have met with have been given; and this Courſe hath been found moſt beneficial to the Subject, who, though by Forfeiture, Miſpleading, or Default, he may loſe his Liberty, may have Recourſe to the King's Mercy for Reſtitution.

In the Caſe of the Bailiffs and Aldermen of *New Radnor*, which was by Default, Judgment of Seizure was only given. Mich. 20. Jac. 1. Rot. 17.

In the Caſe of *New Malton*, though the Iſſue, that the Corporation was by Preſcription, was tried againſt them; yet having long acted as a Trin. 6. Jac. 1. Rot. 3.

Corporation

Corporation, they might have miſpleaded their Title, as the City of LONDON hath done, in claiming that by Preſcription which commenced by Grant within Time of Memory, Judgment only of Seizure was given, and not of Ouſter. In all Caſes of Diſclaimer, Judgment only of Ouſter ſhall be given; upon the ſame Rule Judgment only of Ouſter was given in the Caſe of *Staverton*, reported in *Yelverton* and *Crook*: But the Entry there is miſtaken; for it is entered *Mich.* 8. *Jac.* 1. *Rot.* 2. for it appeared to the Court, that it was a meer Uſurpation without Title, for that no ſuch Court as he claimed, could be gained by Preſcription, nor indeed by Grant, through the Meanneſs of his Eſtate. Mr. Recorder inſiſted upon this Judgment, as a Meaſure for all Judgments upon Forfeitures of Liberties, but plainly miſtook the Reaſon of it. Upon the Reaſon of theſe Rules, in ſuch Caſes were Grants do appear, but either the Parties are not capable of taking, or the Liberty granted, not allowable by Law, the Courſe hath been to enter a mixed Judgment both of Seizure and of Ouſter.

Hil. 27 Eliz. Rot. 15. Co. Ent. 537.

In the Caſe of the Inhabitants of *Denbigh*, who claimed by Charter ſeveral Liberties; but it appearing they had no Capacity to take, yet the Uſurpation being by Colour of Letters Patents, the Judgment was mixed both of Seizure and Ouſter; for there was no Poſſibility of Reſtitution, becauſe they were not capable.

Paſch. 17 Jac. 1. Rot. 2.

And in the Caſe of *Cuſack* it appearing to the Court, that the Liberties granted did not paſs, nor could be lawfully uſed; yet the Uſurpation being by Colour of a Grant, Judgment of Seizure was given, as well as Ouſter in theſe Caſes, as likewiſe in Sir *George Reynell*'s Caſe; and by Multitudes of Caſes of Offices ſeized, it appears how vain the Objection was, that the King cannot ſeize a Corporation, becauſe he cannot have it, or be the Mayor and Commonalty; for not only what the King may have or hold, but what he may diſpoſe of, are in Judgment of Law, ſaid to be in his Hands; and it is the proper Office of the Hand *diſponere*, as well as *tenere*. And what but colourably came out of the Crown, though it cannot ſubſiſt by Law in a Subject, ſhall be ſeized, as in *Cuſack*'s Caſe.

(3.) In the laſt Place, there are other Seizures, which are by Proceſs by Commiſſion of Inquiry upon Inquiſition found, or upon Preſentment; and ſuch are always for Forfeitures, upon Faults found in Breach of Conditions annexed by Law. That the King is in Poſſeſſion of all incorporeal Rights by ſuch Seizures upon Inquiſition, appears by the Reſolution in Sir *George Reynell*'s Caſe. In theſe Caſes of Seizures for Forfeitures, no Court, or the Lord of the Liberty, whether Body Politick, or Natural, can admit to a Fine, and thereupon make Reſtitution; neither is there any other Way by Law to take off the King's Hands, but by direct Traverſe of the Fact, if the Fact found be not true; or by Demurrer, if the Fact found be not in Law ſufficient Cauſe of Forfeiture. The Facts upon which ſuch Seizures have been made, have been generally ſo notorious, and the Conſequence of Law upon them, taken to be ſo evident, that I never met with any ſuch Inquiſition ever traverſed or demurred to; but the Application for Reſtitution hath ſtill been to the King's Grace. And theſe Inquiſitions have been taken either *ex officio* by the Sheriff, or by ſpecial Commiſſions. The Sheriff by his general Commiſſion is intruſted with the Preſervation of the whole County, and the publick Peace thereof.

And though in the Grant of Corporations and other Liberties, there be ſpecial Clauſes excluſive, *Ita quod*, &c. Yet theſe Clauſes, as the Grants themſelves have another *Ita quod* annexed to them by Law, that they preſerve good Government, and do not abuſe the Franchiſe, by committing or permitting Riots and great Diſorders in Breach of the publick Peace; which if they do, is by Law a *Non omittas* to the Sheriff to enquire and take Care of the publick Peace within the Liberty.

The Town of *Hereford* was ſeized into the King's Hands by the Sheriff of the County, for holding of a Market contrary to the King's Prohibition. Upon Certificate thereof into *Chancery*, the King's Writ iſſues to the Sheriff approving thereof, and commanding him to keep it in the King's Hands, *Donec Dominus Rex aliud inde precepit. Rot. Clauſo* 15 *H.* 3. *memb.* 7. *Hales lib. K. fol.* 41.

Of Seizures made upon Preſentments, and Inquiſitions taken by Commiſſions, there are many Inſtances, ſome whereof I ſhall mention when I come to the Precedents. The Seizures upon Judgments, or for a Forfeiture, which are always in the King's Right, do as effectually put the King into Poſſeſſion, and ouſt the natural Perſons from uſing the Right, as any Judgment of Ouſter whatſoever. And the Difference between ſuch Seizures, and thoſe upon the Grand *Cape*, which are only upon Mean Proceſs, and in Right of the Subject, and in his Aid, is too apparent to be further inlarged upon. There is ſome Reſemblance between this Seizure upon the Grand *Cape*, and that in the King's Suit for Default, that Appearance for both are upon Mean Proceſs, and both repleviable, if the Defendant or Tenant come in Time.

There is alſo a further Reſemblance between them, which makes not for Mr. Recorder's Purpoſe; and that is, in that both are loſt for ever, if the Parties come not in Time. For at Common Law, if upon a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and the Lands ſeized into the King's Hands upon the Grand *Cape*, the Tenant makes Default, and come not within forty Days, he could not wage his Law to excuſe his Default, but the Demandant ſhould have Judgment to recover the Land preſently, 15 *Ed.* 4. *fol.* 7.

The Difference that it was not the Franchiſe or Liberty of the Corporation, but the Towns themſelves were ſeized into the King's Hand, is as void of Authority as of Law. Sometimes indeed *Civitas & Villa* in Records are uſed promiſcuouſly for the Franchiſe and Freedom, which is jointly uſed and enjoyed by the Inhabitants, exempt from the Common Law Juriſdiction: And in ſuch Caſe the Seizure of the City or *Ville*, and of the Franchiſe, is all one; and the Inhabitants thereby put under the Government of the Common Law, diſcharged of the Franchiſe. But if the Town or City be taken for the natural Perſons who are the Inhabitants, or for the Houſes wherein they inhabited, which they muſt be upon Mr. Recorder's Diſtinction, otherwiſe it will be a Diſtinction without a Difference: Neither the Inhabitants nor Houſes were ever ſeized, or could be ſeized into the King's Hands upon ſuch Inquiſitions as have been found, and Judgments of Seizure that have been given. The only Proof for this Difference was a ſtrong Averment, that whilſt the City of LONDON lay under the ſeveral Seizures, ſometimes of the Mayoralty only, at other Times of the whole Franchiſe, the Corporation was as vigorous as ever, and in *ſtatu quo*; not ſo much as ſuſpended; but did exerciſe all corporate Acts as before. An Averment againſt the expreſs Senſe of all the Citizens, when under thoſe Seizures, and againſt many Authorities of Law.

At the Parliament, 18 *Ed.* 1. the Citizens (for they had then no Mayor) petitioned the King in Parliament, *Quod Rex velit eis concedere priſtinum ſtatum, ſe majorem & antiquas Libertates.* Roll. Prerog. 204.

bertates. They petitioned not for their Houſes, or the Liberty of their Perſons, thoſe were never ſeized; but to be reſtored to the Mayoralty, and their antient Liberties, which were under Seizure in the King's Hands. If the Corporation had been in *ſtatu quo*, they would not have troubled the Commons to preſent ſuch a Petition, nor the King to grant ſo idle a Petition, as *eis concedere priſtinum ſtatum*; but they who know their Condition better than Mr. Recorder, could admit themſelves out of Poſſeſſion, both of the Mayoralty and their antient Liberties, and pray to be reſtored to them. And the King's Anſwer was, He was not at preſent adviſed *ſtatum mutare*. My Lord *Coke*'s Opinion is, that the Chapter, when no Dean,
1 Inſt. 263. b. or Commonalty, when no Mayor, have not Capacity ſo much as to make continual Claim, nor to take by Purchaſe, nor ſue any Action.

21 Ed. 4. 27. If the Commons of LONDON meet on *Michalmas* Day, and chooſe a Mayor, the old Mayor not preſent, the Election is void; and ſo any other Act without the Mayor. If the Com-
21 Ed. 4. 69. monalty, in the Vacancy of a Mayor make Obligation under their Common Seal, it is void; how much ſtronger will the Caſe be, when the whole Franchiſe is ſeized?

I have now removed the Objections which lay in my Way, by opening the Nature and Effect of Seizures of Liberties into the King's Hands, and where Judgment of Seizure, and whereof Ouſter are properly given; whereby it may appear, that this ſpecial *Capias* of *Capias in manus Regis*, is as proper an Execution againſt the Body Politick, as the Common *Capias* againſt the Body Natural; and in Judgment of Law the Politick Perſon is as properly ſaid *civiliter mortua*, by Judgment of Seizure, as the Natural Perſon is ſaid *civiliter mortua*, by Judgment of any Attainder for any capital Offence. Mr. Recorder acknowledges, that in Caſe of Natural Perſons, when the Law gives Forfeiture of the Body, or of the Liberty of the Body, it is all one in Judgment of Law; the Law is the ſame when it ſpeaks of Bodies Politick, to forfeit the Liberty of the Body Politick, and to forfeit the Body Politick.

3. My Way thus cleared, I will lay down the Grounds and Reaſons of Law, upon which I conceive, with ſome Clearneſs, that Corporations may be forfeited and ſeized into the King's Hands, as well as Offices, or any other Liberties whatſover; and then ſhall inſtance in ſome further Precedents, whereby it will appear they have been forfeited and ſeized. My Grounds are principally theſe:

1. That there is a Condition in Law annexed to the Franchiſe of a Corporation upon its firſt Erection, as ſtrong, if not ſtronger, than to any other Franchiſe or Liberty whatſoever.

2. That there is nothing extraordinary or peculiar in the Nature of a Corporation, to hinder taking Advantage of the Condition broken, or to exempt from the common Condition of other Liberties in Conſideration of Law.

1. As to the firſt, Wherever the Law introduceth or alloweth any Right upon a Truſt, or for the Benefit of the Publick, it implies a Condition, that the Truſt be diſcharged, and the Ends of its Creation complied with. This Condition implied by Law is of ſtricter Obligation than Conſiderations expreſs; it ſhall bind Infants and Femes Covert, 8 *Co.* 44. The principal Caſe is of Offices; but the Book ſaith, *So it is of Liberties and Franchiſes.* And indeed throughout our Books, the Caſes of Offices of publick Truſts and Franchiſes run parallel; and the greater the Truſt is, or of greater Neceſſity to be performed, the Condition is ſtill the ſtricter. And therefore in Franchiſes, as well as Liberties, if the Franchiſe be for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and of Neceſſity, *Non uſer* will be adjudged a Breach of Condition; but where not of Neceſſity, bare *Non uſer* will not be a Breach; yet *Refuſer*, which is an obſtinate and willful *Non uſer*, may be a Breach; but in Caſe of all Liberties and Franchiſes whatſover, *Abuſer* was ever judged a Breach of the Condition. This Matter, upon the Queſtion of Forfeiture of an Office is well ſtated in the Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*'s Caſe, 9 *Co.* 50. Now this Franchiſe of a Corporation is granted upon a far greater Truſt and Confidence than any other Liberty whatſover, as I have already ſhewn, *viz.* For the Government and Peace of the Inhabitants, and others coming within the Liberty of the Franchiſe, in Subordination to the general Government of the King, and that they are intruſted therewith by the King upon the publick Account of Government only, and not for any private Reſpect or Benefit whatſoever. Other Franchiſes are either ſubordinate and auxiliary to this, as to hold Courts, have Jails, and ſuch like, for the better Adminiſtration of the ſeveral Parts of Government; or elſe are of Profit or Eaſe, *pro meliori ſuſtentatione* of the Charge and Burden of this ſubordinate Government. And therefore *Banks*, in the Argument of *Hayward* and *Fulcher*'s Caſe, *Palmer* 495, calls it the *Principal Liberty*, and other Liberties the *Acceſſories*.

In the Caſe of *Knights Templers*, the Corpora- Inſt. 432.
tion was diſſolved upon the Account of *Non uſer*, though without Default, but the End of their Inſtitution ceaſed. The Caſe is much ſtronger where it is a voluntary *Ceſſer*, as where the Abbots and Monks put off their Habit, and leave their Houſes, this *Non uſer* will be a good Cauſe of diſcharging the Order. Where the Commonalty have Power to chooſe every Year a Mayor, if they do not chooſe a Mayor, their Franchiſe ſhall be forfeited, or they may be fined, upon this Reaſon, that common Juſtice fails for want of ſuch an Officer. Which was a Breach of the Condition annexed to their Liberty by *Non uſer*, 21 *E.* 4. 14. It appears by this Caſe, That the Commonalty, in the Vacancy of a Mayor, are to this Purpoſe a Corporation, to chooſe a Mayor to perfect the Body; and 'tis the only corporate Act that they are by Law enabled to do without a Mayor; and this Right may be forfeited too. And as by never chooſeing a Mayor, they themſelves would diſſolve the Corporation; ſo by forfeiting their Right, it is in the Power of the Law to diſſolve them. It alſo appears expreſsly by this Caſe, that the King may proceed either for a Fine, or upon a Forfeiture, as he may do in the Caſes of all Offices and Franchiſes whatſoever, as he ſhall be adviſed.

If *Non uſer* in ſome Caſes (as I have ſhewn) will forfeit a corporate Right, no Shadow of Reaſon can be offered, why *Miſuſer* or *Abuſer* will not do it as well as in all other Liberties. For as greater the Truſt is, or ſtronger the Condition, ſo an *Abuſer* of that Truſt is a far greater Breach of the Condition, than a ſimple *Non uſer*. Single Bodies Politick have indiſputably ſuch Conditions annexed to them upon the Truſt of their Creation; and the Breach of the Condition is in Law good Cauſe of ſeparating the politick Perſon from the natural, by Deprivation, which in the Civil Law is of the ſame Effect as Judgment of Ouſter by the Common Law; and their Suſpenſion hath ſome Reſemblance with our Seizures into the King's Hands. If Mr. Recorder had but obſerved the different Laws that Spiritual Corporations and Civil Corporations are guided by, he would not have raiſed his Wonder to that Height, that *Quo Warranto*'s were never brought againſt Monaſteries, Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, Parſons and Vicars, and that bringing it now againſt the City

of LONDON threatened the whole Hierarchy of the Church; when, with his Leave, all theſe, if they offend, may by Law loſe their corporate Right, which may be ſevered from them by a certain Inſtrument called *Deprivation*, the Edge of which is no ſharper than Judgment of Seizure, or Ouſter in our Law. And certainly the Union between the politick and natural Body is as cloſe and as ſtrong in ſingle Corporations, as in aggregate; and the ſame Authors have beſtowed upon them the ſame Epithet, and that they cannot commit Treaſon and Felony; and the Body corporate of the Biſhop, Parſon, Prior, Alien, *&c.* is as inviſible, immortal, and as politick as that of aggregate Bodies. Yet not only Treaſon and Felony, but far leſs Miſdemeanors committed by the natural Perſons will forfeit the corporate Right, and amount to a Breach of the Condition annexed by Law. So little Crimes, as Waſte and willful Dilapidations, will be Cauſes of Forfeiture; many of the Caſes thereof are put in Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe, to which I refer, 11 *Co.* 98. For I do take that Caſe to be an expreſs Judgment in Point, That there is a Condition annexed by Law to every Corporation, and that the Breach thereof is a Forfeiture. The Reſolution there is, that any Member of the Body may forfeit his corporate Right, and may by Law be diveſted of it, which Right is there called his *Freedom* and *Liberty*. And it is the ſame Right or Liberty, in which all, jointly conſidered, have an Inheritance, wherein each Member hath a Freehold; for they are not ſeized of this Right in their corporate Capacity, but as natural Perſons, the Queſtion being of that Right which gives them the corporate Capacity. And what any Member may forfeit, every Member may; and the ſame Acts which will forfeit the Right of every Member, ſeparately conſidered, if done jointly by all the Members, will have the ſame Effect. What Act will amount to a Forfeiture, that Caſe generally determines, whatſoever is contrary to the Duty and Truſt of a Member; eſpecially if the Fact be contrary to his Oath, the Oath of Allegiance by the Statute 7 *Jac. cap.* 6. is made a Part of the Freeman's Oath. The Caſe goes further, and aſſigns many Particulars, which will be Breaches of the Condition, *viz.* Attainders, Forgery, Perjury, Conſpiracy, or any other infamous Crimes at the King's Suit; if theſe will be ſufficient Cauſe, there can be no doubt but Treaſons, Felonies, and Oppreſſions, Seditions, and other Attempts in diſturbing the Government, will be good Cauſes of Diſfranchiſement of any or many of the Members, who commit ſuch Crimes. And this upon the Truſt and Condition implied by Law, upon the firſt Erection of the Corporation; for the preſent Members are under no other Truſt or Condition as to this Matter, than what the Law impoſed upon the firſt Members.

I cannot ſee how the Counſel for the City can evade the Force of Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe, unleſs it be by a Diſtinction or two:

(1.) Between every Man, and all Men; every Man may forfeit his Part, but all Men cannot forfeit the Whole: Juſt ſuch another Diſtinction as was made to all the Precedents between Seizures and Forfeitures.

(2.) The other Diſtinction ſeems to have a little more Colour, and it is between the King and the Corporation.

The Corporation, ſay they, are intruſted by Law with Power over their Members to remove them for acting againſt their Duty; but the King cannot diſfranchiſe any particular Member; and if he cannot diſfranchiſe any one Member, much leſs can he all Members, or ſeize their Liberties into his Hands, which in Law amounts to a Diſfranchiſement of all the Members.

I anſwer, the King may do both the one and the other; and in ſaying the King can do it, I mean in the Courſe of Law.

1. The King doth it, when the ſubordinate Miniſters and Governors within the Corporation do it; for they do it as his Miniſters, in Execution of his Laws; and it is their Duty to do it, according to the Truſt he hath repoſed in them, and the Power he gave them; and this Authority is greater or leſſer, as he is pleaſed to grant it, as appears by Sir *James Bagg's* Caſe. If the King grant them expreſs Authority to remove, they may remove the Offender before Conviction at Law. But if no expreſs Power be granted, a Conviction at Law muſt be firſt had; and the Judgment of the Law directs their Duty, and they are accountable herein to the King in his Courts of Law: If they miſtake the Law, and diſplace a Member convicted of an Offence, which amounts not to a Forfeiture, the Party ſhall be reſtored by *Mandamus*; an excellent Precedent of Reſtitution, if they do not their Duty, to diſfranchiſe where the Offence requires it.

2. The King may do it, by commanding them to do it by his Writ out of the Court where the Conviction remains, or out of the *Chancery*, as he may the Coroner of the County, Mayor, and other Officers, as the Precedents have been. A Writ to remove the Mayor of *Berwick*. So where an Alderman is dead, the King may ſend his *Mandamus* to chooſe another, as done in the Caſe of *Lanceſton*, *P.* 8. *Car.* 1. Dier 333. 13 Co. 9 Car. 1. Memb. 29.

23 *R. Hale*, *Corporat. Pl.* 5. If they yield not Obedience, they may be fined, or may incur the Forfeiture of their Liberties, as the Caſe may require. P. 3. Car. 1.

3. In Caſe the Corporation cannot do Juſtice in puniſhing and diſplacing the Offenders, either becauſe the Majority are Offenders, or favouring or abetting the Offenders, there being a Failure of Juſtice in the Franchiſe, which the Law will not permit, by Judgment of Law the City or *Ville* ſhall be reſtored to the Government and Juriſdiction of the Common Law, by Seizure of the Franchiſe into the King's Hands.

4. Failure of Juſtice, and the not ſuppreſſing and puniſhing of notorious Riots and Tumults, have been adjudged good Cauſes of Forfeiture of Liberties, and the Plea of *Non Ability* to ſuppreſs them, diſallowed as any Cauſe of Excuſe, as to the Point of Forfeitures of the Liberties, which doth and will appear by the Precedents inſiſted on by Mr. Solicitor, and what I ſhall ſuperadd. So that I conceive the Authority of Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe remains unſhaken, that there is a Condition annexed to the Franchiſe of a Corporation, the Breach whereof will be a Forfeiture. The greater the Truſt of any Member of a Corporation is, the ſtricter is the Condition; as where any of the Members are choſen into any Places, which more immediately concern the good Government of the Corporation, a leſs Crime will be the Cauſe of his Removal, than will be of Diſfranchiſement of a private Member, as in the Caſe of an Alderman.

It was reſolved, for being a Drunkard and Haunter of Taverns, he being a Magiſtrate more immediately intruſted with the Government, was Cauſe of Removal; though we have Freehold in the Place, yet it is upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence. The Law will be the ſame, if the Magiſtrate gives the leaſt Encouragement to popular Tumults, or frequent Conventicles, and unlawful Aſſemblies. And it is no Objection to ſay, that ſome Statute Laws have laid a Penalty for the Offences, Tayler's *Caſe*, Trin. 14. Jac. 1. B. R. Roll Reſtitution 455. pl. 1.

Offences, as it is in the Caſe of Drunkenneſs, and many Offences of Officers; and in Common Law Offences, the Law provides a Penalty againſt the Offender by Fine or Impriſonment; and yet the ſame Offence, if a Breach of Condition, will be Cauſe of Diſfranchiſement, as appears in Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe. The Penalties inflicted by Statutes or Common Law, are for the Breaches of particular Laws; but the diſplacing of a Magiſtrate is for Breach of the general Truſt of his Place, wherewith he is intruſted for the Publick; and having broken that Truſt and Condition, the Law adjudgeth him unfit to be intruſted, *ne quiſquam detrimenti capiat Reſpublica.* The Queſtion, What Acts of a Member will forfeit his corporate Right, is no where in our Books ſo diſtinctly put as in Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe. But the Queſtion, What Acts of the Members, and of what Number of the Members will forfeit the whole Franchiſe, I know not where diſtinctly put in our Books, but as they lie ſcatter'd in the Inſtances of Forfeitures taken, and Franchiſes ſeized, otherwiſe than upon the general Rules of *Non uſer & Abuſer* of the Truſt committed to them. But the Civilians do largely treat upon theſe Queſtions; Whether the Cities, Colleges, and Univerſities may be forfeited and diſſolved, and what Acts of the Members will be Cauſes of ſuch Forfeitures. And therefore I crave Leave, before I conclude this Head, from the Condition annexed by Law to all Corporations, only to mention one of them. It is *Oldradus de Ponte*, in his Book intituled, *Conſilia ſive Reſponſa, & Aureæ Quæſtiones.* Where he debates the Point at large *Pro* and *Con*, and puts the Objections of ſome Authors, which are much the ſame enthuſiaſtick Raptures, as have been made uſe of in this Caſe, *viz.* that they have no Souls, but are immortal Bodies, and ſuch like Stuff. But he reſolves the Queſtion thus; I will repeat his own Words: *Sed licet non habent veram perſonam, tamen habent perſonam fictam fictione Juris. Et ideo dicit Lex, quod Municipium Curiæ & Societatem perſonæ ſuſtinent: Et ſic eadem fictione animam habent, & delinquere poſſunt, & puniri, ea tamen pœna quæ poſſit cadere in eas, ſcilicet, quod privetur Privilegiis, & ſic Capite minuitur. Et ſic ſicut vera perſona per mortem naturalem deſinit eſſe quod erat, ſic iſta perſona ficta per mortem Civilem, quæ eſt, ut privetur Privilegiis, deſinit eſſe quod erat, quia amodo non erit Univerſitas.* And then aſſigns the Cauſes generally: *Et quod Privilegia poſſint revocari, cum incipiunt eſſe iniqua vel damnoſa. Et non poteſt eſſe magis iniquum, ſi utatur eo in contumeliam concedentis.* Though this be a full Opinion of a learned Man, as to the Caſe in Queſtion, both as to the general Queſtion of Forfeiture, and the particular Breaches aſſigned; yet I uſe it not as an Authority, but only to ſhew the Concordance of other Laws with the Law and Practice within this Kingdom; and that learned Men have before now not only dreamt of ſuch a Thing, but have concluded the Point upon Debate and Reaſon of Law, That Corporations may be forfeited and diſſolved, when their Privileges, as uſed by the Members, *incipiunt eſſe iniqua vel damnoſa.*

Oldradus de Pont. fol. 29.

(2) My other Ground is, that there is nothing extraordinary or particular in the Nature of Corporations aggregate, to exempt them from the Condition of ſingle Corporations, or of other Liberties: If there be, it hath not yet been ſhewn. It muſt ariſe either from the Number of the Perſons who take, and are the Subjects of this Liberty, becauſe they are many, or from the Right conferred upon them. The Number of the Perſons conſtituting this Body contributes nothing towards the Indiſſolubility thereof, pleaded for. They were ſeveral natural Perſons before the Union, and remain ſo many natural Perſons; and by retaining their natural Capacities, are as capable of being ſeparated, as they were before capable to be united by taking this Right. And as to the Number of the Perſons, a Corporation differs nothing from other Communities, which may aſſemble and act in a Body: As the voluntary Societies in Inns of Court and Chancery, and Armies, which act under Commiſſions, to ſome Perſons to collect and aſſemble, others to act jointly under them. Theſe Societies have their peculiar Rules and Laws to act by, and act jointly and in a Body as Corporations do: But yet, in the one Caſe, if the Members ſo agree, or in the other Caſe, the Commiſſion be revoked, they are all ſeparated, and the Union diſſolved. So as to the Nature or Numbers of the Perſons collected, a Corporation differs nothing from other Societies not incorporated. From Number may be preſumed a greater Duration, and it is moſt probable many may outlive one; but it is certain that many ſhall die as one Man, and probable that all may die before others elected, which was admitted to be a Diſſolution of the Body Politick; but ingeniouſly diſtinguiſhed, that this was rather a Separation of the Perſons from the Body, than of the politick Body from the Perſons. Be it ſo, it is admitted then they are ſeparable, and that Number cannot protect the natural Perſons from being ſevered from the Body Politick by natural Death. And I have already ſhewn, that Number contributes nothing to the Indiſſolubility of a Corporation, by Separation of the Members one from the other, which is called a Civil Death; and in Caſes of Civil Death, the ſeparating the Liberty from the Perſon, or the Perſons from the Liberty, is all one. To take the Office from the Officer, or remove the Officer from the Office, is all one; and ſo in Diſfranchiſement, to take away the Freedom of a Member, or to remove him from his Freedom, is all one: And ſo in Forfeiture of Franchiſes, the Judgment of Ouſter is formally putting the Perſons from the Franchiſe, and Judgment of Seizure taking the Franchiſe from the Perſons; but in effect they are the ſame, *viz.* a Separation between the Perſons and the Franchiſe. And this Separation being wrought by a Condition in Law annexed upon the Union, the Number of Perſons can no more prevent it, than where Lands, or incorporate Inheritances are granted to many, and their Heirs, upon an expreſs Condition, that no Advantage could be taken of the Condition broken, becauſe the Grant is to many Men.

From the Nature of the Right or Franchiſe, as little can be inferred for this inſeparable Union pretended.

(1) In its Creation, it is meerly by the Policy of Man, and the Rule is taken in *Calvin*'s Caſe, 7 *Co. fol.* 25. That what is by the Law of Man, may be altered. And divers other Books ſpeaking of the Effects of human Conſtitutions, laying down as a certain Rule, *Quicquid colligitur, diſſolvi poteſt*; mortal Beings cannot confer Immortality.

All Rights whatſoever are incorporate, and ſometimes *abuſive* are ſtiled immortal, which by Intendment of Law is only, that they have Continuance ſo long as any Perſons ſubſiſt capable of having them: And in this Senſe the Right to Lands and Corporate Inheritances are of greater Duration than many Liberties, and particularly thoſe of Corporations; becauſe they ſubſiſt when they return to the Crown, which many Liberties do not, but are then extinct. *Strata Marcella, 9 Co. & 15 Ed. 4. fol. 6.*

(2) As to the Nature of this Right, whether it be conſider'd as a Right of taking and holding in another Capacity than that of natural Perſons, or as a Right of taking in Succeſſion; under neither Conſideration can it import any inſeparable

ſeparable Quality. In the former, it is both the ſame with that of ſingle Corporations, and plainly implies a Truſt. In all the Caſes of our Law, wherever any Perſons take in another's Capacity than their own, it is always upon Truſt, as Executors or Adminiſtrators, Churchwardens, *&c.* and all ſingle Corporations: And where the Law creates the Truſt, the Law provides Remedy, if the Truſt be broken, for putting the Truſt into ſafer Hands. And likewiſe, if conſider'd as a Right framed by Policy, to take in Succeſſion, it is in Subſtance the very ſame with that of ſingle Corporations; and if any Advantage be in Point of Duration, it inclines to the Side of ſingle Corporations, as better framed by Policy to have Continuance, than the other of aggregate Corporations.

(1) Becauſe the Choice of the Succeſſions, whether elective, donative, or preſentative, is placed elſewhere, and not in the Perſon himſelf, that it cannot be in his Power to prevent the Succeſſion.

(2) Becauſe the Law leaves it not in his Power to determine the Corporation, either by Surrender, or Forfeiture, but during his Life; and ſo cannot prejudice his Succeſſion.

But in Lay-Corporations the Power of Succeſſion being intruſted with them by Elections to continue it, the whole Right is in them, and conſequently in their Power to determine it, either by not electing, or electing thoſe the Law incapacitates, which is the Caſe of *Worceſter*; or every Man of them may for good Cauſe be diſfranchiſed, or the Franchiſe for Cauſe ſeized, and conſequently, for want of Succeſſion, fail. Beſides, to go in Succeſſion does not neceſſarily imply a Perpetuity: Goods may go in Succeſſion, as to Church-Wardens. A Chattel Leaſe may go in Succeſſion. The King grants Lands for Years, rendering the Rent to the Aldermen of *Cheſterfield*; they take in Poſſeſſion as a Corporation, *Cro. Eliz.* 35. (*Mich* 26). The ſame Caſe, *Hales, Corporation, pl.* 25. Upon theſe Grounds that there is a Condition annexed to all Corporations, as well as other Liberties, and that there is nothing peculiar in the Nature of Corporations aggregate, to exempt them from being liable to Seizure for Breaches of that Condition, I conclude, Corporations may be taken into the King's Hands by Seizure; which is a Separation of the Liberty of being a Body Politick from the natural Perſons, who (as *Bracton* phraſeth it) were but *Uſu-fructuarii*, and had not *Abſolutum Dominium*. And by this Separation the natural Perſons are only reſtored to the Government of the Common Law.

The Miſchiefs that would inevitably follow, were the Law otherwiſe, have been inſiſted on by Mr. Solicitor. It were to ſet up independent Commonwealths within the Kingdom; and, according to the Judgment of the Parliament, 21 *Ed.* 3. would certainly tend to the utter Overthrow of the Common Law, and the Crown too, in which all Sovereign Power to do Right, both to its ſelf and the Subjects, is only lodged by the Common Law of this Realm.

21 Ed. 3. pl. 17.

The Anſwer Mr. Recorder applied to the Miſchiefs, That they may be otherwiſe puniſhed, is of little Avail. Though he did not expreſs in what Manner they might be puniſhed, yet it muſt be intended by Fine, or at the Suit of the Perſons injured by their Oppreſſions. The ſame Anſwer may be applied to the Oppreſſions by Officers, and the Abuſes of all Liberties whatſoever, and likewiſe to excuſe the Diſfranchiſement of any one Member of a Corporation: But that is no ſufficient Remedy to cure the Miſchiefs, whilſt the Cauſe ſtill remains, and is in as great Power to oppreſs, as before; which nothing can ſufficiently reſtrain, but the Loſs, at the leaſt the Fear of the Loſs of that Power. To put the Subjects grieved to contend with Corporations for their Relief by their ſeveral Actions, were for the Common Law to lay a greater Burden upon them, than what they ſuffered from the Corporation, as was ſufficiently experimented in the Caſe of the Duty of Water-bailage of LONDON, before the *Quo Warranto* was brought to reſcue them: And if they recover Damages, thoſe Damages can only be levied upon the common Goods and Eſtate of the Corporation, 8 *H.* 6. 1. And many Corporations have little or nothing in common Stock, and few Corporations ſufficient to make Satisfaction for all their Oppreſſions. And to proſecute for a Fine is no Satisfaction to thoſe who are injured, nor doth remove the Cauſe of the Oppreſſion. And the Law would be very deficient, if ſuch inferior Juriſdictions, or Corporations, were not ſubject to the Common Law upon the like Conditions as other Liberties, Franchiſes, and inferior Juriſdictions are.

19 H. 6. 64. 9 H. 6. 36. Fitzh. Ex. 128.

Mr. Recorder hath affirmed it with great Aſſurance, That never any till this Suit ever ſo much as thought of reſuming Corporations, which are ſubordinate Governments. I ſhall only requeſt of him, and of the other Gentlemen of the City's Counſel, to ſhew me the Opinion of one learned Man of this Kingdom, or any other Nation, deliberately deliver'd upon the Queſtion, That feodatory and ſubordinate Governments cannot, for any Cauſe whatſoever, be forfeited or reſumed. That *de facto* they have been reſumed in other Nations, is teſtified by many Authors, with their Opinions, that *de Jure* they may ſo be; which I forbear to trouble the Court with. Within this Kingdom of that Nature Counties Palatine, the Cinque-Ports, the Liberties of *Ely*, Lordſhips, Marchers, and ſuch like, and the Corporations of Cities and Towns; which are all held of the Crown of *England*. What the Practice and judicial Opinions have been concerning theſe Liberties, according to the Law of this Land, Mr. Solicitor hath ſhewn in ſeveral Inſtances; which I ſhall not report, but ſhall produce ſome others to prove the ſame Matter. I beg Leave to reſcue a very conſiderable Precedent produced by Mr. Solicitor, from the Gloſs Mr. Recorder was pleaſed to put upon it, That it was an Act of Parliament; when 'tis no ſuch Matter, but a Judgment of the King's Bench in Point upon a Forfeiture; it is the Caſe of *Sandwich*, cited *p.* 9. *Ed.* 1. *Rot. majus*, 35 *Kane.* the Record is amongſt the Plea Rolls, in the Treaſury or Tally-Office.

It was upon an Information at the King's Suit, preſented by the Sheriff of the County againſt the Mayor of *Sandwich*, and three others, for aſſaulting the Sheriff's Bailiff upon Execution of the King's Writ within *Stanore*, beating the Officer, and taking the Writ from him, and tearing it, and ſtamping it under his Feet. They plead to the Juriſdiction, that *Stanore* was within the Liberty of *Sandwich*, within the Cinque Ports; and that, *De aliqua ſeductione fac' corporis Regis, non tenentur reſpondere alibi*, than at the Court at *Shepway*. The Plea was overrul'd upon this Ground, that none could claim ſuch a Liberty without expreſs Grant; and they ſhew no Charter for it, and were ruled to anſwer over. They inſiſt upon that Exemption, and refuſe to give any farther Anſwer; whereupon Judgment was given, that they be committed to Priſon: And the Judgment goes farther, *Et quia* Johannes Dennis *Major de* Sandwich *convictus eſt de tranſgreſſionibus prædictis; & factum Majoratus in his quæ tangunt Comitatum eſt factum ipſius Communitatis, conſideratum eſt. quod Communitatis de* Sandwico *amittat Libertatem ſuam.* This is an expreſs Judgment of this Court upon the

the Forfeiture of the Liberty, for a Crime committed by the Mayor and others, in a Matter relating to the whole Liberty. Before this the Franchiſe of *Sandwich* was ſeized, as forfeited into the King's Hands for a notorious Riot committed by the Inhabitants, in Obſtruction of Juſtice, 3 *Ed.* 1.

Paſch. 3 Ed. 1. Kanc' 54. Dorſo Rot. majus.

The Caſe upon that Record was thus: Upon an Inquiſition found of Purpreſtures within the King's Warren of *Dover*, by ſtopping a Watercourſe, whereby the Warren was overflown, a Writ iſſued from the Court of *Dover*, to diſtrain the Offender by his Goods, to amend and remove the Purpreſture: The Officer diſtrains the Cattle of *Simon Ercheſton*, who was the Offender, and lived at *Sandwich*, within the Cinque-Port. Some of the Men of *Sandwich* make Reſcous; and when the Conſtable of *Dover* ſent Meſſengers to complain to the Mayor of *Sandwich* of this Reſcous, and to require Redreſs; after the Complaint made, and no Redreſs had, ſeveral of the Men of *Sandwich* fell upon the Meſſengers, and ſeverely beat them. Then the Conſtable ſent more Officers to ſee Right done; againſt whom the Town was barricadoed and chained, and his Officers kept out by the Townſmen in hoſtile Manner. Then the Conſtable went in Perſon, and after ſome Time ſuppreſſed the Tumult, and upon their Submiſſion, the Commonalty prayed the Conſtable would deliver their Submiſſion to the King, which they then deliver'd to him under their Common Seal; and accordingly was deliver'd by the Conſtable to the King and Council, and adjourned into Parliament: And the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, order'd to be at a certain Day, before the King and his Council in Parliament. Upon hearing thereof in the Preſence of the Mayor and Bailiffs for the whole Commonalty, Judgment is thus enter'd upon that Record: *Conſideratum fuit per Dominum Regem & Concilium ſuum in Parliamento, quod Majoratus & Libertas de* Sandwich *pro prædictis Tranſgreſſionibus in manus Regis capiatur, & tradatur in cuſtodia Conſtabulario de* Dover, *ad diſponendum de prædicta villa ſecundum communem Legem & Conſuetudinem Regni, non obſtante aliqua Libertate.* It evidently appears, both by the Form and Matter of it, that that Form was judicial, and not legiſlative, and agreeable to the Forms of Judgment in the other Common Law Courts, and in our Law Books. Here is a Judgment only of Seizure upon a Forfeiture, yet it amounted to a real Ouſter; for the Town was actually diveſted of the Liberty, and deliver'd up to the Government of the Common Law. For, *capiatur Majoratus & Libertas de* Sandwich in the ſingular Number, in *manus Regis tradatur in cuſtodia Conſtabulario ſuo*, who is the Common Law Officer, within the Cinque-Ports, is no more than leaving the Town to the Government of the Common Law; which is fuller explained by the ſubſequent Words of *diſponendum de Villa ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Regni.* And it appears by this Record, that there is a Difference between the Liberty and the *Ville*, though ſometimes *Ville* is uſed for the Liberty of the *Ville*; but here the Mayoralty and the Liberty are ſeized, and the *Ville* deliver'd over to the Common Law Officer.

5 R. 2. N. 45. to 66.

The next Precedent I inſiſt upon, is that recited by Mr. Recorder, the Caſe of the Town of *Cambridge*, but lamentably defaced by my Lord *Coke*'s marginal Note, and Mr. Recorder's Averment, that by the Record it appears to have been by common Conſent of Parliament. I rather inſiſt upon this, for that Mr. Recorder hath acknowledg'd its Force, that it worked upon the corporate Right, and was upon a Forfeiture, but lays the Force of it in its being an Act of Parliament, when in Truth it is a plain Judgment of a Court of Law; and it appears by the Record it was no Act of Parliament. Mr. Recorder cited the Record, 8 *R.* 2. *No.* 11. 4. *Inſt.* 228. and it is probable Mr. Recorder looked no further than that Book for it: In the Margin it is ſo cited, but miſcited; yet in the Body of the Book, in putting the Caſe, it is truly cited; for the Record is 5 *R.* 2. 45. to 66. and it is evident by the marginal Note; and my Lord *Coke* ſaying it was the common Conſent, miſguided Mr. Recorder, to affirm it to be an Act of Parliament, when the contrary appears by the Record. The Complaint to the King and his Council in Parliament againſt the Town of *Cambridge* was for a Riot committed, and an Aſſault upon the Univerſity; and the Fact in Subſtance is the ſame as related in the Fourth Inſtitutes. It was proſecuted at two Suits, the one againſt the late Mayor and Bailiffs, who were at the Time of the Riot in their natural Capacity; the other againſt the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty in their corporate Capacity; the Writs returnable *coram nobis & concilio noſtro.* The former Mayor and Bailiffs appear, and plead in their natural Capacity, that they were neither aſſenting nor aiding to the Riot; neither did or ſaid any Thing, that might turn to the Damage of the Univerſity, unleſs only by Coaction and outrageous Compulſion: And there ſeems to have been no further Proceedings in that Suit. Upon the other Writ the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty appear, and pray they may have a Copy of the Articles, which were read to them, and Counſel allowed them, and Time to anſwer; and ſuch Anſwer was returned, as is mention'd in the 4th *Inſt.* But in the Record it is ſaid, it was anſwer'd by the Court; and that the Court told them, that at preſent they ſhould not be put to anſwer to the Crime (which muſt be in order to a Fine) but only touching their Liberties. Then touching their Liberties, they put in a Plea by their Counſel, to the Juriſdiction of the Court, which is omitted in my Lord *Coke*; only he ſaith, after many dilatory Shifts and Subterfuges following therein, the Court over-ruled the Plea to the Juriſdiction, and ruled them to anſwer in chief; and if not, Judgment ſhould be enter'd by *nihil dicit.* They then pleaded a frivolous Plea, partly not guilty, partly in Excuſe; and the King's Serjeant replied, and the Plea was held naught. Thereupon they ſubmitted, as to the Franchiſe, to the King's Grace, ſaving that it might be no Concluſion to them, if they ſhould be called in queſtion for the Crime. Whereupon Judgment of Seizure was only given. The Words of the Record ſay thus: *Noſtre Seigneur le Roy de Aſſent des Prelates & Seigneurs en ceſt Parliament fiſt ſeiſer la dic Franchiſe en ſa maine come forfeit pur la ditz Cauſes.* Throughout the Record it appears by all the Proceedings they were judicial; but the Plea to the Juriſdiction of the Court, and the Judgment by the King and Lords, only are Demonſtrations it was no Act of Parliament, nor adjudged by the legiſlative Power, but by a Court of Law.

Cotton's Records.

It appears upon the ſame Record, that the King granted ſeveral of the Particulars which were ſeized, to the Univerſity, who enjoy them to this Day. *Et la Remnante de la Franchiſe de la dit Ville* the King granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to hold of him and his Heirs, at the antient Rent of 101 Marks.

33 *Ed.* 1. *Plac. parl.* 277. The Liberty of the City of *Wincheſter* ſeized into the King's Hands by Judgment of the King and Lords, for ſuffering a Hoſtage of *Baion*, who was committed to their Charge by the King for ſafe Cuſtody, to eſcape, to the King's great Damage. The Writ of Seizure is directed to the Sheriff of the County, *quod prædictam Civitatem Wintoniæ & Libertatem*

tem ejuſdem Civitatis, cum omnibus ad eas tangentibus ſine dilatione capiat in manum Regis, & eas ſalvas cuſtodiat, donec Rex aliud præceperit. Whereby the Franchiſe being ſeized, the Men of the City are put under the Government of the common Law Officer. Afterwards the City compounded with the King for 500 Marks, and then the King *reddidit eiſdem Majori & Civibus Civitat. & Libertat. prædict. habend. & tendum in forma qua eas tenuerunt ante captionem earundem in manus Regis*, and Letters Patents of Reſtitution were granted, and a Writ of Reſtitution directed to the Sheriff.

Theſe were Judgments by the King and Lords in Parliament, upon Forfeitures, and were Judgments of Seizure only, according to the ſettled Rule and Practice in the Common Law Courts.

Mich. 18. *Ed.* 3. *Rot.* 161. *B. R.* in the Treaſury or Tally Office. A Judgment of the *King's-Bench*, againſt the Town of *Ipſwich*, upon a Forfeiture. The Bailiffs of *Ipſwich* are impleaded by the King, upon a ſpecial Information, reciting that in the *King's-Bench*, ſitting there, ſeveral Malefactors were indicted for the Death of one *John Holtby*, and that many of the ſaid Town, *tam de majoribus quam de mediocribus*, did comfort and encourage the Felons after the Felony committed, and treated and entertained them with Viands and great Joy: And, after the Departure of the Juſtices, kept a mock Court publickly, and ſummoned the Juſtices and the Officers of the Court, to appear under ſeveral Pains. To which the Bailiffs appeared, and were oppoſed by the Court, why they did not attach and ſtay the Malefactors? They anſwered, The Malefactors flew to Sanctuary: Being further oppoſed, that they did not attach thoſe of the Town, that furniſhed the Malefactors with *eſculenta & poculenta*, they pleaded, *quod non auſi fuerunt, eo quod tanta fuit multitudo gaudentium, & plures eorum fuere e parentela Malefactorum:* Whereupon Judgment was given *contra Ballivos & Communitat. quod cuſtodia ejuſdem Villæ ſeiſiatur in manus Regis, & quod aliquis ex Parte Domini Regis, qui ſit auſus ad pacem Domini Regis manutenendam, ſe intromittat in eadem Villa, quouſque Dominus Rex aliud inde dixerit.* Which the Record ſhews, is the Bailiff of the County, the Common Law Officer. And the Mayor and Bailiffs in open Court ſurrendered their Staffs of Office. This Judgment is agreeable to thoſe in Parliament, and of Seizure only.

R. Clauſ. 7. *Johan' Memb.* 24. *Civitas & Libertas Norwici* was ſeized into the King's Hands, for hanging Approvers without the Licence of the King, or his Juſtices; and the Mayor was ſummoned to anſwer for the Damage done to the King, *Rot. Fin' Memb.* 10. (13 *Ed.* 1.) the Liberties of *Norwich* ſeized for a great Riot, and burning the Church: The Caſe is mentioned *Roll. Prerogative, fol.* 204. The Liberties of *Norwich* were again ſeized, 21 *H.* 6. upon a Preſentment of a great Riot taken before *Forteſcue*, and afterward regranted to them, 27 *H.* 6. *Pat. Roll. Memb.* 19. The Caſe is cited by Mr. *Noy*, in the Caſe of the City of LONDON, concerning the Death of Dr. *Lamb*, *Cro. Car.* 252.

The Liberties of *Oxford* were ſeized, 32 *H.* 3. for a great Riot committed by the Townſmen, when the King's Brother was there, and killing of his Brother's Baker. The Writ to the Sheriff runs thus; *Quod capiat in manus Regis villam de Oxen, ut eam ſalvam cuſtodiat ad opus Regis, ita quod Major & homines ejuſdem nullam inde habeant adminiſtrationem*; the King in the ſame Year pardons them, and grants them Reſtitution, and a Writ to the Sheriff to put them into Poſſeſſion, 32 *H.* 3. *Memb.* 13. *Hal. Lib. L. f.* 326.

Again, the Liberties of *Oxford* were ſeized, 29 *Ed.* 3. and Part of their Liberties granted to the Univerſity, which are enjoyed by them to this Day, and the Reſidue reſtored to the Town; the Seizure was for a Riot committed, *Rot. Clauſ.* 29 *Ed.* 3. *M.* 21.

20 *H.* 3. the Liberties of *Everſham*, for uſing falſe Meaſures, when the King was there, and afterwards, upon Submiſſion of the Abbots and Monks, the King makes Reſtitution to them, *R. Cl.* 20. *H.* 3. *M.* 8.

18 *Ed.* 1. the Town of *Southampton* was ſeized into the King's Hands, for wounding, even to Death, an Officer in ſerving the King's Writs: They after ſubmitted to a Fine, and took a new Grant, and raiſed their Fee-Farm Rent to 20 *l. per Ann. Roll. Prerog. fol.* 264.

It would be too great a Trouble to the Court, to cite more Precedents of Seizures for Forfeitures. In all theſe Inſtances Reſtitution was never made by the Court; but by the ſpecial Grace of the King, after Submiſſion to him, and upon ſuch Terms as he was pleaſed to accept; and in ſome Caſes was pleaſed to reſtore them to the Whole; in other Caſes, but to the Part of the Liberties. That this Liberty of being a Body Politick may be ſeized into the King's Hands by *Quo Warranto*, Mr. Recorder, in Effect, hath admitted it, if the Suit be brought againſt particular Members, and the Caſes produced by him prove it. For in the Caſe of *Cuſack*, the *Curia adviſare vult* was upon that very Point of being a Body Politick: And the Caſe of the *Virginia* Company, the very Liberty of being a Body Politick is, by the Judgment, ſeized into the King's Hands.

I will give ſome Inſtances where it hath been done, in Caſes of *Quo Warranto*, againſt them by the incorporate Name.

Fitzh, Avowry 129. In the *Iter* of *Lancaſter*, a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Bailiffs and Commonalty of *Lancaſter*: They appear, and claim by a Charter of King *John*, whereby the King grants to them all ſuch Franchiſes, which the Borough of *Northampton* had; but do not ſet forth upon Record what Franchiſes *Northampton* had; nor do make Title to the Franchiſe by Preſcription: And for that Reaſon Judgment was given, that their Franchiſe be ſeized into the King's Hands as forfeited.

In the Caſe I before cited, a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Bailiffs and Aldermen of *New Radnor*, and Judgment againſt them by Default, that the Liberty ſhould be taken and ſeized into the King's Hands, though afterwards it was reverſed, becauſe *in miſericordia* was entered inſtead of a *Capiatur pro fine*; yet it is a Judgment in Point, that a Corporation might be forfeited and ſeized by Default in Pleading. B. R. Mich. 20 Jac. 1. Rot. 17.

The Caſe of *New Malton*, *Trin.* 6. *Jac.* 1. *R.* 3. is an expreſs Authority, that this Liberty may be ſeized by Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Inhabitants of a Town, by their corporate Name. It is brought againſt the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of *New Malton*; and the Form of the Information is the very ſame with this againſt the City of LONDON. They plead by their corporate Name, and intitle themſelves to the Liberty by Preſcription; and Verdict and Judgment againſt them by their corporate Name of Seizure only, that the Liberty be taken and ſeized into the King's Hands; and which is more, the *Capiantur pro fine* againſt them, is entered againſt them by the corporate Name of *Ballivi & Burgenſes*, though the Corporation by the Seizure was diſſolved; and the Reaſon, no Doubt, was, that that general Name was a ſufficient

cient Deſcription of the Perſons who were liable to the Fine for their Uſurpation. And, no Doubt, can be made, but that the true Liberty may be forfeited and loſt, by inſiſting upon a wrong Title; as well by Default, or any other Forfeiture whatſover. This Town lies under the Weight of that Judgment to this Day, and are no Corporation; and being oppoſed by the Intereſt of the Lord *Eure*, who proſecuted that *Quo Warranto*, did never obtain any Reſtitution or Regrant.

Mich. 15. Car. 2. 23 R. A *Quo Warranto* againſt the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of *Berkhamſtead*, in *Com. Hertford*: They appeared, and Judgment *pro defectu reſponſi* given of Seizure, *Paſch.* 16 *Car.* 2. and they are no Corporation at this Day. In the antient Eyres, the Juſtices in Eyre, when upon Claims put in, the Liberties were loſt, either upon ſome Defect in Pleading, or for ſome ſmall Abuſe or Miſtake, the Juſtices were entruſted with the King's Mercy, to admit to a Fine for Redemption, and make Reſtitution: But Judgment firſt paſſed for Seizure. And regularly upon the general Summons of *Quo Warranto* in Eyre, or ſpecial Suit of *Quo Warranto*, which are all founded in the ſame Right, nor other Judgment can be given, if for the King, but a *Capias in manus*, or of *Ouſter*; if for the Defendants, a Judgment of Allowance, or *Eat ſine die*. The *Capias pro fine* is collateral, and for the Uſurpation, not for the Cauſe of Forfeiture or Seizure. It was one of the Articles of Inquiry in Eyre, how they had uſed their Liberties; if an Abuſe was found, though never ſo ſmall, Judgment of Seizure was given; though afterwards redeemed by Fine upon Submiſſion.

Raſtal. pl. 1. fol. 540. *Quo Warranto* upon a Claim of Frank-Pledge in Eyre. It was demanded of the Defendant, if he had any Pillory or Tumbrel: He anſwered, he had not. Judgment was prayed on Behalf of the King; for that amounted to a Forfeiture; and if that were not ſufficient, then it might be inquired on Behalf of the King, how they had uſed the Liberty. The Jury find, that the Defendants and their Anceſtors had View of Frank-Pledge, but find that the Defendants had taken Amerciaments of Offenders againſt the Aſſize for Bread and Beer, amounting to two Shillings, in ſuch Caſes where the Offenders ſhould have been puniſhed by the Pillory and Tumbrel. *Ideo conſideratum eſt, quod Viſus capiatur in manus Regis.* And then they pray they may have their Liberty again upon a Fine, which is granted to them, upon Pledges for well uſing of their Liberties. And there is no Difference where the Liberty is loſt upon a defective Claim or Miſpleading, or for a Forfeiture in *Quo Warranto*; the Judgment is the ſame of *Capias in manus*; and it is all one, whether the Cauſe of Forfeiture be found by a Jury, or confeſſed upon the Pleadings, in a *Quo Warranto*.

The next preliminary Point which was moved is, Whether the Acts of Common-Council be the Acts of the Corporation, and do oblige them?

It ſeems a ſtrange Queſtion, That when to aſſemble, conſult, determine, and to make Orders and By-Laws for the Rule and Government incident to every Corporation, without ſpecial Clauſes of Grant, and that herein only conſiſts the Exerciſe of the politick Reaſon of the whole Body, it ſhould be doubted, whether what they determine and reſolve upon, being ſo jointly aſſembled, be a Corporation Act, or may affect the Corporation? Upon the Erection of all Corporations, this Power of aſſembling, delibetating, and determining for the Corporation, is either intruſted with a few particular Members, whoſe Continuance in that Truſt (both as to the preſent Members and the Succeſſion of them) is directed by the ſeveral Charters: Or elſe it is intruſted with the whole Body, and that either expreſsly in plain Words, or by Implication of Law, when the Charters are altogether ſilent therein: The Law in ſuch Caſe lodgeth the Power of aſſembling, debating and determining for the Corporation in all the Members, and the whole jointly aſſembled (or ſo many of them as upon Notice ſhall appear) conſtitute the Common-Council: And ſuch Aſſembly is not ſtiled the Common-Council from being retained and giving of Counſel, as Mr. Recorder would have it, in which Senſe he only, and the Common-Sergeant are the Common-Council of the City; but they are ſo called from their joint aſſembling and conſulting for themſelves, who conſtitute the Body Politick. In the ſame Senſe, the Parliaments of *England*, by many Authorities, are called *Communia Regni Concilia*. This Power thus lodged in the Whole, may be the Whole, or the major Part, which always binds the Whole, being lodged or delegated to a certain Number, which may repreſent the Whole. In ſuch Caſe, where the Power is transferred, thoſe Members to whom it is transferred conſtitute the Common-Council in the ſame Manner, and their Acts are of the ſame Obligation, as where all meet, unleſs the Delegation were not general, but certain Caſes reſerved for the Determination of the Whole, as hath been done in ſeveral Corporations; but in all Caſes not excepted, their Acts are the Acts of the whole Body. Where the Common-Council is conſtituted of the whole Body, or of all the Members, who will meet upon Notice, there is no Room left for Doubt, but their Acts, and the Acts of the whole Corporation are the ſame. Mr. Recorder ſeems the only Perſon that ever doubted it, and is not to be beaten from his Holds:

Firſt, That the Common-Council conſiſt only of particular Members, and their Acts bind only the Members; & *Actio non egreditur Perſonam.*

Secondly, That no Corporation Act can be without the Common-Seal.

Thirdly, That the Acts of the Common-Council of LONDON are under the Protection of the Statute or Charter in Parliament of 1 *Ed.* 3. their Acts are Perſonal, and they but Miniſters of the City; and that the Charter provides, that the Liberty of the City ſhall not be taken into the King's Hands for any perſonal Treſpaſs of any Miniſter of the City.

For the firſt, I have already demonſtrated, that there are no Acts of the Corporation, but what are performed by the particular Members; I will not repeat. I have produced many Inſtances, that in Point of Crime the Acts of particular Members do affect the Corporation, touching their Liberty. That they do ſo in Point of Wrong between Subject and Subject, the Caſes are infinite, I will only mention the Authorities: 9 *H.* 6. 36. *b.* 8 *H.* 6. 1. *a.* & 14. *b.* 45 *Ed.* 3. 2. *b.* 15 *Ed.* 4. 1. *b.* 5 *H.* 7. 26. *a.* 4 *H.* 7. 13. *a.* 32 *H.* 6. 9. *a.* 7. I ſhall add one Caſe more that abſolutely deſtroys Mr. Recorder's Hypotheſis, upon which he relies, *That a Corporation cannot do or ſuffer any Wrong*; it is 48 *Ed.* 3. 17. *b.* The Mayor and Commonalty of *Lincoln* bring Covenant againſt the Mayor and Commonalty of *Derby*, upon a Deed of Covenants made by the Predeceſſors of thoſe of *Derby* to the Predeceſſors of *Lincoln*, that thoſe of the Town of *Lincoln* ſhould be diſcharged from Toll for their Merchandizes brought to *Derby*. In their Count they aſſign for Breach, that two of the Burgeſſes of *Derby* by Name did exact and take Toll of ſeveral

veral of the Burgeſſes of *Lincoln*. The Defendants firſt take Exception to the Count for Variance from the Writ; that the Writ ſuppoſeth and alledgeth the Breach to have been committed by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Count aſſigns the Breach by two Burgeſſes: The Exception is over-ruled, and the Count held purſuant to the Writ for the Breach of Covenant, which binds the Whole, and muſt be made by the Members. Then it was inſiſted upon in Point of Law, That the Act of the two Burgeſſes did not oblige the Corporation. It was admitted, that the Act of all the Members met together would oblige the Corporation: But it was reſolved, that it was a Breach, and obliged the Corporation; and that the taking of Toll by their Officers, was a taking Toll by the Corporation; and the Reaſon given is, that all the Members of the Corporation cannot, by any common Intendment, be underſtood to meet together to take Toll. Here is an expreſs Judgment, that *Crimen egreditur Perſonam*, and ſhall render the Corporation liable for Wrongs done to a particular Member of another Corporation. Much ſtronger is the Caſe of the King upon Breaches of the Condition in Law, as I have ſhewn, where the Acts of the particular Members, committed againſt the King's Officers, are adjudged done againſt the King, and render the Corporation liable; but when all meet together, and do an Act, I may ſay it was never yet doubted, but the Corporation was obliged.

Trin. 17. Car. 1. Cro. 540.

The Caſe of *Warren*, which was cited, of the Place of Common-Council-Man of *Coventry*, is nothing to this Purpoſe; nor the Reaſon given, That ſuch Place was collateral to a Corporation; which was no more, than that the Court could not *ex officio* take Notice of it as a fixed Place or Office, but muſt take it upon the Return; it being variouſly uſed in ſeveral Corporations, as I have ſhewed; and the Cuſtom being returned to chooſe and remove them *ad libitum*, the Court could not judge otherwiſe, as they may of the Freedom of any Member, which is the ſame in all Corporations. And therefore in the Caſe of *Eſtwick* and *Bret*, Common-Council-Men of LONDON, where the Court could take Notice, they were choſen for a Time certain, the Court adjudged they could not be removed without Cauſe, and granted Reſtitution. That the Members of a Corporation can be puniſhed only in one Capacity, and not in both Capacities, and impeaching them for Treaſons and Felonies in their Corporate Capacities, will be licenſing them, or at leaſt giving them an Exemption and Encouragement to commit theſe Crimes *impune* in their natural Capacities, is a Strain ſo much above *Ela*, that I cannot underſtand it. Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe teacheth other Doctrine, That the puniſhing of any of the Members criminally for infamous Offences, by Fine, Impriſonment, or Pillory, at the King's Suit, doth not exempt the Criminal from Diſfranchiſement.

Trin. 23. Car. 1. Rol. Reſtit. Pl. 8. fol. 456.

The many Precedents I have produced do prove, that the Rioters or Members, who committed the Cauſe of Forfeiture, were not diſcharged by proceeding againſt their Liberties. In the Caſe of *Norwich*, for hanging the Approvers, the Liberty was ſeized for Miſgovernment, and Proceſs iſſued againſt the Mayor to anſwer it at *Weſtminſter*, *criminaliter*. And in the Caſe of *Cambridge*, the Court told them, they did not put it upon them to anſwer criminally, but as to their Liberties. And they themſelves knew, that by Seizure of their Liberties they were not diſcharged of their Crime: And therefore in the Plea of Submiſſion, they inſert a Saving, that it might be no Concluſion to them, in Caſe they were impeached criminally. Mr. Recorder doth admit, that if all the Members commit Treaſon, and be executed, the Politick Perſon is deſtroyed as well as the natural Perſons, and that juſtly too for ſo great an Offence, and therefore the Extent of Forfeitures doth not encourage, but deter Offenders from Commiſſion of the Crimes. And the Citizens, when they know that their Riots, Oppreſſions, and Libelling of the Government, do not only ſubject their Perſons to Puniſhment, who are the immediate Actors, but alſo ſubject the Conſtitution and Government of their City to be queſtioned, will look upon themſelves under ſtricter Bonds for diſcharging their Duties, than common Subjects are. And therefore the Nobility, who have ſo great a Share in the Government, for Treaſons do not only forfeit their Lands and Lives, but their Right of Peerage, which is a ſpecial Truſt for Government; and that was forfeited in Caſes where their Lands were not forfeited, but only during their Lives, upon the Condition annexed to that ſpecial Truſt; as before the Statute of 26 *H.* 8. of a Nobleman (to him and the Heirs Males of his Body) having entailed Lands, commit Treaſon, his Lands are not forfeited from his Heir in Tail; but the Dignity is forfeited and extinct, and not ſupported by the Statute of *Donis*, by Reaſon of the Condition annexed, *Nevil*'s Caſe, 7 *Co. fol.* 34. The Law is the ſame, where the Dignity is granted in Parliament, or by Act of Parliament, it is no leſs forfeitable in one Caſe than in the other; the Condition the Law annexed is ſtill the ſame. If when the Members of a Corporation, *corporaliter* aſſembled, commit Treaſon againſt their Prince, it muſt certainly be acknowledg'd to be againſt their Duty, in whatever Capacity they be conſider'd; eſpecially ſince the Statute of King *James*, which makes the Oath of Allegiance to be Part of every Freeman's Oath; and the corporate Right is held of the King. If the Law allowed no other way of taking Advantage of Forfeiture of the corporate Right, but by executing of all the Members, the Law itſelf might be accuſed of as great Tyranny as ever was practiſed by the greateſt of Tyrants. And to this, and nothing elſe, the Principle laid down by Mr. Recorder, that Treaſons, Murders, and Felonies of the Members do not affect the Corporation in Law, doth directly tend, *viz.* to introduce Cruelty.

The Objection that no Acts are corporate Acts, or can affect the Corporation, but what are under the Common Seal, nothing certainly can be more vain than ſuch an Aſſertion. Then no Mayor, Sheriffs or other Officers, ever acted legally in their Choice by the Corporation, becauſe not under the Common Seal: Then no By-Laws are valid as corporate Acts, becauſe not under the Common Seal: The ſame may be ſaid by moſt of the corporate Acts in Cities and Towns.

In the Caſe of *Cambridge* before the King and Lords, 5 *R.* 2. *Birdfield* and other Burgeſſes appear'd on the Behalf of the Commonalty; the Court demanded of them, if they had Authority under the Common Seal of the Town? They anſwer, The Town had no Common Seal, but that they were choſen at a Common Aſſembly of the Town ſummoned for that Purpoſe, which is the Common-Council, to appear for the Commonalty, to anſwer and receive *ce queux la ley volt*; and the Authority was judged ſufficient. The Common-Council, ſay they, are but Miniſters of the City, and the Liberty of the City hath a ſpecial Protection againſt the Perſonal Acts of their Miniſters by the Charter in *Parl.* 1. *E.* 3. I have a Copy of that Charter by me from the Records in the *Tower*. The King's Grant, indeed, is *de aſſenſu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, & totius Communitatis Regni in inſtanti Parliamento.* The Conſiderations of the Charter are *pro melioratione Civitatis*; and for

the laudable Services of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, performed to the King and his Anceſtors; but the Grant is only *Civ. Civitatis prædict. habendum ſibi & ſucceſſorib. ſuis.* The Words of the Grant are, *Quod pro aliqua perſonali tranſgreſſione vel judicio perſonali alicujus miniſtri ejuſdem Civitatis, non capiatur libertas illius in manum noſtram vel heredum noſtrorum, nec cuſtos in eadem Civitate ea occaſione deputetur, ſed hujuſmodi Miniſter prout qualitas tranſgreſſionis requirit, puniatur.* Theſe are all the Words in that Charter, which refer to this Matter; and the ſame were granted to them in ſome former Charters out of Parliament. This appears by this Charter in Parliament, that *Libertas Civitatis*, which is the Franchiſe or Corporation, had been ſeized and might be ſeized for ſome perſonal Miſcarriages of the Miniſters; for it is meerly the King's Grant that exempts them from it for the Time to come. I do agree, that every perſonal Miſcarriage of their Miniſters was never any Cauſe of Forfeiture, but it muſt be Miſcarriages of Omiſſion or Commiſſion, which amounted to a Miſgovernment within the Corporation. As 30 *H.* 2. *Rot. Cl. memb.* 5. The City of LONDON was taken into the King's Hands, for not levying a Hue-and-Cry upon the Death of Perſons who were ſlain, *Hale, Lib.* L. *fol.* 289. *H.* 3. *memb.* 2. Their Liberty ſeized for giving of falſe Judgment in the Huſtings, *Lib.* L. 309. Theſe are ſufficient to ſhew what are the *Perſonalis Tranſgreſſio*, and *Perſonale Judicium* intended to the Charter; though many the like Inſtances may be produced. Who are the Miniſters intended partly appears by the Charter, but fuller by other Authorities, *viz.* Mayor, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who are in that Charter expreſly mention'd. But this Charter did not prove of any great or long Advantage to the City, in differing them as to this Privilege from other Corporations; for they were met with, either by exceſſive Fines, ſet upon their Officers for perſonal Defaults and falſe Judgments; or that it excuſed the City only upon the firſt Offence; and if again they committed the like Offence, it was no longer perſonal, but become their Offence, becauſe they did not diſplace their Officer to provide againſt his reiterated Crimes. And therefore, as Mr. Solicitor hath ſhewn, the Liberty of the City of LONDON was after this ſeized into the King's Hands for Miſgovernment; beſides, the Puniſhment of their Miniſters became difficult, becauſe the Offences being committed in LONDON, the Inquiry of them muſt be by Men of the ſame, who favour'd theſe Officers. And thereupon, to ſettle this Matter, an Act of Parliament was made by the ſame King, which is in Print. The principal Grounds of the Act, as the Act recites, 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. were, that the notorious Errors, Defaults, and Miſpriſions for Default of good Governance of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of LONDON, could not be inquired of, nor found by Men of the ſame City. The Act ſettles the Rule, That for the firſt Default of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, they ſhall forfeit 1000 Marks; for the ſecond Offence 2000 Marks; and for the third Default, the Franchiſe and Liberties of the City ſhall be taken into the King's Hands, and this for the Defaults of their Miniſters; which is a plain Judgment in Parliament, that the Franchiſe of LONDON may be forfeited; and explains the Charter of 1 *Ed.* 3. And to make the Remedy effectual, theſe Defaults are omitted to be inquired after by the Juries of Foreign Counties; and ſo ſhut the Door againſt all Pretences for the Charter, 1 *E.* 3. and former Charters. It is enacted, that the Ordinance ſhall be held firm and ſtable, notwithſtanding any Franchiſes, Privileges, or Cuſtoms. By this Law the Fines of their Miniſters for their firſt and ſecond Offences, in Breach of good Government, are aſcertained, which by the former Charters were at Diſcretion; but for the third Offence of their Miniſters, their Franchiſe might be ſeized as before, 1 *E.* 3. and their other Charters might, for the Offence of Miſgovernment, and from thence till this Statute for the ſecond Offence. But neither the Charter 1 *E.* 3. or this Law, did extend to any outrageous Acts of their Members, as Breach of their Duty and good Government, but only to the perſonal Acts of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, in their ſeveral Truſts committed to their Managery. Under this Law the City of LONDON ſtood till 1 *H.* 4. from which King the City expected greater Favours than ordinary, as having merited them by being the chief Inſtruments of his Promotion to the Crown; but the Manner wherein they were inſtrumental, I forbear to mention. Yet from that King they could obtain no more, as to the Forfeitures for the perſonal Offences of their Miniſters and Officers, than to be put into equal Condition with other Cities and Boroughs. The Statute, after Recital of 28 *Edw.* 3. That our Lord the King conſider'd the good and lawful Behaviour of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and of the Commonalty of LONDON towards him, and therefore willing to eaſe and mitigate the Penalty aforeſaid, by Aſſent of Lords and Commons hath ordained and eſtabliſhed, that the Penalty aforeſaid, as well of the 1000 and 2000 Marks, and the Seizure of the Franchiſe, ſhall not be limited in a Certainty; but the Penalty in the Caſe ſhall be by the Advice and Diſcretion of the Juſtices, as other Cities and Boroughs be within this Realm; and that the Remnant of the Statutes ſtand in their Force: So that from 1 *H.* 4. the City of LONDON never could pretend to any other Exemption from Forfeiture of their Franchiſe, than other Cities and Boroughs may.

Here I crave Leave to join ſome other Records to thoſe produced by Mr. Solicitor, particularly relating to the City of LONDON.

2 *Pat. Roll. pars* 2. *memb.* 9. The King appoints *John* Lord *Breaton* Cuſtos of the City, with Commiſſion to amerce and puniſh the Aldermen and others of the City, according to their Demerits.

8 *Ed.* 2. *Memb.* 3. *dorſ.* A Writ iſſues for the orderly chooſing of the Mayor and Sheriffs, which began then to be tumultuous, and, as the Record ſaith, *Quod quidem populares & plebes, conſpiratione inter eas habita, diſſidia innumeraque facinora in dicta civitate nocte dieque perpetrantes, conventiculaque clandeſtina in locis privatis facientes, non vocati & ſummoniti, hujuſmodi Electionibus ſe immiſcent communicationibus & clamoribus.* The Writ recites the Elections to have been *per Aldermannos & alios Cives diſcretiores & potentiores*; and commands that they be ſo done, *prout in eadem civitate antiquit' fieri conſuevit:* Otherwiſe, that the King would not admit them, when preſented to him or his Exchequer.

14 *Ed.* 2. *pars* 2. *memb.* 22. The King grants the Office of Mayor, ſeized into his Hands at the *Iter* in the *Tower*, to *Robert Kendall, durante bene placito.*

15 *Ed.* 2. *pars* 1. *memb.* 2. The King firſt replevins to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, the Office of Mayor, who preſent to the King *Hamond de Chigwell* for the Office, and the King admits him; and then the King grants to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, the Mayoralty to hold at the King's Pleaſure.

26 *Ed.* 2. *memb.* 5. The King abſolutely reſtores to them the Mayoralty, to chooſe as before the Seizure into his Hands.

16 *R.* 2. *pars* 1. *memb.* 28. *dorſ.* A Commiſſion iſſueth to the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and ſeveral Lords and Judges, to enquire of the Defaults of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, upon the Statute of 28 *Ed.* 3.

16 *R.* 2. *memb.* 2. *dorſo.* The Commiſſioners ſat at *Eaton*, *in Com. Bucks*, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, were convicted of ſeveral Miſcarriages, and the Liberty of the City (by the Judgment of the Court) ſeized into the King's Hands; and the King (by the Advice of his Council at *Windſor*) conſtituted *Baldwyn Badington* Mayor, in the Room of *William Venner*, and two other Sheriffs, and 24 Aldermen, to hold during the King's Pleaſure; and they all took their Oaths before the King and his Privy Council: And in that Record the Prior of *Chriſt Church* was ſworn an Alderman.

16 *R.* 2. *pars* 2. *memb.* 31. In the ſame Year the King, at the Interceſſion of the Queen, grants to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, that they might uſe their Franchiſes as they did before the Seizure; but with this Clauſe of Reſtriction, *Quouſque aliter ordinaverimus*. Upon which the City choſe *John Hend* Mayor, and *John Shadworth* and *Henry Venner* Sheriffs, who were removed the ſame Year by the King, and *Henry Dalingrugs* appointed Mayor, to hold during the King's Pleaſure.

16 *R.* 2. *pars* 1. *memb.* 36. The Record aſſigns the Cauſe, *Pro minus diſcreta & inſufficienti gubernatione & regimine civitatis noſtræ.*

20 *R.* 2. The King makes full Reſtitution to them of their Liberties, in Print, and in the Charter pleaded.

22 *H.* 6. *memb.* 25. *dorſo.* Elections of Mayor and Sheriffs beginning again to be tumultuous, a Writ in the Nature of that in *Edward* the IId's Time iſſued, command the Choice to be *per Aldermannos, necnon diſcretiores dictæ civitatis, adhuc ſpecialiter ſummonitos*, according to the antient Cuſtom: And after in *Edward* IV's Time the Choice was ſettled upon the Liverymen by Act of Common-Council.

So then there can remain no Queſtion, but that the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the Commons in the Council aſſembled, may commit Acts for which their Franchiſe may be ſeized: And though there may be no real Difference where all the Commons aſſemble, and where only a certain Number elected by the reſt; yet I ſhall not farther diſcuſs that Point at this Time, becauſe that Queſtion doth not ariſe upon this Record. For the Offences wherewith they are charged are both laid, in the Replication, to be committed by the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of LONDON, by which muſt be intended the whole Body.

The whole Body plead to it; but in the Rejoinder they do not traverſe; and deny they did the Facts: So that as to the Actors, it muſt be intended they are the ſame Perſons, who are ſued and defend upon Record, which are all the Members of the Corporation.

There are two Branches of the firſt Offence laid in the Replication:

1. That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty in Common-Council aſſembled, did make and publiſh a Law for levying of Money.
2. That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, by Colour of that illegal By-Law, did exact and levy upon the King's Subjects divers great Sums of Money.

In the Rejoinder they take it by Proteſtation, that no Act or Fact of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, is an Act or Fact of the Body Corporate or Politick; which is *Proteſtatio Juris, non Facti*, and is that Error I have endeavoured to refute, that the Acts of all the Members of the Corporation aſſembled in Common-Council, are not the Acts of the Corporation. But yet by this Proteſtation of Matter of Law they would inſinuate a *Not guilty*, as to a making the Law, and ſeem afraid to own it, and do not bare-facedly own it. But after they have intitled themſelves to the Markets, in ſuch a Manner as I afterwards conſider, then they proceed to number the People, which ſurely was not done upon any legal Ground to move your Judgments. Then ſay they, that Time out of Mind there hath been a Common-Council, not exceeding 250 Perſons, elected out of the Freemen; but do not ſay of what Number it doth conſiſt, nor by whom elected, whether by Citizens or Foreigners, by the Mayor, Aldermen, or by whom choſen, ſo as the Court may judge of the Matter of Law ſo ſtrongly proteſted, whether they were the Repreſentatives of the whole Body, or no. Then they ſay, Sir *William Hooker*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City, *ac communiarii, ſive cives de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitatis*; which may as well be intended of Mr. Recorder and the Common-Serjeant, who are *de Communi Concilio civitatis*, as of any other; for the Perſons are not named, nor is it ſaid they were elected, nor by whom, nor any Words of Reference to the Cuſtom alledged; but generally, that they met in *Communi Concilio ſecundum conſuetudinem civitatis*, not referring to the former Cuſtom alledged. But being met, they made the By-Law for the ſeveral Sums of Money, to be received for the Uſe of the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty. Which Rates, and no other, the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, *exegerunt & perceperunt*, according to the By-Law. *Qui quidem Actus ſive Ordinatio eſt eadem Lex*, ſuppoſed by the Replication to be made by them the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty. And Traverſe *abſque hoc*, that any Law was made for Monies of Perſons coming to the Markets *aliter vel alio modo*, than they had before ſet forth. I know thoſe learned Gentlemen who ſigned this Plea, and the other to the Charge of the Petition, if they could have found ſufficient Matter of Juſtification to either, they would not have ſuffered them to appear upon Record in ſuch uncouth Dreſſes; and therefore Deficiency of Matter may excuſe the Inſufficiency of Pleading; for there is Skill ſhewed in the Contrivance to have drawn on a Demurrer; for nothing was dreaded more than an open Examination of the Facts upon a publick Trial, which would have fallen very little ſhort in both Caſes, as to the Aggravation laid in the Replication.

Upon this Pleading the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty have confeſſed, that the By-Law was made for them, and the Monies to be levied for their Uſe. They have alſo confeſſed, that by Force of that By-Law they exacted and received the Monies; and their Juſtification will be conſidered by and by. But as to the making the Law, they neither confeſs it made by themſelves, nor by any deriving Authority under them; neither do they Traverſe or deny it. For the Averment, that it is the ſame Law, and the Traverſe, that any Law was made *aliter vel alio modo*, is no legal Denial that the whole Corporation (conſiſting of Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty) did not make that Law upon which an Iſſue could be taken. Beſides, if Mr. Recorder would have the Court intend, that the Common-Council ſet forth in the Rejoinder, is a diſtinct Body of Men from the Politick Body of the whole City, the whole Plea amounts but to the General Iſſue. What the Conſequence thereof will be, I will conſider upon

the Point of the Crime ſet forth; but at preſent the Court cannot otherwiſe intend, but that they that made this Law and that Petition, were the ſame Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, who are expreſsly charged therewith, and in their Pleas they do not traverſe or deny it. It is juſt ſuch another Plea, as where an Information is brought againſt ſeveral Perſons for killing and taking away of the King's Deer; the Defendants ſhould plead, that certain Perſons (not naming them, nor from whence they come, nor by whom ſent) pretended a Cuſtom to kill the King's Deer, and according to that Cuſtom they killed the King's Deer, for the Defendants Uſe, and the Defendants carried away the Deer. Who (I pray) ſhall the Court intend killed the Deer, but the Defendants, or ſome by their Authority?

I now come to the main Point of the Caſe:

Whether by any Thing diſcloſed upon thoſe Pleadings, there appeared a ſufficient Title to the King, for the Court to give Judgment of Seizure of the Franchiſe of the City of LONDON? The Title I inſiſt upon for the King, is for a Forfeiture by Acts done by the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Breach of their Duty, and the Publick Truſt repoſed in them upon their firſt Erection. It is my Part to maintain, that the Cauſes aſſigned are ſufficient in themſelves, and ſufficiently diſcloſed to the Court, for the Court to give Judgment upon; I ſhall conſider them:

Firſt, As they ſtand upon the Replication, as Crimes laid to their Charge, which will amount to a Forfeiture of the Franchiſe.

Secondly, How they ſtand upon the Rejoinder and other Pleadings, whether ſufficiently traverſed or denied, confeſſed and voided, or in the leaſt extenuated.

Firſt, The Crimes laid in the Replication, are two in general:

1. Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, by Colour of Law: And,
2. Stirring up Seditions, and Libelling their Prince and his Government.

Theſe two are only laid in the Replication, but collected out of many ſufficient Cauſes for Seizure of any Franchiſe. The notorious Riots committed in the Face of Juſtice, to the comforting and abetting of Criminals, and Terror of the Judges; and thoſe not only not ſuppreſſed or puniſhed by the Magiſtrates; but countenanced and encouraged by them. The Tumult of many Thouſands, expoſing and burning in Effigy ſeveral of the King's Proteſtant Subjects, not ſuppreſſed or puniſhed by the Magiſtrates; but by ſome encouraged, and by Contributions ſupported. The Encouragement of Libels and Libellers of the King and Government, by and within the City. Theſe and many more I could enumerate, are common Offences to the City of LONDON, with other Cities, and populous Corporations; but theſe are ſuch as have been in the Caſes produced adjudged Cauſes of Forfeiture of the Franchiſes for Miſgovernment.

And in theſe LONDON hath but imitated itſelf in former Times, and other Cities and Boroughs.

But in the Caſes inſiſted upon, LONDON hath outdone itſelf, and all other Cities and Boroughs too, by aſſuming a Power to make Laws for levying of Money upon Foreigners for their own Uſe; and to deliberate, adjudge, and condemn their Prince's publick Actions, and publickly libelling of them to his Subjects. Never did LONDON before now, or any other City or Borough (in Times of Peace, and not under an actual Rebellion) commit the like Breaches upon the Government, to aſſume a Power ſuperior to any the King hath in like Caſes, to lay Burdens upon this People, and to levy Money, and to invade the King's Prerogative, by deliberating and determining of his publick Actions to the Conſequences thereof, and publickly libelling them to the reſt of his Subjects. And in Execution of ſuch unjuſt Power, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, did make and publiſh a Law for levying of Money upon the King's Subjects, as well Foreigners, as others, coming to the publick Markets with Proviſions. And chargeth ſeveral Particulars, and divers other Sums impoſed upon all Comers to the Markets, whether they ſell or no; and that if any Perſon refuſed to pay, he ſhould be put out of the Market.

Again, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, by Pretext of this Law (made by themſelves, and for their own private Lucre) did exact and levy yearly of the King's Subjects, Sums of Money amounting to five thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and converted and diſpoſed the ſame to their own Uſe, in Subverſion of the good Government of the City; in Oppreſſion, and depauperating the King's Subjects coming to the Markets; in raiſing the Prices of Proviſions in Markets, to the Damage of the King's Subjects; to the manifeſt Diſheriſon of the King and his Crown, contrary to the Truſt repoſed in them as a Body Politick.

In the firſt Branch of their levying Money, there is this Crime laid to their Charge: An Abuſion of the Liberty of a Body Politick in its higheſt Point of Truſt, *viz.* of making Laws for the better Government of its Members, and other the King's Subjects repairing to the City. This is no diſtinct Liberty from the Body Politick, but incident to it, as hath been ſhewn, and therefore cannot for any Abuſe be ſingly loſt, or ſevered from their Body Politick, no more than the Body Politick can ſubſiſt or attain the Ends of good Government without ſuch a Power, which Law raiſeth for a better Diſcharge of that Truſt. But the Law entruſteth no Corporation with a Power to levy Money for their private Profit, be the Colour what it will; nor can ſuch Power be derived from the Crown to any Corporation; neither can any Authority be produced, that gives the leaſt Countenance to ſuch Authority: The Caſe of *Blackwell-hall* is expreſsly againſt it; that was ruled good, becauſe it was *pro bono publico*, and not *pro privato lucro*; it was but a ſmall Reward for the Officer who attended that Buſineſs; the City got nothing thereby. Corporations, as well as other Communities not incorporate, are by Law entruſted with Power to raiſe Money for Uſes publick to the Community; but ſuch Power is confined to the Precincts of the Community; they cannot lay their Charge upon Foreigners; as for Reparation of Churches, Highways, Bridges, and ſuch like publick Charges. Theſe Crimes, at Common Law, came the neareſt Treaſon of any. Sir *Thomas Haller*, 20 *R.* 2. for preferring a ſcandalous Bill, was adjudged to die as a Traitor; his Life ſpared at the Inſtance of the Biſhops; and after 1 *H.* 4. *N.* 9. upon his Petition the Judgment was reverſed. To lay Impoſitions upon the King's Subjects was not only an Incroachment on Royal Power, but of the Power of Parliaments. And what Incroachments of Royal Power were Treaſon, what not, was in the Breaſt of Judges, as appears by the Petition in Parliament 21 *Ed.* 3. *N.* 15. and after ſettled by the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. Certainly that they have an immediate Tendency to a Rebellion, is evident. To alienate the Subjects Affection from their Prince is a great Step that Way; and for ſo great a Body of Men (both for Riches and Reputation) to adjudge and publiſh, that the King, by his Prorogation, hath interrupted the publick

Juſtice

Juſtice of the Kingdom, and the neceſſary Proviſions for his own Safety, and the Preſervation of his Proteſtant Subjects, is, in Effect, to determine and publiſh the King unfit for the Government, and by neceſſary Conſequence would alienc the Affections of ſuch as ſhould believe them. Add to this the Power they aſſume, and juſtify, to levy Money to their own Uſe, upon Foreigners as well as Citizens, and that to any Sum; which Mr. Recorder preſſed as the Force of his Argument, that little or more made no Difference. When thoſe they had perſuaded to draw their Affections, ſhall be aſſured of ſuch a Legiſlative Power to aſſiſt them with Supplies; what Conſequences may be expected, every Man may judge: Eſpecially if one Thing more had been effected, as was contrived and endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed; that LONDON ſhould become the *Aſylum* of all Malecontents, as *Rome* was heretofore, who might there vent their Gall againſt the Government *impune*, and without Fear of Conviction.

I ſhall conſider the Offences particularly, as they ſtand upon the Replication, as to the levying of Money.

1. They are charged, that they in Common-Council aſſembled, reſpecting only their private Lucre, and in Breach of the Truſt repoſed in them for good Government, did aſſume upon them an illegal and unjuſt Power and Authority, to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their own Uſe, without any lawful Authority: And the City of LONDON have, by ſeveral Charters, ſuch expreſs Power given them, but it is confined to their own Members; neither the King nor the Law never gave them any Power over Foreigners, to charge them for the private Profit of this City. Now to aſſume ſuch a Power is a plain Uſurpation to a Body Politick upon the Crown and the Law, and is a manifeſt Breach of that Truſt for good Government, by an open and avowed Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects by Colour of Law, which is the worſt of Oppreſſions; and therefore the Law not only gives a new Name, but layeth heavier Penalties upon Oppreſſions committed by Perſons in publick Truſt. It is called Extortion and Oppreſſion, where committed by any Perſon in publick Offices or Truſts. It is not ſufficient that the injured Perſons may have their Actions, or that they may be fined at the King's Suit; but the Law gives a Forfeiture of the Places of Truſt, and all may be exacted from them, if the King pleaſe. The Perſons injured may recover their Damages: They may be fined at the King's Suit, and their Offices ſeized, the Law adjudging all theſe Penalties but equal to the Crime. The Markets, as they ſtand upon the Replication, muſt be intended free Markets, as the Streets of LONDON are for all the King's Subjects to have Recourſe to with their Proviſions, for Supply of the Inhabitants, without Payment of any Toll. The Sums of Money, for buying whereof the Law is made, as ſet out in the Replication, cannot be for any Toll of Markets, nor for Piccage or Stallage, which may be annexed to Markets; but Impoſition upon the Perſons, or Goods, coming and brought thither, whether they ſell, or not, and whether they have Stalls, or not. And the Proceſs is admirable, that if the Perſon refuſe to pay, he ſhall be turned out of the Market; as if the Law were, that every Man that walks in the Streets ſhould pay 6 *d.* and if he refuſe, he ſhould be turned out of the City. I muſt confeſs, the Proceſs is as good as the Law. Thus this Crime ſtands upon the Replication. How have the Mayor, Citizens and Commonalty varied it in their Rejoinder? Not one Jot; for as to this Point of Charge, that they uſurped ſuch a Power, and did execute it by making a Law for levying of Money in Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, they give no Anſwer at all, either by traverſing or denying, confeſſing and avoiding. If they have traverſed their making of the Law, the ſpecial Plea had amounted to the General Iſſue; but as it is, there is no Anſwer at all given to it. And therefore, if the making of ſuch a Law in the Manner ſet forth in the Replication, be an Abuſion of the Franchiſe, Judgment of Seizure muſt be given for that Abuſe.

The Reaſons given by Mr. Recorder, that the making of this Law will not forfeit the Franchiſe, were theſe:

(1.) That if the King had made ſuch a By-Law in the Charter of Incorporation, that would not have forfeited the Corporation; no more can it, if it be made by the Corporation afterwards.

I do not underſtand the myſtick Inference of this Argument, unleſs it be to continue the Allegory of reſembling Corporations to Kings, that they can do no Wrong, and conſequently can forfeit nothing by their Acts, though againſt Law. Where the King annexeth any Power to any Offices or Corporations, which the Law allows them not to exerciſe, the Law doth not adjudge the whole Grant void, but only thoſe Powers: But if Officers or Corporations ſhall reſume upon themſelves to exerciſe Powers which the King could not grant, againſt the End of their Inſtitution, by Execution and Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, it is not ſufficient that the Acts are void, becauſe illegal; but the Offenders ſhall be puniſhed in ſuch Manner as the Law provides.

(2.) In all the Suits where By-Laws have been adjudged unreaſonable and void, it was never held or ſaid, that ſuch By-Laws forfeited the Corporation; and if it ſhould, every little Miſtake in the By-Law ſhould forfeit the Corporation, which would render the State of Corporations very unſteady and uncertain.

(1.) I anſwer, firſt, That in thoſe Suits between Party and Party, there was no Occaſion for the Court to declare how far the By-Law has intrenched upon the Prerogative, by Breach of the Condition in Law annexed to the Liberty. But I remember, in the Caſe of the Mayor of *Wiccomb*, *Mich.* 27 *Car.* 2. upon Complaint in this Court to my Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales*, of his Refuſal to ſign the Poors Rates, he publickly declared to him, That if he perſiſted in his Obſtinacy, a *Quo Warranto* might be brought to ſeize the Franchiſe.

(2.) There is a plain Difference between By-Laws, for regulating the Actions of the Members, and others within the Corporation, with a Penalty to inforce Obedience, and a Law directly for levying of Money: In the latter Caſe, the levying of the Money is the principal End of the Law; and to levy it *pro privato lucro*, and upon Foreigners, can receive no Palliation from being a Miſtake againſt all the Laws and Authorities that are extant. But in the former Caſes they have a Semblance for common Benefit, and poſſibly might be for the Benefit of all the Members, could the Reſtriction be made by Law; and the Penalty is but collateral, to inforce Obedience, and will ſtand and fall as the Law determines of the Principal. And the Law no where determines all the Caſes, where the Liberty of any Members (as to Trade) may not, or may be reſtrained, whereby there is Room left for Miſtakes; but againſt ſo known and univerſal a Principle, that no Corporation can levy Money for their private Profit, no Excuſe of Miſtake can be admitted.

(3.) That which ſhelters all other By-Laws from Oppreſſion, is wanting in this; that as to the Recovery of the Penalty, they refer to a Courſe of Law, whereby they ſubmit their By-

Law to the Judgment of Law for its Validity, that if they have committed any Miſtake, it may be corrected by Law. But here the Remedy is plain Force; if the Perſon do not pay, he ſhall be turned out of the Market with his Goods: What was ſettled by Wrong, ſhall be recovered by Force. Thus Mr. Recorder's arguing makes the Duty a meer voluntary Payment; it is *ſolve, aut abi*, he hath his Election to pay, or be gone. I have not met with a more arbitrary Principle aſſerted, or defended in a Court of Law. Should the King lay an Impoſition of 12*d.* on every one that entered *Whitehall*, with Order to the Porter to turn him out upon Refuſal of Payment, What a Duſt would this make, that the Subjects Rights to have Acceſs to their Prince were invaded? Why, it is no more than *ſolve, aut abi*. The Right of all the King's Subjects, to come with the Proviſions to publick Markets, is far greater, and as great as of the Lord Mayor, or of any of the Citizens to come there; and the putting ſuch Terms upon their Right is abſolutely illegal in the worſt Senſe that Word is at any Time uſed. And herein Mr. Recorder was in the Right, that more or leſs are not material, becauſe every Sum impoſed in ſuch Caſe is illegal, and what is illegal, cannot be reaſonable; which abſolutely precludes the Averment, that the Sums were reaſonable; which obtains only in ſuch Caſes, where, of common Right, ſome Sum may be taken.

(4.) In the laſt Place, the queſtioning of a Liberty in a *Quo Warranto*, whether upon the Title, or for a Forfeiture, is upon the Right between the King and the Corporation. In Caſe of Miſtakes and common Errors committed, thoſe are not to be juſtified upon a Queſtion of Right; and if they be, they are no longer Miſtakes, but wilful Crimes. And therefore, in all Times ſuch Miſtakes, both in making of Laws and Matters of Fact, have been paſſed by, and pardoned by the Charter of Confirmation, *etiamſi abuſi fuerint*. And in the Multitudes of *Quo Warranto*'s that have been brought, moſt ended by Submiſſion before Pleader. But where it ſhall be inſiſted upon in Point of Right, though in a ſmaller Point of Oppreſſion, upon ſuch Grounds as may equally intitle them to commit the greateſt Oppreſſions, *Magis & Minus* do not affect the Caſe in Point of the Right of Forfeiture; but the Queſtion is, Whether they have broken their Truſt? And if ſo adjudged, Forfeiture is a neceſſary Conſequence.

(3.) The third Reaſon Mr. Recorder inſiſted upon is 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. That there had been no Need of that Law, if Corporations By-Laws would be Cauſe of Seizure.

(1.) I anſwer, That Statute extends not to the By-Laws of Cities and Boroughs incorporated; but to Guilds and ſpecial Fraternities.

(2.) It extends to good By-Laws as well as bad, for greater Caution, that they put no new By-Laws in Ure till allowed; but the Allowance makes them neither better nor worſe, only ſhelters for the 40 *l.* Penalty, as in the Taylors of *Ipſwich*'s Caſe, *c.* 11. *b. f.* 54. So that the By-Laws are but of the ſame Force they were before that Statute, *&c.* If they are good Laws they may be executed without Allowance; and I have before ſhewn, that the Addition of another Penalty doth not diſpenſe with the Penalty upon Breach of the Condition given by the Common Law. The other Crime of Oppreſſion they are charged with, is, that they did exact and levy, to their own Uſe, the ſeveral Sums, and others, amounting to 5,000 *l. per Ann.* in Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, and raiſing the Prices in the Markets for their own private Lucre.

Secondly, In their Rejoinder, taking by Proteſtation they are not of that Value, the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty acknowledge the exacting, and receiving the Monies to their own private Uſe, but ſay not of what Value they are; but be they of what Value they will, attempt a Juſtification. It muſt be admitted, that if the Juſtification be inſufficient, the Court cannot otherwiſe judge of the Crime than as it is laid in the Replication; where it appears to be as great Extortion and Oppreſſion of the King's Subjects, and continued for many Years together, by Colour of an Authority uſurped by them, as ever was practiſed by any Subjects upon their Fellow Subjects; which cannot be denied to be an apparent Breach of that Truſt committed to them, for the better Adminiſtration of the Laws and Juſtice to the King's Subjects.

The Parts of Juſtification are theſe:

(1.) A Cuſtom, that, Time out of Mind, there have been publick Markets within the City.

(2.) They make Title to theſe publick Markets by Preſcription, but claim not any Toll of common Right belonging to theſe Markets.

So that both upon the Cuſtom alledged, and Preſcription made, the Court cannot otherwiſe intend but they were free Markets, as in Truth they were. Then they alledge a Cuſtom, that, Time out of Mind, they uſed at their Charge to provide Places where the Markets were held, and Stalls and Stations, and other Accommodations for the Market-People, and Surveyors, and other Officers, for the better Government of the Market-People; and did cleanſe, and were bound to cleanſe the Market-Places. And for defraying of their Charges for all the Time aforeſaid, they had, and uſed to have, *diverſa rationabilia Tolneta, Ratas, ſive denariorum ſummas*, of all Perſons coming to the Market, for Stalls, Stations, and other Accommodations for the ſelling of their Proviſions. Although they received Monies, Time out of Mind, and until the By-Laws, they cannot tell what theſe Sums were, nor what to call them, whether Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money. Tolls they could not be, that is admitted of all Hands, becauſe againſt common Right, and to be paid upon Entry into the Market, whether ſold or not. They do not intitle themſelves ſo much as to Pickage, or Stallage; for they make no Title to the Land where the Markets have been, or are held. And we all know, that before, the Act of Parliament provided, at the publick Charge, fit Places, and ſettled them upon a publick Truſt for Market-People, what Proviſion was made of Places by the City, *viz.* in the publick Streets, where there ever was a free Market for Proviſions, as would have been made evident, had the City tendered a ſufficient Iſſue. Beſides, the Sums charged in the Replication can neither be of Pickage or Stallage, but laid upon Goods brought within the Market, whether the Vender made Uſe of any Stall, or Breaking of the Ground, or no. Neither is it averred in this Plea. or by any Words of Reference can it be inferred, that the Sums in the Replication are the ſame with thoſe they claim; they claim only by Cuſtom, *rationabilia Tolneta, Ratas, ſive deniarior' ſumma.*

(3.) Mr. Recorder would juſtify this Plea, that ſuch a general Claim, with an Averment that they are reaſonable, is a ſufficient Juſtification of particular Charges, which are againſt common Right; and inſiſted upon the Claim of the City of LONDON of the Water-Bailiff's Office, with the Fees thereto belonging; and the Caſe of *Maidenhead*, in *Palmer*'s Reports, of the Market, with the Toll thereto belonging. Theſe Precedents anſwer themſelves, there was no particular Charge for the Toll or Fees, but what is charged particularly is anſwered; beſides, the Toll and

Fees are claimed of common Right, as belonging to the Market and Office. In *Maidenhead*'s Caſe the Judges agreed, that Toll, according to common Right might be granted by general Words; but Toll againſt common Right could not, nor be preſcribed for but in Certainty. In that Caſe reported by my Lord *Hales*, Franchiſe, *Pl.* 11. the Difference is expreſsly taken; and the Authorities cited of 9 *H.* 6. 45. 11 *H.* 6. 14. *Fit. Avowry* 126. That Demands againſt common Right ought to be preſcribed for in Certainty; and the Authorities produced by Mr. Recorder in the Lord *Cobham*'s Caſe, 1 *Len.* 218. *Hickman*'s Caſe, 2 *Roll. Abridg.* 125. and *Roll.* 2. *Abridg.* 265. The Caſe of *Dublin* for *Keyage* or *Cranage*, ſo the Caſe of *Hill* and *Hawks*, and the Bellman of *Litchfield*, prove it. No Man queſtions but Cities and Boroughs, upon good Conſideration, may preſcribe for Sums of Money againſt common Right; and may preſcribe for an apt Remedy for Recovery of ſuch Sums; but all the Authorities prove it muſt be preſcribed for Certainty, that the Court may judge of the Reaſonableneſs of it. And whoever claims againſt common Right, muſt make out his Demand, both in Certainty, and that it is reaſonable; it is otherwiſe, where according to Right, as in Fines for Copyhold Eſtates, it is incumbent on the Tenant to ſhew if unreaſonable. Beſides, this Cuſtom is void, becauſe they do not intitle themſelves to any Remedy for theſe uncertain Sums.

(4.) The next Part of the Juſtification is, that Time out of Mind, within the City there hath been a Common-Council; the Imperfection whereof I have already obſerved.

(5.) They ſet forth a Cuſtom for this Common-Council to make Laws for the better Government of the Markets, and appointing convenient Places and Times for the Markets. *Et ex Aſſeſſione & in certitudinem reductione* of reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money to be paid by Perſons coming to the Market, *pro Stallis, Stationibus, & aliis Accommodationibus*; ſo as theſe Laws be profitable to the King and his People, and not contrary to the Laws of the Land. For the firſt Part of a ſpecial Cuſtom, for the better Government of the Markets, and appointing convenient Places and Times, it needed not; for it is incident of common Right to every Lord of a Market, and the Grantee of every Market, without ſpecial Clauſes, hath the ſame Power and Truſt: And yet it is uſhered in with great Solemnity, a Confirmation by *Magna Charta*, a Charter in Parliament, 1 *Ed.* 3. & 7 *R.* 2. to make good a Cuſtom, which is but the Common Law. Unleſs they ſet up this Cuſtom to divert themſelves, who have pleaded themſelves Lords of the Markets, and ſo to fix it in others who are no Lords of the Markets; and thence to infer that the Cuſtom having intruſted others, than the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, with the Government of the Market, they the Lords of the Market ought not to ſuffer for the Miſgovernment of thoſe other Members. The ſecond Part of the Cuſtom is inſenſible. To make Laws and Orders, *ex Aſſeſſione & in certitudinem reductione* of reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, to be paid by all Perſons coming to the Markets, for Stalls, Stations, and all other Accommodations. What is meant by *Aſſeſſione* without an *Anglice*, I cannot imagine; it is no Law Term; in its proper Signification, it ſignifieth ſitting together; whence our Seſſions quarterly, and Seſſions of Parliament, have their Name. The general Rates ſet by the Parliament upon the ſeveral Counties are ſometimes called Aſſeſſments, and thoſe intruſted with equally dividing the Rates in the ſeveral Parcels upon the Inhabitants, are called Aſſeſſors. In which of theſe Senſes, or what Senſe, the City's Counſel apply this Word, I cannot reſolve; for Mr. Recorder did not reſolve it. It ſeems by the ſubſequent Words to be explained *in certitudinem ponere*, and to have ſome Reſemblance to the Parochial Aſſeſſments, where the Duty before is impoſed by Law, but the aſcertaining of every Man's Proportion is done by the Aſſeſſors: And this Mr. Recorder inclined to in his Endeavours to ſupport the Cuſtom, generally for reaſonable Rates. And in this Senſe too the City ſeems to underſtand it, by waving of the Aſſeſſment in their Re-butter. In our Sur-rejoinder we traverſe the Preſcription of taking of the Rates mention'd to be by the By-Law aſſeſſed, and reduced into Certainty; which Iſſue they wave, and inſiſt only upon their Preſcription generally alledged. Now, if taken in this Senſe, the Clauſe is wholly inſenſible and uncertain, becauſe the Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money to be paid, are not referred to any former Law that impoſed them; they do not ſo much as refer to the Preſcription, and the Sums claimed thereby; but the Clauſe is independent and abſolute of itſelf. Neither can the Court now intend it to refer to thoſe Sums claimed, becauſe we would have ſo intended it; and therefore took an apt Traverſe; but the City waved it in their Re-butter; and they do lie under this *Dilemma*, that either it muſt be ſo intended, and then being traverſed and waved by them, the Iſſue muſt be taken againſt them; or it cannot be ſo intended, and then the Cuſtom is uncertain and inſenſible. And it cannot be intended by the Court for levying of Money by a new Impoſition for the private Advantage of the City; that (as I have ſhewn) would be againſt Law, and is contrary to the Preſcription they have made, and would vitiate their Plea, by claiming the Thing by Preſcription, and by a new Law.

(6.) They ſet forth a By-Law, which imports a new Impoſition throughout, of ſeveral Sums to be paid to the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty; and they provide a new Remedy, that the Refuſer ſhall be removed out of the Market. They aver, indeed, the Sums are reaſonable, but ſet out no Fact upon which the Court may anyways judge they are ſo; which are incumbent upon him that will claim any thing againſt the common Right. They do not ſo much as aver, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty laid out one Penny out of their Revenue for providing the Markets and Stalls, or what other Stations or Accommodations they furniſhed the Market-People with, ſo as to give the leaſt Support to this extraordiny By-Law.

And this Averment was induſtriouſly left out, leſt Iſſue might be taken upon it; and ſufficiently proved, that both the Places, Stalls, and Conveniencies, were provided for out of the publick Monies granted by Parliament, in Truſt for all the King's Subjects coming to the Market, as we have ſet out in our Sur-rejoinder. Then it would have evidently appeared, that this By-Law was not only in Breach of the common Law Truſt repoſed in them for good Government, but in Breach of that Truſt repoſed in them by Act of Parliament. For all the King's Subjects, and theſe publick Monies receiv'd and laid out upon that Truſt, are made the Conſideration to ground the Subjects Oppreſſions upon by this By-Law. Though they laid out not one Penny, as appears to the Court, yet they acknowledge to have received all the Money to their own Uſe; and their Juſtification failing, it muſt be intended, they did it in ſuch Manner as is ſet out in the Replication, which chargeth the higheſt Oppreſſion that can be poſſibly committed by Subjects upon Subjects, and is deſtructive of common Juſtice and good Government. It is likewiſe as great an Uſurpation upon the Crown to lay

Taxes

Taxes upon the King's Subjects without his Authority, and openly and avowedly to juſtify it. How much ſuperior this Offence is to thoſe, whereupon Inſtances of Seizure have been given, I leave to the Obſervation of the Court. Their Reply, that the Toll only can be forfeited, or at moſt the Markets, can weigh little. That the Markets cannot be forfeited, Mr. Recorder admits upon the Authority of the Caſe of *Maidenhead*, that Toll is not incident to a Market. This Impoſition is wholly foreign to the Markets, which muſt be intended Free-Markets, wherein all the King's Subjects have Right to ſell and buy, diſcharged of Toll, which ſhall be intended to have its Commencement by Erection, not by Grant to any Perſon, which the King may do in Caſes of Fairs and Markets. Or if they be granted to any Perſon, if without Tolls, ſuch Grants are upon Truſt, for Benefit of the King's Subjects to buy and ſell in; and the Grantee intruſted with the Rule and good Government thereof, for the Benefit of others. Beſides, the Seizing of the Markets is no Puniſhment of the Corporation, but of all the King's Subjects, who are the Perſons oppreſſed, and whoſe Rights are invaded by this Impoſition. The Oppreſſion is by the Corporation, and by an Authority they claim over the King's Subjects, to lay an Impoſition upon their Goods, and to levy it by Force; which is an Abuſe of the Power the Law hath intruſted them with, and a Miſuſer of the Franchiſe to Oppreſſion. To forfeit the Sums exacted and and levied is idle, and no Puniſhment; for they never had Right to them, and ſo no Right can be forfeited. In the Caſe of *Maidenhead*, where a reaſonable Toll was granted, they had a Right to Toll, which may be forfeited by Abuſer, in taking an unreaſonable Toll; but where there is no Right to take any Thing, there is no Right to be forfeited, but that Right by Colour where-
R. Quo Warranto, fo. 1. of the Extortion or Oppreſſion is committed. If an Officer, by Colour of his Office, oppreſs, the Office is forfeited, or the Officer may be fined; the Caſes were cited by Mr. Solicitor. The Levying of two Shillings for the Penalty of breaking the Aſſize, forfeited the View of Frankpledge. Uſing of falſe Weights and Meaſures forfeited the Franchiſe of *Eveſham*. And generally, whatever is an apparent Breach of good Government, wherewith every Franchiſe is intruſted, will in Point of Right between the King and the Franchiſe amount to a Forfeiture; becauſe it is a Breach of publick Truſt repoſed in them by Law.

2. I ſhall conclude with the laſt Branch of the Crimes laid to their Charge:

For invading the King's Prerogative, and publickly libelling of him, and his Publick Acts to the People.

The Replication chargeth the ſeveral Facts thus:

(1.) That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Common-Council aſſembled, maliciouſly, adviſedly, and ſeditiouſly, and without any lawful Authority, took upon them to cenſure the King, and the Prorogation of Parliament made by the King.

(2.) That they gave their Suffrages, and order'd a Petition ſhould be preſented to the King, in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, containing the ſcandalous Matter alledged.

(3.) That they maliciouſly, adviſedly, and ſeditiouſly, and to the Intent the ſaid Petition ſhould be diſperſed and made publick, to perſuade them, that the King, by the Prorogation, had obſtructed the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and to ſtir them up to a Diſlike of the King's Perſon and Government, and to diſturb the Peace of the Kingdom, did order the ſaid Petition (containing the ſaid ſcandalous Matter) to be printed.

(4.) They afterwards maliciouſly, adviſedly, and ſeditiouſly, and to the Intent that the Petition ſhould be diſperſed and publiſhed among the King's Subjects, to alien and withdraw their Affections from the King and his Government, did print, and cauſe to be printed and publiſhed the ſaid Petition, in Contempt and Scandal of the King and his Government, and to the promoting and exciting of Sedition and Diſturbance of the Peace within this Kingdom.

Theſe Crimes, at Common Law, were *contra Pacem*, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment in particular Subjects, where committed by Perſons in publick Office, or intruſted with Government and Preſervation of the Peace, they are of a deeper Dye. In the Title of the Statute, 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. for Preſervation of the King's Perſon and Government, they are called Seditious Practices and Attempts; for Prevention whereof that Law provides, "That if any Per-
" ſon or Perſons ſhall maliciouſly and adviſedly
" (by Writing or Printing) expreſs, publiſh, or
" declare any Words, Sentence, or Thing, to
" incite or ſtir up the People to Hatred or Diſ-
" like of the Perſon of his Majeſty, or the eſta-
" bliſhed Government; ſuch Perſon is made un-
" capable of any Office or Place of Truſt, and to
" be further puniſhed, according to the Common
" Law and Statutes in ſuch Caſes.

This Law takes Notice, they were Crimes at Common Law, and puniſhable as ſeditious Practices. Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe allows Conſpiracies and ignominious Crimes to be Cauſes of Disfranchiſement; much more a Conſpiracy of all the Members to libel the Government, and alienate the Affections of the People from their Prince.

Now what Anſwer do they give to theſe Charges in either Rejoinder?

To the firſt and laſt they give none at all; they ſhew no Authority for them in Common-Council to debate, deliberate upon, and to determine of Prorogations of Parliaments by the King; or the Conſequences thereof, which are, *inter ardua Regni*, and not to be treated of but by the King's Writ: They are not of the King's and Kingdom's Common-Council, but intruſted to adviſe in Affairs of the City, and *ne ſutor ultra crepidam*. They are charged to have done this adviſedly, ſeditiouſly, and without any Authority; and it is charged Precedent to the Petition.

To the fourth for printing or publiſhing of it, to the Intent that it ſhould be diſperſed amongſt the King's Subjects to alienate and withdraw their Affections from the King, laid to be 13 *Jan.* 32 *Car.* 2. they ſaw it was printed by *Samuel Roycroft*, by the Mayor's Appointment; *Quæ quidem Petitio & Impreſſio ſunt eadem Petitio, Impreſſio, & Publicatio*, in the Replication mention'd; and traverſe, *Abſque hoc quod aliqua Petitio concern' Prorogationem præd' fact', ordinat', publicat' ſic impreſſ. fuit aliter, vel alio modo quam*; but do not add *vel alio tempore*. In which Reſpect this Plea is ſtronger than the former, to involve the City in the Guilt.

Then they own the Petition was voted and order'd to be preferred and printed *Nemine contradicente*, to be ſure to leave not one Citizen out of the Guilt; but they do aver, the Printing was to undeceive their Fellow Citizens, whereas the Charge is, that it was to deceive them. The whole Plea amounts but to the general Iſſue, admitting the Petition were juſtifiable, and the making of the Petition lawful. Many Things in themſelves are lawful, yet done with an evil Intent, and for an evil Purpoſe, become unlawful

and criminal, and upon *Not Guilty*, Proof muſt be made of the evil Intent where the Thing itſelf is unlawful; there needs no other Proof. To lie under an Hedge on *Suters Hill* is lawful; but to lie there in wait to kill or rob a Man, is unlawful, and imports Scandal. To lay Wooll near the Sea-ſide is lawful; but laying it there with an Intent to export it, is criminal, and forfeits the Wooll. And it is not good in Pleading to anſwer ſuch Intent with contrary Averments; but where the Intent is Subſtance, it muſt be traverſed or denied ſpecially, otherwiſe the Plea amounts to but the general Iſſue. This Manner of Defence, or Shadow of Juſtification, proves one ſpecial Ingredient of the Charge; that it was done *adviſate*. The City ſay it was done upon weighty Conſiderations, and many Occurrences deliberated upon, and relate to them, all upon Record, that the Court may judge whether they had not good Reaſon for what they did. And if they could judge, that their whole Hiſtory taken together are not ſufficient Conſiderations for any Subjects to agree or order any Petition to be preferred and printed, to ſtir up the Subjects to a Diſlike of the King's Perſon and Government, which is charged upon them, and not anſwered; the Court muſt adjudge the Fact to be done maliciouſly, and ſeditiouſly: But the Words of the Petition are in themſelves ſcandalous to the King and Government. Petitioning is lawful, and the City of LONDON have often petitioned the King with good Acceptation, and obſerved a good Decorum, becoming Subjects, both in the Matter and Manner of their Petitions; they uſed not to adviſe or meddle in Matters of State, but when ſent for to adviſe, they confined themſelves to the Affairs of the City. They never before, as I have met with, charged the King's Acts of State as Interruptions of the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice.

Lukner *and* Cruchly, 4 Car. Cro. 140. Lock *and* Lock, 15 Jac. 1. Roll Abr. 50.

The Words of the Petition are, *Your Petitioners were extremely ſurprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Proſecution of the Publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and the making the Proviſions neceſſary for the Preſervation of your Majeſty, and your Proteſtant Subjects, hath raiſed an Interruption.* To delay, interrupt, or deny Juſtice, ſpoken of any Perſon intruſted with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and ſpoken of him in Point of his Truſt, always imports Scandal; in the Caſe of the common Magiſtrates, they do neceſſarily import Breach of Duty; neither in common Parlance amongſt the Vulgar, nor any Hiſtory or Author, that I have met with, were they ever uſed in any Senſe of Credit or Reputation to the Perſon of whom they were ſpoken or publiſhed. Interruption of Juſtice is a greater Imputation than Delay barely, becauſe the one may be a meer Omiſſion, but Interruption imports ſome Act, whereby Juſtice is ſtopped; but both are tempory Denials of Juſtice, as Denial is an abſolute Stop of Juſtice. *Nulli negabimus aut differemus Juſtitiam*, are not only the Words, but the Duty of every King. To ſay or publiſh of, or to a King, in the Point of the Exerciſe of his Kingly Office, and a Point of as high Truſt as any is, that of the Prorogation of Parliaments, that he hath interrupted the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, imports the greateſt Scandal imaginable. For it was more of the King's Duty than of either Houſes of Parliament, to promote the Proſecution of publick Juſtice, eſpecially in the Caſes ſet forth, which ſo nearly concerned his Perſon; and therefore the charging of the King with the Interruption of that Juſtice, is of greater Imputation to the King; and the more Inſtances they give, it is an Aggravation of their Crime, by charging the King with interrupting the publick Juſtice in all theſe Inſtances. And there is as much Venom concealed in as few Words, as ever I met with. *Tacitus* did never outdo the Penner of that Petition, whereby all the principal Attributes, the Law makes neceſſary for Princes, are impeached at once, both the Judgment, Mercy, and Wiſdom of the King. The Interruption of the publick Juſtice reflects upon his Juſtice in a high Manner. The Interruption of the Means of his own Preſervation, beſides his Juſtice, reflects upon his Wiſdom; that the King ſhould not take Care thereof, or did not foreſee the Danger he put himſelf into, by the Prorogation. The Interruption of the Means for the Preſervation of his Proteſtant Subjects, impeacheth his Mercy too, and chargeth the King with Cruelty to his Subjects, in taking no better Care for their Preſervation, when under ſuch imminent Dangers; with a ſecret Inſinuation, that as he had ſtopped Juſtice againſt his Popiſh Subjects, ſo he was regardleſs of the Preſervation of his Proteſtant Subjects. What greater Malice could be incloſed in a Nutſhell? If Words were dubious and of a double Signification, and might be taken in a good Senſe as well as bad, they ought not to be publiſhed by Subjects of their Prince; and when charged to be ſpoken or publiſhed in the worſt Senſe, to withdraw the Subjects Affections from their Prince, the Court cannot intend them ſpoken in any other Senſe; that muſt appear upon the Evidence, which cannot be in this Caſe, becauſe they have not pleaded the General Iſſue, nor traverſed that Point. But here the Words can bear no other Senſe, but a direct Scandal to the King and his Government, in the Point of Prorogation of Parliaments. That the City ſo underſtood them is evident by the Petition, in that very Clauſe, where they ſay, they were extremely ſurprized at the late Prorogation. Why ſhould they be ſurprized? If the King had done nothing thereby, but what was juſt and good for his People, they had often taſted of his Goodneſs, and could not be ſurprized at that. It muſt then be ſome very ill Thing in the Prorogation, that ſo extremely ſurprized them, and filled them with ſuch Terrors, as throughout the Petition they expreſs. And they diſcover their Minds plainly, that the Effects of the Prorogation were the Cauſes of their Surpriſal, *viz.* the Interruption of the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and of making the neceſſary Proviſions for the Preſervation of the King and his Proteſtant Subjects; and in the next Paragraph they explain themſelves further, and call that a Delay, which before they called an Interruption; that they were even impatient of the leaſt Delay, of the long hoped for Security, whilſt they ſee the King's Life invaded, and the true Religion undermined, and their Families and innocent Poſterity likely to be ſubjected to Blood, Confuſion, and Ruin. The panick Fear, and diſmal Conſequences, are charged upon the Prorogation. And to what other Purpoſe do they publiſh this ſevere Sentence upon the Prorogation, with their diſmal Fears, but to affrighten the King's Subjects, and beget the like Fears in them? The natural Conſequence whereof is to withdraw their Affection: *Oderunt quem metuerunt Populi.*

Mr. Recorder, though he could not produce one Authority, that to interrupt publick Juſtice, was ever uſed in a good or juſtifiable Senſe; yet endeavours to evade the Scandal of the Words by proper Anſwers.

That theſe Words are not ſpoken of the King, but of the Prorogation, as Conſequences of it. Is not this Quibbling? The Prorogation is only the King's Act of proroguing the High Court of Parliament. And to charge the Acts of a King, or other ſubordinate Magiſtrate in Execution of his Office, with Injuſtice, Folly, or Inſanity, is

the ſame Thing as to charge the Perſons themſelves.

No, ſaith Mr. Recorder, unleſs the Action had been charged to have been done with ſuch Intention; but they do not charge the King: And that it is ſo explained in another Part of the Petition, by ſaying, "But that which ſupports them "againſt Deſpair, is the Hopes they derive "from your Majeſty's Goodneſs, that your In-"tention was, by this Prorogation, to make way "for your better Concurrence with the Counſel "of your Parliament." Evil Intention may make an Act, otherwiſe good, to be bad and againſt Law, by Intendment of Law; the Intention is evil, and the Perſon anſwerable for all the Conſequences thereof. If a Man throw a great Stone over the Wall, and a Perſon is killed, the Law judgeth it Murder: He cannot juſtify it by averring he had another Intention. So in the Matter of Scandal, if an unlawful Act or Crime, which purports Scandal, be charged upon a Perſon, it is no Juſtification, or Excuſe, to aver he did not charge the Perſon, nor his Acts, with doing it with an evil Intent; but as the Law ſupplies Malice in the Criminal, where the Act is unlawful, ſo it intends Malice in the Libeller, in a Matter which in itſelf imports Scandal. Several Caſes may be put to this Purpoſe: To charge the Wife with poiſoning her Husband, is actionable,
Roll. Ab. 71. though not alledged done voluntarily, or with an Intent to kill; the Law intends it. In this Caſe they charge that the King, by his Prorogation, interrupted the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and with the diſmal Conſequences, which in their Judgment would follow thereupon, and publiſh this to affrighten the whole Kingdom; and that they were near deſpairing of their Safety, but hoped his Majeſty did likewiſe intend by the Prorogation to make way for his better Concurrence with the Counſel of his Parliament. A pretty Compliment for ſo infamous a Charge; and if it import any thing, it is a further Reflection upon the King, that he had not before concurred with the Counſel of his Parliament. But to fix the Matter home, Mr. Recorder in the laſt Place juſtifies this Libel from the Truth of the Fact, that the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and finding out Means for Preſervation of the King and his Subjects, had received an Interruption by the Prorogation. This toucheth to the Quick, and is more than the City have averred in all their Pleadings; they have nakedly repreſented their ſeveral Facts, precedent to the Petition, and leave it to the Court to judge, whether there be ſufficient to juſtify them, to make and publiſh ſuch a Petition. But to aver it to be true, is to equal the Crime of the Petition, in charging the Prorogation with the Interruption of the publick Juſtice. But I hope, upon better Conſideration, he will change his Opinion, and likewiſe upon the Inference he made, that if true, it is no Scandal to print and publiſh it to the King's Subjects; for in both Points he is apparently miſtaken. It is admitted there was a Plot, and ſuch Proceedings as are ſet forth againſt Delinquents; and that the King by his Proclamation, and in his Speech, expreſſed his Senſe of the Plot, and preſſed the Parliament to proceed to Trial of the Lords in the *Tower* committed for the Plot, and that there are many ſuch Bills depending in Parliament. And it ſhall be admitted, that upon the Prorogation all theſe Proceedings were ſtayed, and if Mr. Recorder pleaſe, received an Interruption; and to ſay ſo is true. But in this Caſe, if the City had been of an Opinion, that the Parliament, upon the King's Signification of his Pleaſure that they ſhould proceed to the Trial of the Lords, did not make ſuch Haſte to try them, as the City judged was neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Lives and Fortunes; and thereupon the City ſhould have petitioned the Parliament to proceed to the immediate Trial of the Lords in the Tower, and thereby charge them, that they had delayed them the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, by not proceeding ſooner to the Trial of them, according to the King's Deſire, Mr. Recorder would not have averred the Matter of Juſtice to be true, and therefore no Scandal to the Parliament; but he would then have found out the Difference between ſtaying of Suits, and Proceedings in Courts by the proper Judges, and the Delays and Interruptions of common Juſtice; the latter are unlawful and criminal, and againſt the Duty of the Judges, but the former, upon juſt Grounds, are lawful, and many Times in Proſecution of common Juſtice; and many Times to proceed in ſuch Caſes would be great Injuſtice either to the Criminal or the Publick, where the Witneſſes on either Side are not ready, or for ſome other good Cauſe the Judges put off Cauſes till another Time, or adjourn a Court before all the Cauſes be tried. No Lawyer can truly ſay, that by putting off the Cauſe the Proſecution of Juſtice hath been interrupted; or will it be any juſt Juſtification for him for ſuch Scandal, that there were Cauſes depending before the Adjournment. The Acts of inferior Magiſtrates are not to be examined, cenſured, and adjudged, much leſs ſcandalized by thoſe that are under their Magiſtracy; that would let in Confuſion, and tend to the Overthrow of all Government. To ſay of a Juſtice of the Peace, *You have perverted Juſtice*, is actionable, *Seiginor de la Ware* and *Pawlet*, *Trin.* 37. *El. More* 409.

Mich. 1. *Car.* 1. *Cro.* 14. Sir *John Iſham verſus York*; *I have been with Sir* John Iſham *for Juſtice, but could never yet get any at his Hands but Injuſtice.*

Trin. 7. *Car. Cro.* 223. *W. Marſham verſus Briggs*; *Sir* William Marſham *is but an half-eared Juſtice; he will hear but one Side.*

Mich. 8. *Eliz. Rot.* 1. *Walſh* was indicted for ſcandalizing one Sir *Robert Catline*, Chief Juſtice, and this Court, by ſaying, *My Lord Chief Juſtice is incenſed againſt me, I cannot have Juſtice, nor can I be heard; for it is made a Court of Conſcience.* He was afterwards diſcharged upon the general Pardon, 8 *Eliz.*

They may be judged by Superiors, but not by Inferiors. Where the Common Law alloweth or authorizeth the Staying of Proceedings by Adjournment, or otherwiſe; to ſay the Act is done to delay or interrupt the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, or that thereby the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom hath received Interruption, is not only highly ſcandalous, but abſolutely untrue; for it is according to the Rules of Common Law, and the Publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and may be the promoting of common Juſtice, and for the Benefit of the Publick, and ought to be ſo intended, when done according to Law. For the Reaſons of ſuch Acts, much leſs the ſecret Intention of the Judges, or of the Perſons whom the Law hath entruſted with ſuch Powers, are not to be examined, cenſured, or condemned by any Subjects, by any Corporation, whatſoever Petitions may be rejected by either Houſe of Parliament, and ſo may Bills too, though they have the greateſt Semblance of common Benefit; yet this is no Denial of Juſtice, nor to be ſcandalized under any ſuch Notion: They may defer the Conſideration thereof, or enter upon other Buſineſs, that is no Delay or Interruption of common Juſtice.

The King may do the like, he may reject the Bills paſſed by both Houſes, or he may adviſe upon them by theſe Acts, which the Law al-

lows to be no Interruption of publick Juſtice: The King may adjourn or prorogue the Court of Parliament. Antiently thoſe Words were uſed and taken promiſcuouſly, though now from the different Effects they are differently uſed. And Mr. Recorder owns, that the King is by Law intruſted with this Power, and it is happy for the Subjects he is ſo intruſted, it being for their Benefit; which is a flat Contradiction to his Poſition, that it is true that the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom is interrupted, or hath received an Interruption by the Prorogation: Becauſe what is juſt and lawful, *ſecundum legem terræ*, cannot be unjuſt or unlawful, which every Interruption of publick Juſtice is; and if the Act be not unlawful, it is no Delay or Interruption of Juſtice. And if the Subjects cannot examine into or cenſure theſe lawful Actions of their Princes, but muſt intend them to be upon juſt Grounds, and for their Benefit, and in order to their common Safety; to charge their Prince's Actions with the interrupting of publick Juſtice, and of the Means for his own and his People's Preſervation; and to publiſh this to all his Subjects, is, in Judgment of Law, a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious Libel; and if not ſufficiently puniſhed, where will it end? To publiſh a Libel is in no Caſe lawful, be the Matter never ſo true, nay, though the Party who is libelled be dead; and the Degrees of the Crime, where againſt a private Perſon, and where againſt a publick Perſon, appear in the Caſe cited by Mr. Solicitor in the Reports, *fo.* 125, and that it is againſt all Laws both of GOD and Man, and the Miſchiefs there repreſented. In the Caſe of all Common Pleas the Offender ſhall be fined, and by the Statute of 13 *Car.* 2. all natural Perſons are for the future diſabled, and incapable of any Office or Place of Truſt, where the Libel is againſt the King. But where the Matter is falſe, and the Libel publiſhed againſt the King, to withdraw his People's Affections from him, and that by the joint Counſels of a Corporation, there can little Room for a Queſtion remain, but they have broken their original Truſt for good Government, and miſuſed their Liberty to Licentiouſneſs. How criminal is it for private Subjects to deliberate of and determine, and publickly to cenſure the Counſels and Actions of their Princes, will appear by the Caſe of *Stubbs*, *Mich.* 21 & 22 *Eliz. Rot.* 3. where the Caſe was, that a Treaty of Marriage being on Foot between the Queen and Duke of *Anjou*, *John Stubs* publiſhed a Book called, *The Diſcovery of a gaping Gulph, whereinto* England *is like to fall by another* French *Marriage*, containing a Diſſuaſive againſt the Marriage: And therein amongſt other Things chargeth, *That this Marriage hath Sin in itſelf, and of itſelf only, for being againſt the Law of* GOD. And in another Place, *That it opens all the Ports of foreign Enemies*, with ſeveral bad Reflections upon the Duke. This Book was delivered by *Stubs* to *Hugh Singleton*, a Stationer, to print, who cauſed it to be printed and publiſhed. They were both indicted for it in this Court, and the Indictment laid to be, with Intent to hinder the lawful Purpoſe of the Queen and Duke to marry, and to animate and ſtir up the Queen's Subjects to Rebellion, and to raiſe Diſcord between the Queen and her Subjects, and to ſubvert the good Government of the Kingdom. Upon *Not Guilty* pleaded (for they had not the Confidence to juſtify) they were found Guilty, and Judgment given for cutting off their Right Hands upon the Statute 1 *Eliz. cap.* 6. for libelling the Queen. In this Caſe the cenſuring of the Queen's lawful Purpoſes, in a more private Matter than the Adminiſtration of her Regal Office, by common Subjects not called to adviſe, is a Subverſion of good Government within the Kingdom; and the publiſhing the Effects and Conſequences thereof to be ſinful and dangerous to the Kingdom, is a libelling of the Queen and her Government within the Statute. The cenſuring of the Exerciſe of the King's lawful Prorogation, and chargeing it with the Interruption of publick Juſtice, is of a more dangerous Nature. Every natural Perſon convicted of this Offence, is by the Statute of 13 *Car.* 2. diſabled for any publick Truſt; the Proceeding againſt the natural Perſon could not be for want of Proof, it being tranſacted in their Council. In this Proceſs againſt the Whole, they have confeſſed it with the Aggravations laid. If the King paſs not a Bill which the City of LONDON have a Mind to, this Rejection of ſuch Bill ſhall in Print be publiſhed to all his Subjects, to be a Denial of Juſtice. If the King reprieve a Malefactor, it ſhall be a Delay or Interruption of publick Juſtice. To pardon a Malefactor, ſhall be a Denial of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom. So that the Tenor whereby the City of LONDON hold their Franchiſe, and all their Liberties, will be quite changed and altered, without the Aid of an Act of Parliament. The City will no longer hold all their Liberties from the Crown *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*, which was their antient Tenure, reſerved by the Crown and the Laws of the Land upon their firſt Erection, but will gain *abſolutum Dominum*. And the King ſhall exerciſe no juſt Prerogative, but at their good Pleaſure; otherwiſe they will blaſt him to the People, and aliene their Affections from him. I have done with the Caſe. I have nothing more to offer. I have at large proved, that the Corporation of LONDON is a great Franchiſe and Liberty. I have proved that Point of Forfeiture, and their Demeanors towards the Crown: They ſtand in the ſame Level with other Cities and Boroughs, which be forfeited and ſeized. I have preſented to the Court two ſuperlative Offences, both againſt their Prince and their Fellow Subjects, as well as can be; wherein they have exceeded all other Cities and Boroughs, and themſelves too in any former Age. The Manner of their Pleading, and Defence at the Bar, argue the Diſeaſe to be dangerous and infectious to other Cities and Boroughs, and of the Nature of the King's Evil, incurable without the King's Hands. I have this Day brought them into Judgment before the Court, in order to their Cure. Nothing remains for effecting of the Cure, but the Judgment of the Court for Seizure of the Franchiſe of LONDON into the King's Hands, which I demand for the King.

Mr. Attorney-General having taken up ſo much Time, the Court put off the Hearing the Counſel for the City till another Day, when Mr. Pollexfen *argued; and, this being a Matter of ſuch Importance to the City, we ſhall give his Arguments, as we have done the others, at full Length.*

Mr. Pollexfen. In this Caſe, when I conſider the Greatneſs and Conſequence of it, that it affects the King, the Parliament, the Laws, the very Government under which we have lived, this great City of LONDON, and all other Corporations and People of *England*, and their Poſterities for ever, I cannot but be troubled that I ſhould be the Man to whoſe Lot it ſhould fall to argue it; but that which comforts me is, that your Lordſhip and the Court, upon whom the Judgment of this great Caſe depends, will help out my Defects, and according to what is required in the great Places you bear, take Care and provide, that by your Judgment the antient Government and Laws of this Kingdom receive no Damage or Alteration. The King's Counſel have on their Side only ſome general Words out

of old Records of Forfeitures and Seizures of Liberties, which are of uncertain and doubtful Senſe; but there is not on their Side produced any one Precedent, Judgment, or Opinion, to maintain the Point in Queſtion, *viz.* That a Corporation, or Body Politick, ever was determined, or diſſolved, or taken away for a Forfeiture: No, not in the maddeſt of Times, in the Times of *Edward* the 2d, and *Richard* the 2d, when the Tumults and Diſorders were ſo great, that they not only ſeized and took away Liberties and Franchiſes, but the Lives of Princes, Nobles, Judges, Lawyers, and all that ſtood in their Way: In thoſe Times, though they have hunted and ſearched with all Diligence, not one Inſtance of a Corporation taken away, or diſſolved by a Forfeiture, is cited. So that from hence I hope I may ſafely conclude, that I argue in this Caſe for the old and known Laws, as they have been ever practiſed through all Ages, and againſt that which never hath been practiſed or known, which is a great Encouragement to me. The Pleadings being very long, I ſhall only repeat ſo much of them as I uſe, when I come in order to ſpeak of them.

I. The firſt Thing proper to be ſpoken to, is the Information itſelf, and therein I make this Queſtion: Whether as to that Part thereof that chargeth the Corporation with uſurping upon themſelves the Being of a Corporation, whether that be properly brought againſt the Body Politick, as this is, or ought to have been brought againſt the particular Perſons? I do agree, that as to the other Things mentioned in the Information, the having Sheriffs, Juſtices, *&c.* the Information is properly brought againſt the Corporation: And I do alſo agree, that it may be good as to thoſe Things, though bad and inſufficient as to the charging the Corporation with Uſurpation of their Being, without lawful Warrant or Authority. And that I may come ſingly to this Queſtion, I do put out all the other Franchiſes in the Information, and take only what concerns this Point, and then the Information, as to this Point, chargeth, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, by the Space of a Month laſt paſt before the Information, did uſe, and claim to have and uſe, without any Warrant or Regal Conceſſion, within the City of LONDON, the Liberty and Franchiſe following, *viz.* to be a Body Politick, *Re, Facto, & Nomine*, by Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded; which Liberty, Privilege and Franchiſe, the ſame Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, upon the King, by the Time aforeſaid, have and yet do uſurp. This is the Subſtance of the Information as to this Point; and, Whether this Information thus brought, as to this Matter, be ſufficient in the Law, upon which a Judgment can be given, or ought to have been brought againſt particular Perſons, is the Queſtion. I conceive it ought to have been brought againſt particular Perſons, and is inſufficient as it is, and that no Judgment can be given upon it, ſuppoſing the Defendants had demurred, or pleaded nothing to it. To make out the Inſufficiencies, I deſire to conſider what it imports.

1. The very bringing the Writ, and exhibiting the Information againſt the Corporation, imports and admits the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to be a Body Politick, capable to be ſued and impleaded, *reſpondere, & reſponderi*, otherwiſe there is no Defendant, no Perſon in Court againſt whom the Suit is brought. It is not enough that the Perſon ſued be a Perſon by Suppoſition, or a pretended Perſon, but none in Reality. If a Writ or Information be brought againſt a Baron and Feme really and truly; and if there be any Thing after in the Writ or Information, that ſhews that they are not truly and really Baron and Feme, but that they do wrongfully and unduly take upon them to be Baron and Feme, when in Truth they are not, this would be contrariant and repugnant, and abate the Writ or Information. The like is ſuppoſed by the bringing the Writ or Information againſt the Body Politick; it ſuppoſeth and affirmeth them really and truly to be ſuch, and the ſubſequent Affirmation that they uſurped ſo to be, and are not ſo really, is contrariant and repugnant.

2. When in the Information it is alledged, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, the Liberty, Privilege, and Franchiſe of being a Body Politick *Re, Facto, & Nomine*, and to be ſued and impleaded, upon the King have and yet do uſurp; to uſurp or do any Act of Neceſſity, imports and admits a precedent Exiſtence of the Perſon that doth uſurp, or do the Act, to the Act done. Particular Perſons may uſurp, and take upon themſelves that which they have no Right unto: The Perſons that do the Act did before exiſt, and had a Being. And when a Corporation is ſaid to uſurp, it of Neceſſity muſt be ſuppoſed to have a precedent Being. The Senſe of Uſurpation in a *Quo Warranto* is the Subject's taking upon him Franchiſes without Warrant.

My Lord *Coke* ſaith, That Uſurpation in the Common Law hath two Significations, *Inſt.* 1. 277. *b.*

(1.) The one, when a Stranger preſents to a Benefice, and his Clerk inſtituted and inducted, he gains the Advowſon by Uſurpation.

(2.) The other when any Subject without lawful Warrant doth uſe any Royal Franchiſes, he is ſaid then to uſurp upon the King.

So that an Uſurpation ſuppoſeth of Neceſſity a Subject or a Perſon precedently *in eſſe*, that uſeth the Franchiſe, or that doth uſurp. That which is not *in eſſe*, that hath no Exiſtence, cannot uſe any Franchiſe, cannot uſurp. The very alledging that they uſurp, doth admit of Neceſſity an Exiſtence precedent in the Corporation, ſuch as can uſurp or act, and therefore this Information is inconſiſtent with itſelf.

(3.) But another Reaſon to prove that it ought to be againſt particular Perſons, and cannot be againſt the Body Politick, is drawn from the Judgment that muſt be given upon this Information, if Judgment for the King. The Judgment muſt have two Things in it:

(1.) To damn the Corporation, *Quod penitus extinguatur & excludatur* from being a Corporation for the future; for being wrongfully uſurped, it cannot be continued: A Judgment to continue Wrong and Uſurpation can never be a right Judgment.

(2.) A Fine to the King for the uſurping it for the Time paſt. This Judgment may and ought to be given, where the Information is againſt particular Perſons, for uſurping upon themſelves to be a Corporation, and they ſhall be fined and impriſoned; but this cannot be where the Information is againſt the Body Politick; for by the Judgment the Body Politick is extinguiſhed and diſſolved, and no Fine can be impoſed upon that which is not; ſo that hereby the King muſt loſe his Fine, which the particular Perſons uſurping ought to pay, and the Law is agreeable always to itſelf, and the Means anſwerable to the End. I ſuppoſe no Man will affirm, that where a Suit or Judgment is againſt a Corporation, that the Fine or Execution ſhall be againſt all, or any particular Member.

For the Precedents and Authorities in this Point:

(1.) I

(1.) I do agree that there be Precedents in the Crown-Office of *Quo Warranto*'s brought againſt Corporations in ſuch Manner as this is brought, for uſurping to be a Corporation, and to claim divers other Liberties.

Quo Warranto againſt the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of *Stratford*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and to have divers Liberties and Franchiſes; thereupon a Plea put in, and a Confeſſion of their Claim by the King's Attorney, *P.* 2. *El. r.* 1.

The like againſt the Corporation of *Reading*, the like Plea and Confeſſion, the very next Term after the Information filed, *M.* 3. & 4. *El. r.* 4.

Againſt the Corporation of *Horſham*, a Plea and Confeſſion by the Attorney, *H.* 14 *Jac. r.* 37.

The like againſt the Corporation of *Dover*, but nothing done upon it beſides Plea put in, *H.* 19 *Jac. r.* 26.

The like againſt *Bath*, a Claim put in, and confeſſed, *H.* 20 *Jac.*

The like againſt *Brackley*, and a *Noli proſequi*, *H.* 20 *Jac. r.* 58.

The like againſt *Baſton*, a Claim put in, and confeſſed, *T.* 3 *C.* 1. *r.* 22.

The like againſt *New-Sarum*, Imparlance, and nothing more upon it, *T.* 2 *C.* 1. *r.* 47.

The like againſt *Bridgeport*, Claim and Confeſſion, *T.* 6 *Car.* 1. *r.* 43.

The like againſt *Biddeford*, a Claim and *Noli proſequi*, *M.* 2 *C.* 1. *r.* 36.

The like againſt *Wiccomb*; they plead themſelves a Corporotion by another Name, and traverſe the Name in the Information; nothing more on the Roll, *M.* 8 *C.* 1. *r.* 42.

And it is probable there may be more like theſe, but if any Authority, they are for me, and not againſt me.

(1.) For that they all being for claiming other Liberties, as well as to be a Corporation, and being good and ſufficient as to the other Liberties and Privileges that the Corporation claims; though inſufficient for this of claiming to be a Corporation, they muſt be proceeded upon, if the Attorney pleaſeth. But is any to be found where only the claiming to be a Body Politick, and nothing elſe? Or if other Things queſtioned, yet only proceeded in as to this Particular of claiming to be a Body Politick, as in this Caſe? That will be like.

(2.) In all theſe nothing is done; a Claim or Plea put in, and that confeſſed, or *Non proſ.* or not proceeded upon to Judgment. Perhaps not proceeded in becauſe inſufficient, and ſo are Authorities for me: For there being ſo many of theſe, which are neither *Non proſ.* or not proceeded in, perhaps the Reaſon might be, becauſe inſufficient in the Law, as to the Corporation, and ſo are Authorities for me in this Caſe. But one there is found.

Quo Warranto verſ. Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of *New-Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, *T.* 6 *Jac.* 1. *r.* 3. *Quo Warranto* they claim divers Liberties, as Courts, Markets, and others, and amongſt the reſt, to be a Body Politick. They put in a Plea, and make their Claim by Preſcription; Iſſue is joined, and tried by *Niſi Prius* at *York*, and found againſt the Corporation, and a Judgment entered, *Quod Libertat' & Franchefiæ prædict' in manus Domini Regis capiantur & ſeiſiantur, & quod Ballivi & Burgenſes capiant' ad ſatisfaciend' Dom' Reg' pro Fine ſuo pro Uſurpacion' Libertat' & Franchefiæ prædict'.*

There is no Mention of this Caſe in any Book or Report, as far as I can learn; ſo that this paſſed *ſub ſilentio*. Next, how can this Judgment be good?

[1.] How can that be a right and lawful Judgment, which ſhall be given for the continuing a thing that is by the very Judgment adjudged to be unlawfully uſurped, and a Fine for it? It is directly *oppoſitum in objecto.*

[2.] How can the Corporation be ſeized into the King's Hands? *Extinguatur & excludatur* is proper; the Corporation cannot be in the King.

[3.] How could the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes be fined? when they are vaniſhed and gone, there is no Corporation in Being; that which is laid upon a Corporation cannot be levied upon the particular Members.

I have made Inquiry after this Borough of *New Malton:* It is a ſmall Borough, within the Manor of the Anceſtors of my Lord *Eure*; it did antiently ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, but from the Time of King *Ed.* I. to the Beginning of the Long Parliament, 1640, it ſent none then; upon Petition a Writ was order'd, and they then and ever ſince have choſen Burgeſſes: My Lord *Eure* being Lord of the Manor, and offended with them, did proſecute this *Quo Warranto*, and they having neither Lands, Revenues, or Eſtates to defend themſelves, he eaſily prevailed, they never in Truth being incorporate, nor having any Charter. But that which I give for Anſwer to theſe Precedents is,

[1.] They are all, where not only the Being of the Corporation, but alſo divers other Liberties were in queſtion; ſo that the Informations were good in Part, and not worth the while to queſtion whether good, as to that Part of their being a Corporation. The Fine upon them for uſurping the other Liberties, would have been more than they could bear or pay.

[2.] That this is but one Judgment, and in a Caſe of a ſmall Borough, and that Judgment, as enter'd, not agreeable, but inconſiſtent with the Rules of Law or Reaſon. The Body Politick could not be ſeized into the King's Hands; but whenever a Judgment is given for the King, for Liberty which is uſurped, or extinct in the Crown, the Judgment muſt be *quod extinguatur*, and that the Perſon that claimed them *deinceps Libertat' & Franchefiis predict' nullatenus intromittat', ſed ab uſu earund' amodo omnino ceſſat; quodque* the Perſon that uſed them, *pro uſurpacion' Libertat', & Franch' prædict' ſuper Dominum Regem capiat' ad reſpondendum dict' Dom' Reg' de fine ſuo pro Uſurpatione Libertat' & Franch' prædict'.* That this is the Form, *C. En.* 559. *a* 537. 527. *b.*

[3.] That this Judgment of *New Malton* paſſed *ſub ſilentio*; for there is no Mention of it in any Book, nor doth it appear that ever the Queſtion was moved or debated. And for Precedents in Matters of Practice and Proceſs, they are of Authority; but in Point of Law, unleſs they have been upon Debate, are of little Authority to prove what the Law is. *Rep.* 4. 94. *Slade's Caſe*, *L.* 5. *E.* 4. 110.

But on the contrary, all the Precedents that are in any printed Books of Informations, were brought to queſtion, Whether Body Politick, or not, are againſt particular Perſons by Name?

Againſt *Chriſtopher Helden*, and others, *C. En.* 527. *Pal.* 9. *fo.*

Quo Warranto againſt *Cuſack*, and others. *Rol.* 2. *r.* 113, 115.

Quo Warranto againſt the *Virginia* Company was brought againſt *Nic' Farder*, and others, *Quo Warranto* they claimed to be a Corporation. *Rol.* 2. 455. Some of them pleaded inſufficiently, upon which there was a Demurr, and a Queſtion, How the Judgment ſhould be enter'd? for that the Maſter and Chief of the Company were left out of the *Quo Warranto*. By which it appears, that it ought to be brought againſt the Maſter, and particular Members by Name.

Next, for the expreſs Authorities in this Caſe, to prove it cannot be againſt the Corporation.

Rol.

Rol. Rep. 2. 15. is expreſs, That if a *Quo Warranto* be brought to diſſolve a Corporation, the Writ ought to be brought againſt the particular Perſons; for the Writ ſuppoſeth that it is no Corporation. The Difference there taken, when the Attorney General ſuppoſeth the Defendant to be a Corporation, otherwiſe when he queſtions them as Inhabitants of a Ville, then they ought to enable themſelves, they muſt then ſhew themſelves a Corporation, alſo prove it.

My Lord *Hales*, in his Common-Place-Book in *Lincoln's-Inn* Library, *fol.* 168, ſaith thus: *Nota, &c. Quo Warranto ſoit port pur uſurper de une Corporation ſerra port verſ. particular Perſons, quia in diſaffirmance del Corporation, & Judgment ſerra donne que ſerra ouſte; mes ſi le Quo Warranto ſoit port pur Liberties claim. per Corporation, ſerra port verſ. le Corporation.* This is poſitive.

This, if it were only my Lord *Hales*'s Judgment, were of no little Authority; but I think it is a Report taken upon the Caſe of the *Quo Warranto* againſt *Cuſack* and others: But Mr. Attorney finding, as I believe, all the Precedents to be againſt him (for in them all there are either *Non proſ.* or no Proceedings to Judgment, the Cauſes whereof, or at leaſt ſome of them, probably might be the Inſufficiencies of theſe Informations) and finding alſo the Authorities in Print, which have been cited to be all againſt him, and none for him, endeavoured to maintain the Information as brought not againſt the Corporation, but againſt the Citizens or Inhabitants of the City in their natural Capacities, and to that Purpoſe cited the Caſe, *C. En.* 537. of a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Inhabitants of a Village. *Quo Warranto* they claimed to be a Body Politick; and argued, that a *Quo Warranto* lies againſt the *Cives* of ſuch a City, or *Burgenſes* or Tenants. This ſeems to be rather a ſudden Conceit, and altogether undigeſted, and not well conſidered. But in anſwer thereunto, and to prove that this Writ is brought againſt the Defendants as a Corporation, and cannot legally be taken in any other Caſe; if a Mayor and Commonalty plead that they are ſeized in Fee, they need not ſay in Right of their Corporation, the Name ſhews them to be a Corporation, it need not be alledged, *Leo* 1. 153. An Action there brought by the Guardians and Fellowſhip of Weavers; the Book ſaith, That they need not ſet themſelves out to be incorporate, the Name ſhews it; ſo of Cities, ſaith the Book, *Hob.* 211. So then, when the Writ is brought againſt a Mayor and Commonalty, or Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, the Law takes Notice of them to be a Corporation, and the Writ againſt them as ſuch; the Name ſhews it. But againſt Inhabitants of a Village, a Writ brought by that Name, that cannot be taken to be other than Inhabitants, the Name ſo ſhews it; and in ſuch Caſe, ſome of the Inhabitants, by Name, *(viz.) A.* and *B.* appear in Perſon, in their own, and Names of the reſt of the Inhabitants, and plead, and are Defendants, *Co. En.* 537. So did they, as appears in that Precedent. No Appearance ever was of Inhabitants in other Manner. But in this Caſe here are no Perſons that do appear by Name, but the Corporation appear, and make an Attorney under their Common Seal. The Corporation, and no particular Perſons, are the Defendants before you, or elſe you have no Defendants before you; for there is none appearing in Perſon, here is no Defendant, nor none againſt whom you can give Judgment; but all the whole Proceedings vain, and againſt no Body. So that if we ſhould admit, as Mr. Attorney argues, That this Information is not brought againſt the Corporation; then there can be no Judgment for Want of Defendants appearing in their natural Capacities; you muſt have it againſt the Corporation, or no Body. A Mayor cannot be, but where there is a Corporation; therefore this Notion is impoſſible, as I conceive. So that if there were nothing elſe in the Caſe, if the Information be ill brought, they can have no Judgment againſt us.

II. But admit that the Information as to this Point be ſufficient, then I proceed to conſider in the other Parts of this Caſe, the Plea: That contains the Defendants Title *(viz.)* That ſhe is a Corporation, Time out of Mind, and many Confirmations by Acts of Parliament and Charters. It is not denied, but that the Title made by the Plea is good.

But next the Replication; that contains,

1. An Iſſue upon the Preſcription *(viz.)* That the Citizens of LONDON have not been. Time out of Mind, a Corporation by Name of Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, *&c.*

2. A Pleading over, That the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens taking upon them *(aſſumentes ſuper ſe)* to be a Body Politick, and to have Power to make By-Laws.

(1.) *Colore inde*, but for their private Gain, *& contra fiduciam per Dominum Regem & Leges hujus Regni* in them repoſed, took upon them to levy Money upon the King's Subjects by Colour of an Ordinance by them *de facto* made; and in Proſecution of this uſurped Power, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in their Common-Council aſſembled, publiſhed a Law for levying Money upon the King's Subjects that came to the Markets within the City, 17 *Septemb.* 26 *Car.* 2. *(viz.) De qualibet Perſona*, for every Horſe Load of Proviſions brought into any publick Market within the City to be ſold, 2 *d.* a Day, for every Dorſer of Proviſions, 1 *d.* a Day; for every Cart Load drawn with not more than three Horſes, 4 *d.* a Day, if with more, 6 *d.* a Day: That if any refuſed to pay, he ſhould be amoved from his Place in the Market: That by Colour of this By-Law, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have extorted great Sums of Money for their own private Gain, amounting to five thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

(2.) And farther, That whereas there was a Seſſion of Parliament holden 21 *Octob.* 32 *C.* 2. and continued till the 10th of *Jan.* 82, and then by the King prorogued to the 20th of that Inſtant *January*; the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, *Jan.* 13, in their Common-Council aſſembled, *malitioſe, adviſate, & ſeditioſe, abſque legali Authoritate, in ſe aſſumpſerunt ad cenſendum & judicandum dict' Dom' Regem nunc, & Prorogationem Parliamenti*, by the King prorogued; and in the ſame Common-Council, *vota & ſuffragio ſua dederunt & ordinaverunt*, That a Petition *ſub nomine* the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council aſſembled, to the King ſhould be exhibited: In which Petition it was contained, That by that Prorogation the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of this Kingdom, and the making neceſſary Proviſion for the Preſervation of the King, and his Proteſtant Subjects, had received Interruption: And that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens in the ſame Common-Council, did unlawfully, *malitioſe, adviſate, & ſeditioſe*, with Intent that the ſame Petition might be publiſhed and diſperſed amongſt the King's Subjects, to induce in them an Opinion, that the King had by that Prorogation obſtructed the publick Juſtice, and to incite Hatred againſt the King's Perſon and Government, and to diſturb the Peace, did order that Petition, containing the ſaid ſcandalous Matter, to be printed, and thereupon to thoſe ill Ends and Purpoſes they cauſed it to be printed and publiſhed: By which the Mayor, Commonalty, and

Citizens, the aforeſaid Liberty and Franchiſe of being a Body Politick *forisfecerunt*, and after, by the Time in the Information, have and yet do uſurp it.

Before I come to the Matter, I would ſpeak to the Pleading herein, and in the ſubſequent Surrejoinder: And for the Pleading in it, I think it is as ſingular and unprecedented as the Matter of it is. This Replication, ſuppoſing the Matter had been the Act of the Body Politick, and good and ſufficient, yet, as pleaded, is inſufficient, and not warrantable by any Law or Practice ever known. It contains,

1. An Iſſue, *viz.* no Corporation Time out of Mind.

2. Two Cauſes of Forfeiture of the Corporation, admitting they once were a Corporation.

So that though the Point in Queſtion be but one, *viz.* Whether we are lawfully a Corporation or no Corporation, though the Plea is ſingle, that we are a Corporation by Preſcription, Time out of Mind, yet here is, to try this Point,

1. An Iſſue.

2. A double Plea, alledging two Cauſes to avoid it for a Forfeiture.

This I conceive cannot legally be done, though in the King's Caſe. I do agree, the King hath great Prerogatives in Pleadings, and as far as ever they have been allowed or enjoyed, let them be ſo ſtill; but that the King can to the ſame Matter both take Iſſue, and alſo plead over at the ſame Time, that I deny. It is moſt reaſonable, that the Law ſhould be careful to preſerve the King's Rights; but on the other Side, I think it is not reaſonable, that the Law ſhould admit or allow as legal, any Way of Proceeding that ſhould deſtroy or render the Subjects Right indefenſible, be his Right as good as it may be. If ſo be that Mr. Attorney may both take Iſſue upon the Fact, and alſo plead over, I would, by your Leave, ask how many Iſſues, and how many Pleas over the King's Attorney may have? Suppoſe the King bring a *Quare Impedit*, or Writ of Right, or any other Action, the Defendant makes his Title, which is uſually done, by many Grants and Conveyances from one to another, to bring it to himſelf: May the King's Attorney now take as many Iſſues as Facts iſſuable, plead as many Pleas as he pleaſeth, and all this *ſimul & ſemel?* It is true, that in this Caſe Mr. Attorney hath aſſigned only two Breaches, or Cauſes of Forfeiture; but he might, if he had pleaſed, by the ſame Reaſon, have aſſigned two hundred. If this may be, are we not all at Mr. Attorney's Mercy? If this may not be, then how many Pleas? Is it in Law defined? *In favorem Vitæ* a Man may plead a ſpecial Plea, and plead alſo Not Guilty, but not ſeveral ſpecial Pleas; but that there is any ſuch Prerogative for Mr. Attorney, in Suits betwixt the King and his Subjects, I can find no Inſtance or Authority for it: For though it be true, as I have ſaid, that the King hath great Prerogatives in Pleading, yet it is as true, that this is not boundleſs; but that if in the King's Writs there be Miſtakes, or his Writ or his Action miſconceived, he ſhall be bound by it in like Manner as Subjects are or ſhall.

Partridge againſt *Strange*, *Com.* 84. *a.* 236. *a.* and in the ſame Book, in my Lord *Berkley*'s Caſe, it is expreſsly ſaid, That though the King hath many Prerogatives concerning his Perſon, Debts, and Duties; yet the Common Law hath ſo admeaſured his Prerogative, that it ſhall not take away, or prejudice the Inheritance of any.

The King hath a Prerogative that he may wave his Demurrer and take Iſſue, or wave his Iſſue and demur upon the Plea: But, ſaith the ſame Book, *fol.* 236, he muſt do it the ſame Term, not in any other Term; for then he may do it *in infinitum*, without End, and the Party hereby may loſe his Inheritance; and for that the Common Law will not ſuffer the King to have ſuch a Prerogative. Theſe are the Words of the Book. And in the Point that this Prerogative muſt be made uſe of the ſame Term, and that the King's Attorney cannot vary in another Term, and wave his Iſſue, is 13 *E.* 4. 8. *Bro. Prer.* 69. 28 *H.* 8. 2. So in making Title to a *Quare Impedit*, he, at the End of the Term, waved his firſt Title, and made another. But it is true alſo, that as to the Point of waving Demurrers, and taking Iſſue in another Term, there is Authority that he may ſo do, *Rex verſ. Bagſhaw*, *Cr.* 1. 347, but whether it may be done or not in another Term is not material to our Caſe: But the Uſe I make of theſe Caſes is to prove that the King's Attorney ſhould not have both together *ſimul & ſemel*, as in this Caſe he hath done; he muſt wave one before he can have another Plea. For thoſe Debates about his varying his Plea by waving his Iſſue and Demurring, or waving his Demurrer and taking Iſſue, ſignify nothing, if he may, in one Plea, and at the ſame Time, take Iſſue and demur, or plead over to the ſame Matter or Point, as is done in this Caſe; therefore thoſe Books ſtrongly prove, that the Prerogative that the King hath, is by waving or relinquiſhing one, and chooſing the other; and therefore not to have or uſe all together and at once, as is done in this Caſe.

The King ſhall be bound by one Iſſue; he ſhall not have divers, 9 *H.* 4. 5. So that as this Replication is at the ſame Time *ſimul & ſemel* to the ſame Matter, to take Iſſue that we were not a Corporation Time out of Mind, and to plead two Matters of Fact for Forfeiture, is the firſt Attempt that ever was of this Kind, and in its Conſequence confounding the Right of the Subject, and leaves him, perhaps, only but a Colour of Law, but moſt difficult, if not impoſſible by it to be defended, let his Right be what it will, if Iſſues and Pleas without Number may be by the King's Attorney joined and pleaded, and the Subject muſt anſwer. The very Charge beſides will undo the Subject, and wreſt him out of his Eſtate by the Law that ſhould preſerve him. This Point, if I miſtake not, will deſerve Conſideration, if it be new, and the firſt Project (for ſo I beg Leave to call it) of its Kind; for I know no Book or Inſtance of the like, unwarrantable by old Laws and Rules of Pleading. The old Laws and Ways are good and ſafe: *Eventos varios res nova ſemper habet.* Perhaps the Conſequence and Miſchiefs attending this Way of joining Iſſue, and at the ſame Time pleading over as many Pleas as Mr. Attorney pleaſeth, are as great as any other in this Caſe, and not leſs to be minded or regarded. As of the one Side great are the King's Prerogatives, and moſt neceſſary to be preſerved and maintained; ſo it cannot be denied but that the Law hath ſet Limits and Bounds, which muſt be kept and obſerved in Pleading, which is the Method and Mean of preſerving and determining Rights, without which no Man can be preſerved by the Law. But ſuppoſing that ſeveral Cauſes of Forfeitures may be aſſigned, yet they muſt be all Facts done at the ſame Time, or they confound one the other; for if the firſt Fact was a Forfeiture, thereby the Corporation was determined, and at an End, and the Subſequent could not be the Act of the true lawful Corporation; for that was forfeited, determined, and gone, by the precedent Forfeiture: And if ſo, that it was forfeited and gone by the precedent Act, *viz.* the making the Ordinance *Septemb.* 17. 26 *C.* 2. then how could it act and forfeit itſelf ſix Years after, in the Year Thirty-two? This ſeems impoſſible. But to avoid this, Mr. Attorney in his Argument doth hold,

hold, that though the Act be a Forfeiture, yet till there be a Judgment, or ſomething on Record to determine the Corporation (and in this Caſe the Judgment to be given ſhall do that Work); till ſuch Judgment, the Corporation remains. Then taking it as Mr. Attorney will have it, and as the Truth is, ſuppoſing a Forfeiture, until that Forfeiture appear on Record, or that there be ſome Office or Inquiſition that finds it, and that returned, and on Record, were it of any Eſtate in Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or Offices, it is not determin'd or veſted in the King, but continues. This is quite contrary and contradictory to all that you have done, and the very Foundation of this *Quo Warranto*; for if you admit, as then you do, that the Forfeiture *ipſo facto* did not determine, but that it muſt be this *Quo Warranto*, or Judgment upon it, that muſt determine the Corporation; and that the Corporation, notwithſtanding ſuch Act, was or is in being; then they have not uſurped upon the King, they are the ſame Corporation they were; they have the ſame Power to act as they had; they have the ſame Warrant and Right they had, only ſubject to a Judgment againſt them, that may be given hereafter, for a Fact ready paſs'd; for ſince that an Uſurpation is a tortious and wrongful uſing a Liberty or Franchiſe upon the King, without lawful Authority. Then, ſuppoſing ſuch an Act of Forfeiture doth not *ipſo facto* determine or diſſolve, but a Judgment, or ſome other Act of Record, muſt firſt be had before ſuch Diſſolution; then till ſuch Judgment, or Act of Record, they are lawfully a Corporation in being, and their lawful Warrant remains, and they did not, nor could ſo long uſurp their Being; and then hereby is your own Information deſtroyed and abated: For there you ſay that they did, by the Space of a Month, without any Warrant, uſe and uſurp the Liberty to be a Corporation: But hereby you grant, that it was not uſed unlawfully, nor uſurped; but notwithſtanding the Forfeiture, the Corporation lawfully continued, unleſs there had been ſome Judgment, or other Act on Record to determine it. This I reſt upon as impoſſible to be avoided. Is it poſſible that a Corporation or Body Politick can at the ſame Time be lawfully and rightfully ſuch, and not lawfully and rightfully ſuch? Can Right and Wrong be the ſame? Can the ſame Thing rightfully be, or have its Being, and at the ſame Time not rightfully be, or have its Being? Can we poſſibly be at the ſame Time, *viz.* the Time mention'd in the Information, a lawful Corporation, and yet an uſurped or unlawful Corporation? Could we then have a lawful and rightful Authority to be a Corporation, and at the ſame Time have no lawful or rightful Authority to be ſo? Theſe ſeem to be Contradictions; and if ſo, are the moſt difficult of all Things to be believed or impoſed; therefore, to be plain in this Matter, either tell us that we are yet, till Judgment, a Corporation or Body Politick lawfully and rightfully, or not. If you ſay we are, then as yet we are no unlawful Corporation, nor have uſurped to be one, as in your Information and Replication you have alledged; we have not then unlawfully taken upon us to be a Corporation, and therefore cannot have Judgment againſt us, or be fined for having or being that which we lawfully have or be, as you now admit we are; conſequently you muſt go ſome other Way; you have deſtroyed your own Information, and can have no Judgment upon it. But, perhaps, this Conceſſion of Mr. Attorney, that the old and lawful Corporation and Body Politick is ſtill in being, and ſhall ſo continue, till by Judgment or Matter on Record determined, may only be ſome ſudden Thoughts; for not only the Matter, but the whole Proceedings in this Suit, being at leaſt unexperienced, and perhaps much out of Practice, it might eaſily happen, that in an haſty Proceeding all Things might not be thought on, nor all the Objections or Inconveniencies foreſeen, and perhaps the Conſequence of the Poſition, that a Miſcarriage, or doing an unlawful Act, ſhould, *ipſo facto*, forfeit the Body Politick or Corporation, might make a Man ſtart and caſt about how to avoid it, and flying from one Danger run into another. Theſe are Things ordinarily happening, and perhaps have in this Caſe happen'd, and were the Cauſe of this Conceſſion, that the old and lawful Corporation is yet in being, which is contrary to the whole Frame and Scope of both the Information and Replication, and probably never thought on or intended when the Information or Replication was made, being quite contrary and inconſiſtent with the Frame and Foundation of them both. If it be holden according to this Conceſſion, that the old and lawful Corporation was not by the ſuppoſed Acts of Forfeiture diſſolved and determined *ipſo facto*, but remained and continued lawfully a Corporation, and yet is ſo; then we have not uſurped, but are a lawful Corporation during the Time in the Information, and not as therein ſuppoſed by Uſurpation, and without lawful Authority, and thereby the Information confounded and abated.

But ſuppoſing, according to what the Information and Replication ſuppoſe, that the Acts of Forfeiture did *ipſo facto* diſſolve and determine the Corporation, for they will at laſt, I doubt, come to that again; for this preſent Thought, that it ſhall be forfeited, but not diſſolved or determined till Judgment, will be ſubject to almoſt all the ſame Inconveniencies; for when Judgment is given, the Forfeiture muſt relate to the Time of Offence, and to avoid all mean Acts, as in other Caſes it doth. But to paſs this over,

III. Suppoſing the Information good, the Replication good, and the Matters alledged for Forfeiture to be as in the Replication alledged: The next Thing I pray Leave to ſpeak unto, is, Whether the Matter alledged in the Rejoinder be not ſufficient to juſtify or excuſe the two Facts alledged for Cauſe of Forfeiture: I conceive they are. The Pleadings here muſt firſt be ſtated.

1. As to the Ordinance or By-Laws for the Toll in the Markets. As to that the Defendants in their Rejoinder have alledged, that the City of LONDON is, and was always the capital and moſt populous City of the Kingdom. That there are and always have been great publick Markets within the ſaid City. That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, are and always have been ſeized of thoſe Markets in their Demeſne as of Fee; and at their own proper Charges provided Market-places, Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations for Perſons coming to thoſe Markets; and Overſeers and Officers for better Regulation and keeping good Order, and cleanſing the ſame: That for defraying thoſe Charges, they have, and always had and received divers reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, of all Perſons to thoſe Markets coming, for Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations by them had, for expoſing to Sale their Victuals and Proviſions in thoſe Markets. That the Freemen of the City of LONDON are numerous, above Fifty Thouſand. That there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council, conſiſting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain Freemen annually elected, not exceeding the Number of two hundred and fifty, called the Commons. That there is a Cuſtom within the City, that the Common-Council make By-Laws and Ordinances for the better Regulation and Government of the publick Markets, and for the appointing convenient Places and Times when and

and where, within the City, the Markets ſhall be kept; and for the aſſeſſing and reducing to Certainty reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, to be paid by Perſons coming to the ſame Markets, for their Stalls, Stations, and other Accommodations by them had, for expoſing to Sale their Victuals as often as and when to them ſhould be thought expedient, ſo as their Ordinance be uſeful to the King and his People, conſonant to Reaſon, and not contrary to the Laws of the Land. That this Cuſtom is confirmed by *Mag. Char. Stat.* 1 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. That after the Burning and Rebuilding LONDON, and the Alterations thereby made, Controverſies did ariſe within the City concerning the Markets and Tolls. That thereupon Sir *William Hooker*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, did make an Ordinance, intituled, *An Act for the Settlement and well ordering the ſeveral publick Markets within the City.* By which reciting, That whereas for Accommodation of Market-People with Stalls and Neceſſaries for their Standings, for Cleanſing and Paving the ſame, for defraying incident Charges about the ſame, reaſonable Rates had always been paid: To the End the Rates to be paid might be aſcertained, that the Market-People might know what to pay, and the Officers what to take, to avoid Extortion, it was order'd there ſhould be paid by the Market-People for their Stalls, Standings, and Accommodations in the Markets, For every Horſe-load of Proviſion under publick Shelter, 2 *d.* a Day; for every Doſſer 1 *d.* a Day; for every Cart-load drawn with not above three Horſes 3 *d.* a Day; with more Horſes 4 *d.* a Day; and upon Refuſal to pay to be removed. Then they aver that theſe Rates are reaſonable. That they are all the Rates that are paid by ſuch Market-People to the Uſe of the City. That theſe Rates they have received ſince the making theſe Ordinances. That there is no other Ordinance for raiſing Monies for ſuch Proviſions expoſed to Sale in their Markets in any Manner made.

To this Rejoinder Mr. Attorney hath ſurrejoined, and taken it by Proteſtation, That the City were not ſeized of the Markets, nor at their own Coſts provided Stalls and other Accommodations; and that the Rates by the Ordinance appointed were not reaſonable. For Plea ſets forth an Act of Parliament made 22 *Car.* 2. enacting, *That to the End apt and convenient Places within the City ſhould be put out for Buildings, and keeping the Markets; and that the* Royal-Exchange, Old-Bailey, *and common Jails and Priſons within the City ſhould be made more commodious*; for the enabling the City to do theſe Things, they ſhould have a Duty out of Coals imported betwixt *May* 1670, and *Mich.* 1687, into the Port of LONDON, 12 *d. per* Chaldron; which Duty they have accordingly received, amounting to a great Sum, and notwithſtanding that Duty, without Title or Right, the Defendants made by the By-Law for their private Gain, *abſque hoc*, that the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have, Time out of Mind had, or accuſtomed to have *Tolneta, Ratas, ſive denariorum ſummas per ipſos Majorem, Communitatem, ac Cives Civitatis prædict' ſuperius ſuppoſit' fore per præfat' legem ſive ordinationem prædict' aſſeſs' & in certitudinem reduct' prout per placitum ſuperius rejungend' ſupponitur.*

The Defendants they rebut, and ſay, that they have always had reaſonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money of all Perſons coming to their Markets to ſell their Proviſions, for their Stalls and Accommodations: *Et de hoc ponit ſe ſuper patriam:* The Attorney demurs. Upon his Pleadings the Queſtions are, Whether the Matters alledged by the Defendants, in Juſtification of the Ordinance, or By-Law, be a good Juſtification in Law, or not? If it be, Mr. Attorney in his Sur-rejoinder hath given no Anſwer to it at all; he hath neither confeſſed it, nor denied it. The Rejoinder ſaith, that the Defendants are, and always have been ſeized of the Markets in Fee. That they, at their Charge, provided Market-Places, Stalls, Standings, and Officers, for the Accommodations of the Markets, and Cleanſing them. That for defraying thoſe Charges they have always had divers reaſonable Tolls and Rates for Standings, and other Accommodations. That the Common-Council have, as often as expedient, always made Ordinances for regulating thoſe Markets, and for aſſeſſing and reducing to Certainty, reaſonable Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money to be paid by the Market-People for their Accommodations. That according to this Cuſtom, they made the Ordinance and By-Law. Mr. Attorney, in his Sur-rejoinder, hath not denied any Part of this, but offers a Traverſe to that which is no where alledged or ſuppoſed. It is never pretended that the City have had, Time out of Mind, the very Tolls and Sums of Money for Toll aſſeſſed by the Ordinance. There is not a Word in the Rejoinder to that Purpoſe, but to the contrary, (*viz.* That they in their Rejoinder claim a Power by Ordinance of Common Council to aſſeſs and ſet the Rates of theſe Tolls and Payments, as often as and when to them ſhall ſeem expedient. It is admitted in the Rejoinder, that theſe Sums were not Time out of Mind, only they had Power to ſet, aſſeſs, and aſcertain, as often as expedient. Therefore when Mr. Attorner traverſeth our having Time out of Mind the Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money by the Ordinance aſſeſſed, and *in certitud' reduct'* this is plain, beſides any thing claimed or pretended unto, if he had intended to traverſe what we have alledged, that we have had, Time out of Mind, divers reaſonable Tolls and Sums of Money for Stalls and Accommodations: Or if he would have traverſed the Inſtance alledged for the Common Council aſſeſſing thoſe Tolls, as often as expedient, that was plain and eaſy to do; but that he hath not done: He hath only traverſed whether the Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money, by the Ordinance aſſeſſed, and reduced into Certainty, have been Time out of Mind. This is the proper Senſe of his Traverſe, but if doubtful in its Senſe, his Traverſe is nought for that Cauſe; for dubious Words can make no Iſſue for the Jury to try, elſe Men ſhould be tricked and enſnared by doubtful Words to pervert Right. So that if the Matter alledged in the Record be ſufficient in Law to juſtify the making this Ordinance or By-Law, then what is done therein by the Act of Common-Council is lawfully and rightfully done, and no Forfeiture. I do agree, that for a Lord of a Market to preſcribe to have a Toll uncertain, and as often as expedient, to aſcertain it, is no good Preſcription. But that is not our Caſe; I do diſtinguiſh betwixt that and his Caſe: Where there is by Cuſtom, confirmed by Acts of Parliament (for I ſhall ſhew that they are Acts of Parliament, notwithſtanding what hath been objected againſt them) a Power and Authority veſted in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to regulate and order the People, Trades, and Markets in the City, and the Places, and Conveniencies, and Officers, from Time to Time, and conſequently to regulate and aſcertain the Tolls or Rates to be paid by the Market-People, to prevent Extortion and Diſorders; that ſuch Cuſtom is legal. The Chamberlain of LONDON's Caſe: An Ordinance that no Broad-Cloth ſhall be ſold in the City, before it be brought to *Blackwell-Hall* to be ſearched, and a Penny for every

every Cloth to be paid for Hallage, under Pain of forfeiting *6 s.* 8 *d.* a Cloth, to be recovered in the City Courts, *Rep.* 5. 69. Though objected that this was an Impoſition of Payment of Money upon the King's Subjects, yet adjudged good, and a *Procedendo* granted.

An Ordinance that no Unfreeman ſhall uſe a Trade in LONDON, adjudged good, *City of* LONDON's *Caſe*, *Rep.* 8. *fol.* 1. A Multitude of Ordinances they have for regulating all Manner of Trades, and of Rates and Prices; and as much Reaſon there is to object againſt them, as this Ordinance, or the Cuſtom in this Caſe: But the City of LONDON have a Government and Power of making Ordinances, for governing and regulating Trades, buying and ſelling within the City, placed in the Common-Council, and confirmed by Act of Parliament; and therefore not like the Caſe of any private Lord of a Market. But it is true, their Ordinances muſt not be unreaſonable. The Payments that are impoſed by this Ordinance, are only impoſed upon thoſe that are under Shelter; it is Reaſon a Recompence ſhould be paid, and there is no Unreaſonableneſs or Injuſtice appears in the Ordinance, but a reaſonable Recompence. But the Cuſtom or Power of the Common-Council is not denied, as I take it: For they have not denied the Power to regulate and aſcertain the Tolls or Sums of Money alledged to be in the Common-Council; if they had, that muſt have been tried: Nor have they denied the Rates ſet to be reaſonable. So that I think, as to this Matter, we have well intitled ourſelves, and juſtified our making our By-Law, and taking the Tolls or Rates thereby appointed; and nothing in the Sur-rejoinder againſt us to the contrary is objected.

But for confirming and making good our Cuſtoms, in the Plea, there are three Acts of Parliament pleaded,

1. *Magna Charta.*
2. *Stat.* 1. *E.* 3.
3. *Stat.* 7. *R.* 2.

The King's Counſel have not denied *Magna Charta* to be a Statute, but have denied the other two to be Statutes, or Acts of Parliament; and the Reaſons given by them are;

Becauſe not in Print, nor Roll of it to be found; or becauſe no Body knows where to find it.

As to the firſt, private Acts of Parliament do not uſe to be printed, few are.

As to the ſecond, ſuppoſe there were no Roll to be found, doth this after ſo long a Time conclude there was none ſuch, eſpecially ſince Mr. Solicitor was pleaſed to acknowledge that there are no Parliament Rolls of *E.* 3. till 4 *E.* 3? It is true that almoſt all the Parliament Rolls of *H.* 3. *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and till 4 *E.* 3. are indeed loſt. But beſides, in thoſe Days publick Acts were not only entered upon the Parliament Rolls, but from thence tranſcribed, and ſent under the Great Seal to be publiſhed by the Sheriffs of the Counties, in the Cities and Boroughs, and alſo by Writ to the Courts in *Weſtminſter-hall* to be there entered and recorded, of which there are many found, eſpecially in the *Exchequer*; and hence came the Rule in Law, that Judges, *ex Officio*, are bound to take Notice of general Acts of Parliament: But for private Acts they were put under the Great Seal, and the Parties intereſted had the ſame to produce. But that theſe in this Caſe ſhould be queſtioned to be Acts, is ſtrange.

But to prove them Acts: As to the Act 1 *E.* 3.

(1.) We have pleaded it under the Great Seal of King *E.* 3. that made it with a *profert hic in Cur'* and ſhewn it with our Plea as we ought; and this is Evidence ſufficient of itſelf. If the ſame, produced under the Great Seal put to it when made, be not ſufficient Evidence to ſatisfy, what can be?

(2.) But in this Caſe it is enrolled upon Record alſo, *Inter placita Coronæ penes Camerarios in Scaccario*; it is enrolled there, *Trin.* 1. *E.* 3. *r.* 61, 62.

But perhaps it may be objected alſo, That this was no Act of Parliament, but only a Grant or Patent in Parliament; becauſe it is that the King *de aſſenſu Prælator' Comitu' Baron' ac totius Communitat' regni in præſenti Parliamento.*

I anſwer, That Acts of Parliament obſerve not any certain Form. In the Caſe of the Earldom of *Oxford* expreſsly, *Jones* 103, that there was Variety in penning Acts of Parliament in antient Time, *Dominus Rex per Conſilium fidelium ſubditor' ſuor' ſtatuit*, and other Forms there, are yet good Acts. But that they were antiently in Form of Patents, or Grants in Parliament, *Magna Charta*, *C.* 1. is in Form of a Charter, or Grant. The Form of the Act of Parliament, 11 *E.* 3. *Prince's Caſe*, *R.* 8. *fol.* 8. for creating the Prince, Prince of *Wales*, begins, *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. in Form of Patent, and is *De communi aſſenſu & conſilio Prælator' Comitu' Baron' & aliorum de conſilio noſtro in præſenti Parliamento*, and adjudged a good Act of Parliament; and the Authorities and Reaſons to prove it an Act of Parliament are *fol.* 18, 19, 20. ſo full, that it might be thought that this Objection would never have been made: And that this is in the ſame Form that all the reſt of the Acts of this very Parliament of 1 *E.* 3. *Memb.* 17. are, appears by the Patent Roll of the ſame Parliament. A Charter granted by the King *de aſſenſu Prælator' Comitu' Baron' Communit' Regni in Parliamento apud Weſtm'* to enable the City to apprehend Felons in *Southwark*. An Act in the ſame Form, for the annulling the Conviction of Treaſon, that was againſt *Roger Mortimer*, in the Time of *E.* 2. *Rot. Clauſ.* 1. *E.* 3. An Exemplification then entered of an Act made in the ſame Form, in the ſame Parliament, for the annulling the Attainder of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, attainted *tempore E.* 2. *Rot. Pat.* 2 *E.* 3. *P. S.* 1. *M.* 17. Divers other Acts of Parliament in the ſame Form made 1 *E.* 3. for annulling divers other Attainders that were *tempore E.* 2. So that as to this Act of Parliament 1 *E.* 3. I think the Objections are anſwered, and that it is an Act, as pleaded, *Rot. Pat.* 2 *E.* 3. *P. S.* 2. *M.* 11. *Inſt.* 2. 5, 27, 639.

And as to the other Act, 7 *R.* 2. that that is no Act of Parliament, only a Prayer of the Commons, that there might be a Patent granted to the City, confirming their Liberties, *licet uſi vel abuſi fuerint*; and the Anſwer was, *Le Roy le veult.*

They object for Reaſons againſt that being an Act of Parliament,

Firſt, That it wants the Aſſent of the Lords.

Secondly, It is only a Prayer of the Commons to have their Liberties confirmed, and the King's Anſwer *Le Roy le veult*, but nothing done to confirm it.

As to the firſt Objection, ſuppoſing it true that there is no Mention made of the Aſſent of the Lords, yet the Act is a good Act.

(1.) It appears to be in Parliament, *ad inſtantiam & requiſitionem Communitat' Regni noſtri in præſenti Parliamento.*

(2.) The Anſwer in Parliament, that is given by the King to the making all Laws, is given to this, *Le Roy le veult.*

(3). And next, it is admitted to be upon the Parliament Roll, 7 *R.* 2. *Num.* 27. I have before ſaid, that Acts of Parliament are not in any certain Form; ſometimes entered as Charters or Grants, ſometimes as Articles, ſometimes, and frequently, as Petitions; the Books I have already

already cited prove it. But according to the Courſe of Parliaments, let it be in what Form it will, let it begin in which Houſe it will, yet it muſt go through both the Houſes of Parliament, before it can come to the King for his Royal Aſſent. If either Houſe rejects or refuſeth, there it ends, it comes not to the King; nor is the Royal Aſſent in theſe great operative Words, *Le Roy le veult*, in Parliament given to any Thing, but what the whole Parliament have aſſented and agreed unto. So that this is an Objection grounded upon a Reaſon contrary to all the Courſe of Parliaments, which ſhews, that the Lords Aſſent was to it, though not mentioned. *Selden's Mare Clauſ.* 249. gives a full Reſolution herein: *Certiſſimum eſt*, ſaith he, that according to Cuſtom no Anſwer is given, either by the King, or in the King's Name, to any Parliamentary Bills, before that the Bill, whether it be brought in firſt by the Lords, or by the Commons, hath paſſed both Houſes, as it is known to all that are verſed in the Affairs and Records of Parliament. And in the Prince's Caſe before cited, there the Act is ſaid to be *de Aſſenſu & Conſil'* of the Lords, but doth not name the Commons; And this anſwers the other Reaſon alſo, *viz.* That it ſhould only be a Prayer and Petition alſo, to have a Charter of Confirmation granted: For ſince the Forms are in Manner of Petitions, ſince the Royal Aſſent or Words, *Le Roy le veult*, is never put to any Bills in Parliament, but ſuch as are thereby made and paſſed into Laws, the giving the Royal Aſſent is ſufficient in this Caſe to prove it a Law. But for further Evidence, we have it under the Great Seal of King *R.* 2. thus penned: *Ad inſtantiam & requiſitionem Communit' Regni noſtri Ang' in præſenti Parliamento noſtro, pro majori Quiete & Pace inter Legeos noſtros fœcendis, & pro bono publico de aſſenſu Prælatorum, Dominor' Procerum, & Magnat' nobis in eodem Parliamento aſſiſtentium*, &c. So that hereby it is fully proved, and ſhewn, that though the Aſſent of the Lords be not mentioned in the Copy, yet that it was had, and under the Great Seal of *R.* 2. it ſo appears. We have alſo, in our Book of the Acts of that Time in the City, the Proclamation made upon the firſt promulging this Act, in the Time of Sir *Nicholas Brember*, Lord Mayor, *Lib. H. f.* 169. *a & b.* and therein it is alſo entered in the ſame Words, as before, under the Great Seal of *R.* 2. *de aſſenſu Prælator'*, &c. Next, our Books and continual Practice ever ſince. It is true, that in 7 *H.* 6. *fol.* 1. when it is ſaid, that the Cuſtoms of LONDON were confirmed by Statute, *Quære* what Statute; but it is not there made a *Quære* whether this were a Statute, *Inſtit.* 4. 250. *Rep.* 5. 63. *Rep.* 8. 162. All ſay that the Cuſtoms of LONDON are confirmed by Parliament, 7 *R.* 2. Juſtice *Jones* 283, hath it *verbatim* out of the Parliament Roll. The conſtant Courſe of Pleading the Cuſtoms of LONDON is to plead a Confirmation of them by this Act of Parliament: So that as to this Point, there is not any one Book or Opinion, before this Day, in Favour of what is affirmed, that theſe are not Acts of Parliament; and our Plea ſtands good in Law, and the Ordinance, and By-Law, and Cuſtom is good, and then no Forfeiture thereby.

But ſuppoſe, and admit, that this By-Law be the Act of the Corporation, and not good and ſufficient in Law, nor in Law juſtifiable, *Quid ſequitur?* Then it is void in Law. Then if it be void in Law, how can it make a Forfeiture? Suppoſe a Leſſee for Years, or for Life, makes a Feoffment, but it is not duly executed for want of Livery and Seiſin, by which it is void in Law; can this make a Forfeiture of the Eſtate of the Leſſee? Suppoſe a Corporation *Tenant pur auter vie* makes a Feoffment, which is void for want of Livery duly made, will this forfeit their Eſtate? A void Act ſhall not deſtroy or forfeit a precedent Eſtate. A Perſon, that hath a former Benefice, accepts a ſecond Benefice incompatible, was inſtituted and inducted, but did not read the Articles, his firſt Benefice was not forfeit or void hereby, becauſe by the Statute the not reading his Articles had made his Inſtitution and Induction void, *Dyer* 377. *b.* ſo that then whether this By-Law or Ordinance were good, or void in Law, perhaps is not much material; it cannot make any Forfeiture of the Corporation, it can have no ſuch Effect; for if it be a good and lawful By-Law, no Forfeiture can be for doing a good and lawful Act. If the Ordinance be not warrantable by Law, then it is void in Law; if void in Law, a void Act can make no Forfeiture.

But you received, ſay they, and exacted from the King's Subjects Sums of Money by this Ordinance.

I anſwer, ſuppoſe we did, and that we had no Right to have this Money; if an Officer, by Colour of his Office, receive more than his Due, it is Extortion, and the Crime puniſhable: But if a Perſon, that is no Officer, take Money that is not due, or more than is due, the Parties injured have their Remedies by Action; but this is no Crime for which any Forfeiture or Penalty is incurred by the Perſon that ſo takes or receives the Money. Suppoſe a Lord of a Manor exact or take greater Fines, or Sums of Money from Copyholders or Tenants, than he ought, they have their Remedies by Actions againſt thoſe that receive; ſo if a Corporation receive or take Money, ſuppoſed to be due, but in Truth is not, how can this forfeit any Thing?

But you took upon you, ſay they, a Power and Authority to tax the King's People, and to take and receive the Money ſo taxed.

I anſwer, This is but the ſame Thing, only put into greater Words. It is ſtill but the making of an unlawful By-Law, and thereby appointing Money to be paid which ought not, or more than ſhould be; and as to the turning of it, or expreſſing it in ſtately Words, of taking upon you, or uſurping to impoſe upon, and tax the King's People; whoſoever doth any Act or Thing he takes upon him, and doth alſo execute the Power and Authority of doing that Act or Thing, which is comprehended in the Thing done. The making a By-Law, or Ordinance, whereby more is ordered to paid than ought, or Money appointed to be paid where none is due, is ſtill all the Fact and Thing done; and if that make no Forfeiture of the Corporation, or Crime puniſhable by Indictment or Information, except only as the Statute 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. which I ſhall hereafter mention, hath appointed for Forfeiture of 40 *s.* the taking or uſurping the Power to do it, cannot be more, or effect more, than the doing the Thing which comprehends it.

2. As to the other Cauſe alledged in the Replication for Forfeiture, the Petition, printing, and publiſhing it; in the Replication 'tis alledged, That the Parliament the 10th of *January* was prorogued to the 20th of *January*. That the 13th of *January*, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, in their Common-Council aſſembled, *malitioſe, adviſate, & ſeditioſe*, took upon them, *ad judicand' & cenſend'*, the King, and the Prorogation of the Parliament by the King ſo made; and that the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, ſo in the ſaid Common-Council aſſembled, did give their Votes and Order, that a Petition, in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons,

mons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council aſſembled, ſhould be exhibited to the King. In which Petition it was contained; that by that Prorogation the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and the making neceſſary Proviſions for the Preſervation of the King, and his Proteſtant Subjects, had received Interruption: And that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, in Common-Council, as aforeſaid, aſſembled, maliciouſly, and ſeditiouſly, to the Intent the ſame ſhould be diſperſed among the King's Subjects, and to cauſe an Opinion that the King obſtructed the publick Juſtice, and to ſtir up Hatred and Diſlike againſt the King's Perſon and Government, did order the ſaid Petition to be printed; and afterwards they did print it, and cauſed it to be publiſhed.

The Defendants, in their Rejoinder to this Breach ſet forth and alledge, That there was a Plot againſt the Life of the King, the Government, and the Proteſtant Religion; and ſet forth all the Proceedings upon it, the Attainders and Impeachments of the Lords in the *Tower* in Parliament depending, the Proclamations declaring the Dangers by this Plot, that they could not otherwiſe in human Reaſon be prevented, but by the Bleſſing of GOD upon the Conſultations and Endeavours of that great Council the Parliament, and commanding a General Faſt to be kept in LONDON the 22d of *December*, and that it was kept accordingly. The Proceedings in the Parliament towards the Trial of the Lords, and preparing Bills to be enacted into Laws, for Preſervation of the King and his Subjects againſt theſe Plots and Conſpiracies. That divers of the Citizens, loyal Subjects, being much affrighted, and troubled in their Minds, with the Apprehenſion of theſe Dangers, did exhibit their Petition to Sir *Patience Ward*, then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council then aſſembled, containing their Fears, and Apprehenſions, and Expectations, from the King and that Parliament; did petition, that the Common-Council would petition for the ſitting of that Parliament, at that Time prorogued. And thereupon the Mayor and Aldermen (naming them) and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, from their Hearts truly loyal to the King, and for the Satisfaction of the Citizens, who had exhibited that Petition, and of Intent to preſerve the Perſon of the King, and his Government, did give their Votes, and order a Petition ſhould be exhibited to the King in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and ſet forth the Petition in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled *in hæc verba*: Wherein among other Things it is contained, That they were extremely ſurprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of the Kingdom, and the making Proviſions neceſſary for preſerving the King's Perſon, and his Proteſtant Subjects, received Interruption. And did farther agree and order, that that Petition, after it had been preſented, ſhould be printed, which was ſo order'd with Intent, that falſe Reports concerning the Petition might be prevented; the Enemies of the King, and the Conſpirators, from proceeding in the Conſpiracy, deterred; the Troubles in the Minds of the Citizens alleviated, and the Citizens know what had been done upon their Petition. That the Petition was deliver'd to the King, and afterwards printed. That this is the ſame Petition and Printing in the Replication mention'd *abſq; hoc*, that any Petition of or concerning the Prorogation of the Parliament was made, ordered, publiſhed, or printed in any other Manner than they have alledged, as the Attorney-General ſuppoſeth. To this Part of the Rejoinder Mr. Attorney hath demurred generally by the Demurrer, the Fact alledged in the Replication is admitted to be true. And it is true, that there are no Words, that are written or ſpoken, but are ſubject to various Conſtructions: But I take it that no Words, whether written or ſpoken, ought to be taken in an ill Senſe, if they may reaſonably be taken in a better, *Nemo præſumitur eſſe malus*; and therefore the Words muſt ſtand as they are penn'd. And having firſt expreſſed their Fears, and next their Hopes, from the King and Parliament's Proceedings in Trial of thoſe that were impeached, and making Laws for their Security, and how they were ſurprized at the Prorogation, then they ſay, That by that Prorogation, the Proſecution of the publick Juſtice of this Kingdom, and the making neceſſary Proviſions for the Preſervation of the King and his Proteſtant Subjects had received Interruption. It is mention'd only as a Conſequence of the Prorogation, it is not ſaid or expreſſed that the King did interrupt; for I think there is great Difference betwixt the one Sort of Expreſſion and the other. An ill Conſequence may attend a good, and commendable, and moſt neceſſary Act; but no Conſequences can make an ill Act good; and therefore the expreſſing the Conſequence doth not neceſſarily condemn or declare the Act to be an ill Act. Suppoſe that in the Time of the great Plague a Man had had a Suit in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, wherein all his Eſtate had been concerned, and had ſaid or writ, that by the Adjournment of the Terms by the King, the Proceedings of the Courts of Juſtice in his Suit had received an Interruption, Had theſe Words been puniſhable? The Adjournment was then the moſt neceſſary and commendable Act that could be for the Preſervation of the King's Subjects in that raging Peſtilence; and the Act itſelf being ſo good and neceſſary, though there were ſuch Conſequence as to that particular Suit, the writing or ſaying that it had ſuch a Conſequence, ſuch an Interruption did not, I conceive, condemn, judge, declare or expreſs the Act to be ill. Suppoſe a Man had had a Bill depending in that Parliament, to be enacted for the enabling him to ſell his Land to pay his Debts, to free him from a Jail: Or, ſuppoſe that ſome one of the Lords impeached in that Parliament had made a Petition for the Sitting of the Parliament, and had therein expreſſed as a Reaſon and Ground of his Petition, the like Words as in this Petition, What would the Court have judged of it? are not the Caſes much the ſame? If they are, there will be no Diſtinction of Perſons in Judgment; I am ſure there ought not. Perhaps when this Petition was made, there might be too much Heat in the Minds of Men; and it is true, that Heat increaſeth Heat, and Fire kindles Fire; it is Time for all Sorts to grow cool and temperate, and to weigh and conſider we are, or ſhould be, conſidering Men. This Petition was made *Nemine contradicente*, and undoubtedly among ſuch a Number as the Common-Council, there muſt be Men of Variety of Tempers and Diſpoſitions: But for the greateſt Number of the Aldermen, and Common-Council, think of them; we know the Men, many of them; can we imagine, that they had either the leaſt ill Thought or Meaning towards the King, his Perſon, or Government, in this Petition, or the printing it? And as for the printing it, that, my Lord, ſtands upon the ſame Reaſons and Grounds: For if there be nothing ill or unlawful in it contained, then the printing and publiſhing of that which contains nothing ill or unlawful, is not, as I conceive, ill or unlawful. Printing is but a more expeditious Way of Writing, and is good or bad as the Matter printed is good or bad. The Defendants in their Rejoinder have ſet forth their whole Caſe, the

the Reaſons and Grounds of what the Common Council did, and the Manner and Intent of their doing it; all which Fact cannot be denied to be true, but is now confeſſed by the Demurrer. It hath not, nor can be ſaid, but it is well pleaded, and might have been traverſed and denied, if not true: But it is confeſſed by the Demurrer to be true, and therefore that muſt be taken to be the Fact, and not as alledged in the Replication, and then ſo taken, I muſt ſubmit to your Judgment.

3. But the next thing conſiderable is, Whether, ſuppoſing and admitting, that if done by the Body Politick, it had been a Miſcarriage or a Crime, whether not being done by the Body Politick, nor under the Common Seal, but by Common-Council, whether thereby the Being of the Corporation ſhall be forfeited?

A Common-Council in Corporations is generally a ſelect Number of the Body corporate, conſtituted to adviſe and aſſiſt the Corporation in their ordinary Affairs and Buſineſs. There is no certain Rule nor Meaſure of their Power, wherein all the Common-Councils agree. In ſome Corporations the Common-Council have greater Authority, in ſome leſs, according to the ſeveral Authorities by the reſpective Charters where the Corporations are by Charters; or by Cuſtom or Uſage, where the Corporations are by Preſcription. But in all they are a ſubſervient Number of Men, conſtituted and authorized for particular Ends and Purpoſes. And in this Caſe I think the Court can take Notice of the Common Council no otherwiſe than upon the Record they appear to be. The Replication doth not ſay what they are, but would go in the Dark, by Intention and Preſumption, the beſt Way and Method to arbitrary Determination. The Rejoinder ſaith, that the Citizens and Freemen are a great Number, Fifty Thouſand, and more. That there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council, conſiſting of the Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, and of certain Freemen, not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty, annually elected to ſerve as Common-Council-Men, and are called Commons of the City. That Time out of Mind there hath been a Cuſtom, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and ſuch Citizens, ſo elected to be of the Common-Council, according to Cuſtom, have been accuſtomed to make By-Laws and Ordinances, for the better Regulation of the publick Markets, for appointing Times and Places, and aſſeſſing and reducing into Certainty reaſonable Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money, payable for Stalls and Standings in the Market. For any Thing appears upon the Record, this is all they have Power to do: *Non conſtat* to the Court that they have other Power or Authority over Lands, Eſtates, or any thing elſe. Next, if this which in the Rejoinder is alledged, of the Being and Power, be true, and ſo admitted, then what they did in making the Ordinance, was done by good and lawful Power and Authority, and then can be no Offence: But if to make the Ordinance be an Offence, and an unlawful Act, you deny the Cuſtom to be good, and ſay, the Cuſtom is void, and againſt law, and for that Reaſon the Ordinance illegal. Then, *non conſtat*, that they had any Power at all to do any thing, and then a Common-Council to adviſe without Power to do any Act: And if ſo, how can a Parcel or Part of a Corporation, not authorized to do any Act, do an Act that ſhall forfeit? Suppoſe a particular Company, as the Mercers, had done this, could this be a Forfeiture? But if to avoid this you will ſay, that the Court ſhall take Notice of the Common-Council of LONDON, to have the Management of the Buſineſs of the Corporation belonging to them; this, I think, the Court cannot do; and I cannot ſee how poſſibly they can, as a Court, judicially take Notice thereof. Suppoſe our Queſtion had been concerning another Corporation, could the Court then, as a Court, judicially have taken Notice of the Power or Authority of their Common-Council? Mr. Solicitor, in his Argument held, that there was no Difference betwixt LONDON and another Corporation, except that LONDON was the biggeſt. Then put the Caſe of any other Corporation, could the Court judicially have taken Notice of their Power or Intereſt, without having it ſpecially ſet forth? Is it poſſible the Court can, ſince they differ one from the other, as much as their Charters or Conſtitutions do differ, of which there is hardly to be found two in *England* that do agree in their Powers? If it had been of another Corporation, of Neceſſity the Conſtitution of the Common-Council muſt have been ſet forth. If you are upon a By-Law, made by any other than the Body Politick itſelf, muſt not the Power and Authority of thoſe that made it be ſhewn, and ſet forth in Pleading, in any Caſe where there is Occaſion to uſe it? How otherwiſe could the Court judge or determine of it? So that taking the Law to be as the other Side ſaith, that LONDON differs not from any other Corporation; it is no where alledged in the Pleading, that they have Power to make By-Laws, for the ordering and governing the City, or that they can bind all the Corporation in Sale or Diſpoſition of their Lands, or have the Power of the Common Seal: Therefore, when the King's Counſel argue from theſe Powers, their Power of forfeiting, they argue quite out of the Record; they have no where alledged or pleaded what they are, or what Power they have, as they ſhould have done, if they had ſo intended. So as to this Particular, here is nothing before the Court, nothing upon Record, to ſhew how or which Way the Body Politick ſhould be concerned in theſe Acts of about Two Hundred and Fifty of their Members, called the Common-Council. Whereſoever any By-Laws or Ordinances are pleaded, the Power to make theſe By-Laws or Ordinances is pleaded, and ſo are all particular and derived Authorities, whenever Occaſion to plead them, and neceſſary they ſhould be ſo: For it is Fact that the other Side may and ought to be at Liberty to deny it, if he ſee Cauſe; and therefore if they will have it that the Common-Council have abuſed ſome Power or Authority they have, thereby to forfeit the Corporations, they ought to have ſhewn it; ſo that Notice ſhall be taken, or it ſhall be intended or preſumed, is in truth a Preſumption upon the Court, as if the Court ſhould take Notice of, intend, or preſume, what the King's Counſel would have which the Court cannot, nor will do, more in this than in other Caſes. But ſuppoſing the Court will take more Notice of LONDON than any other Corporation, and will take Notice of the Common-Council there, and of their Power and Authority; and I will ſuppoſe, as the other Side do, that they have the Power of making By-Laws, of leaſing, granting, and managing the City Lands and Revenues, and of ſealing with the Common Seal, and that this they have by Cuſtom; then ſurely, ſay the other Side, they have the ſame Power of ſurrendering and forfeiting the Corporation. If I ſhould anſwer, ſurely and without doubt they have not, this would not argue they have not; but the Argument ſhould come of the other Side, to prove they have; they have not, nor can produce any Caſe or Opinion to prove it; and the very Thought that they could is ſo new, that I believe none can be found like it. But let us conſider the Nature of this Thing a little particularly: Tho' general Diſcourſes are moſt eaſy, and florid, yet, perhaps, a particular Enquiry may beſt diſcover. Admit that

that they have the Power the other Side ſay they have; yet they are not the Corporation, but a Part conſtituted for theſe particular Ends and Purpoſes, for which they are impowered. Corporations had their Creations by Charter; that gives them their Being, and the Form, Method, and Power of Action. Suppoſe that the firſt Charter of Incorporation that was granted to LONDON did grant, that the Citizens ſhould be incorporate, and a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens; that there ſhould be a Mayor, ſo many Aldermen, and ſo many of the Citizens, annually elected, that ſhould be a Common-Council; and that they ſhould have Power to make By-Laws, to demiſe or grant their Lands, under the Common Seal, in the Name of the Corporation: If they do any Act not within their Commiſſion, is not that void? Suppoſe a Grant made to the Common-Council, would not that be void? Suppoſe a Grant made by the Common-Council, in the Name of the Common-Council under Seal, or in the Name of the Corporation, but not under common Seal, is not all this void? This I only inſtance to ſhew that their Charter and Authority is their Power and Warrant they are to act by. Did ever any Man hear of, or ſee a Charter giving the Common-Council Power to ſurrender the Corporation? Or was it ever thought of before theſe Days? If then no ſuch Power by the Charter be given, if they cannot do it without Power given them, ſhew me their Power, or elſe I think I may conclude ſure they cannot ſurrender the Corporation without Power. But the Common-Council in LONDON, that is by Cuſtom, and their Power is by Cuſtom. Then if the Queſtion be, What is their Power? It is anſwer'd, what they have uſed and accuſtomed to do, that they may do; what they have not uſed or accuſtomed to do, that they cannot do; for if Cuſtom and Uſage be the Authority, that Authority can go no farther than their Cuſtom and Uſage goes. Then put the Queſtion, Have the Common-Council uſed to ſurrender or forfeit the Charter? No body can ſay it. What Reaſon then is there for any Man to ſay they can do it? It is probable that the Common-Council in LONDON had firſt their Inſtitution from ſome By-Law or Ordinance, though now not to be produced, but conſumed by Time. But be it that, or any other imagined Commencement, can it be imagined that thoſe that gave them their original Authority, gave them Power to ſurrender the Corporation, or forfeit it? Suppoſe that the Power given them did authorize them not only to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the good Order and Government of the Corporation, to grant or demiſe their Lands and Revenues, but had ſome general Words in it to act and manage the Matters of the Corporation: Is it not againſt all Senſe to ſuppoſe, that that which is deputed and conſtituted for the well ordering and managing of the Corporation, ſhould have Power to ſurrender it? Then as the Counſel of the other Side argue, that becauſe they may ſurrender, they may forfeit: By the ſame Reaſon, I hope, I may argue, if they cannot ſurrender or diſpoſe of the Corporation, they cannot forfeit. Next, thoſe Acts of the Common-Council are not done neither in the Name, nor as the Acts of the Corporation, nor under any Seal; but do import in themſelves only to be the Acts of the Common-Council: The Ordinance, that is made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled: The Petition is the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Council aſſembled: Their Leaſes or Grants are in the Names of the Corporation, and under the Common Seal, and the Common Council only miniſterial to the Corporation in ordering, managing, and diſpoſing all for the Benefit and Advantage of the Corporation, to avoid the Inconveniency of aſſembling the numerous Body. But that any Thing that hath but a miniſterial Power, for the Service and Benefit of their Principal, ſhould have Power to diſpoſe of, ſell, convey, or ſurrender, and deſtroy their Principal, is no Conſequence in Law or Reaſon. No Deputy, Aſſiſtant, or Bailiff hath ſuch Power; if he exceed his Authority, his Act is void. Is it not ſo with all Authorities and derived Powers? What they do beyond their Authority cannot bind thoſe from whom they derive it. It cannot be the Act of the Corporation; for a Corporation cannot make a Petition, no more than they can make a Deed, or ſubſcribe a Writing, except under the Common Seal. Corporations cannot make a Leaſe at Will, licence a Man to enter upon their Lands, or do any like Act, but under their Common Seal; nor can they commit a Treſpaſs or Diſſeiſin, but by Command precedent, or Aſſent ſubſequent, under their Common Seal. How then can this be their Act? There is nothing in it that imports it ſhould be theirs, nor ever intended to be theirs; it is not done by them, nor in their Names, but by the Common-Council, and in the Name of the Common-Council. If we may take Notice of what is out of the Record, we know that they have in LONDON a greater Aſſembly than the Common-Council, *viz.* the Common-Hall, wherein the Common-Council are no more than others. Can the Petition of the Mayor, or Mayor and Aldermen, in their Names, be taken to be the Act of the Corporation? If that cannot be, why ſhould the Petition of the Common-Council in their own Names be any other than their own Petition, as their Ordinance and By-Law are theirs, and not the Corporation's? 12 *H.* 7. 25, 26. 9 *E.* 4. 39.

The Caſe of Corporations take Notice of their Power, as Common-Councils, to exclude the Commonalty and the reſt of the Corporation. The Act allows the Common-Council's ordering Petitions. But where is it to be found that it was ever ſaid or thought on before, that they could forfeit or diſſolve the Corporation? *Rep.* 4. 77. 13 *C.* 2. *cap.* 5.

4. But ſuppoſing all that I have ſaid againſt me; and ſuppoſing the Acts of the Common-Council to be the Acts of the Corporation, and ſuppoſing thoſe Acts, *viz.* the making the Ordinance and Petition, not juſtifiable or excuſable; then the great Point will be, whether they or either of them are ſuch Miſcarriages or Offences in Law, for which the Charter, that is the very Being of the Corporation, ſhall be forfeit: This I call the great Point, for I think it to be as great in Conſequence as ever any at this Bar, as if *Magna Charta* were at Stake; for in my Apprehenſion, not only LONDON, but all the Corporations of *England*, and the Government of *England*, will be deeply concerned in the Queſtion. For let us but conſider what a vaſt Part of *England* is concerned in the Corporations of *England*:

(1.) Eccleſiaſtical, or mix'd, as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Dean and Chapters, Parſons, Vicars, Univerſities, Colleges, Hoſpitals of all Sorts.

(2.) All the Cities and conſiderable Towns and Boroughs in *England*.

(3.) The very Frame of our Government is concerned; for one of the Eſtates of the Kingdom, *viz.* The Commons in Parliament, conſiſts of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes; the Citizens and Burgeſſes are uſually choſen by them that are free of the reſpective Cities and Corporations, and where not choſen by them, yet the Elections are generally under their Power and Influence, and the Return made by them.

Perhaps alſo a Peerage is a Sort of Corporation. Perhaps the World itſelf, at leaſt this little World, will no longer be able to ſubſiſt in Health, than the due Order and juſt Temperament of the ſeveral Parts and Powers therein are preſerved, and contain themſelves within their own Bounds. The taking away or infeebling any principal Part brings a Lameneſs and Deformity, Pain and Diſorder upon, and at length confounds the Whole. The Laws anſwer their Ends, whereof the principal is the Preſervation of the Government, which preſerves the Laws, they cannot ſubſiſt one without the other; therefore whatſoever it is that tends to the Subverſion, or leaveing at Will and Pleaſure, that which is ſo conſiderable in our Government as Corporations are, ought to be thoroughly conſidered.

The better to examine and conſider this great Point: In the firſt Place, the Reaſons given on the other Side are,

Firſt, That if Corporations be not forfeitable for their Miſcarriages, they will attempt and do extravagant Acts, raiſe Sedition or Rebellion, and there will be no adequate Puniſhment to their Miſcarriages.

In anſwer to this Reaſon, I ſay, that there is no illegal Act that they can attempt or commit, but that they are under the ſame Severities and Corrections of Law, as any other the King's Subjects not incorporate are. Though it be true, that the Corporation itſelf is only a Body Politick, an inviſible Body, yet the Members of it they are viſible. If they as Members of that Corporation commit or do any unlawful Act, they are puniſhable for it in their own private Capacities: If they make any Ordinance or By-Law to raiſe Money unlawfully upon any of their Members, or others, the By-Law or Ordinance is void: If they receive or collect any Money by it, the Receivers and Collectors are to anſwer it, they are to be ſued as any other Subject. Suppoſe a Lord of a Manor or Market, make an unlawful Order to collect or take Money from his Tenants or Copyholders, or unreaſonable Tolls in his Markets; this Order is void in Law, and thoſe that collect or receive any Money by it, are anſwerable for it, and the Parties grieved have their proper Actions and Remedies, and perhaps the Markets, or at leaſt the Tolls, may be ſeized, or forfeit for this Miſcarriage: This is the Proviſion that by Law is made againſt ſuch Exactions, and this is juſt and adequate, and reaſonable. And if a Corporation make ſuch Ordinance, By-Law, or Order, and thereby there is the ſame Receipt or Exaction, the Subject hath the ſame Remedy, and there is the ſame Forfeiture of Toll or Market, as in Caſe of any natural Perſon, or Lord of a Manor, and the Proviſions by Law made are juſt and reaſonable, and adequate, in this Caſe of the Corporation, as of the other. The like for any Offence that can be committed, it muſt be done by particular Members, and they muſt anſwer for it. And this is no new Opinion; 21 *E.* 4. 14. is expreſs, that a Mayor and Commonalty, or other Body Politick, cannot commit Treaſon, although all the Commonalty do commit Treaſon; every of them is a Traitor in his own Perſon. I might cite other Authorities to this Purpoſe, but they have been already cited by Mr. Recorder in his Argument; and though the Counſel for the King would make theſe Books to be but ſome ſlight Opinions, yet unleſs they could ſhew ſome Authority, Book, or Caſe, to the contrary, their deſpiſing or little valuing what they can find no Anſwer for, will not render the Authority and conſtant Opinions of our Books of leſs Eſteem than they ought to be. It is no Excuſe if they do an unlawful Act, that they are Members of a Corporation, or did it as a Corporation. No Body can ſay this will excuſe them; ſo that, notwithſtanding their being a Corporation, they are as ſubject to the Law, be the Offence Treaſon, Sedition, or any other Crime or Offence, as any other the King's Subjects are; every particular Member that acted or committed that Offence, is anſwerable to the Law for it. The particular Members that commit the unlawful Act, and all that act under their Authority, are ſubject to the ſame Law as all other the King's Subjects. And therefore this Reaſon, that elſe there will be no Puniſhment upon them adequate to the Offence, and conſequently a Miſchief and Inconvenience, is but a Shadow, and nothing proportionable to the Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies attending the Poſition of a Forfeiture of the other Side. But conſider the Injuſtice that that would be of the other Side, if this ſhould be ſo: We know Aſſemblies determine their Acts by the Major Vote, and great Struggling there is, as we too frequently ſee in their Debates and Reſolutions, and carried by Majority of one or two Votes, ſometimes by Surprizes and undue Management, ſometimes by Fear and Terror: Suppoſe an evil Act ſo carried or managed, is it Reaſon that all the whole Corporation ſhould be thereby forfeit; and thereby all other Men, to whom they owe any Debts, muſt loſe them, and the many Intereſts and Livelihoods depending upon the Corporation, the Cuſtoms, Courts, Offices, and Privileges belonging to it, endleſs to enumerate, ſhall be undone and deſtroyed?

Secondly, The next Reaſon that hath been given is, that it is a general Rule in Law, that the abuſing or miſuſing of a Franchiſe, is a Forfeiture of the Franchiſe.

I anſwer, This is true in the Senſe that the Books do ſay it; for if a Man miſuſe or abuſe a particular Franchiſe, he ſhall forfeit that particular Franchiſe; but he ſhall not forfeit any other, except it be depending upon, and incident to it. And the Caſes cited prove nothing farther: That when a Man hath divers Franchiſes not depending one upon another, and miſuſeth one Franchiſe, he ſhall not thereby forfeit the reſt, but only that which he miſuſeth, 22 *Aſſ. p.* 34. *Br. Fran.* 34. And therefore the Caſes cited, where the Abbot of *Crowland* and the Abbot of St. *Alban's* had Franchiſes of Cuſtodies of Jails; one would not be at the Coſt of a Commiſſion of Jail-Delivery, the other did retain in Priſon after legal Diſcharge and Fees paid, 8 *H.* 4. 18. *Rep.* 9. 96. *b.* 24. *E.* 4. *b. Inſt.* 2. 43. This was a Miſuſer of thoſe Franchiſes and Forfeitures. So alſo, perhaps, if there be a Franchiſe that hath Incidents to it, as Pypowders to a Fair, Pillory to a Leet. An Abuſer of the Incident, as the Court of Pypowders, or the not having a Pillory, may forfeit the Market or the Leet. If the Lord of a Market take outrageous Toll, he ſhall forfeit the Market, *Stat. Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 31. *Inſt.* 2. 219. But doth this prove that if a Corporation have Fairs, Markets, Jails, or Leets, and miſuſeth any of them, that the Body Politick, the Corporation, ſhall be forfeited? If this be ſo, the Abbots, they being Corporations, in the Caſes of the Abbots of St. *Alban's* and *Crowland*, ſhould have forfeited not only the Liberties of having Jails, but the very Corporations or Bodies Politick, of being Abbots; a Conceit never yet imagined. Can you ſay the City of LONDON is either dependent or incident to the Markets; or, on the contrary, that the Markets are ſo incident or dependent upon the Corporation, that they cannot be one without the other? Can this be ſaid? If this cannot be ſaid with Reaſon, how can then the taking theſe Tolls, admit they were outrageous, and a Forfeiture of the Market, for-

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feit the Corporation? The making the Ordinance, ſuppoſing they made it, is but the Mean by which they took it. Your Books only prove the Abuſe of a Franchiſe, a Forfeiture of that Franchiſe, or Incidents to it; and no other: But the Inference in this Caſe is not the Forfeiture of that particular Franchiſe, but of the Being of the Corporation that owned the Franchiſe; which is a plain *non ſequitur*, unleſs you ſay the Corporation is incident to the Market. Arguments from general Rules are the moſt fallible, eſpecially in Law; and that this is ſuch, I hope moſt plainly to ſhew in the diſtinguiſhing the different Nature of Franchiſes; which I ſhall do preſently, only taking in my Way their next Reaſon that they offer, and anſwer both together; which is,

Thirdly, That a Corporation is a Francihſe; that it commenceth by Grant, and therefore is forfeitable and ſurrenderable, as other Franchiſes are; and if they be ſurrenderable, then alſo are they forfeitable.

I do agree, that *Franchiſe* is a large Word, it is of the like Senſe of Liberty or Privilege. Therefore in *Quo Warranto* Franchiſes, Liberties, and Priveleges, ſeem to be of the ſame Senſe. To be a Subject born, and to have Liberty and Privilege of a Freeman, and no Villain, is a great Franchiſe; and therefore in Law, when a Villain is made free, we ſay he is infranchiſed, he hath the Franchiſe, Liberty, and Privilege of being a Freeman. An Alien, he is made Denizen by Letters Patents, a Perſon attainted is pardoned by Letters Patents, and a Reſtitution in Blood granted, and made a new Creature. By theſe Grants the Alien and the Perſon reſtored have ſuch Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges granted them, that though before they were not capable to take, hold, or enjoy, or act as natural born Subjects or Freemen; yet hereby they have ſuch Capacity granted. Next, I think it will be granted that this Franchiſe, Liberty, Privilege, or Capacity, is not ſurrenderable or forfeitable, except only in Caſes of Treaſon, or Felony, where they forfeit their Lives; by theſe Inſtances this is proved, that it is no true Poſition, That whatſoever is grantable is ſurrenderable, and if ſurrenderable forfeitable; which is one of the Reaſons given by the King's Counſel, why a Corporation is forfeitable; for theſe Franchiſes or Privileges are by Grant, and yet not ſurrenderable or forfeitable; and this alſo ſhews that Arguments general and from general Rules are moſt fallible, and fit only to take weak Apprehenſions. But next, conſider what it is to be a Body Politick or Corporation. A Body Politick is framed and conſtituted in Similitude or Likeneſs of a natural Body, with Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy, and act as a natural Body, and can no more ſurrender or forfeit his Being, while the Members of that Body are ſubſiſting, than a natural Body can while alive. It is only a Capacity framed and created in a Multitude to be and act as one Perſon; they are incorporate and made one Body Politick, that have Power, and Capacity, or Franchiſe of acting, taking, holding, and granting; this is their Franchiſe, admit it ſo, but differs from others. Franchiſes and Liberties of all other Natures are Eſtates and Inheritances grantable, and conveyable from one to another, as other Eſtates are; this is no ſuch Thing, grantable or transferrable; other Franchiſes and Liberties affect the King's Subjects, and are Privileges claimed, wherein the King and the reſt of his Subjects not claiming the Franchiſe, are more concerned than in this of being a Body Politick; for other Franchiſes either convey ſome Profit from the King, as Felons Goods, Waiſs, Eſtrays, Wrecks, or the like; or affect his Subjects, as Courts, Jails, Returns of Writs, Fairs, Markets, and the like: But this of being a Body Politick is only a Capacity to be a Perſon capable of having and holding what may be granted unto it, and of granting and acting as a natural Body, and affects the King, or other his Subjects, no otherwiſe than giving Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy what they can get, as other Perſons capacitated may. Other Franchiſes, Liberties, and Privileges are diſtinct and ſeparate Eſtates, and if any one be forfeit, as it may for Miſuſer, the reſt are not; except Incidents and Appurtenances. But if the Being of a Corporation be forfeited, all their Eſtates, Lands, Goods and Chattels are gone at once: So that though you admit and call this a Liberty or Franchiſe, it is nothing like in its Nature to thoſe Things generally known and underſtood by the Name of Franchiſes or Liberties; and general Sayings are generally to be underſtood of ſuch Things as are generally ſo taken and called. If then there be ſuch great and apparent Difference betwixt this of the being a Body Politick, ſuppoſing it being, in a general and large Senſe, a Franchiſe, Liberty, or Privilege, and other particular Franchiſes, admitting that which is ſaid, that the Miſuſer of a Franchiſe is a Forfeiture, holds generally true, yet it is not in every Particular true; where there is ſuch apparent Difference and Reaſon to diſtinguiſh, as betwixt the Being of a Corporation or a Body Politick, which is only a Capacity, and other particular Fracnhiſes, which are Eſtates; there is alſo apparent Reaſon to diſtinguiſh betwixt one and the other, they being ſo much differing one from the other in Nature and Reality. But next, that this was never taken in Law to be ſuch a Franchiſe, Liberty, or Privilege, as was comprehended under the general Meaning of Franchiſe or Liberty: By *Stat. of Gloſt' 6 E.* 1. *Inſt.* 2. 278. Writs were to go to all Sheriffs forty Days before the Eire, of general Summons, for all to come in at the Eire to claim their Privileges; and the ſecond Day of the Sitting of the Juſtices in Eire a Proclamation made to the ſame Purpoſe. In the Comment upon that Statute it appears, *Inſt.* 2. 281, 282. that if the Party did not appear, his Franchiſes were ſeized into the King's Hands, *Nomine diſtrictionis*, and if not replevied, ſitting the Eire, they were forfeit or loſt for ever. If the Party did appear, and did not claim, then they were loſt for ever. In all the Proceedings in Eire there is no ſuch Thing can be found, that the Corporations did come in and make Claims to their being Corporations or Bodies Politick, or that ever any were ſeized, if it be ſeizable, into the King's Hands, or was forfeit for not claiming. *Fulcher* and *Heyward's C. Palm.* 491. It appears, that the Dean and Chapter there ſurrendered their Charter, and all their Manors, Lands, Poſſeſſions, Privileges, Franchiſes, and Hereditaments, Spiritual and Temporal, and this with Intent to ſurrender, that there might be a new Corporation erected; as is recited in the Letters Patents of new Erection.

In this Caſe, *Rep.* 3. 75. *And.* 2. 120. *Jones* 168. reſolved, That by this Surrender the old Corporation was not ſurrender'd. This Judgment doth conclude, and muſt be given, either becauſe by the Word Franchiſe, and the other general Words, the Franchiſe of being a Corporation was not comprehended; or if the Word is ſufficient, and did compriſe it, that it could not by Law be ſurrender'd. This, I think, ſufficiently ſhews that Corporations were in Law as Perſons natural are, and in like Manner claimed, and that the being a Body Politick, or Corporation, was not to be claimed, compriſed, or meant within the general Word, Franchiſes, no more than the Liberty or Franchiſe of Denizen, or

or Manumiſſion. Next, no Inſtance can be given of any Seizure of any Corporation, or Body Politick, for any Forfeiture: Seizure of their Liberties, or putting Officers upon them, is quite another Thing, as I ſhall ſhew preſently. So that theſe general Sayings in Law Books, that Miſuſer of a Franchiſe forfeits the Franchiſe, neither in Law or Reaſon extends to the Being of a Body Politick or Corporation, but is applicable only to particular Franchiſes of other Natures; and the Reaſon, that that which is grantable is forfeitable, is as fallacious, as before appears.

3. As for the Records cited to prove that the Corporation or Body Politick may be forfeited, I will ſtate thoſe that are moſt effective, and do them Right therein.

Johannes Dennis, Mayor of *Sandwich*, *P. 9. E. 1.* and three more, were attached to anſwer *Domino Regi de placito tranſgr' & unde Robertus de Stokho*, Sheriff of *Kent*, *qui ſequitur pro ipſo Rege*, complains that he had ſent his Bailiffs (naming them) to make Execution of the King's Writ, *in villa de Stanore, quæ eſt Baronia Domini Regis*, and that the Defendants, with Swords drawn, took away the King's Writ, and trod it under their Feet, and would not ſuffer it to be executed; *unde dicit quod deterioratus eſt, & damnum habet ad valentiam* 2,000 Marks. The Mayor appears, and pleads to the Juriſdiction, that he ought not to anſwer this Matter, except in the Court of *Shipway*. The Sheriff replies, that *Stanore* is the King's Barony, belonging to the Barony of St. *Auſtin*'s, and relies upon a Record before Juſtice in Eyre, where an Amerciament upon that Ville was formerly ſet. The Mayor refuſeth to plead over. Then a Day is given over, then it is enter'd thus: *Poſteaq; coram Domini Rege & ejus Concil' quia Barones de'l Cinque-Ports nec aliqui alii in Regno noſtro poſſint clamare talem libertatem, quod non reſponderent Domini Regi de contemptu ſibi fact' ubi Dominus Rex eas adjornare voluerit; & quia prædict' Barones non protulerunt aliquas Chartas a Regibus conceſſas, in quibus non fuit excepta Regia Dignitas conſideratum eſt quod reſpondeant; & quia le* Defendants would not anſwer any otherwhere than in *Shipway*; *conſideratum eſt quod habeantur in defenſionem, pro convictis de prædict. Transgr' & Contempt'. Et quia* the ſaid *John Dennis* is convicted of the ſaid Offence, and the Fact of the Mayor, in thoſe Things, which touch the Commonalty, is the Fact of the Commonalty, *conſideratum eſt quod Communitas de* Sandwich *amittat Libertatem ſuam*, &c. Then follows, *Poſtea, in præſentia* of the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, then Chancellor, and others, *cum Aſſenſu Regis*, an Agreement betwixt the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s, the Men of *Stanore* and *Sandwich*, *de omnibus contentionibus*. And then goes a long Agreement betwixt the Abbot and the Men of *Sandwich* and *Stanore*, concerning their Juriſdictions and Courts: *Et ſi aliqua pars contra concordantiam illam ire vel facere, alia pars habeat ſtam recuperare per breve Domini Regis de Judicio exeunt de iſto Recordo. Et pro hac prædict' homines vadiant prædict' Abbati* 100 Marks, which the Abbot remits for 10 *doliis Vini*, *pretii* 30 Marks, to be paid at the Feaſt of St. *John* the Baptiſt. This is the Record at large; and for the Extract in the Collections at *Lincoln's Inn*, whether it be of this Record, or any Execution that went out upon it, *non conſtat*: But that I think it could not be upon this Record; for the Record is not 30 Marks *annuatim*, as the Abſtract is, and the Entry of the *Videtur* at the Concluſion, *quod Judicium extendit contra Barones quinque Portuum, & eorum Libertates, ut mihi videtur*; that is not my Lord *Hales*'s Note, nor doth it appear whoſe it was. Out of this Record how can a Man infer, that a Corporation ſhall be forfeit for the Miſcarriage of the Mayor or Officer? How doth it appear from hence, that they ſhould loſe or forfeit their being a Corporation? By *amittat Libertatem*, all that is meant thereby is their Liberty in *Stanore*, or the Liberty they claimed to be implead in the Court of *Shipway*; and the Note in the Extract, *videtur quod Judicium extendit verſus Barones*, muſt be, I think, taken to be as to their Liberty in *Stanore*, or to be ſued only in the Court of *Shipway*. I have taken the more Notice of this Record, becauſe it hath Countenance of a judicial Proceeding: But as to all the other Records, cited,

A Writ to the Sheriff of *Gloceſter*, reciting, That the King, for Injuries and Contempts done by the Mayor and Commonalty of *Briſtol*, the Liberty of that Ville by *Bartholomew de Badleſmere*, Cuſtos of that Ville, into his Hands had ſeized, *6 E. 2. R. Cl. m.* 5. The Writ commands the Sheriff, that the Cuſtos ſhould have the Execution of Writs as the Mayor and Bailiffs uſed to have. And in the Times of *Henry* III. *Edward* I. *Edward* II. and *Richard* II. there were frequent Seizures of the Office of Mayor; and the Kings did put in a Cuſtos in the Place of Mayor, or made a Mayor; and theſe are called Seizures of Liberties.

King *Henry* III. put in a Cuſtos over LONDON, which continued till the 54th of his Reign, and then was taken off, and the City reſtored to its Election, *49 H.* III.

Edward I. put in a Cuſtos, and continued ſo to do till the 25th of his Reign, and then was taken off, *15 E. 1.*

The 14th of *Edward* II. a Seizure of the Office of Mayor by *Henry de Staunton*, and his Fellows, Juſtices in Eyre in the *Tower*, and Mayors put in by the King till the 20th of *Edward* II. and then reſtored: But for that of *Richard* II. give me Leave to digreſs, and give you the State of it out of the City Regiſters, which are more full than theſe cited.

A Writ from the King to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, commanding them to come with twenty-four principal Citizens, before the King and his Council at *Nottingham*, *in craſtino Sti. Johannis Baptiſt' tunc prox' fut'*; and to bring ſufficient Authority from the Commonalty to anſwer ſuch Things as ſhould be objected, *16 R. 2. July 22. Lib. H. fol. 269. b. City Reg.* They appeared, and had a Letter of Attorney, *ubi pro diverſis defectionibus in Commiſſione ſua ſub communi ſigillo, & aliis de cauſis*, the Mayor and Sheriffs were diſcharged of their Offices, and committed, *diverſis Priſonis*; and afterwards, the firſt of *July*, Sir *Edward Dallingrigg*, made *Cuſtos* by the King, came to *Guildhall*, and his Commiſſion being read, he was ſworn before the Aldermen, *ſecundum quod Majores ante jurare ſolebant*; the King alſo made the Sheriffs, and they were alſo ſworn. This is alſo entered in the City Regiſter, *Lib. H. fol.* 270. *b.*

It appears that the King firſt ſwore the Cuſtos, and the Sheriffs, to be true to him, and alſo turned out the Aldermen. And that the Proceedings were before the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and other Lords, by a Commiſſion to enquire of all Defaults in the Mayor and Sheriffs, in the well governing of the City, awarded upon the Statute made by the King's Grandfather; and that they were convicted by their own Confeſſion, and thereupon the Liberty of the City ſeized.

The Pardon and Reſtitution enter'd, and thereby it is recited, that the Proceedings were upon the Statute, and the Judgment was, That for the firſt Offence they ſhould forfeit one thouſand Marks; for the ſecond, two thouſand Marks; and

for

for the third Offence, that the Liberty ſhould be ſeized, 19 *Sept.* 16 *R.* 2. *Lib. H. fol.* 272. *a. ubi ſupra.*

The Statute 28 *E.* 3. *cap.* 10. enacted, That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of LONDON, which have the Governance of the ſame, ſhall cauſe the Errors, Defaults, and Miſpriſions in and about the ſame, to be corrected and redreſſed from Time to Time, upon Pain, that is to ſay, to forfeit to the King for the firſt Default, one thouſand Marks; for the ſecond Default, two thouſand Marks; and for the third Default, the Franchiſes and Liberties of the City ſhall be ſeized into the King's Hands. And that the Trial of theſe Defaults ſhall be by Inqueſts of foreign Countries, and the Pains levied upon the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen. Upon this Statute were the Proceedings of *R.* 2. grounded.

The other Side have likewiſe much relied upon another Seizure made of the Liberties of the City of *Cambridge.*

A great Riot committed by the Town upon the Univerſity, heard in Parliament by Way of Petition, and Form of Articles exhibited by the Scholars againſt the Mayor and Bailiffs. Upon reading of which it was demanded of them, what they could ſay, why their Liberties ſhould not be ſeized? After many Shifts they ſubmitted themſelves to the King's Mercy. The King thereupon, by Common Conſent in Parliament, ſeized the ſame Liberties into his Hands, as aforeſaid, and then granted divers Liberties to the Univerſities; and certain Liberties the King granted to the ſaid Mayor and Bailiffs, and increaſed their former. Theſe are the moſt ſubſtantial; it would be too tedious to repeat all, for there have been in thoſe Days, but not ſince, many like Seizures of Liberties, as theſe; only general, but nothing particular to our Purpoſe; and though not cited, I ſhall alſo mention thoſe in *Crook.* 5 *R.* 2. *Rot. Par. N.* 45. *Inſt.* 4. 228.

Certiorari to the Mayor of *Fith*; they diſobeyed the Writ, and gave ſcurvey Words, *Cr.* 1. 252. *Tyndal's Caſe*; and thereupon Mr. *Noy* cited two Caſes of Seizures of Liberties. The Biſhop of *Durham* had contemned the King's Proceſs, and impriſoned the Meſſenger. An Information exhibited againſt him, the Offence proved; adjudged he ſhould pay a Fine, *& quod capiatur*, and ſhould loſe his Liberties for his Time; becauſe *juſtum eſt quod in eo quod puniatur*, 33 *E.* 1. *Rot.* 101. Another *in Banco Com'* a Prohibition awarded to the Biſhop of *Norwich*; and he excommunicated the Party that brought the Writ, 21 *E.* 3. *Rot.* 46. The Party brought his Action, adjudged againſt the Biſhop, that his Temporalities ſhould be ſeized till he abſolved the Party, and ſatisfied the King for his Contempt; and that the Party ſhould recover 10,000 *l.* Damages. I anſwer to them,

(1.) That they were all above three hundred Years ago, except that of 16 *R.* 2. which is above two hundred and ninety, and no ſuch Thing ever was done ſince; What Streſs or Weight can be given to ſuch Proceedings? To what Rules or Law, ſince known or practiſed, can we bring theſe Proceedings? Are they now legal Precedents for the like Things to be done? The Writs out of old Records for the Ship-Money, and the Knighthood-Money, had as good Records to warrant them, and much more plain to the Purpoſe than theſe. The Precedents of *Edward* II. and *Richard* II. either of their Lives, or of their Deaths, or of the Lives or Deaths of ſome of the Judges of thoſe Days, ought, as I conceive, to be no Examples. And for *H.* 3. *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and *R.* 2. and thoſe Times, they were Times of great Troubles and Diſorders; and what was then done is no Rule or Precedent for this Court, or any other Court of Juſtice, to go by, unleſs by later Times allowed or approved. No Law-Book or Report of any judicial Proceedings, either of *E.* 2. or of *E.* 3. or any later Book of Law, that I have yet heard of, or met with (and I doubt not but if there had been any, the King's Counſel would have made uſe of them) hath ever given ſo much Credit or Countenance to theſe Proceedings, as to take any Notice of them. To make uſe of old Records or Precedents, the Grounds or Reaſons whereof cannot now be known, to ſubvert any Law or Government eſtabliſhed, is neither adviſeable nor commendable. But for further Anſwer to them:

(2.) As to that of 16 *R.* 2. that you ſee is grounded upon the Statute 28 *E.* 3. *c.* 10. and can ſignify nothing to the preſent Purpoſe; for there, according to that Statute, they condemn the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, upon their Confeſſion, that they had miſgoverned the City. The Mayor and Sheriffs being committed to Priſons, and this done before Dukes and Earls, by ſpecial Commiſſion to that Purpoſe appointed, and convicted by their Confeſſion, for the firſt, ſecond, third Offence, all at once, is this of good Authority in Law? And for the others, that of *E.* 2. was before Juſtices in Eyre at the *Tower*, the Office of Mayoralty ſeized into the King's Hands, and replevied from Year to Year. And that Seizure that was made by King *E.* 1. for what Reaſons or Grounds, or by what Sort of Proceedings, doth not appear; all that doth appear of it is, that *de facto* Cuſtodes and Mayors were put upon the City, but *quo jure*, who can tell? We know theſe Times were Times of Trouble, in the Barons Wars. The Barons, *Simon Mountford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, being their General, fought a Battle with the King at *Lewes*, and took the King and Prince *Edward* I. both Priſoners, 48 *H.* 3. The Barons differing among themſelves, and the Earl of *Gloceſter* joined with the Prince, who got out of Priſon, another Battle was fought at *Eveſham*, and the great Earl *Mountford* ſlain, 49 *H.* 3. and then at *Wincheſter*, by Parliament, all his Party, and the Liberties of the City of LONDON, ſeized; and in ſuch Times as theſe, and which followed in *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and *R.* 2. it is not to be marvelled if there were many Seizures and Cuſtodes put on the City; it is more a Marvel they were not deſtroyed. The Statutes made in theſe Times ſhew not only the Diſorders, but that the Liberties were greatly infringed, or elſe there would not have been Statutes to confirm them: Whether the infringing or ſeizing were the Cauſe or Effect, is hard to know; but juſt before, in thoſe Times, there were undoubtedly many extravagant Acts of all Sides, which produced *Magna Charta*, made 9 *H.* 3. for confirming of the Liberties and Privileges not only of LONDON, but of all other Towns; and after theſe Times, in the three Reigns of the three ſucceeding Kings, How many other Statutes for confirming the Liberties and Privileges of the Cities and Towns were made, 1 *H.* 4. *cap* 15? The Penalties and Forfeitures impoſed by the Statute 28 *E.* 3. *cap.* 10. upon the City of LONDON put into the ſame Condition with other Cities and Boroughs as to Penalties and Seizures. A Statute confirming to all the Cities and Boroughs the Liberties and Franchiſes, which they by former Grants or Confirmations had, *viz.* 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 1. confirmed in like Manner by 7 *H.* 4. *cap.* 1. Again confirmed in like Manner by 3 *H.* 5. *cap.* 1. Again confirmed by Statute of 2 *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. By which it appears, what a Senſe and Memory they had of the Seizures that had been of their Liberties and Privileges, that they never thought them ſufficiently confirmed; but they were ſufficiently confirmed; for from the Time of *R.* 2. to this Day, we do not find any Seizure of any Liberties or Franchiſes,

chiſes, or Cuſtos made or put upon them. That which was in thoſe Days of Violence done, ſhew them the worſt of Times, but are no Precedents for the beſt. But next,

Suppoſing and admitting theſe Records of theſe Times of good Authority, and as authentick Precedents as can be, they are ſo far from proving againſt me, that I hope to make it moſt plainly to appear, that they are ſtrong and plain Authorities and Evidence againſt them, and for me. It is ordinary in diſputing or arguing to loſe the Point diſputed or argued. That I may not commit ſo great an Error, but may evince and make plain what I have affirmed, give me Leave to look back to the Information and Replication, and from thence to make the Points that we argue, ſingle, clear, and open. The Information, that ſaith, that we uſurped upon the King to be a Corporation and Body Politick, but, in truth, are none. The Bar ſets forth the Title to be a Corporation by Preſcription, Time out of Mind. The Replication, that endeavours to avoid the Bar, by allowing that we were once a Corporation lawfully; but that by our Miſcarriages we have forfeited our being a Corporation, and thereby became none, and after that uſurp'd to be one. So that, that which the other Side maintains, is, That by our Misfeaſances we have committed a Forfeiture of our old lawful and rightful Corporation: Theſe I deny; the Affirmation is upon them to prove, and they producing no Record that expreſſes any ſuch Forfeiture of a Corporation, but only Records generally ſaying, that the Liberties ſhould be forfeited or ſeized, the Queſtion is, What the Meaning is in theſe old Records of forfeiting and ſeizing Liberties? Mr. Attorney was pleaſed to take it, and ſo did Mr. Solicitor, as I think, that forfeiting and ſeizing were much one; I ſhall not diſpute that; but whether in any of thoſe Records the Corporation or Body Politick were by theſe Words taken to be forfeited? Mr. Attorney was ſo careful to avoid the Conſequences of a Forfeiture of a Corporation, which are ſo great and deſtructive, that he would not, by a Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* againſt a Corporation, have the Corporation determined, no more than he would by the Forfeiture, *ipſo facto*, have it determined, but that there ſhould be ſome Seizure into the King's Hands; but what that is, or how to be underſtood, I cannot imagine. For if the Corporation be not to be diſſolved and determined, in whom ſhould it reſt or remain after ſuch Forfeitures, or during ſuch Seizure? Shall it after Forfeiture remain in the ſame Perſons that it was in? Shall it ſubſiſt, live, and act as before? or ſhall it be in *Limbo Patrum*, or in *Nubibus?* Is a Corporation transferrable to any other Perſon or Perſons? Can a Corporation be conveyed or transferred? that is impoſſible; and ſo it appears in the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*'s Caſe, and *Fulcher* and *Heyward*, and 1ſt *Inſt.* in the Caſe of the Homage Anceſtral before cited, That a Corporation is not transferrable from one Body of Men to another; therefore the King cannot poſſibly have it, nor can he grant it. Ay, But ſaith Mr. Attorney, it ſhall be ſeized, and in the King's Hands: What is meant by theſe Words? How can it be in the King's Hands, if not transferrable? Next, What ſhall the King do with it? Shall he grant to others? No, that is impoſſible; by the Caſes cited, it ſo appears the King may make a new, but he cannot grant an old Corporation, becauſe not transferrable. Then if he cannot grant, if it be not transferrable, if a Corporation or Body Politick be by Law framed in Similitude of a natural Body, then it is no more transferrable than a natural Body is. The Body cannot be taken out of the Hands of the Perſons incorporate. From hence then, if this be ſo, it will follow of Neceſſity that the Corporation, if it cannot be transferred to the King, or by the King's Grant, out of the Perſons in whom it is, to others, it muſt remain where it is, or be diſſolved. Next, that which I ſhall ſhew is,

That by the Words *forfeiting* and *ſeizing* Liberties in thoſe old Records, it cannot be meant forfeiting and ſeizing a Corporation or Body Politick; they ſtill continued. But that which is the true Senſe of theſe Words, forfeiting and ſeizing Liberties in thoſe Records was, if the Abuſe or Miſuſe were of a particular Franchiſe, as of Courts, Priſons, Markets, or the like, the King had them forfeited to him. If the Abuſe were by a Corporation, they acted by their active Parts, by their Mayors, Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Coroners, or the like; the King ſeized theſe Offices, turned the Corporation Officers out, and put others into their Places. This was the Courſe in the Eires, where theſe Seizures in thoſe Days uſually were: But for ſeizing Corporations as forfeit, there hath been no Inſtance of it in any Time; but the contrary is moſt evident: For the Corporations, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed Forfeitures or Seizures remained ſtill in being; and this is evident even to Senſe. The Seizures that have been mentioned, have been of LONDON, *Briſtol*, *Gloceſter*, *Cambridge*, and Cinque Ports, *Ipſwich*, and *Wincheſter*.

I offer to your Conſideration, whether theſe Cities of LONDON and *Briſtol*, *Gloceſter*, *Cambridge*, and alſo the Cinque Ports, ever ſince, have not continually in all Pleadings, Claims, and Titles, made themſelves a Title by Preſcription? Are they not by Preſcription to this Day? Do they not claim their Markets, Tolls, and all their Privileges by Preſcription? Do not the Acts of Parliament that immediately follow theſe Seizures made by *H.* 4. *H.* 5. *H.* 6. in the Times ſucceeding, all confirm their Privileges? Not a Word of granting new Privileges, but confirming the old; which ſhews plainly, that in thoſe Days the Corporations were not thought or imagined to be determined or diſſolved. By theſe Seizures, or ſuppoſed Forfeitures, the Enjoyment or Poſſeſſion, for the Space of three hundred Years, is Evidence ſufficient of their remaining and being Bodies Politick by Preſcription, which they could not be, if they were forfeited, as pretended. For by Forfeiture they muſt mean the loſing their Corporation, or being diveſted; no other Senſe can be, or ever was of Forfeiture. Could they forfeit them, and yet keep them? Could they loſe them, and yet have them? If they could not, then it is plain that ſince they always have had them, they never forfeited or loſt them. But for farther Evidence hereof, I ſhall make it moſt plainly to appear, that during the very Times of theſe Seizures the Corporations remained and acted as Corporations; and that at that Time it was never thought or imagined that during the Seizures the Corporations were forfeit; all that was done was, that the Election of their Mayor, or of their Sheriff, was *de facto* taken from them, and either a *Cuſtos*, or a Mayor, by the King put over them, and continued till thoſe King's Diſpleaſures were over, and then they choſe their own Officers again: But no thought then of forfeiting the Corporation. By the City Books, as well as Records, this is moſt evident. The putting a *Cuſtos* by King *E.* 1. continued for the Space of eleven Years, from 15 *E.* 1. to 26 *E.* 1. and then they choſe their Mayor again. By the City Books it appears, that their Court of *Huſtings* all along continued, as at other Times, Aldermen all along, *Lib. A. fol.* 50, 51, 135.

Radulphus de Sandwyco Cuſtos Civitat' LONDON. *Henricus le Walleys*, and others, Aldermen (naming them) *& univerſalis Communitas ejuſdem*

ejuſdem Civitatis, make a Conveyance of a Houſe to *John de Bangwell*, 18 *E.* 1.

The Court of Aldermen holden before the *Cuſtos* and Aldermen, 18 *E.* 1. *Lib. A. fol.* 110.

With the King's Remembrancer in the *Exchequer*, *Cives* LONDON. *venerunt coram Baronibus, & præſentaverunt Johannem de Canluar' & Willielmum de Betoyne ad reſpondend' pro Civitat' prædict' & Com' Middleſex, de his quæ ad Officium Vicecomitis pertinent, & ad hoc faciend' præſtiterunt Sacramentum*, 16 *E.* 1. *Ro.* 1.

Ibidem, The Preſentment and Swearing two other Sheriffs, 18 *E.* 1. *Ro.* 1.

Ibidem, The like, 21 *E.* 1. *Ro.* 3.

Ibidem, The like, 23 *E.* 3. *Ro.* 3.

Auby le Artheir attachiatus fuit ad reſpond' Communitat' Civitat' LONDON. *de placito*, for that he, being no Freeman, merchandized in the City, 21 *E.* 1. *Lib. C. fol.* 19. *b.*

Another like Suit againſt an Unfreeman, *Lib. C. fol.* 7. *b.*

A Writ of Right in the *Huſtings*, brought by the Corporation. *Communitas Civitat'* LONDON. *per Radulphum Pecocks Attornatum ſuum petit verſus Hugonem Epiſcopum de Bedlam unum Meſſuagium*, &c. 22 *E.* 1.

All the Aldermen, and twelve Citizens were called before the King and his Council, and the King reſtored them the Election of their Mayor, and they choſe *Henry de Gabeys* Mayor. And on *Monday* following comes the King's Writ, whereby the King, for good Services, *reddidimus & reſtituimus Civibus* LONDON. *Civitatem, una cum Majoritate & Libertatibus ſuis, quas certis de cauſis dudum capi fecimus in manum noſtram.* So that hereby it moſt evidently appears the Corporation was not forfeit, loſt or diſſolved, only a Cuſtos put over them, which acted in the Place of Mayor; and when removed, they choſe their Mayor again, 26 *E.* 1. *Lib. B. fol.* 38.

The Liberties not forfeit, only ſeized into the King's Hands; ſo ſaith the Writ *dudum capi fecimus in manum noſtram.* The Record of *Cambridge* I have looked upon; it plainly appears in it, that the Corporation was not forfeited and diſſolved, as you ſuppoſe: For it appears, that when they ſubmitted to the King to do with their Franchiſes what he pleaſed; yet it was *ſalvo* to the Mayor and Bailiffs, their Reſponſe to all other Matters. And afterwards, at the ſame Time, the King grants to the ſame Mayor and Bailiffs divers Liberties, by which it appears that the Corporation was not forfeit, but ſtill in Being, notwithſtanding the Seizure and Forfeiture.

The Seizure that was by King *Edward* 2. was in no Sort any Forfeiture or Determination of their Corporation; but either under a Cuſtos, or under a Mayor put in by the King.

The Cuſtos, Aldermen, and Commonalty appeared, and turned out ſome of their Aldermen, *Lib. E. fol.* 11. *b.*

They choſe and ſwore their Sheriffs, and by this Time they had a Mayor again; but the Office of Mayoralty, granted them by the King, *Lib. D. fol.* 6.

The King grants to *Nicholas de Farringdon* the Office of Mayor, *quam diu nobis placuerit*, 16 *E.* 2. *Lib. E. fol.* 146.

They had a Writ reſtoring to them the Office of their Mayor again, 20 *E.* 2.

Then for the Seizure of 16 *R.* 2. that continued but from the 22d of *July* unto the 19th of *September* following; and the Form or Colour of Law that they had for that, was the Statute of 28 *E.* 3. and the Cuſtos put in ſworn at *Guildhall*, and took the Oath of the Mayor, as appears in the Book which I cited; where it is mentioned to be upon that Statute, *Lib. H.* 269. *b.* 16 *R.* 2.

But for further Evidence; in the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office in the *Exchequer*, 4 *E.* 3. *Rot.* 2. *in Bago de Quo Warranto in Itinere Northampton & Bedford, Quo Warranto verſus Villam de Bedford*; in that Record are theſe Things: Firſt, that the Village of *Bedford* had not at the laſt preceding Eire made Claim of divers Liberties, and thereupon in that Eire adjudged, *quod omnes Libertates non clamat' capi' fuiſſent in manus Domini Regis*, and had not been replevied, but the Corporation not ſeized. Thereupon the Corporation offer a Fine of eight Marks to the King, *pro licentia clamandi*, their Liberties, and admitted to fine: But then it appeared, that the Mayor, and the Coroners had ſat in Judgment, and condemned Men for Felonies commited out of the Juriſdiction; and thereupon *Conſideratum eſt, quod prædict' Libertas de Infangtheife, & Officia Major', Ballivorum, & Coronatorum ejuſdem Villæ capiant' in manus Domini Regis. Sed quia cætera Libertates & Conſuetud' Villæ prædict' abſque Miniſtris pro communi utilitate Populi ibidem nequeant conſervari*, the Court puts *Johannem de Tound*, Cuſtos, *Johannem Wymound* and *Richardum Rounds*, Bailiffs, and *Nicholas Aſtwood* and *William de Knight*, Coroners, who are all ſwore to execute thoſe Offices; and to anſwer the King the Profits. Hereby it appears, that the Courſe was not to forfeit or diſſolve the Corporation; they never were ſo unreaſonable; for hereby all their Lands and Goods, and all the Debts owing by them, or to them, would all be loſt: All they did was, they put in Officers to preſerve Corporations. So that I think there is nothing more plain, that though the Liberties were ſeized, and that Officers, Cuſtodes or Mayors, were put upon them; yet the Corporations, or Bodies Politick, or their Liberties, were not forfeit, or determined. If they had been either forfeited or determined, could the Writs of Reſtitution have ſet them up again? The old could never be reſtored or ſet up again, but by Act of Parliament; they might have had new Charters, and have been made new Corporations, but the old could never have been reſtored, if once forfeited, as now imagined. So that the Point betwixt us is, Whether the Records of *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and *R.* 2. of Forfeitures and Seizures of Liberties, ſuppoſing the Cauſes or Offences for which they were ſeized, were very great and provoking, as in all Probability they were, do prove that thereby the Corporations were forfeit, diſſolved, or determined: It appears they were not forfeit, you can never void it. If abuſing the Franchiſe or Liberty of being a Corporation be a Forfeiture, as you affirm, and that they were ſeized for being forfeit; then the Offences that were committed by theſe Corporations in thoſe Princes Times, were Forfeitures, and conſequently the Seizures diſſolved the Corporations. They could not forfeit and loſe their Corporations, and yet keep them. And that they ſtill had their Being is moſt evident by the Records of thoſe Times, ſhewing, that they acted, and enjoyed their Corporations under thoſe Seizures, only a Cuſtos inſtead of a Mayor, all other Things the ſame. That they have in all Ages ever ſince been allowed to be Corporations by Preſcription, never denied or queſtioned. That the Acts of Parliament immediately following, confirming their Privileges, never queſtioned their having them. Never any Thoughts of making void any Forfeitures by theſe Acts, or any new Grant, but always pleaded by Preſcription. Theſe Things plainly ſhew, that the Offences committed in thoſe Times did not forfeit the Corporation; and all that dark Authority they have

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but of thoſe Records is directly againſt them, proves only that theſe Abuſes gave only Cauſe of Seizure of ſome Offices, but no Forfeiture of the Corporation, that ſtill continued.

Having thus anſwered thoſe old Records, and ſhewn that they are of Authority for me againſt them; and ſince it hath been ſtirred in this Caſe, whether a Corporation or Body Politick be ſurrenderable, or not, and inſiſted upon by the other Side that it is, and from thence an Argument drawn to prove, that if ſurrenderable, it is forfeitable: Whether it be ſurrenderable or not, perhaps is alſo doubtful, ſo that I think a Man cannot argue from it any Thing. Firſt, I am ſure there is no great Reaſon why it ſhould be; for ſince that Men that are of the Corporation take, upon their coming to be made Free, an Oath to preſerve the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of it; and ſince the active Members are intruſted for all the other Members that elect and chooſe them, and alſo for their Succeſſors, I cannot ſee how a Man can ſatisfy himſelf in ſo doing.

Sir *James Bagg*'s Caſe, *Rep.* 11. 98, they forfeit their Freedom by doing contrary to their Oath and Truſt. If every Freeman by his Oath and Truſt be obliged to ſeek the Benefit of the Corporation, to ſurrender is againſt the Oath. The Law ſeems to have a Care of preſerving Corporations; and therefore provides that the taking any new Charter, though there be many Alterations in Offices and Names, yet doth not ſurrender the old. But were it of any other Franchiſe, the taking a-new of the ſame Thing is a Surrender of the Old.

Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*'s Caſe, *Rep.* 3. 73.

Fulcher and *Heyward*'s Caſe ſeems a ſtrong one to prove it not ſurrenderable, *Jones* 266. And though the Biſhop did not in that Caſe join in the Surrender, that cannot hinder; becauſe the Biſhop is no Part of the Corporation, and therefore cannot hinder them to ſurrender, if they will.

A Ville incorporate by the Name of Bailiffs, 4 *H.* 26. 22. *b.* The King, *de novo*, incorporates them by the Name of Sheriffs; Are their Privileges, that they before had, gone? No, *Dieu defend*, ſaith the Book. But this being not my Queſtion, I intend not to debate it thoroughly, but to keep to the Point of a Forfeiture of a Body Politick or Corporation, and farther, to examine the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of this Doctrine of Forfeiture, and ſee how adequate and juſt it is; for that is the Thing, I perceive, deſired.

Firſt, Their Poſition is, That a Corporation, or Being of a Body Politick, is a Liberty or Franchiſe, and if abuſed or miſuſed, is forfeited, determined, and diſſolved.

That I may a little underſtand this Poſition, and conſider of Abuſe and Miſuſe, and of the Extents and Conſequences of it: By Abuſe or Miſuſe, every Act that a Corporation doth, that is not juſtifiable by Law, is, as I take it, an Abuſer or Miſuſer. If a Corporation receive any Money, that is not due to them, if it be by Virtue of any By-Law, that is a Forfeiture, though it be but a Groat. What if they, by their Common Seal, command their Servant to enter into ſuch Lands, or diſtrain ſuch a Man's Cattle for Rent not due; Is not this a taking upon them to oppreſs the King's Subjects, and to extort from them their Lands or Monies where not due? This is a Miſuſer. A Body Politick, as I have ſaid, is but a Perſon created in Reſemblance of a natural Perſon, to have Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy, to particular Ends and Purpoſes. And hold or enjoy is not poſſible, without acting; and all that act muſt of Neceſſity be ſubject to Errors ſometimes, in their Actions, as natural Perſons are. And muſt it be ſo penal to them, that every Error, Miſuſer, or Abuſer, muſt be a Forfeiture? Can it be reaſonable or juſt in Law that this can be? Laws are made for Preſervation, not for Deſtruction; if every Abuſer or Miſuſer forfeit, be it a ſmall Tranſgreſſion, is it either reaſonable or probable, that any Law ſhall puniſh it with Deſtruction of the Body? The greateſt Offence, be it Treaſon or Rebellion, or the leaſt illegal Act, Offence, or Miſdemeanor, muſt have the ſame Meaſure of Puniſhment by this Rule; and the Law then doth not diſtinguiſh: If a natural Body or Perſon hath a Market, and orders his Servants to take ſuch Tolls, and he takes them, what would this Crime be, beſides Forfeiture of his Market? Why ſhould a Corporation then not only in ſuch a Caſe, or for any Offence or Miſcarriage to the Value of a Penny, forfeit and loſe, as in the Caſe of High Treaſon, his Life or Being, Lands, Goods, and all? This cannot be agreeable to any Rules or Reaſon of our Law; and therefore I take it, it cannot be Law. The next Thing I deſign to inſiſt upon is,

Secondly, The Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies that muſt attend this Doctrine or Law of forfeiting or ſurrendering, if the Law be ſo.

Let us then conſider, whether this, at one Stroke, does not make all the Corporations in *England*, of all Sorts, forfeit at once, and perhaps many Years ſince. Is there any Corporation in *England* that hath not offended or tranſgreſſed? All Manner of Corporations fall under this Rule. If they have tranſgreſſed, or done any ſuch Act as makes a Forfeiture (as every Miſcarriage, for any Thing I can ſee to the contrary, doth) whether the Corporation be, *ipſo facto*, diſſolved by the Offence committed, or elſe by the Judgment, which muſt relate to the Offence, to avoid all mean Acts done by the Corporation; all that they have done ſince ſuch Miſcarriage, they have done without Right; and all that they think they have a Title to, as a Corporation, they are miſtaken in, they have none. Perhaps if a Parliament ſhould be called, thoſe forfeited Corporations can lawfully ſend no Burgeſſes. I do not know whether I am miſtaken or not: I only offer this to Conſideration amongſt others: As (give me Leave to venture a little farther upon theſe Conſiderations of Surrenders and Forfeitures of Corporations) Can a Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, Prebendary, Parſon, *&c.* ſurrender his Corporation or Body Politick? If they can, moſt of them, perhaps, are of the Foundation of the Crown, and had their Lands from thence. We have many Statutes made to reſtrain their Alienations: Thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth* did not extend to hinder their Alienations to the Crown; but, perhaps, out of Hope of Preferment, they aliened to the Crown till the Statute of 1 *Jac. cap.* 3. took away that Power alſo of conveying to the Crown: Can theſe forfeit the Corporations? Perhaps we are Sinners all, or at leaſt, as the Balance at ſome Time or other may be holden, may be found too light: We are upon a Point that goes to Poſterity: Fear, and Favour, what may it do, and what may it not do? If they may ſurrender or forfeit, what Effects may this have upon the whole Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate? If this had been known in the Days of King *Henry* VIII. perhaps there would have been no great Need of Acts of Parliament to make him Head of the Church, or to have diſſolved the Monaſteries. Suppoſe that Colleges, Hoſpitals, and other Corporations founded for Charity, can ſurrender or forfeit, the preſent Maſters and Fellows, and the Heirs of the Donors may truck; what Effect may this have upon them? What Ways may they find out? Alſo Cities and Boroughs; what Diviſions and Contentions

tentions hath it already produced, ſome for ſurrendering, others for defending, what Animoſities are about it? The End of the Law is to preſerve Peace and Quiet. Diviſions and Diſſentions frequently end in the Deſtruction of both Parties. The Citizens and Burgeſſes are, I think, three Parts of four of the Houſe of Commons. It is conſiderable what Effects this may have in Parliaments, our Laws and Poſterity perhaps not a little concerned herein; and if ſo, ſurely this is a great Caſe: But if only the City of LONDON, give me Leave to ſee what the ill Conſequences and Miſchiefs will be. Arguments from Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies are forcible Arguments in Law. So ſaith *Littleton*, and my Lord *Coke* upon *Littleton*; and Men muſt be deſperate and ſenſual that deſpiſe future Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies, and many other Places there cited. *Inſt.* 1. 11. 60.

1. All their Lands will be gone and revert to the Donors, and their Heirs. By Diſſolutions of Corporations, all their Privileges are gone, and their Lands revert to their Donors, or Lords, of whom they were holden. *Jones* 190. *F. N. B.* 33. *k. Inſt.* 113. *b.*

2. All their Markets, Tolls and Duties, that they claim by Preſcription; whereby the Government, and the Honour of the City, the Publick Halls, Gates, Priſons, Bridges, and other Edifices, are in a great Meaſure maintained.

3. All the Debts owing to the City, and all their perſonal Eſtate, by the Death or Diſſolution of the Corporation, will be gone; but who ſhall have them? Perhaps, *non definitur in jure.*

4. All the Liberties and cuſtomary Privileges that the Freemen of the City, their Wives and Children claim, *viz.* to have cuſtomary Shares in their Husbands or Fathers Eſtates; to be exempt from Tolls in other Towns, Ports, and Markets; to exclude Foreigners and Unfreemen from uſing their Trades in LONDON, and many others.

5. All the Acts of Parliament that give particular Powers and Authorities to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or Common-Council, or Corporation, reſpecting either the Government or Juſtice of the City; as about Miniſters, and Payment of their Dues, Buildings, Paving of Streets, Sewers, Inſurance-Office, and many others.

6. What ſhall become of the Orphans, and all the Monies and Debts the City owes, and all the Charities in the City? We have ſeen the City burnt, and may remember what a Swarm were unhived thereby; but we never yet ſaw it diſſolved, nor are the Conſequences meaſurable. And though it pleaſe his Majeſty upon the Diſſolution of this, to grant a new Charter, yet it will be impoſſible any of theſe Things can be preſerved: Their Lands, Eſtates, Debts, Privileges, Cuſtoms, are all Perſonal, and annexed to the Corporation, and muſt live and die with it; the ſaid Acts of Parliament are all fixed to this Corporation, and ſo are the Charities, and cannot, as I conceive, be ever transferred to another to be new created. A new Corporation can be in no Succeſſion or Privity with the old. If a Body Politick be once diſſolved, though a new one be founded of the ſame Name, that can have no Succeſſion to the old, nor come in Privity to it: Therefore is it that in the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*'s Caſe, and in *Fulcher* and *Heyward*'s Caſe, the Preſervation of the old Corporation is inſiſted on, *Inſt.* 1. 102. *b.* If every Abuſer committed by a Corporation be a Forfeiture, Determination, or Diſſolution, is there any one in *England* not forfeited and diſſolved? Abuſe is a Word of wonderful large Senſe: When the Law ſpeaks of a Franchiſe abuſed or miſuſed, it is applicable to a particular Franchiſe, as to a Market, Court, or the like; and if that Franchiſe be miſuſed, or abuſed, in Oppreſſion or Miſuſe, contrary to the Ends of it, ſome Certainty there is in it: But the Abuſe of a Corporation extends to all its Acts, and all Eſtates of the Corporation; and all the Privileges of all the particular Perſons, and all that are concerned in them, are Sufferers for every Abuſe, or Miſuſe, or Miſact, or Treſpaſs, how ſmall ſoever. Who can tell in the Actions of a Perſon what may be taken to be ill, or illegally done, or an Abuſe? Who will truſt a Corporation, if its Duration and Exiſtence be ſo fickle and infirm, that every Abuſer or Miſuſer ſhall forfeit it? There will be no Need of Officers to be amoved, thereby to determine this Corporation at Will and Pleaſure, this Poſition contains enough to do all. Theſe great Conſequences, attending this Doctrine of Forfeiture, are Reaſons to prove the Law otherwiſe.

But, ſaith Mr. Attorney (if I underſtand him) We do not intend to deſtroy the Corporation, though we ſay in our Pleading, that you have forfeited your old Corporation, that you have, without any lawful Authority, uſurped upon the King, and pray in our Replication, that *de Libertate, Privilegio, & Franchefia illa* (*viz.* the being a Corporation) *abindicantur & excludentur.* Theſe are but Words of Form, we only will lay the King's Hands gently upon it, and ſeize it, but the Corporation ſhall not be deſtroyed or diſſolved.

I anſwer, This is wonderful, and a great Compliment to the City, as I take it; let us not flatter or deceive one another. We are not now in the irregular Days in the Records mentioned, nor in ſuch Sort of Proceedings as in thoſe diſtracted Times. Let us not go by blind Conjectures, out of old Records, and bring in unknown Ways. We are now in a *Quo Warranto*, which Mr. Attorney truly ſaith, is in the Nature of a Writ of Right; and a Writ of Right is the higheſt Writ that is in the Law; and the Judgment therein, and in this *Quo Warranto* muſt be concluſive to all Parties. If given againſt the Defendants, it muſt exclude them for ever, and diſſolve their Corporation; and if given againſt the King, he ſhall never hereafter bring it in Queſtion for any Cauſe precedent, *Rep.* 9. 28. *Inſt.* 2. 282. 495. *Cook's Entries* 527. *D.* hath a Precedent of it, *Conſideratum eſt, quod* the Defendant *de & in Libertatibus, Privilegiis, & Franchefiis præd' in Informatione prædict' ſpecificat' nullo modo ſe intromittat, ſed ab iiſdem penitus excludatur.* The like againſt *Ferrers*, and the *Virginia* Company, and many others may be found, *M.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *r.* 9. The Court cannot alter the Judgment, it will be erroneous if they do. And to talk of a Judgment of a Seizure, what is the Meaning of it, or ſuch Judgment? Is it final, or not final? The Court muſt give a final Judgment, that the Party, if he think fit, may have his Writ of Error. The Court will not take any of your old Records to go by, if any ſuch are to be found, that would warrant any other Judgment: Therefore a Seizure, without a Judgment, that determines the Corporation, cannot be any Way brought to paſs, as I believe, nor can I underſtand in whom, by your Seizure, you would have the old Corporation to ſubſiſt. Transferred from the Perſons, in whom it now ſubſiſts, I think is impoſſible, but diſſolved by your Judgment it may be: And, I hope, your Lordſhip will not be induced by ſingular unwarrantable Things, that a Judgment ſhould be given that neither diſſolve the Corporation, nor continue it, that ſhall neither be for Plaintiff or Defendant, that ſhall leave the

Corporation neither alive nor dead, but *in Tranſitu*, or *Limbo Patrum:* A Judgment, *quod capiantur*, or *quod Libertates & Francheſiæ prædict' ſeiſiantur in manus Domini Regis.* Was there ever any the like? What ſhall be underſtood by it? Shall we be afterwards a Corporation? Shall our Magiſtrates continue? Shall we have our Lands, Markets, Tolls, Cuſtoms, or Franchiſes, or not? Or ſhall we be none, and yet not diſſolved? I muſt confeſs, I am confounded in theſe Notions.

Next, as to the Authorities in Law for me:

1. I take it to be a great Authority for me, that there is no Precedent, or Judgment, or Book Caſe, produced or found, that ever a Corporation was forfeited. It lies upon the other Side to produce it, or ſhew it; and no doubt they would, if there had been any, but there is none by the Authorities they cite; you may eaſily perceive any Sort would not be omitted.

2. The Nature of a Corporation, as our Books do deſcribe it, ſhews it not forfeitable. I take it plain out of the Caſe of *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, and the other Books there cited, *Rep.* 10. 92. *b.* 21. *E.* 4. 72. A Corporation aggregate is inviſible, immortal, and reſts only in Intendment and Conſideration of Law, cannot commit Treaſon or Felony, be out-lawed, excommunicate, hath no Soul, cannot appear in Perſon, cannot do Fealty, cannot be impriſoned, not ſubject to Imbecillity or Death, *Br. Corp.* 24. 34. They cannot commit any actual Treſpaſs or Diſſeiſin, except under their Common Seal, by Command, Precedent, or Aſſent ſubſequent: When our Books ſay, that they are a Body Politick, and reſt or have their Being in Intendment or Conſideration of Law, thereby is meant, that they are by Law enabled to act to particular Ends and Intents anſwerable to their Ends and Creations. Their Ends or Creations are only to be ſubſervient to the publick Good, and Government, and Preſervation of the City or Town incorporate, and of the Members thereof. And if there be any Act done by the Members that are the active Part of ſuch Corporation, to any other Intent, End, or Purpoſe, this is not the Act of the Corporation, but of the particular Members, and they only are anſwerable for it. And as to particular Offences and Miſcarriages in this Caſe alledged, it cannot be denied but that the particular Members are anſwerable for it; and if they, then according to all Books they ought not to be doubly chargeable or anſwerable in both Capacities. And the Argument cited out of *Bagg*'s Caſe, of a Freeman convicted of Perjury, and thereupon diſfranchiſed, doth not prove that they ſhall be puniſhed in a double Capacity; for the Corporation is not thereby puniſhed, but preſerved. The Being of a Body Politick is only a Capacity, and in Reſemblance of a natural Body, and no more forfeitable than a natural Body. It is ſeizing and forfeiting of Liberties that we meet with, that is, ſuch as are generally ſpoken of, as Markets, Courts, Juriſdictions, and the like: And in the old Records, by ſeizing the Liberties of a Corporation is meant the taking from them their Officers, and putting in others upon them for a Time. But a forfeiting, diſſolving, and determining the Body Politick, never was yet done or known, nor, as reaſonable to believe, ever entered into any Man's Thoughts till now; for I have already ſhewn that Offences and Miſcarriages, that were committed by the Corporations in thoſe troubleſome Times of *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and *R.* 2. for which their Liberties were ſeized, were not Forfeitures and Determinations of thoſe Corporations, they all remain Corporations by Preſcription to this Day: And I have alſo taken Notice, that the Acts of Parliament that were made in the ſucceeding Kings Reigns, of *H.* 4. *H.* 5. and *H.* 6. are only Acts of Confirmation to the Cities and Boroughs of their Liberties and Privileges. From that Time till within theſe three Years, I believe it never entered into any Man's Thoughts, that a Corporation was forfeitable; for farther Proof whereof divers other Statutes, and the whole Series of Matter is Argument.

The Statute 15 *H.* 6. *cap.* 6. that provides againſt Abuſes and Exactions made by Societies incorporate, by their By-Laws and Ordinances, and appoints a Forfeiture of ten Pounds, and of their Power to make By-Laws: To what End ſhould this be, if the Corporations themſelves were forfeited, or thought ſo to be?

The Statute of 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. recites the Statute of *H.* 6. and the Exactions and Abuſes by Fellowſhips, by their By-Laws and Ordinances, and appoints a Penalty of forty Pounds if they exact Money by an unlawful and unwarranted By-Law, not examined and ſigned by the Chancellor and Chief Juſtice.

The Statute of 12 *H.* 7. *cap.* 6. ſets forth grievous Exactions by the Fellowſhip of Merchant Adventurers, by their By-Laws, and impoſeth a Penalty for the future.

The Statutes 22 *H.* 8. 4. 28 *H.* 8. 5. ſhew like Exactions by Corporations upon Apprentices by their Ordinances and By-Laws, provides Remedy, and enacts Penalty. If in thoſe Times it had been thought or imagined that a Corporation had been forfeitable, every of theſe Offences forfeited it, what Need farther Remedy? In the Caſe of *Hoddy* and *Wheehouſe*, of exceſſive Toll by the Town of *Northampton*, *Moore* 474. 39 *Eliz.* In the *Quo Warranto* againſt a Corporation, though the Queſtion was concerning their taking Toll, and whether they had forfeited their Market, or only their Tolls; no Thought of forfeiting their Corporation was ever mentioned. So that, I think, I may conclude with the tumultuous Times of *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and *R.* 2. what was then done, doth plainly ſhew the Corporations were not forfeited or diſſolved: That by all the Acts of Parliament, and Proceedings in almoſt all the Reigns of any Length or Duration, from that Time to this very Caſe, the Opinions and Thoughts of Men were otherwiſe; as by the Statutes and Tranſactions appears: Not one Opinion, Book, or Authority, produced, or to be found. The great Concern not only of this great City, but of all other Cities, Towns, and Corporations, Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, all depend upon it. And which is more than all, the very Government by Law eſtabliſhed will be in great Danger of Alteration by it.

I have argued long, and tried your Lordſhip's Patience; the Weight and Length of the Caſe, and Rareneſs of the Matter, there never having been the like before in any Age, will, I hope, excuſe me. But beſides the whole Frame and Foundation, that the other Side have laid, being all built upon general undigeſted Notions, as I take it, *viz.* that Abuſer and Miſurer of Liberties forfeits them, without diſtinguiſhing betwixt one Thing and another; that the Words forfeiting and ſeizing Liberties, found in old Records, ſhould be Authorities to prove forfeiting Corporations or Beings of the Body Politick, tho' no ſuch Thing then, or at any Time ſince, till very lately, was never thought on, or imagined: It was neceſſary for me to open and ſet forth theſe general Notions, and to explain and diſtinguiſh; which, I hope, I have done, that it may appear what the Senſe of them is, how far they agree with Law and Juſtice, and how far not. And if, in the doing hereof, or the ſetting out the repugnant or inconſiſtent Matters

or

or Opinions arising in this Case to maintain this *Quo Warranto*, I have expressed myself in any other Manner than became me, I humbly beg Pardon for it; and that it may not reflect upon the Cause, nor prejudice it.

Upon the whole Matter, if this Information brought against the Body Politick for usurping to be a Body Politick, ought to have been brought against the particular Persons; if it be repugnant or contradictory, that a Corporation can usurp to be a Corporation; that a Body Politick or Being can usurp to be a Body Politick or Being, before it had a Being, or to be that same Body Politick or Being, which it was when it did usurp; if forfeiting a Franchise, or Liberty, or other Estate, cannot determine or vest that Franchise or Estate in the King, till the Forfeiture appear on Record; then the old Corporation supposed to be forfeited, if it were so, did notwithstanding, and yet doth continue in Being, there being no Record to determine it; and consequently that which is pretended a new one by Usurpation is impossible. If by Seizure into the King's Hands (as pretended) the Continuance of the Corporation be intended, how inconsistent is it with Law or Justice to continue any thing in the King, that is wrongfully usurped, and the Parties to be punished, fined, and committed for usurping? If Mr. Attorney's Replication, taking Issue upon our Prescription to be a Corporation, and going over, and alledging several distinct Causes of Forfeitures, cannot by Law be maintained, and in the Example doth introduce a Way to bring all Mens Estates subject to Mr. Attorney's Will and Pleasure (for, let any Man's Right be as good as can be, it will be scarce possible to defend it, if such Pleadings as in his Replication be allowable by Law); then be the Matter in Law as much against us as possible, yet Mr. Attorney can have no Judgment for him upon this Information. Next, supposing the Information all good in Law, yet, if the Judgments, Records, and Authority, that have been cited by them for Seizures, do plainly shew that Seizures and Forfeitures are very different in their Natures; that the Corporations all continued notwithstanding the Seizures; and the Seizures was only the King's putting in Mayors and Officers to act in them instead of the others elected or constituted by the Corporation, and they remain Corporations by Prescription to this Day, and never were forfeited, dissolved, or determined by such Seizures; if the general Authorities in Books, that the misusing or abusing a Franchise be truly applicable to Franchises, (that are Estates and Interests grantable or conveyable from Man to Man) and never were intended of such a Thing, as is rather a Capacity or Being, than a Franchise; if there be no Case or Precedent, or Opinion to be found for it; if, on the contrary, the particular Cases cited prove, that where the Corporation have by Miscarriages forfeited particular Franchises, they do not forfeit their Corporations; if there be scarce any Corperations in *England*, that have not, at some Time or other, done something they should not, or omitted to do something they should, and thereby forfeited their Corporation, and consequently all are Usurpers, and their corporate Acts since done, all void: If the Corporation here hath done nothing, but that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, are only Delegates, Deputies, or Ministers of the Corporation for particular Purposes; if Servants, Deputies, or Delegates, do that which they have no Authority to do, they must answer for it in their own Persons; but their Masters, or those that deputed or delegated them for another Purpose, they are innocent; they shall not suffer by it, though no Acts of Parliament had been in the Case. If the Acts of Parliament against seizing the Liberties of the City, for or by Reason of any Miscarriage of their Officers or Ministers, extend to these Acts of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council; if so be that these Acts were the Acts of the Corporation, yet, with Submission, if they have shewn a good and legal Right, by their Custom and Title, to make By-Laws for regulating and settling the Markets and Tolls, and that which they have done be, as pleaded, reasonable, and that there was reasonable Ground at that Time for their Petition which they have set forth: If all these Particulars, that I have now summed up, be against me, then Judgment must be against me; though I know not what that Judgment can be. But if any one of these Particulars, thus repeated, be for me, against Mr. Attorney, then Mr. Attorney can have no Judgment against the City, but Judgment must be for them; which I humbly pray.

Judgment given for the King against the City.

The next Term, *viz. Trin.* 35 *Car.* 2. (the Lord Chief Justice *Saunders* dying the Day of the Judgment given, or the next Day after) Mr. Justice *Jones*, Justice *Raymond*, and Justice *Withens*, being in Court, Justice *Jones* pronounced the Judgment of the Court, and Justice *Raymond* and Justice *Withens* affirmed, that Chief Justice *Saunders* was of the same Opinion with them, and that they all agreed,

1. That a Corporation aggregate might be seized. That the Statute 28 *E.* 3. *c.* 10. is express, that the Franchises and Liberties of the City, upon such Defaults, shall be taken into the King's Hands; and that Bodies Politick may offend and be pardoned, appears by the general Article of Pardon, 12 *Car.* 2. whereby Corporations are pardoned all Crimes and Offences. And the Act for Regulating Corporations, 13 *C.* 2. which provides that no Corporation shall be avoided for any Thing by them misdone or omitted to be done, shews also that their Charters may be avoided for Things by them misdone, or omitted to be done.

2. That exacting and taking Money by the pretended By-Law, was Extortion, and a Forfeiture of the Franchise of being a Corporation.

3. That the Petition was scandalous and libellous, and the making and publishing it, a Forfeiture.

4. That the Act of the Common-Council was the Act of the Corporation.

5. That the Matter set forth in the Record did not excuse or avoid those Forfeitures set forth in the Replication.

6. That the Information was well founded. And gave Judgment that the Franchise should be seized into the King's Hands, but the Entry thereof respited till the King's Pleasure was known in it. Justice *Raymond* and Justice *Withens* declare, that they were of the same Opinion *in omnibus*.

And accordingly, after Entry made by Mr. Attorney, That as to the Issue joined to be tried by the Country; as to the claiming to have and constitute Sheriffs; as to the having the Mayor and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, and to hold Sessions, *quod ipse pro Domino Rege ulterius non vult prosequi*; Judgment is enter'd:

Ideo consideratum est, quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' Lond' as to the Issue aforesaid, betwixt our Lord the King and them joined; and as to the Liberties and Franchises aforesaid by them claimed, to have and elect Sheriffs, and to have their Mayor and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, and hold Sessions, *eant inde sine die, salvo jure Dom. Regis, si al', &c. Et quoad dictas separales materias in lege unde tam præd' Att' Gen' quam præd' Major*

Major & Cominunitas & Cives Civitat' præd' poſuerunt ſe in Judicium Curiæ; the Court adviſe till *Trinity* Term, and then *pro eo quod videtur Curiæ hic quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' præd' forisfecerunt Domino Regi nunc Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. præd' ob cauſas in Replicacon' præfat' Attorn' Gen' ſuperius ſpecificat' quod placita præfat' Major' & Communitat' ac Civium Civitat' præd' ſuperius rejungendo & repellendo in ea parte placitat' materiaq; in iiſd' content' minus ſufficien' & invalid' in lege exiſtunt ad præcludend' dict' Dom' Reg' a Forisfactura præd' aut ad Major' & Communitat' ac Cives Civitat' præd' ad clamand' Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. præd' ſibi allocand' & adjudicand' manutenend' maturaq; deliberacione ſuperinde prius habit' Conſiderat' eſt, quod Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. præd' fore de ſeipſis unum Corpus corporat' & Politic' in re, facto & nomine per nomen Majoris Communitatis & Civium Civitat' Lond' ac per idem nomen placitare & implacitari, reſpondere & reſponderi per eoſd' Majorem & Communitatem, ac Cives Civitat' London' præd' ſuperius clamat' capiantur & ſeiſiantur in manus Domini Regis; & quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' Lond' præd' capiantur ad ſatisfaciend' dict' Dom' Reg' de Fine ſuo pro Uſurpatione Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. prædict'.*

The City petition the King when their Liberties were ſeized.

The City's Liberties being thus ſeized by King *Charles* II. the Citizens found it neceſſary to preſent a Petition to him in Council at *Windſor*, upon *Monday* the 18th of *June*, 1683. when the Lord Keeper made a Speech concerning this Affair. The Petition was to the following Effect:

" SHEWING, That his Majeſty's Petitioners were moſt heartily ſorry for the Miſgovernment of this his City of late Years, whereby the Citizens had fallen under his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure: Which occaſion'd a *Quo Warranto* to be brought againſt them; upon which Judgment had been pronounced for Seizure of their Liberties and Franchiſes into his Majeſty's Hands. They acknowledg'd the great Favour of this Opportunity of Application to his Royal Grace vouchſafed them, by Reaſon of his Majeſty's not requiring Judgment to be immediately enter'd thereupon. That conſidering their diſtreſſed Condition, they humbly caſt themſelves at his Feet, imploring his Princely Compaſſion and Grace to be extended towards this his antient City, and begging his Majeſty's Pardon for all Offences that they did, in the Name of themſelves and all the Citizens humbly tender'd: And prayed his Majeſty to accept their moſt ſolemn Promiſes and Aſſurance of conſtant Loyalty and Obedience to him, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and of their regular and dutiful Adminiſtration of the Government of the City for the future; ſubmitting to his good Pleaſure, and begging his Commands and Directions.

Upon the Reading of which Petition, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, were commanded to withdraw. And after a while being called in again, the Lord Keeper ſpake to this Purpoſe:

" That for the Sake of ſo many of the preſent Magiſtrates and other eminent Citizens of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty and his Service, the King would ſhew the City all the Favour they could reaſonably deſire, *&c.* That it was not for Puniſhment, but meerly for the Good of the City, that he took this Courſe. That it was not his Intention to prejudice them, either in their Properties or Cuſtoms. Nay, leſt entering a Judgment upon Record might have Conſequences fatal to them, he had cauſed his Attorney to forbear the ſame at preſent, that the City might have ſome Time to conſider with their own Condition. That the City had not been well adviſed to defer their Application to his Majeſty thus long, till even the Court had pronounced Judgment. That his Majeſty's Affection was too great to reject their Suit for that Cauſe. That he had reſolved to make the Alterations as few and as eaſy as might be conſiſtent with the good Government of the City, and Peace of the Kingdom; and they to be theſe following:

That no Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, or Coroner of the City, ſhould be capable of, or admitted to, the the Exerciſe of their reſpective Offices, before his Majeſty ſhall have approved them under his Sign Manual.

That if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the Choice of any Perſon to be Lord Mayor, and ſignify the ſame under his Sign Manual to the Lord Mayor; or, in Default of a Mayor, to the Recorder, or ſenior Aldermen, the Citizens ſhall within one Week proceed to a new Choice. And if his Majeſty ſhall diſapprove the ſecond Choice, he may, if he pleaſe, nominate a Perſon to be Lord Mayor.

That if his Majeſty ſhall in like Manner diſapprove the Perſons choſen to be Sheriffs, or either of them, he may appoint Perſons to be Sheriffs.

But this Election of Officers may be according to the antient Uſage of the City.

That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen may, with Leave of his Majeſty, diſplace any Alderman, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Coroner of the ſaid City, and Steward of the Borough.

Upon the Election of any Alderman, if any preſented by the Ward to the Court ſhall be judged unfit; upon ſuch Declaration by the ſaid Court, the Ward ſhall proceed to the Choice of other Perſons in their Room: And if the Court ſhall diſapprove ſuch ſecond Choice, then the Court may appoint others in their Room.

The Juſtices of Peace to be by the King's Commiſſion: Which his Majeſty will grant according to the uſual Method, unleſs upon extraordinary Occaſion, when his Majeſty ſhall think it neceſſary.

Then the Lord Keeper went on thus:

My Lord Mayor,

" Theſe Regulations being thus made, his Majeſty will not only pardon this Proſecution, but confirm your Charter in ſuch Manner as may be conſiſtent with them. That the City ought to look upon this as a great Condeſcenſion on his Majeſty's Part, it being but the Name of a Reſervation of a ſmall Part of what is already in his Power by the Judgment. That if the City ſhould look upon it with another Eye, and neglect a ſpeedy Compliance, yet his Majeſty hath done his Part. And if there ſhould be any heavy Conſequence of this Judgment, (which would behoove them well to conſider) the Fault would lie at their own Door. That it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that the Mayor ſhould return to the City, and conſult with the Common-Council, that he might ſpeedily know their Reſolution hereupon, and give his Direction. And that they might ſee the King was in earneſt, he (the Lord Keeper) was commanded to let them

" know, that the King had given Order to the " Attorney-General to enter upon Judgment on " *Saturday* next, unleſs prevented by their Com- " pliance.

And in this Condition ſtood the City from thence, *viz.* from 35 *Car.* 2. and all along King *James* II's Reign, the Mayors and Sheriffs being appointed by Commiſſion from thoſe Kings, till the Year 1688, when King *James*, terrified at the News of the Prince of *Orange*'s intended Invaſion, thought fit to reſtore their Charter, *October* the 6th, and order'd the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* (who had been very inſtrumental in getting Sentence pronounced againſt it) to carry it back in great Formality to *Guildhall*; whereupon Sir *George Treby* was reſtored to his Place of Recorder, and the reſt of the Magiſtrates, according to the antient Conſtitution of the City.

The City reſtored to its Franchiſes, by Act of Parliament in the Reign of W. *and* M.

And thus it remained, till by a Statute of the 2d of *William* and *Mary*, the Proceedings were declared illegal and arbitrary, and that Judgment, and every other Judgment given and recorded in the ſaid Court, for ſeizing the Franchiſes of the ſaid City, were reverſed and made void, and *Vacats* enter'd upon the Rolls; and that the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON did remain a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON; and to have and enjoy all their Rights and Charters: And that all Charters, Letters Patents, *&c.* concerning any of the Liberties, Lands and Tenements, Rights, Titles, *&c.* made ſince the ſaid Judgment by the late Kings *Charles* and *James*, were thereby declared void. Alſo, the Officers, Companies, and Corporations were reſtored.

After this Act was paſſed, *Anno* 1690, a great many Members of the Common-Council, to the Number of 117, ſubſcribed a Petition to the Parliament to this Purport:

" That they hoped the late Act of Parlia- " ment for reverſing the Judgment in the *Quo* " *Warranto* againſt the City would have reſtored " it to its antient Rights and Privileges: But " that the contrary happened. For notwith- " ſtanding the ſaid Act, ſeveral Aldermen made, " or elected by Virtue of Commiſſions or Char- " ters from the late King *James* under the Great " Seal, acted as Aldermen by that Authority; " under Pretence, that by ſome doubtful Ex- " preſſions in the ſaid Act, they were continued " as well as miniſterial Officers. That by Co- " lour of the aſſumed Authority and illegal Pro- " ceedings, Sir *Tho. Pilkington* was by them, on " the Day of Election appointed by the ſaid Act, " declared and made Mayor, though not duly " returned by the Common Hall, according to " the Uſage of the City. That by the Contri- " vance of the ſaid Mayor, *Leonard Robinſon* " was impoſed upon the Citizens as Chamberlain " of the City, notwithſtanding another Perſon " was duly elected into that Office, and decla- " red ſo to be by the Sheriffs, and the Hall " thereupon diſſolved. That divers Members of " the Common-Council were illegally excluded, " and others, duly elected, were refuſed Ad- " mittance. That the Place of Town-Clerk " having been vacant three Months and upwards, " and only eligible by and in Common-Council, " the Mayor and Aldermen had, of their own " Authority, appointed ſeveral Perſons to the " Execution thereof, without the Conſent of the " Common-Council, againſt their conſtant known " Rights. That the Petitioners had not been ſuf- " fered to meet and conſult about the neceſſary " Affairs of the City, according to their antient " Rights and Cuſtoms. That a Common-Coun- " cil being ſummoned, and aſſembled about the " 3d of *October*, many Debates ariſing concern- " ing the Premiſes, and ſeveral Motions being " made, and the Majority of the Common- " Council agreeing that for ſettling the Rights " of the City, an humble Addreſs ſhould be " made to the Honourable Houſe, to explain " the ſaid Act; and the Queſtion being there- " upon deſired to be put, the Mayor refuſed it, " and, to prevent any Application, immediately " diſſolved the Court, and went away.

The firſt Names to this Petition were: *William Dodſon*, *Ralph Box*, *Robert Alye*, *William Withers*, *Richard Holder*, *Robert Bedingfield*, *John Midgely*, *John Alexander*, *John Wright*, *John Genew*, —— *Thomas Blackmore*, —— *Robert Bearcroft*, —— *Thomas Gardiner*, —— *Benjamin Aloff*, *John Johnſon*, *Francis Brerewood*, *William Lewen*, *Peter Floyer*, *Robert Littlebury*, *Samuel Gerard*, *Richard Hoare*, *Samuel Ongley*, *Thomas Short*, &c.

Great Sums parted with by the City, for their Privileges.

And here it ſeems not improper to ſubjoin the vaſt Sums of Money that have been paid to the Crown by the City, for their ſeveral Grants and Confirmations, as they are taken out of the Rolls and other authentick Records. Some of theſe Sums were parted with to gain their Privileges again, when ſeized upon by ſome of the Kings of *England*, for ſome Diſpleaſure taken againſt them.

In the 9th of *Richard* I. the Citizens gave 1500 Marks, for the preſerving of their Liberties.

The Citizens of LONDON gave 3000 Marks for the Confirmation of their Liberties granted them by King *John*, in the firſt of his Reign; as appears by the *Oblata* Roll, which ran thus: *Cives* LONDON. *Domino Regi tria Millia Marcar' pro habend' Confirmatione Domini Regis de Libertatibus ſuis. Et liberabitur Galfrido Filio-Petri*, &c. *i. e.* The Citizens of LONDON give to the Lord the King 3000 Marks for having the King's Confirmation of their Liberties. And it ſhall be delivered to *Jeffrey Fitz-Peter* on theſe Terms, that if they will give thoſe 3000 Marks, they ſhall have the Charter; but if not, they ſhall not have it.

In the 2d of *Henry* III. they paid the 15th Part of their moveable Goods, that the City might have all its antient Liberties and free Cuſtoms.

In the 9th of *Henry* III. they paid another 15th of their Moveables, that LONDON might have all the old Liberties and Cuſtoms which it had been uſed to have.

In the 36th of *Henry* III. the King granted to all the Citizens of LONDON, all their Liberties, Laws, and Cuſtoms; and which they alſo had in the Time of King *Henry* I. uſed and not uſed. And the King granted the Sheriffs 7 *l.* yearly for certain Privileges or Ground belonging to St. *Paul*'s Church. Which was long after allowed by the Barons of the *Exchequer* to every Sheriff, when he made up his Accounts in the Office of the Pipe: And they then paid the King 500 Marks for having that Charter.

In the 38th or 39th of King *Henry* III. *Ann.* 1254, the King ſeized the Liberties of the City, becauſe the Mayor had not done Execution upon the Bakers, for lacking of their Aſſizes; but reſtoring it ſoon again, that is, within four Days following the Feaſt of *Edmund* the Biſhop, or by the 19th of *November*; the Citizens agreeing with the Earl of *Cornwall*, and giving him 600 Marks.

Again, *Anno* 1255 (but a Year after) the King ſeized the Liberties again. And the Cauſe pre-

tended was, for certain Monies which the Queen claimed as her Right. And now, for a Time, the King made his Under-Treaſurer Cuſtos of the City. But giving the King 4000 Marks, they were reſtored to their Liberties, and the King's Under-Treaſurer diſcharged.

Yet it is remarkable what a Regard King *Henry* III. had to the Citizens of LONDON in the Barons Diſcontents, when he was jealous of the City's joining with them; being minded to call a Parliament there without him. There is extant in the Records of the *Tower*, a common Letter of that King, writ in the 44th of his Reign, from St. *Audoens* in *France*, to the Barons of the Five Ports, to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and to the Mayors and Commonalty of LONDON and *York*, concerning this Riſing of his Subjects, and their Meeting in LONDON; exhorting them to Obedience, and to obey *H. de Bygod*, his Juſticiary, till his coming into *England*. He obſerved to them how they of his Kingdom did accompany together with Horſes and Arms, in Diſturbance of his Peace, and againſt his Command, as unmindful of their Fealty; and ſo intended to ruſh into a Parliament to be called in his City of LONDON: Whence, he added, any one might clearly ſee, that this Meeting ſounded more to draw the Sword, than to further Peace. And were it granted, that the Intention of each of them were good, yet the Manner was very bad, and the Example pernicious to all Kings and Kingdoms of the Earth, *&c.* And thus by the Addreſs of a Letter, and Arguments uſed therein, did that King think it worth his Time to ſecure the City's Loyalty.

But yet in the 50th of the ſame King were 20000 Marks paid, for a further Confirmation of their Liberties.

King *Edward* I. in the 26th of his Reign, reſtored the City their Liberties and Franchiſes that had been kept from it 12 Years and more. But theſe were not redeemed, ſaith *Fabian*, without great Sums of Money. And ſome ſay, the Citizens paid 3000 Marks.

The City, in the 6th of *Edward* II. to defer his laying a Tallage upon their Rents and Chattels, on Pretence the City was the King's Demeſnes, and to forbear it till next Parliament, lent him 1000 *l.* and two Years after 400 *l.* more, on the ſame Account.

Anno 1392, King *Richard* II. took ill Will to the Citizens, becauſe they would not lend him 1000 *l.* Finding therefore ſomewhat to charge them with, he impriſoned the Mayor; with the Aldermen, and took from them their Privileges: Which afterwards they redeemed at 10,000 *l.* and beſides gave him another 10,000 *l.* for his Enterance into the City, with many other Jewels, as a Crown, then preſented to him, and another to his Queen.

The Citizens have, at all Times, inſiſted on their Charters, knowing that the good Order and Government of the City depended thereon; and they have, beſides the late Conteſt on the *Quo Warranto*, had ſeveral other Conteſts with the Prince, and ſometimes with others concerning them: Whereof the following Paſſages are collected out of the Records of the Chamber, the *Tower*, and elſewhere:

" *Ewardus Henrici Filius exiſtens in Scotia*, &c.
" *Edward* (the Firſt) Son of *Henry*, being in
" *Scotland* at *Lanercoſt*, directed his Brief to the
" Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, in the
" 35th Year of his Reign, that they ſhould ob-
" ſerve the Articles and Statutes ſet forth at
" *Wynton*. And this was the Return of the City
" to the ſaid Brief:

ADhuc reſpondemus, &c. We anſwer further, That at the Eves, as it is fit, in Wards, and alſo at taking Inquiſitions of Tranſgreſſions and Felonies, when Need requires in the City, in each Ward, about Maleſactors and Receivers; we were always ready, and will be, for the keeping of the King's Peace. But to keep the Statute of *Wincheſter*, in all its Articles in the ſaid City, as it is contained in that Brief, *onerari non poſſimus*, i. e. We cannot be charged in the aforeſaid City, by Reaſon of divers Cuſtoms in the ſaid City hitherto uſed. Yet Vagrants, Wanderers up and down, and ſuch as are ſuſpected of Evil in the ſaid City, being found, we have arreſted; and always, when there ſhall be Need, will cauſe to be arreſted, and will have them forth-coming before the Juſtices of the Lord King, as it hath been appointed before, and after hath been accuſtomed to be done in the ſame City.

Concerning the Inquiſitions, as to returning under Seals the Articles contained in the Brief before you, without the City, it never was accuſtomed to be done, and therefore we have returned none thence.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. there was an Order made by the King's Council to lay a Tax upon the Eſtates of thoſe that held Demeſne Lands of the King. And under that Denomination it was concluded upon to tax the City alſo. Upon which the City had a notable Struggle with the Court. The Particulars are ſet down in one of the City Records, and are there to be ſeen in the Book *Horn*, under this Title, *Memoranda de Allegationibus*, i. e. ſome memorable Things concerning the Allegations that were made by the Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, before Lord King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, *viz.* that they ought not to be taxed of their Rents and Chattles, as they who are of the Demeſnes of the Lord the King.

Memorandum, That on *Saturday* next before the Feaſt of the Circumciſion of the Lord Chriſt, in the 6th Year of King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, *John de Giſors*, Mayor of LONDON, the Aldermen and Sheriffs were called before the Council of the Lord King, *viz.* Lord *Walter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, then Chancellor of the King, the Lord *Adomar de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *John de Sendale*, the ſaid King's Treaſurer, and others of his Council, met together at the *Friars Carmelites*, (i. e. *White-fryars.*) To which Mayor and Aldermen on the King's Part it was intimated, That it was provided by the King's Council, that he ſhould lay a Tax upon his Demeſnes, Cities, and Boroughs throughout *England*, as he might well by the Right of his Crown; by whom it was asked of the aforeſaid Mayor and Citizens, if they would make a Fine for their Tallage, or that they be aſſeſſed by their Heads, as well of their Rents as Chattles. And when the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen had ſpoken together upon the Premiſes, they ſued, that they might from hence have Conference with the Commonalty of the City; and it was granted them. Afterwards Conference being had with the Commonalty, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens came and ſaid, that although the ſaid Lord King at his Will might tax his Demeſnes, Cities and Boroughs, yet they underſtood, that they of the City of LONDON were not talliable. For, they ſay, that they and their Predeceſſors were free, and ought to be ſo, and by this Charter of the Kings of *England*, the Progenitors of the Lord the King, and of the King now. Wherein it was contained, that the Citizens of LONDON have all their Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which they have had in

the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather of King *Henry*, Great Grandfather of King *Edward*, the King's Father now. From which Time hitherto, as they underſtood, they had been quit of ſuch Tallages.

That moreover, it was contained in the Great Charter of the Liberties of *England*, that the City of LONDON might have all her antient Liberties and free Cuſtoms. Whence, from the Time that they antiently were ſo free, that in the before-noted Form they had not been accuſtomed to be taxed, they ſue, that now, if it pleaſe the King, they may not be taxed.

Beſides, they ſay, that becauſe as well the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and the reſt of the Nobles of the Realm, as the Citizens themſelves, do poſſeſs ſome Rents and Tenements in the ſaid City, the Citizens themſelves, without the Counſel of the ſaid Nobles, cannot grant ſuch Tallage. Becauſe this would be to the diſinheriting of the ſaid Nobles, and the too heavy burdening of their Tenements.

In like Manner they ſay, that the Citizens themſelves hold the aforeſaid City of the Donation and Grant of the now Lord King his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, for a certain Fee-Farm *per Ann.* to be paid to the Lord King's Treaſury for all Services. By which it ſeems to them, that they ought not to be taxed in the aforeſaid Form.

And they ſue, if it pleaſe the Lord King, that this Tallage be deferred till the next Parliament, that then they, together with others the Nobles of the Kingdom of *England*, who poſſeſs Tenements and Rents in the ſaid City, may obtain that which is juſt in this Behalf.

The aforeſaid Reaſons, and many others, being propounded, at length it was granted to the ſaid Citizens by the aforeſaid Council of the Lord King, that if they would lend the ſaid Lord King, for the preſent, 2000 Marks, they would ceaſe to aſſeſs the aforeſaid Tallage till the next Parliament.

And becauſe the Citizens would not preſently yield this, there came Lord *William Jagge*, *Gilbert de Ronberi*, Mr. *John de Everdon*, and *John Abel*, Juſtices appointed to aſſeſs the ſaid Tallage at *Guildhall*: And they cauſed their Commiſſion to be read, *&c.* And by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of the Day, they prefixed to the ſaid Citizens a Day to begin the Aſſize of the ſaid Tallage to *Friday* next following, *&c.*

Afterwards, on *Wedneſday* next after the Epiphany of our Lord, the ſaid Mayor and Citizens came before the Lord King's Council, and granted to the Lord King 1000 *l.* by Loan for the preſent. And ſued from thence Letters of the Lord King to be made to them, that any Tallage ſingly by Poll, or in common upon their Goods, Chattles, Rents or Tenements, be not aſſeſſed before the next Parliament.

And hereupon the King made to them certain his Letters Patents; the Tenor whereof is ſuch:

" *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Edward* by the " Grace of God, *&c.* To all to whom the preſent " Letters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, that " whereas our Beloved, the Maior and Alder- " men, and the reſt of the Citizens of our City " of LONDON, have lately cauſed to be lent " to us a thouſand Pounds Sterling, we, wil- " ling to ſatisfy them, the Maior, Aldermen and " Citizens of the ſame Sum of Money, as we are " bound, have granted unto them, that in the " next Aid to be granted unto us in our foreſaid " City, or in the County of *Middleſex*, or in levy- " ing Money in the ſaid City and County for " our Need, for whatever Cauſe next to be le- " vied, we will cauſe the foreſaid thouſand " Pounds to be allowed them.

" We have granted alſo to the ſame Maior, " Aldermen and Citizens, that we will by no " Means cauſe to be aſſeſſed any Tallage ſingly " by Poll, or in common upon them, their Goods, " Chattles, Lands and Tenements, or Rents, in " the ſaid City, or Suburbs of the ſame, before " our next Parliament, or to be levied upon " them, ſaving always to the Maior, Alder- " men and Citizens of the ſaid City, the As- " ſignments before made by us to them for " Debt, concerning which they undertook to ſa- " tisfy us; as in our Letters Patents made to " them thereupon, more fully is contained. In " witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Let- " ters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at " *Windeſore*, the 13th Day of *February*, *Anno* " *Regni noſtri Sexto.*

And accordingly the ſaid 1000 *l.* was paid to the Lord *Ingelande de Warlee*, then Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, by a Brief of the King, in theſe Words:

" *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Edward* by " the Grace of God, *&c.* To the Maior, Alder- " men and Citizens of the City of LONDON, " Greeting. Whereas ye lately freely lent us " a thouſand Pounds Sterling, under certain " Conditions, as in our Letters Patents made to " you thereupon, more fully is ſpecified; we " command you that you deliver in our Name " the ſaid Sum of Money to our beloved Clark " *Ingelarde de Warlee*, Keeper of our Ward- " robe, without Delay; receiving from him his " Letters Patents, teſtifying the Receipt of the " ſaid Money. Witneſs myſelf at *Windeſore*, the " 15th Day of *February*, in the 6th Year of our " Reign.

And accordingly the ſaid thouſand Pounds were paid to Lord *Ingelarde*, by five his Letters Patents; which remain here [ſaith the Book *Horn*] in the Chamber, among the Acquittances of the Account of *John Mayeliner*, then Chamberlain.

Afterward, notwithſtanding the King's Grant, for that the Lord King had held his Parliament at *York*, on the next Lord's Day after the Feaſt of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, the 8th Year of his Reign, about executing ſome certain Cauſes, then relating to his Affairs in the Premiſes, as well for arduous Buſineſſes touching the King's Crown, by Reaſon of his Wars in *Scotland*, which were only handled in the ſaid Parliament; as alſo for that the ſaid Parliament was held in Parts ſo remote, the Mayor and Citizens did not at all proſecute, whether they were talliable or not; the aforeſaid Lord King notwithſtanding ſent his Juſtices to tax the ſaid City, *viz.* the Lord *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, *John de Marſikeld*, and *Ralph de Stoke*. And thereupon commanded the Sheriffs of LONDON, by his Brief, in theſe Words:

Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON. *ſalutem*, &c. " The King to the Sheriffs of LONDON, " Greeting. Whereas we have conſtituted our " beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry* " *de Scrop*, &c. three or two of them, to aſſeſs " our Tallage within the foreſaid City, and in " the Suburbs thereof, ſeparately by Poll, or in " common, as they ſhall ſee to be more expe- " dient for our Profit; as in our Letters Patents " to the ſame *Henry*, *Henry*, *John* and *Ralph* " made, more fully is contained; we command " you, that when ye ſhall be warned by them, " three or two of them, ye cauſe to come be- " fore

" fore them, *&c.* all thoſe of the City and Sub-
" urbs aforeſaid, whom ye ſhall ſee neceſſary
" for the ſaid Tallage. And that ye be aiding
" and attending for this, to the ſaid *Henry*, *Henry*,
" *John* and *Ralph*, three or two of them, as they
" ſhall enjoin you on our Part. Witneſs Myſelf
" at *Spalding*, the 24th of *October*, the eighth
" Year of Our Reign.

There was alſo another Letter to the Sheriffs of LONDON in theſe Words:

Edwardus, &c " *Edward* by the Grace of
" God, *&c.* to the Sheriffs of LONDON,
" Greeting. We command you, that ye cauſe
" to come before our beloved and faithful *Henry*
" *de Staunton*, &c. at *Gyhald*, LONDON,
" on this Inſtant *Sunday*, next after the Feaſt of
" St. *Leonard*'s, twelve of the honeſter, richer,
" and loyaller Sort of Men of every Ward of the
" ſaid City, according as the ſame Wards ſhall
" be greater or leſs, to hear, do, and receive
" what ſhall be there enjoined them on Our
" Behalf. And that ye have there then their
" Names, whom ye ſhall ſo cauſe to come there,
" *&c.* Witneſs, *Henry de Staunton* at *Weſtmin-*
" *ſter*, the 6th Day of *November*, the eighth
" Year of Our Reign.

And the ſaid Juſtices came to *Guildhall*, to begin the aforeſaid Taxation. And upon this the Mayor and Citizens repaired to the King's Council, and prayed Reſpite, until the next Parliament, as before. And they granted to the King 600 Marks in Loan: So that the ſaid Tallage ſhould be put off to the next Parliament. And the Lord King granted them Reſpite of the ſaid Tallage. And thereupon made to them his Letters Patents under this Form:

" *Edward* by the Grace of God, King of
" *England*, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent Let-
" ters ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, that
" whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt
" of our Citizens of LONDON, have lent us
" 400 *l.* by the Hands of our beloved and faith-
" ful *Walter* of *Norwich*, our Treaſurer, to diſ-
" patch certain our Affairs therewith, we willing
" to ſatisfy the ſame, the Mayor, Aldermen,
" and other Citizens, as we are bound, of the
" ſaid Sum of Money, have granted to them,
" that in the next Aid to be levied for Us in our
" foreſaid City, or to be granted in the County
" of *Middleſex*, or in Money to be next raiſed in
" the ſaid City and County for our Need, on
" what Cauſe ſoever, We ſhall cauſe the ſaid
" 400 *l.* to be allowed them. We have granted
" alſo to the ſame, the Mayor, *&c.* as in the
" foreſaid Letter on the former Loan. Witneſs
" Myſelf at *Langele*, the 16th of *December*, the
" eighth Year of Our Reign.

What became of this Buſineſs between the King, (who was an extravagant Prince, and wanted Money) and the Citizens, I cannot tell. But by this it appears, how the Princes would ſometimes encroach upon the Liberties of the City, to ſqueeze Money out of them; and how the Citizens inſiſted upon their Charters and Privileges: However, this Tallage upon Cities, Boroughs, and Demeſne Lands of the King, ſeemed in the aforeſaid ſixth Year of this King, to go through the Realm; as may be conjectured by this Brief that follows; wherein alſo may be obſerved, the King's Care of the Privileges of LONDON, and doing Juſtice to them.

A Brief of the King, directed to the Aſſeſſors of the County of Oxon, *that they ceſs not the Citizens of* LONDON *among them to the Tallage.*

" The King, to his beloved and faithful Ser-
" vants, *William Merre*, *Adam de Shobenhange*,
" and *Galfride de Padenham*, appointed to ceſs
" the Tallage in our Cities, Boroughs, and De-
" meſns in the County of *Oxon*, greeting. The
" Citizens and Merchants of our City of LON-
" DON, have ſhewn to us, that whereas ſome
" of them cauſe to be brought divers their Things
" and Merchandizes from LONDON as far
" as *Henly* in the County aforeſaid, to ſell them
" there on Market-Days, and to trade in them
" from Week to Week; and whatſoever their
" divers Things and Merchandizes they buy
" there, and in the adjacent Parts, to bring to
" LONDON, to make their Profit of; and
" cauſe to be hired ſmall Houſes and Places in
" the ſaid Town of *Henly*, from Term to Term,
" as well for to lay up the ſaid Things and Mer-
" chandizes there brought, till they can con-
" veniently ſell them, as to the ſaid Things and
" Merchandizes there and in the ſaid Parts
" bought to be laid up, until they may con-
" veniently carry them thence; and have not
" certain Houſes or Lands or Tenements there,
" nor make Abode there; nor are in Lot and Scot
" with the Men of that Town; you notwith-
" ſtanding do not make the ſaid Citizens and
" Merchants, upon occaſion of ſuch their Houſes
" and Places, and Things, and Merchandizes ſo
" put into them, to yield Tallage to Us thence,
" *&c.* And that it is not agreeable to Right that
" our ſaid Citizens Merchants ſhould be taxed
" with the ſaid Men (who dwell there) on the
" ſame Occaſion; eſpecially, when they may
" exerciſe their Merchandizes through the whole
" Kingdom freely (by their Charters:) And
" they are taxed for them in our ſaid City, with
" their Fellow Citizens there, as often as it ſhall
" happen a Tallage to be aſſeſſed upon the Com-
" monalty of that City. We command you,
" that you do not tax thoſe our Citizens and
" Merchants with the foreſaid Men upon the
" aboveſaid Occaſion; but that ye permit them
" to have Peace hereupon, *&c.* Witneſs, *&c.*
" the 13th Day of *February*, in the 6th Year of
" our Reign.

Upon another Infringement of their Privileges in the Time of King *Edward* II. by Reaſon of a Cauſe brought before the *King's Bench*, which ſhould have been tried within the City, the City Jury (however cited) would not appear there. And the Mayor, *&c.* came before the Juſtices of that Bench, and aſſerted their Liberties; which accordingly were allowed. The Caſe and Iſſue is thus recorded in the Chamber of LONDON.

Galfrid Fitz-William de Say, was ſummoned to anſwer to *Johane*, that was the Wife of *Galfrid de Parys*, and to certain others, *viz. Roger le Graunt* and *William Lovechild*, Executors of the Teſtament of the ſaid *Geffery de Parys*, on Plea that he render to them 18 *l.* which he unjuſtly detained from them. After ſome Proceedings, the ſaid Parties appear by their Attornies, but no Juryman comes. But the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City of LONDON come and ſay, That an Oath among them ought not to be taken in the Court here, (in *King's Bench*) but within their City, where the Contract was made. And they ſue Allowance of their Liberty; and that the Juſtices come within the foreſaid City to take the foreſaid Oath. And becauſe by Inſpection of the Rolls of Juſtice here, this ſame Thing is found, as to the Allowance of the foreſaid Liberty, in the like Caſe and others: *Therefore let*

let them have their Liberty. And, moreover, the Juſtices have prefixed a Day to the Parties at St. Martin's the Great, LONDON, *within the City; to wit, the next* Sunday *after the Feaſt of St.* Valentine *next coming: And then let the Oath be taken.* And it was told the Mayor and Bailiffs, that then they cauſe to come there the Jurats of the aforeſaid Oath; and in like Manner it was told the Party Complainant, that he produce the Record and the Brief with the Pannel.

Afterward, on the *Sunday* aforeſaid, there at St. *Martin*'s, the Parties came, and in like Manner the Jurymen of the aforeſaid City, of the Neighbourhood of the Pariſh of St. *Michael at Corne* in *Cheap*, with the Conſent of each Party, before *H. de Stantone*, one of the Judges, who ſay upon their Oath, *&c.*

The like Contention happen'd in the ſame King's Reign, about Pleas held before the Lord Steward, or Marſhal of the King's Houſhold, wherein any Citizen was concerned; and of drawing them into Plea out of the City; which it ſeems ſometimes the ſaid Steward or Marſhal would do, contrary to the City Charter: Which cauſed the City to petition. To which, this favourable Anſwer was given:

Ad Petitionem, &c. *i. e.* "To the Petition of "the Citizens of LONDON asking Reme-"dy, in that the Steward and Marſhal of the "King's Houſhold draw them into a Plea with-"out the ſaid City, againſt the Form of the Li-"berty, and againſt the Tenor of the Charters "made to them upon this by the King and his "Progenitors; it was thus anſwered: That the "King willeth, that if a Tranſgreſſion be made "to any of the King's Houſhold within the "Liberty of the City of LONDON, and "within the Verge of the King, the Plea of ſuch "Tranſgreſſions be held before the Steward and "Marſhal of the King's Houſhold. And if In-"quiſition muſt be made, let that Inquiſition be "taken within the ſaid City. And it is enrolled "in the Rolls of *John de Kirkeby*, of the Par-"liament of the King held *in quindena Sti. Jo-"hannis Baptiſtæ, Anno Regni ſui* 30." And further,

Memorand' quod ad Parliament', &c. "Be it "remember'd, that at the Parliament of our Lord "King *Edward*, in the 30th Year of his Reign, "by the ſaid King it was granted and command-"ed, that this Conceſſion be firmly obſerved; "namely, that whereas before the Steward of "the ſame Lord the King, and his Marſhal, the "King being at LONDON, or at *Weſtmin-"ſter*, or elſewhere near the foreſaid City, cer-"tain Inquiſitions ought to be made upon Tranſ-"greſſions, or other Facts within the foreſaid "City, between any of the ſaid City, or be-"tween them and other Foreigners, or between "ſome of the King's Houſhold, and another of "the City, or any Foreigner whatſoever: And "of which Tranſgreſſion the Cognizance belongs "to the ſame Steward and Marſhal by Right:

"That all thoſe Inquiſitions be taken within "the City, and not elſewhere, altho' the Par-"ties of thoſe Inquiſitions have pleaded without "the City before the Steward and Marſhal, and "have put themſelves in the former Inquiſition, "whilſt ſome Jurors of that Inquiſition were of "the ſaid City, and remained within the ſame.

"And this the Lord King granted in Favour of "the poor Workmen of the ſaid City, who lived "of the Work of their own Hands; that they "want not their Food, or be more impoveriſhed. "And it was enrolled in the Rolls of Lord *Gil-"bert Fitz-Robert*, the King's Juſtice.

Nor would the Citizens bear a Practice of the Court, ſometime done in the latter End of King *Henry* III. his Reign; which was, to grant a Freedom to ſome of the Aldermen, and great rich Men of the City, from paying their Shares in the Taxes; when the Burden muſt thereby lie heavier upon the reſt of the Commonalty and meaner Rank. Which Favour, it is likely, was obtained by ſome Services or Gratifications done to the King, or ſome of his Great Men about him. Hence it was, that in an Inquiſition made 3 *E.* 1. by the King's Juſtices, the Jury of ſome of the Wards preſented this Grievance as an Infringement of their Liberties. The Inquiſition ran to this Tenor: *Dicunt, quod cum Communitas* LONDON. *ſeſſata ſit libertatib.* &c. *i. e.* "They ſay, that ſince the Commonalty of "LONDON hath been ſeized of Liberties, "and the Liberties confirmed from King to "King, and the ſame Liberties ought to be uſed "and enjoyed *communiter*, indifferently by all "in common; certain of the City coming a-"gainſt themſelves, *viz. Thomas Fitz Adam de "Baſing*, *Henry de Waleis*, and others, ſhewed "Charters of King *Henry*, whereby they are "quitted of Tallage, and are not taxed with "their Fellow Citizens. Whereupon the whole "Burden of the Tallage falls upon the ordinary "Sort, and not upon the Rich: Which is alto-"gether *ad exheredationem* [*Regis*] *& deſtruc-"tionem totius Communitatis*, *i. e.* to the diſin-"heriting [of the King] and Deſtruction of the "whole Commonalty.

This was thus complained of and preſented by the ſworn Men of another Ward: "That "*Stephen de Cornhul*, *Gregory de Rokeſly*, and "others, [chiefly Aldermen] have uſed, and do "uſe certain Charters from the Lord *Henry*, Fa-"ther of the Lord *Edward* the King; which "were granted againſt the Crown and Dignity "of the Lord King, and againſt the Liberties of "the City, as it ſeemed to them; becauſe by "Occaſion of the ſaid Charters, they were ac-"quitted of Tallages, Quarterages, and from "all other Aids which belong to the City of "LONDON. By Reaſon whereof, the great-"er Part of the City, *viz.* the middling Sort, "and the Poor, are beyond Meaſure burdened, "and worſted, and not a few who were rich be-"fore, now are Beggars.

It was cuſtomary in former Times, that to what Places ſoever the King came with his Court to reſide for any Time, an Officer of the Maſter of the Houſhold took up Harbours in any Man's Houſe thereabouts, for the King's Retinue: A Thing ſometime very burdenſome to the Subject. A Freedom from this the City obtained by their Charter. Notwithſtanding, ſometimes on this Occaſion the King's Officer would take up Lodgings in the Houſes of the Citizens. A ſtout Sheriff of LONDON once withſtood this with Force, as we meet with the Paſſage in one of the Books of the Chamber, relating the Pleas of the Court of the Lord the King at the *Tower* of LONDON, before *Tho' le Blunt*, Steward and Maſter of the King's Houſhold, 19 *Edw. fil. Reg. Edw.*

John de Cauſton, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, was attached to anſwer to the King for Contempt within the Verge of the *Tower*, as *Alan de Lek*, Serjeant Steward of the Houſhold, who ſues for the King, ſaith, That when the ſaid Lord the King with his Family was come to the *Tower* of LONDON, on *Monday* next after the Tranſlation of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, the 10th Year of the ſaid King, there to abide for his Pleaſure; and the ſame *Alan* had taken up Harbour for *Richard de Ayermynne*, the King's Secretary, at the Houſe of the aforeſaid *John de*

Cauſton, ſituate in the City of LONDON at *Billingſgate*, as was incumbent upon him [*Alan*] to do, according to his Office: And for the Knowledge of ſuch Livery, had made the accuſtomed Sign with a Cup upon the Doors of the ſaid Houſe, as was cuſtomary, and had likewiſe placed Men and Serjeants with the Horſes and Harneſſes of the ſaid *Richard*, within the ſaid Livery: The ſaid Sheriff, the foreſaid Day and Year, in the King's Preſence, and within the Verge, *&c.* permitted not the ſaid *Alan* to make this Livery, and pulled down maliciouſly the ſaid Sign, and drove away thence the ſaid Men and Servants, in Contempt of the King.

John de Cauſton came and defended the Force and Injury, *&c.* and all the Contempt, and ſaith, that he is guilty in nothing; and upon this he puts himſelf upon his Country. In the Proceſs, the Mayor and Citizens come and ſay, that in the Charter of King *Henry*, Grandfather of the preſent King, made to the Citizens concerning divers Liberties, it is contained that none ſhould take Harbour by Force, or by Livery of the ſaid Maſter of the Houſhold within the Walls of the City, nor in the *Portſoken*. Which Charter the preſent King granted and confirmed to his own Charter; which they produced. And they produced alſo the ſaid King's Writ, directed to the Steward and Marſhal, by which he commanded them, that they permit the ſaid Citizens to uſe and enjoy their foreſaid Liberties without Impediment, according to the Tenor of the Charter of Confirmation; and that they moleſt not, nor grieve them in any Thing, contrary to the Tenor of the ſame. And they ſay, that by Virtue of the foreſaid Grant, that ſuch Liveries [*i. e.* aſſigning of Harbour] in the City, were wont to be done at any coming of the King, by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Preſence of the Maſter of the Houſhold, and not by others. Whereupon they deſired their foreſaid Liberty to be allowed them.

A Day was given to hear Judgment. In the mean Time they [the Steward and Maſter of the Houſhold] ſpeak with the King. And at the Day the foreſaid *John* was brought in faulty in nothing. And formerly it was teſtified before the King and his Council by *John de Weſton*, late Maſter of the Houſhold, that in the Times preceding, ſuch Aſſignations of Harbours were wont to be made by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Preſence of the Maſter of the Houſhold, and not by others. And it was conſider'd, that the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* ſhould for the future uſe this Liberty of Livery of Entertainment within the City, as he and his Predeceſſors hitherto had uſed. *Salvo jure Regis.*

Upon the Charters alſo depended the good Order and Government of the City, and the Power the Magiſtrates of it had from Time to Time, of rectifying Abuſes, and changing and abrogating Cuſtoms and Practices found incommodious, and of conſtituting Rules and Laws for Trade and Traffic, and of ordering and ſettling Matters for the Benefit and common Good of the Whole. And for the doing theſe Things, ſometimes the King called upon the Mayor and Aldermen; and ſometimes the Commoners complained and petitioned. And many good Articles and Laws have hereupon been made. Which alſo the King now and then gave his own Conſent to, for the better Confirmation of.

And firſt, To mention ſome Articles, which the City, *Anno* 1318, upon mature Deliberation, drew up, for the reforming divers Things: Which they held of ſuch Weight and Moment for the Good of the Citizens, that they preferred them to the King to eſtabliſh by his Authority; which he did by Letters Patents, yet making ſome Alterations and Corrections as he thought good, and they were as follow:

For the Citizens of LONDON, *concerning new* ARTICLES *there made to be obſerved.*

"The King to all whom, *&c.* Greeting. "Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of LONDON, had lately ordained and appointed among themſelves, "for the bettering of the ſame City, and for the "common Benefit of ſuch as dwell in that City, "and reſort to the ſame, certain Things to be "in the ſame City perpetually obſerved and had, "inſtantly beſeeched, that we would take Care "to accept and confirm them.

"We, having ſeen certain Letters, Patentwiſe, ſigned with the Common Seal of the "City, and the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of that City upon the Premiſes, and to "us exhibited; have cauſed certain Articles to "be choſen out of the foreſaid Letters, and "cauſed them in ſome Things to be corrected, "as they are underneath inſerted, *viz.*

I. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſame City be elected by the Citizens of the ſaid City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, made to them thence, and no otherwiſe.

II. That the Mayor remain only one Year together in his Mayoralty.

III. That the Sheriffs have but two Clerks and two Serjeants; and that they take ſuch for which they will anſwer.

IV. That the Mayor have no other Office belonging to the City, but the Office of the Mayoralty; nor to draw to himſelf the Sheriffs Plea in the Chamber of LONDON; nor hold other Pleas than thoſe the Mayor, according to antient Cuſtom, ought to hold.

V. That the Aldermen be removed from Year to Year, on St. *Gregory*'s Day, and not re-elected; and others choſen by the ſame Wards.

VI. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be aſſeſſed for the King's Buſineſs, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Men of the Wards elected, and deputed for this, be not increaſed or heightened but by the common Conſent of the Mayor and Commonalty. And the Monies coming from theſe Tallages and Aids, be delivered into the Cuſtody of four honeſt Men, Commoners of the City, to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be further delivered by the Teſtimony of the ſaid four Men; ſo that they may inform the Commonalty to what Profit, and for what Uſes, thoſe Monies go.

VII. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the *Huſting*; and that no Inhabitant, and eſpecially *Engliſh* Merchant, of ſome Myſtery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs by Surety of ſix honeſt and ſufficient Men of that Myſtery or Trade of which he ſhall be of, who is ſo to be admitted into the Freedom: Which ſix Men may undertake for him, of keeping the City indemnified in that Behalf. And that the ſame Form of Surety be obſerved of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the *Huſting*, if they be of any certain Myſtery or Trade. And if they are not of ſome certain Myſtery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom without the Aſſent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into Freedom of the City, (ſince we undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Forms preſcribed, and they who have gone contrary to their Oath in

in this Behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

Saving always, that concerning Apprentices the antient Manner and Form of the ſaid City be obſerved.

VIII. That each Year in the ſame City, as often as Need ſhall be, Inquiry be made, if any of the Freedom of the ſame City, exerciſe Merchandizes in the City, of the Goods of others not of the ſame Freedom, by calling thoſe Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the ſaid City. And they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to loſe the Freedom of the ſaid City.

IX. That all and every one being in the Liberty of the ſaid City, and that would enjoy the Liberties and free Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, be in Lot and Scot; and partake of all Burdens for maintaining the State of the ſaid City, and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken, when they were admitted to their Freedom, and whoſo will not, to loſe his Freedom.

X. And that all and every one being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by themſelves, or by their Servants, exerciſe their Merchandizes within the City, be in Lot and Scot, with the Commoners of the ſaid City, for their ſaid Merchandizes, or elſe be removed from their Freedom.

XI. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Cuſtody of two Aldermen, and two others, Commoners, to be choſen for this Purpoſe by the Commoners. And that that Seal be not denied, neither to the poor nor rich Commoners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that they reaſonably prove the Cauſe of their Demand. And that for the putting to of the Seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and eſpecially after the Verdicts of Inquiſitions taken, in Caſes where Inquiſitions have been taken, be not deferred, unleſs Difficulty intervene; and if Difficulty ſhall intervene by Reaſon of this, giving Judgment ſhall not be put off beyond the third Court.

XII. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weighed between Merchants and Merchants, the Iſſues coming of which belonging to the Commonalty of the ſaid City, remain in the Cuſtody of the honeſt and ſufficient Men of the ſame City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be choſen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the ſame Commonalty; and that they be, by no Means, committed to others than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

XIII. That the Sheriffs for the Time being, commit Toll, and other Cuſtoms belonging to their Farm, and other Publick Offices belonging to them, and to be exerciſed by others, to ſufficient Men, for whom they will anſwer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the ſaid Sheriffs to any of the foreſaid Offices, take undue Cuſtom, or carry himſelf otherwiſe in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and puniſhed according to his Demerits.

XIV. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom of the City, not to ſell by Retale Wines or other Wares within the City or Suburbs.

XV. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unleſs elected to this by Merchants of the Myſteries, in which the Brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe their Offices: And at leaſt upon this to make Oath before the Mayor.

XVI. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, altho' they are not of the Freedom of the ſame, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens for maintaining the ſaid City, according to the State of it, as long as they ſhall be ſo common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs ſhall partake, on the Account of thoſe Dwellings.

Saving always, that the Merchants of Gaſcoign, *and other Foreigners, may, one with another, inhabit and be harboured in the ſaid City, as hitherto they have accuſtomed to do.*

XVII. That the keeping of the Bridge of the ſaid City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept, to two honeſt and ſufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be choſen to this by the Commonalty, at the Will of the ſaid Commonalty, and not to others; and who may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid Commonalty.

XVIII. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of *Guildhall*, take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unleſs one choſen for this by the Commonalty of the City: And that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk, and Common Serjeant be choſen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the ſame City.

XIX. And that the Mayor and Recorder, and the foreſaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk be content with their Fees, antiently appointed and paid, on Account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the aboveſaid Offices.

XX. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in Aids, Tallages, and other Contributions, concerning the ſaid City, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which thoſe Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the ſaid Wards.

" Which Articles, as they are above expreſſed, " and the Matters contained in the ſame, we ac- " cept, approve and ratify; and we yield and " grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as " in us is, to the foreſaid Citizens, their Heirs " and Succeſſors in the foreſaid City and Suburbs, " for the common Profit of thoſe that inhabit " therein, and reſort thither to obtain the ſame, " and to be obſerved perpetually.

" Moreover, we willing to ſhew ampler Grace " to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, at their " Requeſt, have granted to them, for us and our " Heirs, that the Maior, Aldermen, Citizens and " Commonalty, of the Commoners of the City, " and their Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Neceſ- " ſities and Profits of the ſame City, may, among " themſelves, of their common Aſſent, aſſeſs Tal- " lagies upon their own Goods within that City, " as well upon the Rents as other Things, and as " well upon the Myſteries as any other Way as " they ſhall ſee expedient, and levy them with- " out incurring the Danger of us or our Heirs, " and our Miniſters whomſoever. And that the " Money coming from ſuch Tallagies remain in " the Cuſtody of four honeſt and lawful Men of " the ſaid City, to be choſen to this by the " Commonalty, and be laid out, of their Cuſto- " dy, for the Neceſſities and Profits of the " ſaid City, and not otherwiſe. In witneſs where- " of, *&c.* Witneſs the King at *York*, the 8th " Day of *June*.

By the KING.

Theſe Articles were drawn up and agreed to, upon a great Diſcontent in the Commoners againſt the Magiſtrates, who in theſe Times had aſſumed too much Power and Authority to themſelves in appointing Officers, abiding divers Years in the Mayoralty, laying arbitrary Taxes upon the Citizens, and ſparing or favouring themſelves in ſuch Impoſitions, and the like. Which occaſioned King *Edward* I. Father of *Edward* II. to ſend his Juſtices into the City to make Inquiſition into

into theſe and ſuch like Diſorders. And upon certain Articles given to ſelect ſworn Men in every Ward, Preſentments were made. And it may appear by thoſe Articles abovementioned, corrected and confirmed by the King, that he favoured the Commons, and reſtored to them ſuch Privileges as ſeem to have been wreſted from them by Mayors, Sheriffs and Aldermen.

King *Edward* I. interpoſed his Authority for the keeping of Peace and Safety in the City, preſcribing divers Orders to prevent Ruffians that revelled at Taverns, and walked in the Streets with drawn Weapons at unſeaſonable Times of the Night, and made Uproars, and did much Miſchief. And this was when the King had aſſumed the City Privileges into his own Hand, and had appointed Cuſtodes or Guardians over it. Now there are in the Book *Horn*, ſeveral Articles in *French*, confirmed by the ſaid King, touching the State of the City, and for firmly keeping the Peace, which were ſigned under the King's Seal, and they are ſuch as follow:

Ces ſont les, &c. *Theſe are the Articles which our Lord the King commandeth to be well kept in the City of* LONDON, *for to obſerve and maintain his Peace.*

Firſt, For that many Miſchiefs and Murders, Robberies and Manſlaughters have been done heretofore, within the City both by Night and by Day, and People beaten and ill treated, and other ill Adventures happening againſt his Peace; it is forbidden, that none be ſo hardy to be found going nor wandering within the Streets of the City after *Covrefeu* ſounds at St. *Martin's le Graund*; nor to have Sword, nor Buckler, or other Arms, to do Harm, nor whence ill Suſpicion might happen, nor in no other Manner: If it be no great Lord, or other diſcreet Man, well known, or their certain Meſſage; which ſhall be warranted by them. Otherwiſe to be taken by the Guardians of the Peace, and put in the *Tonnel*, appointed for ſuch Ill-doers. And on the Morrow to be brought and preſented before the Guardian [*i. e.* the Cuſtos] or the Maior, or the Aldermen. And according to what they ſhall find he hath treſpaſſed, let him be puniſhed, as hath been accuſtomed.

No Taverner to keep open his Tavern, or to ſell Wine or Beer after *Covrefeu* ſounds; but to ſhut up his Tavern cloſe after ſuch Hour, as he will anſwer to the Peace of the King: And being found guilty, to forfeit 40 *d.* the firſt Time; and found again, to be amerced half a Mark; and the third Time, 10 *s.* and the fourth Time to pay the whole Pain double, that is, 20 *s.*

And for that thoſe that delight themſelves to do ill, will learn to skirmiſh with Bucklers, and ſo much the more boaſt themſelves to do their Follies; it is provided and forbidden, that none keep School, nor learn to skirmiſh with Bucklers within the City, by Night or by Day: And if any do it, to forfeit 40 Marks.

None in ſuch Manner impriſoned to be delivered by the Sheriff, or Officer under him, or of the Agent of the Guardian, or of the Mayor, or of the Aldermen, if the Treſpaſs be not ſmall; nor unleſs good Mainprize be taken, to appear at a certain Day to receive Judgment according to his Fault.

Laſtly, It is required, that every Alderman in his Wardmote intentively enquire of ſuch Ill-doers, repairing and dwelling in his Ward. And if any ſhall, by Preſentment or Indictment of the good People of the Ward, or of ill Suſpicion, preſently let them be attached of their Body, and come before the Guardian, or the Mayor, or Aldermen; and let them be arreſted for it, until they be indicted and preſented by them. And thoſe that cannot acquit themſelves, let them be puniſhed by Impriſonment, or other Puniſhment, according to their Diſcretion, and according to that the Fault requires.

And becauſe any People have come and dwelt in the City, ſome from beyond Sea, and ſome without Habitation ſeek Umbrage and Refuge here, being baniſhed out of their own Countries, or for great Treſpaſs, or other Forfeit are ſent away from their own Country; and of all theſe, ſome become Brokers, Hoſtilers, and Harbourers within the City of private Perſons and Strangers, ſo openly as if they were good and loyal Men of the Franchiſe of the City; and each of theſe do nothing by Night or by Day, and are well attired, and feed of coſtly Viands; nor do they uſe Trade or Merchandize, nor have Lands nor Tenements, nor have whereof to live, nor Friend to find them. From ſuch come many Dangers in the City oftentimes, and many Robberies, Breakings of Houſes by Night, Murders and other Evils. It is provided therefore, that none of a ſtrange Land, nor others be received, harboured, nor hoſtiled within the City, unleſs he be a Freeman of the City, received or affirmed before the Guardian, or the Mayor and Aldermen, as a good Man and loyal; and there be good Teſtimony of him whence he came, and, that he find ſafe Pledges, juſtifiable to the Bailiffs of the City, to be reſponſible to the King's Peace. And that no Broker be within the City, unleſs they be received and ſworn before the Guardian, the Mayor and Aldermen.

So that, beſides Charters and Acts of Grace made to the City, it was not unuſual for the Kings of this Land to ſend their Letters Mandatory in any Emergence, for the well-governing and ordering thereof. Such a Letter, beſides thoſe before, was that of King *Edward* II. upon the great Riſing of the Prices of Proviſions in the Year 1314, ſetting reaſonable Rates upon Fleſh and Fowl.

EDwardus Dei Gratia, &c. *Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, to the Sheriffs of LONDON, greeting. We have heard the Complaint of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, and others of the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council; containing, that there is a great and as it were intolerable Dearth in theſe Days, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs, to the no little Loſs and Grievance of them, and all others dwelling within the ſame Kingdom. For which they have beſought us inſtantly, that we would take Care to provide upon this concerning ſome ſuitable Remedy:

We therefore yielding to the aforeſaid Supplication, for the common Profit of the People of the ſaid Kingdom, as it ſeemed expedient to us, have ordained, with the Counſel and Aſſent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others being of our Council, in our laſt Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*;

That a better Sort of Ox, alive, ſaleable, fat, not fed of Grain, be ſold for the Time to come for 16 *s.* and not above.

Or, if it be fed with Grain, and be fat, then to be ſold for 24 *s.* at moſt.

And that a better Sort of Cow alive, and fat, be ſold for 12 *s.*

A Hog of two Years old and fat, for 40 *d.*

A Shear'd Mutton, fat, for 14 *d.*

A fat Gooſe for 2 *d. ob.* in our City aforeſaid, for 3 *d.*

A Capon good and fat, for 2 *d.* and 2 *d. ob.*

A fat Hen for 1 *d.* and 1 *d. ob.*

Two Chickens for 1 *d.* and 1 *d. ob.*

Three (four over-written) young Pigeons for one Penny.

Twenty Eggs for 1 *d.*

And that if it happen to be found, that any Perſons, or any one Perſon will not ſell theſe ſaleable Things for the Price appointed, as is before ſet forth, then the ſaid ſaleable Things ſhall remain forfeited to us. And we will, that the aforeſaid Ordinance from this Time be firmly and inviolably obſerved in our ſaid City.

We command, firmly enjoining you, that in our City aforeſaid, and Suburb of the ſame, where yee ſhall ſee it to be expedient, that the aforeſaid Ordinance be publickly and diſtinctly proclaimed; and that ye cauſe the ſame from Time to Time to be inviolably obſerved in all and each its Articles, under the aforeſaid Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailiwic; and this omit by no Means, as you will avoid our Indignation, and preſerve yourſelves without Blame. Witneſs myſelf at *Weſtminſter* this 14th of *March*, in the 8th Year of our Reign.

But the King was fain, the next Year, to ſend a Brief of Reclamation of his former Ordinance, finding it did more Harm than Good. It was as follows:

The King to the Sheriffs of LONDON, *Greeting.*

ALthough we lately commanded you, that in each Place in the aforeſaid City, where it ſhould ſeem to you to be beſt expedient, yee ſhould cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs, ſhould be ſold at a certain Price: Becauſe, nevertheleſs, we have underſtood that ſuch a Proclamation, which at that Time we believed would be for the Profit of the People of our Realm, redounds to their greatter Damage than Profit; we command you, that in the ſaid ſeveral Places ye cauſe publickly to be proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, young Pigeons and Eggs, be ſold for a reaſonable Price, as was accuſtomed to be done before the ſaid former Proclamation, certifying all and ſingular, that the former Proclamation was not made by Vertue of the Ordinances late made by the Prelates, Earls and Barons, and Nobles of the ſame Realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witneſs myſelf at *Lincoln* the 20th of *February*, in the 9th Year of our Reign.

And this ſetting Prices upon Victuals in the City, was no more than what Kings had interpoſed in before. King *Edward* I. in the Beginning of his Reign, *Anno* 1274, commanded the Mayor and Aldermen to make Statutes for governing the Huckſters of Fiſh and Fowl; and accordingly remarkable Statutes were made appointing alſo Prices for all Sorts of Fowl and Fiſh, which remain ſtill in one of the Books of the Chamber of LONDON, and have this Title, *Statuta de Poletria & Piſce facta tempore Maioratus Henr. de Waleys*, viz.

TEmpore *Henrici de Waleys*, &c. *i. e.* In the Time of *Henry de Waleys*, Maior of LONDON, *Nicholas de Winton*, *Henry de Coventree*, Sheriffs, by the Command of our Lord the King, with the Aſſent and Conſent of the Great Men of the Kingdom and Citizens aforeſaid, it was ordained, that no Huckſter of Fowle [or Poulter] go out of the City to meet them that bring Poultry into the City, to make any buying from them; but buy in the City, after the Buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the Citizens have bought and had what ſhall be needful for them, namely, after Three a Clock, and not before. And then let them buy thus: That they may afford an Hen of the better Sort for 3 *d. ob.* And two Pullets of the better Sort for 3 *d. ob.* And one Capon of the better Sort for 2 *d. ob.* And from *Eaſter* to *Whitſuntide* a better home-fed Gooſe for 5 *d.* And from *Whitſuntide* to St. *Peter ad Vincula*, for 4 *d.* And from that Feſtival throughout the whole Year always, one of the better Sort for 3 *d.* Alſo for a Wild-Gooſe of the better Sort, 4 *d.* Three young Pigeons of the better Sort, for 1 *d.* One Mallard for 3 *d. ob.* And two Cercels for 3 *s.* And two Wydek [Wild Ducks] for 3 *d. ob.* One better Partridge for 3 *d. ob.* And four Begaters, 1 *d.* And a Dozen of Larks, 1 *d.* One better Feaſant for 4 *d.* One better Botor for 6 *d.* A better Heron, 6 *d.* One better Corlune, 3 *d.* One better Plover, 1 *d.* One Swan for 3 *s.* One better Crane for 3 *s.* A better Peacock for 12 *d.* A better Coney, with the Skin, 4 *d.* And without the Skin, 3 *d.* The Fleſh of a good Hare, 3 *d. ob.* One Kid, from *Chriſtmas* to *Lent*, of the better Sort, for 10 *d.* At other Times of the Year, for 6 *d.* One better Lamb, between *Chriſtmas* and *Lent*, for 6 *d.* And at other Times of the Year, for 4 *d.*

It is alſo ordained, That no Huckſter of Fiſh, or Fiſhmonger, who ſells Fiſh again to others, go out to meet thoſe that bring or carry in Fiſh to the City, to make a Foreſtal thence; nor have any Partnerſhip with a Stranger, who brings Fiſh from Sea to the City; but let them ſeek for Fiſh in their own Ships, and permit Foreigners to bring it, and to ſell when they are come, in their own Ships. Becauſe by ſuch Partnerſhip they who are of the City, and have known the State of the City, and the Defect of Victuals, will hold the Fiſh at a greater Dearneſs than Foreigners who ſhall not have known it. And alſo, that they who are of the City, when they cannot ſell as they will, lay it up in Cellars, and ſell dearer than the Strangers would do, if they came without Partnerſhip, and knew [not] where they might be harboured.

Nor let them buy any Thing in the City until the King's Servants, *&c.* have bought, and not before Three o'Clock. And if they who have brought Fiſh ſhall come after Three o'Clock, let them not ſell that Day, but let them ſell on the Morrow Morning. And if they expect more, let the Fiſh be taken into the Lord King's Hand; and let them keep no Fiſh, except Salt Fiſh, beyond the ſecond Day of their coming; which if it ſhall happen to be found, let them loſe their Fiſh, and be at the Mercy of the Lord the King [to fine them.]

And thus let the Huckſters, *i. e.* the Fiſhmongers buy that they afford.

A better Plaiſe for 3 *ob.* a middling one for 1 *d.* and other leſs, as conſequently they ſeem to be worth.

Alſo 12 better Soles for 3 *d.* and others as they are worth.

Alſo a better freſh Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a leſs for 1 *d.*

A better ſalt Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a leſs for 1 *d.*

A better Haddock for 2 *d.* and conſequently other leſs as they are worth.

A better Barky for 4 *d.* a middling for 3 *d.* Leſs, as they are worth.

A better Mulet for 2 *d.* and others as they are worth.

A better Conger for 12 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Turbet for 6 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Dorac for 5 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Bran, Sard, and Betule, for 3 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Mackarel in *Lent* for 1 *d.* And after *Lent*, two better for 1 *d.*

A better Gurnard for 1 *d.* others as they are worth.

Four freſh Merlings for 1 *d.* the better Sort. And twelve better Merlings powdered for 1 *d.*

A thouſand better Herrings powdered for 4 *s.* that is twenty for 1 *d.*

Of freſh Herring, from the Feaſt of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed *Mary* the Virgin to the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, ſix of the better Sort for 1 *d.* And after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, twelve for 1 *d.*

A better Bugeſtokefiſh for 1 *d.* A middling, to wit, a Mulvel Stokfiſh for three Farthings. A leſs for an Halfpenny; ſaving a Cropling, of which three of the better Sort for 1 *d.*

A Gallon of Oiſters for 2 *d.*

A better freſh Salmon between *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, for 5 *s.* And after *Eaſter*, for 3 *s.* And other middling and leſs, as they are worth.

A Piece of Rumb, groſs and fat, for 4 *d.* Other as they are worth.

An hundred better Balenes of the ſame Year, ſalted, for 16 *s.* that is, 2 *d. per* Pound. And an hundred better Balenes, of above a Year, for 8 *s.*

A better Sea-Hog [Sturgeon perhaps] for half a Mark.

A Stike of Eeles, containing twenty five Eeles, for 2 *d.*

An hundred of better Lampreys, between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and the Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, for 8 *d. viz.* twelve for 1 *d.* and an hundred of leſs for 6 *d.* And after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, an hundred of the better Sort for 6 *d.* and the leſſer for 4 *d.*

An hundred of the better Smelts for 1 *d.* the whole Year through.

One better and larger Reche, from *Whitſuntide* to the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, for 1 *d.* And two better middling ones for 1 *d.* And others as they are worth.

One Lucy [Cod perhaps] of three Foot for half a Mark; and of two Foot for 2 *s.*

One Lamprey of *Nauntes*, in their firſt coming, and of the better Sort, for a Month, for 16 *d.* And after, a better Lamprey for 8 *d.* And after *Eaſter* for 6 *d.*

Alſo one better freſh Lamprey of *Severn* or *Thames*, between the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* and the Middle of *Lent*, for 4 *d.* And after the Middle of *Lent* to *Eaſter*, for 2 *d.*

And let the Lampreys of *Nauntes* be ſold in the publick Market, wherein they are accuſtomed to be ſold, and not in Houſes, unleſs they be hid by Night.

Alſo let Merchant Strangers come to the City, make their Abode there, and do as they have been wont to do.

For Proviſion of Bread, and for a ſtanding Supply of Corn, within the City, againſt dear Years, the Magiſtrates were eſpecially concerned, that Care might be taken for the poorer and laborious Sort, which were the greater Number; for a Proof or two of the commendable Care.

In the Year 1586, a ſcarce Year, it ſeems, for Corn, a Stay was made of the LONDON Bakers Proviſion of Grain; the Bringers in of Grain being ſtopt by the Country Juſtices. The News of this coming to LONDON, the Mayor and Aldermen forthwith jointly applied to the Court, and directed their Suit particularly to the Great Stateſman their Friend: "That he "would pleaſe to take it in good Part, that in "theſe their more neceſſary and important Suits "for the Behoof of their City, they were bold "to make their ſpecial Repair to his Lordſhip, "for their better Aſſiſtance, and Furtherance of "their Suits with the reſt of their Honours of "the Privy-Council. That his Lordſhip beſt "knew how great Proportion of Corn was ne-"ceſſary for the Year's Proviſion of that City; "which could not be ſupplied by any other "Means, eſpecially at that Time, in the Win-"ter, the Number of People being ſo great as it "was, if the ordinary Proviſions made by their "Bakers in the Markets about them, in no "other Sort than the Laws of the Realm did "permit, or brought in by Badgers and Sel-"lers of Grain, were ſtayed and intercepted "from coming to them; which by certain Juſ-"tices of Peace, and other Officers of late, had "been done. Of this they had already advertiſed "their Honours, and alſo had made their hum-"ble Petition for their favourable Aid and Aſſiſt-"ance for Redreſs of the ſame. And that herein "if it ſhould pleaſe his good Lordſhip to vouch-"ſafe them [the Mayor and Aldermen] his Fa-"vour, for the furthering of their reaſonable and "neceſſary Suit, ſo far forth as to his Wiſdom "and Equity ſhould ſeem meet, all of that City, "eſpecially thoſe of the poorer Sort, ſhould be "very much bound to his good Lordſhip; being "otherwiſe like to be ſore diſtreſſed with great "Extremities within very ſhort Time, if their "neceſſary Proviſion ſhould be thus intercepted, "and cut off ſtill from them.

And ſo concluded with their humble Duties and Thanks to his Lordſhip for his continual Favours toward their City, and Readineſs to procure the Good of the ſame. This was dated from LONDON, *Feb.* 1, 1586. The Subſcription was, *Your Honour's moſt humbly to be commanded, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of* LONDON.

And further, this that follows may deſerve to be related alſo in this Matter, that to provide againſt a Dearth in the City, the Companies were by the Lord Mayor's Means, to buy each of them ſuch a Quantity of Corn, and to lay it up in a Garner [or Granary] in the *Bridge-houſe*. And ſuch a dear Year was that of 1594, Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor; who therefore (it being now Winter Time) called upon the Companies, *viz.* thoſe of them that had not laid in their Proportion, to do it within ſo many Days; Corn being then brought in from foreign Parts. But ſuch an Obſtacle juſt in this Interval happened, that cauſed the Mayor to ſend an earneſt Meſſage to the Lord *Burghley*, the great Patron of the City. For Sir *John Hawkins*, that great Seaman, to whom the Care of the Queen's Fleet then belonged, required now the *Bridge-houſe* himſelf, for the bringing in and laying up there his Proviſions for the Uſe of the Navy, and the Ovens likewiſe there for baking their Ship-Bread. In this Streight thus that Mayor addreſſed the ſaid Lord.

"That according to the Care that his Place re-"quired at his Entrance therein, by his Means, "it was ordered that the ſeveral Companies of "the City ſhould preſently make Proviſions, and "furniſh themſelves of Wheat and Rye brought "from foreign Parts, according to their ſeveral "Portions allotted to them. Wherein they had "not been ſo forward as they ought to have "been, and were yet unprovided of the greateſt "Part thereof. That he had therefore ten Days "paſt enjoined them to furniſh their Wants of "theſe, that were then brought in from foreign "Parts, and to have the ſame laid up in the "*Bridge-houſe*, in their ſeveral Garnets [Garners] "and before the 8th Day of *January* next coming "[it being then, at this Writing, within a Day "or two of *Chriſtmas*.]

"But

" But that hereupon Sir *John Hawkins*, by " his Men desired, or rather commanded, Room " in the *Bridge-House* to lay in Wheat, and also " the Ovens for baking. But that he [the Mayor] " answered, That they could with no Conveni- " ence spare the same: Alledging truly to him, " That if the same should be yielded unto, that " the Companies would thereby take Occasion to " neglect their Provision, and alledge that they " could not do the same, for that he [the Mayor] " had lent away their Garnets. And that so " thereby the City, which in that Time of Dearth " was furnished only from foreign Parts, should " be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon " him. And that then, either that which should " be brought for the Provision of the City, of " force must have been tolerated to be brought " up by the Badgers, and carried from the City, " as it had been; or else the Merchants discou- " raged from bringing any more. The which he " hoped his Lordship would well consider.

" And that for the Ovens, it was told them, " the same were used for baking Bread for the " Poor, that they might have the more for their " Money; and that therefore they could not be " spared. And also the Mayor said, that as he " was informed, her Majesty had Garnets about " *Tower-hill*, and *Whitehall*, and *Westminster*. " And also, that if they would not serve, her " Majesty had in her Hands *Winchester-House*, " wherein great Quantity might be laid.

But upon this stout Answer of the Mayor, they told him, " That he should hear more to " his further Dislike. And he bade them, that " if they did procure any Letters for the same, " he doubted not but to answer them to their " Lordships [of the Privy Council's] good Ac- " ceptance. And that now having received Let- " ters for the same from some of the Council, " he humbly prayed the Lord Treasurer's good " Favour, that the same Garnets being the City's, " might be employed for the Use of the same. " That there might be no Want, nor Outcry of " the Poor for Bread. Or else, that if there fell " out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than " yet there was, and that the City were unpro- " vided, his Lordship would be pleased to hold " him excused. And so most humbly submitted " himself to his Honour's good Pleasure.

This good Magistrate's Letter was dated the 23d of *December*, from LONDON, the Year above-mention'd.

CHAP. V.

Of Laws, Customs and Usages, Antient and Modern. Of Paving the Streets. Laws of the Market, &c.

LAUDABLE Customs are the principal Joints and very Sinews of all good Corporations and Fellowships; and also the Maintainers of a Sacred Unity and natural Amity between the Husband and his Wife, the Parents and their Children; which (as the Wise Philosopher termed it) is the Beginning of a City. For what is a City, but a manifold and joint Society, consisting of many Households, and living under the same Laws, Freedoms and Franchises? And so the said Customs must needs be the Procurers and Causes of sundry good Effects to the general Estate of the City, wherein they be observed, *&c.*

And to come nearer to the Matter, this famous and renowned City of LONDON hath many laudable and antient Customs; which tho' they derogate and differ from the Rules of the Common Law, yet have they been not only approved by inviolable Experience of sundry Ages, but also have been of old ratified and confirmed by sundry Acts of Parliaments, and Charters of Princes: And namely, by Statute of *Magna Charta*, by these Words following, *Quod Civitas* LONDON. *habeat omnes Libertates suas antiquas, & Consuetudines, quas habere consuevit.* i. e. *That the City of* LONDON *have all their antient Liberties and Customs, which they have used to have.* The Words following for other Cities be, *Quod habeant omnes Libertates & liberas Consuetudines suas.* Which signifies; that they shall still retain their Liberties and free Customs; that is to say, their Freedoms and Immunities, as to be discharged of Toll, Pontage, and such like; whereas the City of LONDON hath Provision made by that Statute for all Usages and Customs whatsoever. Verily as the City of LONDON beareth Odds and Prerogative over other Cities in *England*, being the Metropolis, or Mother City thereof, so are the Inhabitants of it no less necessary, than profitable Members of the Commonwealth, in transporting our Commodities into other Lands, and enriching us with the Benefits and Fruits of other Countries, *&c.*

LONDON, being worthy of the Title, *Epitome totius Angliæ*, in Respect of the necessary Repair and frequent Assembly of all Estates therein, whether it be for Justice by the Laws of this Land, which are here administer'd, or by Trade of Merchandize, which is here so great, that it may be termed *Totius Occidentis Emporium*; and chiefly because of the favourable and often Sojourn of our most Royal and Gracious Sovereign, whose Majesty's Chamber this is, the same is no less of sundry Pre-eminences, which by Custom and Charter it enjoyeth above other Cities of this Land: And,

That concerning the Prerogative given this City above other Cities in this Realm, (in Respect of her Customs) we read in the 7th Year of *Henry* VI. that in a *Nativo habendo*, brought by the Lord to recover his Villain, it was adjudged a good Return made by the Sheriff of LONDON, that such was the Custom of LONDON, that a Villain having remained there the Space of one whole Year and a Day, could not be fetched or removed out thence. For so

ſo great is the Prerogative of that Place, that it gives Protection to the Villain, or Bondman, againſt his Lord, while the ſaid Bondman ſhall be reſiant there.

LIKEWISE it was taken for a good Cuſtom in the City of LONDON, that no Attaint ſhould be maintained for a ſuppoſed falſe Verdict given in that City. In the which Caſe, the Sheriff of LONDON made Return upon a Writ of Attaint, ſued againſt a *Londoner*; that ſuch was and had been always the Cuſtom of the City, that no Attaint ſhould be allowed againſt a Commoner, or other Citizen of the ſame; for which Cauſe he might not, *Salvis Libertatibus*, without Impeachment of their Liberties, ſerve or execute the Writ. Then was there a Writ directed out of the Chancery to the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, with expreſs Commandment, *To allow to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens, all their Liberties, Immunities, and Cuſtoms.* And further, out of that Writ was a *Venire facias*, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, whereby was a Day given them to come and make Declaration of their Cuſtom. At which Day the Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, being preſent, the Mayor and Sheriffs had full Allowance of their Cuſtoms; the Sheriffs were holden excuſed for their Return; and the Parties Writ was abated, and himſelf puniſhed by Impriſonment for his Vexation.

I have here (ſaith the Writer, from whom this is taken) at large remember'd this Caſe, to the end it may appear, both what Credit and Opinion of Conſcience and Truth the Law aſcribed to the Citizens of LONDON; and alſo how careful and vigilant the Mayor and Sheriffs have always been to preſerve and uphold their Cuſtom. Altho' ſince thence that Cuſtom was, for ſpecial Cauſes, abrogated by the Statute of 11 *H.* 7. and an Attaint given in LONDON.

MOREOVER, we find it recorded in *M.* 2. *E.* 3. that whereas a Citizen of LONDON brought an Appeal of Robbery, and the Defendant would have tried his Innocency by Battle, as he may in ſemblable Caſe againſt another Man, *Wilby*, then Juſtice, anſwer'd him, That he was not to have Allowance of Battle in an Appeal commenced by a Citizen of LONDON. For that by Cuſtom of their City they were exempted from it. The like Appeal was ſued, *P.* 20. *E.* 3. wherein the Defendant made Offer of the ſame Trial. And although he that ſued the Appeal would have joined Battle without Regard of this Franchiſe, the Lord Mayor, with the reſt of the Corporation, ſued a Writ out of the Chancery, reciting their Cuſtom of Franchiſe, and prayed Allowance of it, in Diſturbance of the Battle.

Saxon *Laws and Cuſtoms in* London.

WHAT the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City were in the Times of the *Saxons*, we might have known, if the old Record called *Doomſday*, writ in *Saxon*, ſometime kept in the *Guildhall*, were extant. This Book was a Regiſter of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, and alſo of the Names of the Portgreves, or Rulers and Guardians of LONDON from *William the Conqueror*. But after, when the Laws and Cuſtoms were changed, it was laid aſide, and leſs regarded; eſpecially, it being writ in a ſmall Hand, and worn with Age: *Sore defaced*, ſaith *Fabian*, it was at laſt embezelled and loſt. And hence it comes to paſs, that as we have no Footſteps of the *Saxon* Cuſtoms and Uſages of LONDON, ſo no Remembrance of ſuch Rulers as were before King *Richard* I. except two or three retrieved by *Stow*.

BUT here we ſhall firſt ſet down ſome few of the Laws and Cuſtoms (however imperfect) tranſcribed by *Munday* out of a little Book printed 1562, for the Citizens Uſe, with various and large Improvements and Additions to them, to the preſent Time, to render them more uſeful and beneficial to the Freemen and Inhabitants.

AND firſt, we begin with the Statutes for keeping Cleanlineſs and good Order in the Streets.

THERE were formerly held in the City *Aſſiza Nocumentorum*, which were appointed for avoiding Annoyances or Nuſances in the City, and for the keeping of all Lanes and Paſſages open: Wherein Informations were to be made of the Stoppages or Incroachments into the Streets by any jetty Buildings by Shops, Cellars, &c. And for theſe Aſſizes of Annoyances there were Carpenters and Bricklayers ſworn. *Cementarii & Carpentarii jurat. pro Aſſiz. Nocumentor.* And an Order was made another Time, that Hurds and Grees, and other Annoyances in the Streets be removed. And a Wall being built up once that ſtopp'd up a Paſſage from *Pater-noſter-row* to *Blow-bladder-ſtreet*, at the Gate of St. *Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. St. *Michael the Quern*, (or rather *at Corn*) a Judgment was given to pull it down.

Now follow ſuch Statutes for keeping the Streets clean, as are ſtill in Force.

The STATUTES *of this Streets of this City, againſt Nuſances.*

1. No Man ſhall ſweep the Filth of the Street into the Channel of the City, in the Time of any Rain, or any other Time, under Pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

2. No Man ſhall caſt, or lay in the Streets, Dogs, Cats, or other Carrion, or any noiſome Thing, contagious of Air. Nor no Innholder ſhall lay out Dung out of his Houſe, but if the Cart be ready to carry the ſame away incontinently, under Pain of 40 *s.*

3. No Brewer ſhall caſt, wilfully, Dregs or Droſs of Ale or Beer into the Channel, under Pain of 2 *s.*

4. No Man ſhall incumber the Streets with Timber, Stones, Carts, or ſuch like, under Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame Thing that ſo incumbreth the Streets, which is 20 *s.* Fine, if he remove it not at the Warning of the Serjeant of the Market.

5. Every Builder of Houſes ought to come to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, for a ſpecial Licence for a Hourd of 40 *s.* by him to be made in the High-Street, and no Builder to incumber the Streets with any Manner of Thing taken down, for the preparing of his new Building, under Pain of 40 *s.* except he make a Hourd of 40 *s.*

6. No Man ſhall ſet any Carts in the Streets by Night-Time, under Pain of 12 *d.* and Recompence to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be hurt thereby, if any ſuch be, 12 *d.*

7. No Budge-Man ſhall lead but two Horſes, and he ſhall not let them go unled, under Pain of 2 *s.*

8. No Man ſhall ride, or drive his Car or Cart atrot in the Street, but patiently, under Pain of 2 *s.*

9. No Man ſhall gallop his Horſe in the Street, under Pain of 2 *s.*

10. No Man ſhall ſhoot in the Street, for Wager or otherwiſe, under the like Pain of 2 *s.*

11. No Man ſhall bowl, or caſt any Stone in the Street, for Wager or Gain, or ſuch like, under Pain of 2 *s.*

12. No Man ſhall dig any Hole in the Street for any Matter, except he ſtop it up again, under Pain of 2 *s.* and Recompence to any Perſon hurt thereby, 2 *s.*

13. No Man ſhall bury any Dung or Goung, within the Liberties of this City, under Pain of 40 *s.*

14. No

14. No Goungfermour ſhall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clock in the Night, under Pain of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence.

15. No Goungfermour ſhall ſpill any Ordure in the Street, under Pain of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence.

16. No Man ſhall bait Bull, Bear, or Horſe, in the open Street, under Pain of Twenty Shillings.

17. No Man ſhall have any Kine, Goats, Hogs, Pigs, Hens, Cocks, Capons, or Ducks in the open Street, under Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame.

18. No Man ſhall maintain any biting Curs, or mad Dogs, in the Streets, under Pain of Two Shillings, and Recompence unto every Party hurt therewith, two Shillings.

19. No Carts ſhall be ſhod with Spig-nail, that ſhall come upon the Streets of this City, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

20. No Carts uſing daily Carriage within this City, nor Car, ſhall have Wheels ſhod with any Iron, but bare, under Pain of Six Shillings.

21. No Man ſhall burn any Straw, Ruſhes, or other Thing or Woollen in the Streets, by Night or by Day, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

22. No Man ſhall blow any Horn in the Night within this City, or whiſtle after the Hour of Nine of the Clock in the Night, under Pain of Impriſonment.

23. No Man ſhall uſe to go with Vizards, or diſguiſed by Night, under like Pain of Impriſonment.

24. That Night-Walkers, and Eves-droppers, endure like Puniſhment.

25. No Hammer-Man, as a Smith, a Pewterer, a Founder, and all Artificers making great Sound, ſhall not work after the Hour of Nine in the Night, nor afore the Hour of Four in the Morning, under the Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

26. No Man ſhall caſt into the Ditches of this City, or the Sewers of this City without the Walls, or into the Walls, Grates, or Gullets of this City, any Manner of Carrion, ſtinking Fleſh, rotten Fiſh, or any Rubbiſh, Dung, Sand, Gravel, Weeds, Stones, or any other Thing, to ſtop the Courſe of the ſame, under Pain of cleanſing them at his own Coſt and Charge, under Pain of Impriſonment.

27. No Man ſhall make any Widrawtes in any of the Town-Ditches, or the Town-Gullets, under Pain of Twenty Shillings.

28. No Man ſhall build nigh the Walls of this City, without Licence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Chamberlain, under Pain of throwing down the ſame: And no Licence may be granted, except that the Chamberlain freely at all Times have convenient and needful Ingreſs and Entry, Out-going and clear Recourſe.

29. No Man ſhall go in the Streets by Night or by Day with Bow bent, or Arrows under his Girdle, nor with Sword unſcabber'd, under Pain of Impriſonment; or with Hand-Gun, having therewith Powder and Match, except it be an uſual May-game and Sight.

30. No Man ſhall, after the Hour of Nine at the Night, keep any Rule whereby any ſuch ſudden Outcry be made in the Still of the Night, as making any Affray, or beating his Wife, or Servant, or ſinging or revelling in his Houſe, to the Diſturbance of his Neighbours, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

31. No Man ſhall make any Affray upon any Officer which with good Demeanor doth his Meſſage by Commandment of my Lord Mayor, or any Alderman, or Mr. Sheriff, or Mr. Chamberlain, or misbehave himſelf in any Railing upon any Judge of this City, or their Officers, which by Commandment are ſent to bring any Breaker of this Law and Cuſtom to Ward, or to Diſtreſs, or ſuch like, upon Pain of Impriſonment of forty Days, and Forfeiture of double the Penalty: For the Offences aſſeizing, railing upon any Alderman, or Mayor in his Office, is Judgment of the Pillory; railing upon Mr. Chamberlain in his Office, forty Days Impriſonment; beating, threatening, and railing of an Officer, is Impriſonment, after as the Treſpaſs is.

32. *Memorandum.* That every Offence found in this City, it is accuſtomed that the Officer, or a Freeman, finding it, which is called *primus Inventor*, hath half the Penalty by the Grace of the Court.

33. Alſo, every Freeman may find any Offence, but he hath no Power to bring the Party before any Judge of this City without an Officer, except the Party will come to his Anſwer by Free-will.

34. No Man hath Power to arreſt, attach, or make Diſtreſs of any Goods forfeitable, or Offences, except the Conſtable or Serjeant of the Mace.

35. No Butcher, or his Servant, ſhall not uſe to drive any Ox or Oxen a-trot in the Streets, but peaceably: And if an Ox happen to be let go when he is prepared to Slaughter, the Butcher ſhall forfeit Two Shillings, beſides Recompence, if any Perſon be hurt thereby.

36. No Butcher ſhall ſcald Hogs, but in the common Scalding-Houſe, upon Pain of Six Shillings and Eight Pence.

37. No Butcher ſhall ſell any meaſley Hog, or unwholeſome Fleſh, under Pain of Ten Pounds.

38. No Butcher ſhall ſell any old ſtale Victual; that is to ſay, above the Slaughter of three Days in the Winter, and two in the Summer, under Pain of Ten Pounds.

39. None unſeaſonable Victual for all Manner of Victuals.

40. No Victualler of this City ſhall give any rude or unfitting Language, or make any Clamour upon any Man or Woman in the open Market, for cheapening of Victual, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

41. No Butcher ſhall caſt the Inward of Beaſts into the Streets, Cleaves of Beaſts Feet, Bones, Horns of Sheep, or other ſuch like, under Pain of Two Shillings.

42. The Pudding Cart of the Shambles ſhall not go afore the Hour of Nine in the Night, or after the Hour of Five in the Morning, under Pain of Six Shillings and Eight Pence.

43. No Man ſhall caſt any Urine-Bowls, or Ordure-Bowls, into the Streets by Day or Night, afore the Hour of Nine in the Night: And alſo he ſhall not caſt it out, but bring it down, and lay it in the Canal, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence: And if he do caſt it upon any Perſon's Head, the Perſon to have a lawful Recompence, if he have Hurt thereby.

44. No Man ſhall hurt, cut, or deſtroy any Pipes, Seſperals, or Wind-Vents, pertaining to the Conduits, under Pain of Impriſonment, and making Satisfaction, tho' he doth it out of the City, if he may be taken within the City.

45. No Man within this City may make any Quill, and break any Pipe of the Conduit, coming thro' his Houſe, or nigh his Ground, under Pain of the Pillory, or take any Water privily unto his Houſe.

46. Caſting any corrupt Thing, appoiſoning the Water, is Lourgulary and Felony.

47. Whoſoever deſtroy or periſh any Cocks of the Conduit, muſt have Impriſonment, and make Satisfaction.

By a Statute made in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. the Mayor and Aldermen, *&c.* of LONDON, have Power to enquire into, hear, and deter-

determine the Defaults of Paving and Repairing of Streets; and any three Juſtices in LONDON, whereof the Mayor to be one, may ſet Fines upon ſuch as do not pave and repair any Street or Lane in LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, to be levied by Diſtreſs, or Action, *&c.* by the Chamberlain, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty of the ſaid City; and Conduits in LONDON are to be made and repaired, *Stat.* 32 & 35. *H.* VIII. *c.* 10.

THE 22d and 23d of *Car.* II. *c.* 17. ordains, That the ſole Power of Regulating, keeping Clean, Pitching and Paving the Streets of the City of LONDON; and of making and cleanſing Drains and Sewers, ſhall remain in the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, to be executed by ſuch Perſons as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council ſhall appoint; and the Lord Mayor, *&c.* may impoſe a Tax upon Houſes for the doing thereof.

AND by 2 *W.* and *M. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 8. (which obliges all Perſons within the Weekly Bills of Mortality to ſweep and cleanſe their Streets, inflicts a Penalty for not Paving before Houſes, orders Scavengers to be elected, and a Scavenger's Tax to be made) it is enacted, That the Cleaſing the Streets, Lanes and Paſſages within LONDON, and the Liberties, ſhall be managed according to the antient Uſage of the City.

THE following is an Act of Common-Council for *Lighting* the Streets in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Bateman*.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ Civitatis LONDON' Die Martis decimo octavo die Decembris, Anno Regni Domini noſtri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* tertio, Annoq; Dom. 1716, coram Jacobo Bateman, Milite, Majore Civit' predictæ, Johanne Parſons, Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Bar', Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Ricardo Hoare, Mil', Samuele Stanier, Mil', Carolo Peers, Mil', Aldermannis ejuſdem Civit', Willielmo Thomſon, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis predictæ, Willielmo Lewen, Mil', Johanne Ward, Mil', Willielmo Stewart, Mil', Petro Delme, Mil', Georgio Mertins, Mil', Joſepho Lawrence, Mil', Roberto Child, Mil', Johanne Eyles, Bar', Aldermannis Civit' predictæ, & Gerardo Conyers, Mil', Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis, in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT for Lighting the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and publick Paſſages of the City of LONDON, *and Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made at *Weſtminſter*, in the fifth and ſixth Years of the Reign of the late K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, intitled, *An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of* LONDON, (amongſt other Things) it is enacted, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, ſhould, on or before the 24th Day of *June*, 1694, demiſe or grant to Sir *Charles Hara*, Knt. *John Stanyon*, Eſq; *Philip Neve*, Eſq; and *John Lilly*, Gent. and all other Perſons concerned and intereſted in the Glaſs Lights, commonly called or known by the Name of Convex Lights, a Leaſe or Licence for the ſole Uſe of the publick Lights to be uſed in all publick Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, for the Term of 21 Years, to be computed from the ſaid 24th Day of *June*, 1694, reſerving the yearly Rent of 600 *l.* in ſuch Manner, and by and under ſuch other Articles, Covenants, and Agreements, for Payment of the ſaid Rent, or making void the ſaid Leaſe, in Default thereof, or otherwiſe, as by and between the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens; and the ſaid Perſon above-mentioned, were or ſhould be agreed on for that Purpoſe, by certain Articles made, or to be made in that Behalf; which ſaid yearly Sum of 600 *l.* ſhould be, and was thereby appropriated towards raiſing the Fund, and Payment of the ſaid Intereſt Money, as aforeſaid; from and after the Determination of which Leaſe, all and every the Rents, Profits, and Benefits whatſoever, which the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſhould or might at any Time lawfully make, by farming or granting Licence or Licences to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for the Lighting the Streets within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, by ſuch Ways and Means as the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, ſhould think moſt proper, ſhould be, and were thereby declared and enacted to be for ever appropriated and applied to and for the Uſes aforeſaid, as by the ſaid Act may appear.

And whereas ſuch Grant was accordingly made, and is expired, and ſince the Expiration thereof it is, by Indentures bearing Date the 20th Day of *November* laſt paſt, made or mentioned to be between the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, of the one Part; and Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Bart. and Alderman of the City of LONDON, and Sir *Fiſher Tench* of *Low-Layton*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Bart. of the other Part, agreed, that one or more Act or Acts of the Common-Council of this City ſhall be duly made and paſſed, whereby all and every Houſe-Keeper and Houſe-Keepers, whoſe Houſe, Door, or Gateway doth front or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Paſſages of the ſaid City, or Liberties thereof, who ſhall be taxed and aſſeſſed to and for the Relief of the Poor, or whoſe Houſe ſhall be of the Rent of 10 *l. per Ann.* and whereby the Church-Wardens of the ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, and all Maſters, Wardens, and Governors of all publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting any of the publick Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages of the ſaid City, or Liberties thereof, ſhall be required and obliged in every dark Night, from the 29th Day of *September* until the 25th Day of *March* yearly, to hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with ſufficient Cotton-Wick Candles lighted therein, the Outſide of their reſpective Churches, Houſes, Doors, or Gateways next the ſaid Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Paſſages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground, of ſuch Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places or Paſſages, for the Lightning of the ſame, and to keep and continue the ſame burning in each and every ſuch dark Night, from the Hour of Six until the Hour of Eleven in the ſame Night, under a certain Penalty in the ſaid Indentures, and in this Act hereafter mentioned.

Now, in Purſuance of the ſaid recited Indentures, and in Performance of the ſame; be it enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all and every Houſe-Keeper and Houſe-Keepers, whoſe Houſe, Door, or Gateway doth front, or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Paſſages of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall in every dark Night, that is to ſay, every Night between the ſecond Night after each Full Moon, and the ſeventh

ſeventh Night after each New Moon, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day* yearly, ſet or hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with ſufficient Cotton-Wick Candles lighted therein, on the Outſide of his or her Houſe, Door, or Gateway, fronting or next the ſaid Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground of ſuch Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages where they are Houſeholders, to inlighten the ſame, for ſecuring the Houſes againſt Robbers and Thieves, for the Prevention of Murther, and the Conveniency of Paſſengers, and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the ſame Night, upon Pain to forfeit and pay to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, the Sum of 1 *s.* for every Default, Proof thereof being made (within ſix Days) after each Default, before the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City of LONDON for the Time being, upon the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, and to be levied and recovered, as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the reſpective Church-Wardens of the ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, and the reſpective Maſters, Wardens, or Governors of all publick Halls, Schools, and the Occupiers or Proprietors of all other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the ſaid publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages of the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall in like Manner (for like Purpoſes reſpectively) in every ſuch dark Night, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* unto *Lady-Day* yearly, ſet or hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with ſufficient Cotton-Wick, Candles lighted therein, on the Outſides of all Pariſh-Churches, publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof reſpectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the ſaid publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, in ſuch Manner as the Alderman or his Deputy, and the Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward, wherein the ſame ſhall reſpectively ſtand and be, or the major Part of them have heretofore ordered, directed and appointed, or, after Notice for that Pupoſe, duly aſſembled, ſhall hereafter order, direct, and appoint; and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the ſame Night, upon Pain to forfeit and pay to the Uſe aforeſaid the Sum of 1 *s.* for every Default, to be levied and recovered in Manner as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

And it is hereby declared and enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Houſe-Keepers living in any Court or Place within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, where there is more than one Houſe or Inhabitant, and where the Door or Gateway of ſuch Court or Place doth or ſhall adjoin unto, or be next the common Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, ſhall alternately, or by Turns, according to the Situation of the Houſes within ſuch Court or Place, and beginning with the firſt Houſe on the Left Hand, as entering into ſuch Court or Place, in like Manner (and for like Pupoſes reſpectively) in each of the ſaid dark Nights, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* unto *Lady-Day* yearly, ſet or hang out Candles with Cotton-Wick lighted, in convenient Lanterns on the outſide of ſuch Doors or Gates next to the ſaid Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Paſſages, and ſhall continue the ſame burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the ſame Night, upon Pain to forfeit to the Uſe aforeſaid, the Sum of 1 *s.* for every Default, to be levied and recovered as is herein after mentioned and expreſſed.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit or loſe any of the Sums before mentioned for his, her, or their Neglect or Default, as aforeſaid, who by Reaſon of his or her Poverty, ſhall not be taxed and aſſeſſed to and for the Relief of the Poor, and whoſe Houſe ſhall not be of the Rent of 10 *l. per Ann.* or who ſhall make and continue any Agreement with the Proprietors of the Convex Lights, for the Lightning of the ſaid Streets and Places in their Behalf.

And be it futher enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures, by Virtue of this Act to be incurred, ſhall and may be recovered, and levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, to be directed to all or any the Conſtables within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, or to any other Perſon or Perſons, as the ſaid Lord Mayor ſhall think fit; returning the Overplus (if any) after Deduction of the Charges of taking and keeping the ſaid Diſtreſs, to the Party whoſe Goods ſhall be diſtrained.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Act and Acts of Common-Council heretofore made, touching or concerning the lighting of the Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, and publick Paſſages and Places of the City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, and every Clauſe and Article therein ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

The Laws *of the Market.*

Concerning Markets.

1. In all the Markets of this City, no Victual ſhall be ſold, but by the Price ſet by the Mayor of this City.

2. No Man ſhall foreſtall any Victual coming to the Market; as for to buy in any Inn, or other privy Place; or yet coming to the Market, whether it be found in the Hand of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame. And no Innholder ſhall ſuffer nothing to be ſold in his Houſe, upon Pain of Forfeiture of forty Shillings.

3. No Man ſhall regrate any Victual which is in the Market, or buy any Victual to ingrate in the Market; ſo that the Commons can or may have any Part of ſuch Victual: As in ſpecial ſuch as be known for Huckſters, or other People occupying their Living by ſuch Victual as they would ſo engroſs, under Pain of Forfeiture of ſuch Victual ſo regrated. Provided always, that any Steward for any noble Feaſt, may buy or ingrate ſuch Victual as is convenient for the ſame Feaſt.

4. No Butter ſhall be ſold, but according to the Weight for the Time of the Year allowed.

5. No Poulters ſhall deceivably occupy the Market, to ſet any ſtale Victual. Or ſuch as be Poulters of this City, for to ſtand in ſtrange Clothing ſo to do, under Pain of forty Shillings, and the Forfeiture of ſuch Victual.

6. No Huckſters ſhall ſtand or ſit in the Market, but in the lower Place, and the Ends of the Market; to the Intent they may be perfectly known, and the Stranger Market-People have the Pre-eminence of the Market, under Pain of three Shillings four Pence, if the Huckſters diſobey the ſame.

7. No

7. No unwholſome or ſtale Victual ſhall be ſold, under Pain of Forty Shillings, and Forfeiture of the ſame Victual.

Orders for Regulation of Markets.

The ſeveral Laws and Orders made from antient Time to later for Regulation of the Markets, for buying and ſelling Food and Proviſions for the City, for Butchers, Bakers, *&c.* appointed by a Common-Council *Anno* 1697, to be printed and publiſhed for the better and more univerſal Knowledge of the ſame:

Veneris 6 die Auguſti, 1697. Annoque Regni Regis Willielmi Tertii, Angl', &c. Nono. *At a Committee of Common-Council, held for the Publick Markets of the City of* LONDON.

At a Committee of Common-Council 1697.

WHEREAS the Company of Butchers, by a Committee for that Purpoſe appointed, hath made Complaint to Us, That divers Perſons, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and the Cuſtoms and By-Laws of this City, daily Foreſtall, Ingroſs and Regrate, all Manner of Victuals and other Proviſions, coming to and ſold in the publick Markets of this City, and ſell unwholſome and corrupt Victuals therein, whereby the ſaid Markets are not ſo well ſupplied, and the Price of Proviſions inhanced, to the great Prejudice of the Inhabitants of this CITY, and Places adjacent;

And We having by our Order, dated the 13th Day of *July* laſt, required the Serjeant and Yeoman of the Channel to aſſiſt the ſaid Committee, or any of them, with the Beadle of the ſaid Company, in bringing the Offenders aforeſaid to due Puniſhment, according to Law, upon Pain of Suſpenſion of their Salaries, for Neglect of their Duty therein;

Now to the Intent that the ſaid Laws ſhould be perceived and known, that all Perſons concerned might better govern themſelves without offending therein, and the ſaid Officers be inſtructed in Performance of their Duty; We have thought fit, and do hereby order the Printing and Publiſhing in the ſeveral Publick Markets of this City, this following Abſtract of the ſeveral Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and Cuſtoms and By-Laws of this City touching the Premiſes.

Foreſtallers are they that buy any Thing before the Hour due and appointed in the Town, againſt the Ordinance of the Town and Market; or, who go out of Town, obviating Market-Wares and buy them out of Town, that they may ſell them in Town dearer to Regrators than thoſe that did bring them would do, if they had come to the Town or Market.

No Foreſtaller ſhall be ſuffered to dwell in any Town, which is an open Oppreſſor of poor People and of all the Commonalty, and a publick Enemy of the Country; who, thirſting after unjuſt Gain, doth prevent others in buying Grain, Fiſh, Herring, or any other Thing to be ſold, coming by Land or Water, oppreſſing the Poor and deceiving the Rich, and thus unjuſtly contrives to ſell them much dearer than he who brought them: Who circumvents Market-Strangers coming with their Merchandize, offering to buy them; and ſuggeſts, that they may ſell their Goods dearer than they propoſed to ſell them; and ſo by their Craft and Subtilty deceive the Town and Country. He that is convict thereof, for the firſt Time ſhall be grievouſly amerced, and loſe the Thing ſo bought, according to the Cuſtom and Ordinance of the Town. The ſecond Time ſhall have Judgment of the Pillory. The third Time ſhall be impriſoned and make Fine: And the fourth Time ſhall abjure the Town. This Judgment ſhall be given upon all Foreſtallers, and thoſe that give them Counſel, Help or Favour.

Foreſtallers of Wines, or other Victuals, Wares and Merchandizes, that come to the Towns of *England* by Land or Water, attainted at the Suit of the King or Party, before Mayor, Bailiff, or Juſtices thereto aſſigned, or elſewhere in the King's Court, or at the King's Suit, by Indictment or other Manner, ſhall forfeit, if the Buyer hath made Gree to the Seller, the Things foreſtalled to the King; if he made not Gree, but by Earneſt, the Value of the foreſtalled Goods computed as he bought them; and in Default thereof, two Years Impriſonment and more, at the King's Will, without Mainprize or other Deliverance. If attainted at the Suit of the Party, the Party to have a Moiety.

Every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Merchandize, Victuals or other Thing, coming by Land or Water toward any Market or Fair to be ſold therein, or toward any City to be ſold; or bargain, contract or promiſe, for having or buying of them or any Part of them, before they be in the Market, *&c.* to be ſold; or make any Motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, for inhancing the Price, or diſſwade any Perſon coming to the Market or Fair, not to convey them to any Market, *&c.* ſhall be adjudged a Foreſtaller.

Any Perſon that by any Means, in any Fair or Market, ſhall get into his Hands or Poſſeſſion, any Corn, Wine, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Pigs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pidgeons, Conies, or any other dead Victuals brought into any Fair or Market, and ſell the ſame in any Fair or Market kept in the ſame Place, or within four Miles thereof, ſhall be taken for a Regrator.

Any Perſon that by Buying, Contracting, or Promiſe taking, (other than demiſe, Grant or Leaſe of Land or Tythe) ſhall ingroſs or get into his Hands, Corn growing, or any other Corn or Grain, Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, or any other dead Victuals, to ſell them again, ſhall be taken an unlawful Ingroſſer.

This Act ſhall not reſtrain any Fiſhmonger, Butcher, Poulterer, Innholder, or Victualler, from buying any Thing concerning their ſeveral Myſteries or Tradings, (otherwiſe than by Foreſtalling) they retailing the ſame at reaſonable Prices.

PUNISHMENT *of theſe Offenders.*

For the firſt Offence, Impriſonment for two Months without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of the Value of the Goods: Second Offence, Impriſonment for half a Year without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of double the Value of the Goods: Third Offence, Pillory in the Place of his Abode, Forfeiture of all his Chattels, and Impriſonment during the King's Pleaſure. One Moiety of theſe Forfeitures to the King, the other to the Proſecutor, in any Court of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt or Information, ſued within two Years next after the Offence committed, where no Wager of Law, Eſſoin, or Protection ſhall be admitted.

Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions may hear and determine the aforeſaid Offences by Inquiſition, Preſentment, Bill or Information, or Examination of two Witneſſes; and exact the one Half of the Forfeitures to the Uſe of the King, and cauſe the other Half to be levied to the Uſe of the Proſecutor, by *Fieri facias*, or *Capias*; and when the Proſecution ſhall be at the King's Suit only, to exact the Whole to the King's Uſe.

No Man ſhall foreſtall any Victuals, as to buy in any Inn or other private Place, or coming to the Market, under the Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame, whether it be found in the Hands of Buyer or

the Seller; and no Innholder ſhall ſuffer any Thing to be ſold in his Houſe under Pain of Forty Shillings.

No Man ſhall regrate any Victuals in the Markets, ſuch as be known to be Huckſters, or other People getting their Living by ſuch Victuals as they would ſo regrate, under Pain of Forfeiture of the Victuals ſo regrated.

No unwholeſome or ſtale Victuals ſhall be ſold, under Pain of Forty Shillings, and Forfeiture of the ſame Victuals.

Every Country-Butcher, Poulterer, Country-Farmer, Victular, Lader or Kidder, (except Butchers and Poulterers that keep Shops in the City or Liberties, or within two Miles diſtant of the ſame) may uſe Standings, Stalls or Places, in each reſpective Market, as ſhall be provided for them, and there ſell and put to open Sale their Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, and other Butchery and Poultry Wares, or other Country Proviſions, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, Weekly, from Six in the Morning to Eight in the Evening; and on *Saturday* from Six in the Morning till Ten at Night, and not otherwiſe; and ſo long only as they ſhall furniſh the ſaid Markets, *&c.* with wholeſome Fleſh Victuals and Proviſions in his and their own Right, and not as Servant or Servants, or otherwiſe, in Behalf of any others.

No Butcher or Poulterer, reſiding in LONDON or Liberties, or within two Miles of the ſame, ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale any Butchery or Poultry Wares, or any other Proviſions whatſoever in any of the ſaid Markets, on any *Friday* throughout the Year, on Pain of Forfeiture of Ten Shillings for every Offence.

The Market-Bell in each Market ſhall ring every Market-Day at Six in the Morning, for Houſekeepers and others, that are not Retailers of Victuals, to buy their Proviſions, and at Ten in the Forenoon for Retailers, then, and not before, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, to buy and carry away what Proviſions they need, and at Eight in the Evening, (except *Saturday*) and then at Ten at Night, for raiſing the Market: And thoſe that ſell or expoſe to open Sale before ringing at the Hour of Six, ſhall be proceeded againſt as Foreſtallers of the Market, or after ringing at the ſaid Hours in the Evening, for every Offence ſhall forfeit Twenty Shillings. *The Markets being principally inſtituted, that Houſekeepers and others, who buy for their own Uſe, to be ſpent in their Families, may provide in the Morning at beſt Hand, and pay moderate Rates for Proviſions.*

The better to prevent the vending of unwholeſome Victuals, no Perſon ſhall bring into any the ſaid Markets after Three in the Afternoon, of any *Saturday*, any Fleſh Meat, or other Victuals or Proviſions, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of 20 *s.*

No Perſon ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale, by way of Hawking, or otherwiſe, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Meal, Bread, or any other Victuals or Proviſions under any private Stall, or at any Tavern Door, or in any private Houſe, Lane, Alley, Inn, Warehouſe, Street, Stall, Common Paſſage, or any other Place, in LONDON or Liberties thereof, but only in his open Shop, or in the publick Market-Place, in Market-Time only, as before appointed, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of the Goods ſo expoſed to Sale, according to the antient Cuſtom of LONDON, to the Uſe of the poor Priſoners, in ſuch Priſons in LONDON as the Mayor ſhall direct.

No Perſon ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, Victuals or other Things coming to LONDON or Liberties, or to any the Common Markets of this City, to be ſold; or bargain, contract, or agree for them, before they be brought into one of the ſaid Markets, and there, *bona fide*, in Market Hours, be expoſed to publick Sale. Nor no Retailer that ſhall obtain Victuals, Proviſions, or other Things, in any of the ſaid Markets brought to be ſold before ringing at Ten a Clock aforeſaid, ſhall ſell them again in his Shop, or any the Markets, or other Place in this City or Liberties, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings.

All Forfeitures by Virtue of this Act, are to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in the Chamberlain's Name, in the Mayor's Court; whereof one Moiety (Coſts of Suit deducted) to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, the other to the Proſecutor; and the Chamberlain ſhall not have Power to take leſs for every Offence, than herein is limited to be forfeited.

By the antient Cuſtom of LONDON, the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Butchers Company, or other of their Officers whom they ſhall direct, with the Officers of each Market, may ſuperviſe and inſpect the Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, and other Butchery Wares and Proviſions, brought into any the ſaid Markets to be ſold, whether it be wholſome Food, and fit for Nouriſhment of the King's Subjects; and to diſpoſe of what ſhall be found corrupt and unwholeſome, and proceed againſt all ſuch Offenders, according to the Statutes of this Realm, and By-Laws of this City; and may aſſiſt the ſaid Officers every Market-Day, to raiſe the ſaid Markets at the Hours appointed by the By-Laws of this City. Which Cuſtom is ſaved by *Hooker's* Act of Common-Council above-mention'd, and the Hours for raiſing the Markets limited, as is above ſet forth.

By a late Award, between the Market People and the Farmers of the Markets, grounded on a Rule of Court of *King's Bench*, the ſaid Farmers are ordered, to hold their Markets only on ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of LONDON are appointed.

Nich. Wilmot, Comptroller.

A Copy of an AWARD *referring to the publick Markets of the City of* LONDON.

TO all Chriſtian People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Sir *Nathan Wright*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Kt. ſend Greeting in our Lord God everlaſting.

Whereas Differences and Diſputes have heretofore been between divers Butchers, Gardeners, Fruiterers and others, reſorting to the publick Markets in the City of LONDON, called *Leadenhall-Market*, and the *Green-Yards*, with other Market-Grounds thereunto belonging, *Woolchurch*, alias *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-Lane*, alias *Milk-ſtreet-Market*, and the Market near *Newgate*, commonly called *Newgate-Market*, and *Thomas Burdett*, and *Thomas Kilner* of LONDON, Gentlemen, and others, Farmers of the ſaid Markets, and the Profits thereby ariſing, touching divers Fines, Sums of Money, Rents, Rates, and Prices, demanded and taken by the ſaid Farmers or their Agents, of the ſaid Butchers, Gardeners and others, reſorting to the ſaid Markets for Stalls, Standing and Room in the ſaid Markets for Sale of their Wares and Commodities brought to the ſaid Markets to be ſold. And whereas ſeveral Indictments have been heretofore proſecuted, and yet are depending againſt the ſaid Farmers, or ſome of them, for Extortion in exacting and taking ſeveral great Sums of ſeveral Perſons for Standings and Stalls in the ſaid Markets, or ſome of them: All which ſaid Differences and Matters by the Rule of Court here-

hereunto annexed, are referred to the Arbitrament and final Determination of us the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, as by the ſaid Rule may more fully appear:

Now know ye, That we the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* having taken the ſaid Matters in Difference into our Conſideration, and being aſſiſted herein by Sir *William Hedges*, Kt, one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City of LONDON, and others the Committee, appointed by the Common-Council of the ſaid City for the better Regulating of the ſaid Publick Markets, do adjudge, award, order and determine concerning the ſaid Premiſes as follows:

1. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers ſhall, within two Months now next coming, deliver up all Bonds and Notes, given to the ſaid Farmers, or any of them, or any other in Truſt for them, or any of them, by any Butchers or other Perſons reſorting to the ſaid Markets, either by themſelves, or by any other Perſons with or for them, for Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money for Fines for Incomes, or advanced Rents, or for Admittance or Leave to uſe or occupy any Stall, Standing or Room in the ſaid Markets, or any of them; and that no Proceeding ſhall hereafter be had or proſecuted upon any of the ſaid Bonds and Notes for the Recovery of Sum or Sums of Money thereupon pretended to be due and payable.

2. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers, *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner*, ſhall within ſix Months now next enſuing, pay or cauſe to be paid to *Peter Parker*, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, and *Iſaac Grevil*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, or Order, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be by them diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as herein after is appointed, (that is to ſay) the Sum of ſixty ſeven Pounds, three Shillings, ſix Pence, Part thereof, to be paid to *John Scott*, Gent. *Thomas Goodwin*, *Robert Roundtree* and *Bennet del Turner*, Proſecutors of the ſaid ſeveral Indictments, in full for their Coſts: And the Sum of three hundred thirty two Pounds, ſixteen Shillings and ſix Pence, Reſidue of the four hundred Pounds, to be paid and diſtributed to and amongſt the ſeveral Perſons mentioned in a Schedule hereunto annexed, in ſuch Shares and Proportions as therein is appointed, the Reſidue thereof; being in full Satisfaction of all Sum or Sums of Money, ſuppoſed to be had or received by the ſaid Farmers for Fines, or exceſſive Rents.

3. We do further order and appoint, That from henceforth the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies, Agents, or Servants, or any of them, ſhall not exact, demand, or take any Fines or Rewards, Sum or Sums of Money for admitting any Perſon to the Uſe or Occupation of any Stall, Standing or Room in any of the ſaid Markets, or for Rent of any ſuch Stall, Standings or Room, except ſuch Rents and Sums of Money as are appointed or allowed to be taken for the Stalls, Standings or Room, in the Act of Common-Council made the ſeventeenth Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-four, and in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Hooker*, Knt. late Lord Mayor of the ſaid City of LONDON, intitled, *An Act for the Settlement and well-ordering of the ſeveral publick Markets within the ſaid City of* LONDON.

4. We do order and appoint, That no Advance or Increaſe of Rent ſhall be taken or received for any Stall, Standing, or Room, in any of the ſaid Markets, upon Pretence of any extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation hereafter to be made, above or more than the Expence and real Charge of making ſuch extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation. Saving that where, at the Requeſt of any Occupier, any greater Number of Feet, or greater Quantity of Ground ſhall be allotted to any Stall or Standing than is appointed by the ſaid Act of Common-Council; then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Farmers may require and take an advanced Rent proportionably, and in Proportion to the Rates appointed by the ſaid Act of Common-Council.

5. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers, their Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall not remove any of the Occupiers of the ſaid Stalls or Standings now being, or that hereafter ſhall be by them thereto admitted, out of or from the ſaid Stalls or Standings, without the free and voluntary Conſent of ſuch Occupiers; except for the Non-payment of the Rent appointed to be paid for the ſame by the ſaid Act of Common-Council, or Breach of the ſettled and eſtabliſhed Rules of the ſaid Markets.

6. We do order and appoint, That the Occupiers of ſuch Stalls or Standings in any of the ſaid Markets, ſhall not transfer or aſſign over the Uſe or Occupation of any Stall or Standing in any of the ſaid Markets to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, nor ſhall uſe and imploy the ſame otherwiſe than according to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Markets.

7. We do order and appoint, That when any Stall or Standing in any of the ſaid Markets ſhall be vacant, it ſhall be in the Power of the ſaid Farmers to appoint ſuch Perſon or Perſons to have the ſame, as they the ſaid Farmers ſhall think fit, without taking any Gratuity or Reward for preferring one before another, or any advance or increaſe of Rents.

8. We do order and appoint, That no Perſon ſhall hereafter be compelled to pay the ſaid Farmers any Rent or Sum of Money for Weights or Scales, except ſuch Perſons as ſell Fleſh, or other Commodities uſually ſold by Weight; and all Perſons uttering Fleſh, or other Commodities uſually ſold by Weight, ſhall pay ſuch Rent or other Sum to the ſaid Farmers, for finding ſuch Weights and Scales, as is appointed or allowed by the ſaid Act of Common-Council; whether ſuch Perſon uſe the ſaid Farmers Weights and Scales or not. And the ſaid Farmers are to provide a ſufficient Number of Weights and Scales for the Uſe of the ſaid Perſons, and to keep the ſame in publick and convenient Places in each of the ſaid Markets, for the Uſe of the ſaid Perſons, and others reſorting to the ſaid Markets.

9. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers ſhall not let out the Stalls or Standings of the ſaid Market for the Uſe or Exerciſe of any Trade, or Sale of any Commodities thereon, other than the Proviſion uſually brought to the ſaid Markets, and by the Laws and Conſtitutions of the City of LONDON allowed to be ſold there: And if the Occupiers of any ſuch Stall or Standing ſhall employ or uſe the ſame for Sale of any other Commodities than as aforeſaid, the ſaid Farmers ſhall, upon Notice thereof, within convenient Time, uſe their utmoſt lawful Endeavours to remove ſuch Perſon from the Uſe of ſuch Stall or Standing.

10. We do order and appoint, That the Farmers ſhall hold their Markets only on ſuch Days, and at ſuch Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City of LONDON for conſtituting and regulating the ſaid Markets are appointed.

11. We do order and appoint, That the ſaid Farmers ſhall not lett out the Streets and Lanes of the ſaid City to Hawkers, or other People bringing Food or Victuals, not coming unto any publick

publick Market; nor ſhall the ſaid Farmers take any Money or other Reward from Perſons hawking and ſelling Roots, Green Peaſe, or other Proviſions, through the ſaid Streets or Lanes, or any of them.

12. *Laſtly*, We do hereby order and appoint, That in Caſe the ſaid *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner* do pay the ſaid Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, herein before appointed to be paid by them to the ſaid *Peter Parker* and *Iſaac Grevil*, according to the Appointment aforeſaid, then all Perſons proſecuting, or concerned in the Proſecution of the ſaid Farmers of the ſaid Markets, or their Agents, for or upon Account of any ſuppoſed Exactions, Extortions, or unlawful Tolls, Duties, Fines, or Rents, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever relating to the ſaid Markets, done, had, or committed, or ſuppoſed to be done, had, or committed by the ſaid Farmers, their Agents or Servants, at any Time before the Day of the Date of the ſaid Rule of Reference, ſhall and do declare their free Conſent before Mr. Attorney-General, for the Stay of all further Proſecution by Reaſon of the Premiſes; and ſhall and do uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for the procuring a *Noli Proſequi* to be enter'd upon Record at the Charge of the ſaid Farmers, to and upon all Indictments and Informations upon the Account aforeſaid, found, exhibited, or commenced, or hereafter to be commenced or proſecuted, touching or relating to the ſaid Premiſes, for any Thing done or committed therein before the Date of the ſaid Rule. In Witneſs whereof, We the ſaid Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals the 10th Day of *June*, in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William* III. by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. *Annoq; Dom.* 1697.

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed, and Declared by the ſaid Sir Nathan. Wright, *and Sir* Barth. Shower, *for and as their Award, the ſame being duly Stamped in the Preſence of*

Nathan. Wright.

Barthol. Shower.

Randolph Stracey.
Stephen Johnſon.

The Rates, Tolls, *and* Duties, *as ſettled and appointed to be taken of the Market-Folks by the Act of Common-Council*, Sept. 17, 1674. *Which the Farmers, in the Covenants of their Leaſe, are obliged not to exceed, on the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, are as follows*, viz.

For every Stall or Standing of eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for Sale of Fleſh, Meat, or Fiſh, 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix Feet long, and four Feet broad, 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix or eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for other Commodities, 3 *d. per* Day.

For every Horſe-load of Proviſions not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 *d. per* Day.

For every Doſſer of like Proviſions, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-load, with not above three Horſes, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-load, with four Horſes or above, 6 *d. per* Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, and pitched in any of the publick Markets, for each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Buſhel, one Half-penny *per* Day.

For each Basket, Doſſer, or Maund, holding above two Buſhels, 1 *d. per* Day, to be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of ſix Feet Square, for the Gardeners, 20 *s. per Annum.*

For every Standing of the poorer Sort of Country-People, bringing Weeds and Phyſick-Herbs, of four Feet long, and two Feet broad, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Standing for Fruit-ſellers, and Standing Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, or ſix Feet ſquare, 12*d. per* Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Gingerbread-ſellers, not above four Feet long, and three Feet broad, 6 *d. per* Week.

For the finding Beams, Scales and Weights, for the Accommodation and juſt Satisfaction of Buyers and Sellers of Proviſions, uſually bought and ſold by Weight, no Overſeer, Collector, or Receiver, ſhall, or may demand or receive more than one Farthing for every Draught, or 4*d. per* Week.

The Collectors and Receivers of theſe Duties, not to demand more than according to the aforeſaid Rates, without the free Conſent and Agreement of the Market-People, for ſome extraordinary Convenience and Accommodation; unleſs in *Leadenhall*, where other and larger Rates have been antiently paid for Stalls and Standings.

Theſe Monies for Standings to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON.

The Committee for letting the City Lands, with the Approbation of the Common-Council, to appoint fit Perſons for Overſeers of the Market, and Collectors of the Profits, and to treat and agree with the ſame Perſons, and allow them for their Care and Pains; provided the Allowance exceed not the tenth Part of the whole clear Profits. Theſe to give a juſt and true Account of their Receipts and Payments evey Week into the Chamber.

One Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered, to be paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, towards the Relief of the poor Children; and the other Moiety to him that ſhall give Information of the Offences.

Formerly before the great Fire, the Markets were kept in *Leadenhall-Street*, *Cheapſide*, and *Newgate-Street*: And then there were theſe Officers, *viz.* a Serjeant, and Yeoman of the Channel, and Yeoman of *Newgate-Market*, and Foreign Taker, whoſe Office was to ſweep and make clean the ſaid Streets, where the Market-People reſorted, and to carry away the Soil thereof, and to furniſh the Market-People with Boards and ſuch like Accommodations; who had Allowances from the ſaid Market-People: But ſince Markets are removed out of the Streets to more convenient Places, and let to Farm, theſe Officers retain only the Names, not intermeddling with the Markets.

We have already exhibited a Table of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, as ſettled and appointed to be taken by an Act of Common-Council, paſſed *Sept.* 17, 1674; which the Farmers in the Covenants of their Leaſes were obliged not to exceed, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* As alſo the ſeveral Laws and Orders made from Time to Time, for the Regulation of the Markets, which were publiſhed by Order of Common-Council, *Anno* 1697; likewiſe the Copy of an Award of two eminent Civilians, referring to the publick Markets of the City of LONDON: And ſhall inſert here,

Another

Another TABLE *formerly made, of the Rates, or Duties, and printed and publiſhed by the Government of the City of* LONDON, *in the Year* 1678, *for the Information of the Market People, to prevent Impoſitions by the then Farmers,* viz. *To be paid by all and every Perſon, and Perſons, reſorting to any of the ſaid publick Markets within the City of* LONDON, *to ſell and vend their Commodities, unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as are now, or ſhall from Time to Time be appointed to take and receive the ſame Rates, or Duties, of and from the ſaid Market People to the ſaid Markets, or any of them reſorting, for their Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations therein, of the Dimenſions, herein after expreſſed, and ſo proportionably:*

That is to ſay,

For every Stall or Standing of eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for Sale of Fleſh, Meat, or Fiſh, under publick Shelter, in the Beef-Hall at *Leadenhall*, not exceeding 3 *s. per* Week.

And for every Stall or Standing of the ſame Dimenſions for the like Commodities, in all and every of the other of the Publick Markets of this City, under publick Shelter, not exceeding 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix Feet long, and four Feet broad, for the like Commodities in the ſaid Beef-Hall, not exceeding 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week.

And in all other publick Markets, not exceeding 2 *s. per* Week.

For every Stall or Standing of ſix or eight Feet long and four Feet broad, for other Commodities under publick Shelter, 3 *d. per* Day, or 12 *d. per* Week, at the Election of the Market-People that uſe the ſame.

For every Horſe-load of Proviſions, upon Stalls or under publick Shelter, 3 *d. per* Day, or 12 *d. per* Week; and not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 *d. per* Day, or 8 *d. per* Week, at the Election of the Market-People as aforeſaid.

For every Doſſer of like Proviſions, with a Board (if deſired) of three Feet long, and one Foot and a half broad, three Half-pence *per* Day; and without a Board, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-load of Peaſe, with not above three Horſes, 4 *d. per* Day; and with four Horſes, or above, 6 *d. per* Day.

For every Cart-load of other Country Commodities, as Carrots, Turnips, and ſuch like, uſually brought in and ſold in Carts, with not above three Horſes, 2 *d. per* Day; and with four Horſes, or above, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every ſtanding of a Dicker of tanned Leather, under publick Shelter, 6 *d. per* Day.

And for every ſtanding of a Dicker of tanned Leather, not under publick Shelter, 4 *d. per* Day.

For every raw Hide, one Half-penny *per* Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, and pitched in any of the publick Markets afore-men-tion'd, for each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Buſhel, one Half-penny *per* Day.

For each Basket, Doſſer, or Maund, holding above two Buſhels, 1 *d. per* Day, to be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of ſix Feet Square Length and Breadth, for the Gardeners, 12 *s. per Ann.*

For every Standing for the poorer Sort of Country People, bringing Weeds and Phyſick-Herbs, of four Feet long, and two Feet broad, 1 *d. per* Day.

For every Standing for Fruit-ſellers and Standing Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, or ſix Feet Square, not under publick Shelter, 6 *d. per* Week.

For every or each of the eight fixed Stalls, as now they are in the *Stocks-Market*, marked with theſe ſeveral Letters P. Q. R. S. T. V. Y. Z. and the four in *Honeylane-Market*, marked with theſe ſeveral Numbers, 5, 6, 7, 8, being uſed by ſtanding Fruit-ſellers, not above 2 *s. per* Week.

For all and every the other Stalls or Standings, for ſtanding Fruit-ſellers, or ſtanding Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, under publick Shelter, 1 *s per* Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Gingerbread-ſellers, not above four Feet long and three Feet broad, 6 *d. per* Week.

For every Standing of Six Feet long, and four Feet long, for Curds and Cream People, under publick Shelter, 3 *d. per* Day; and not under publick Shelter, 6 *d. per* Week.

And for Weighing of all Sorts of Proviſions, uſually bought and ſold by Weight, one Farthing *per* Draught, or 4 *d. per* Week, at the Election of the Sellers of ſuch Proviſions.

And the ſaid Collectors or Receivers already, or hereafter appointed to collect or receive the ſaid Rate, and who only are impowered to demand and receive the ſame, ſhall not demand or require, nor receive or take more than according to the aforeſaid Rates, without the free Conſent and Agreement of the ſaid Market-People, for ſome extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation.

Joſeph Lane, Comptroller.

Note, This Table of Rates was to regulate and explain the Rates ſettled by an Act of Common-Council made in the Year 1674, and was the Rule of Mr. *Toby Humfry*, (in his Demands and Receptions of the Market-People) who took a Leaſe of the City Markets in the Year 1677, unto which the preſent Farmers, Mr. *Kilner*, and others, are expreſsly referred in their Leaſe from the City, as to the Rates and Duties to be taken by them.

But the Farmers of the Market, notwithſtanding theſe Rates, had found out Ways to exact upon the poor Market People, and to make them pay more than thoſe Duties appointed by the ſaid Act; whereof they complained to the Common-Council. The Court, upon this, appointed a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, or any one of the ſaid Aldermen, and two of the ſaid Commoners, to conſider the Abuſes complained of, and of the Methods to reduce the ſame. And they did on the 29th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1696, make their Report, *viz.*

" That they found the Rates received by the " Farmers of the ſeveral Markets, *viz.* thoſe of " *Newgate*, *Honey-lane*, *Stocks*, and *Leaden-* " *hall*, as they then ſtood lett by them, amounted " to 6379*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* and for Proviſions, Fruits, " and other Wares, brought to and ſold in the " ſaid Markets, and in the Streets, 4516*l.* 10*s.* " In all 10,896*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* which ſaid Sums, they " were of Opinion, the ſaid Farmers did Yearly " receive: Beſides which they found, that they " had received of the preſent Tenants 2194*l.* " 1*s.* 6*d.* by Way of Fines for Admittances.

" The ſaid Committee were of Opinion, that " the preſent Farmers had forfeited their Leaſe " by Non-payment of their Rents, and by con- " verting the Markets to other Uſes than they " ought to be, by the Covenants contained " therein." This was ſigned by Sir *William Gore*, Knt. *Samuel Weſtal*, *Daniel Dorvil*, *John Sherbrook*, *Robert Rowland*, *Roger Thompſon*, *Peter Parker*, and *Thomas Aungor*.

The ſaid Committee did, the 5th of *Auguſt*, the ſame Year 1696, publiſh in Print the Table of Rates above-mentioned, for the Information of the Market-People: But notwithſtanding the Endea-

Endeavours of this Committee, the greateſt Part of theſe Abuſes ſtill continued.

Beſides theſe Markets before-mentioned, there are alſo three other notable Markets held in the City, the one for Fiſh, another for Cloth, and the third for live Cattle; *viz. Billingſgate-Market, Blackwell-Hall,* and *Smithfield*; all ſettled by Statute.

Smithfield. *Firſt*, for *Smithfield-Market*, by a Statute 22 and 23 *Car.* II. No Cattle bought there to be brought again into the ſaid Market to be ſold alive; but if brought, to be ſeized by the Bailiff, Toll-keeper, or other Officer having Overſight of the Market, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Aldermen; two Inches of the further Horn of all Cattle ſold, to be cut off, for Diſcovery hereof. In this Market Foreigners as well as Freemen may buy and ſell any Cattle, by a Statute 11 and 12 *W.* 3. The Act made 22 and 23 *Car* 2. for preventing Frauds in buying and ſelling of Cattle in *Smithfield*, and elſewhere, was revived by 1 *Jac.* 2. and continued ſtill.

Billingſgate. *Billingſgate-Market*, by Statute 10 & 11 *W.* 3. to be every Day (except *Sunday*) a free Market for all Sorts of Fiſh, and that any Perſons may buy and ſell there. All buying any Fiſh there, may ſell again in any other Market or Place in LONDON or elſewhere, by Retale. And no Perſon ſhall employ or be employed in buying at *Billingſgate* any Quantity of Fiſh, to be divided by Lots or in Shares amongſt any Fiſhmongers or others, to be afterwards ſold by Retale or otherwiſe. Nor any Fiſhmonger to engroſs or buy any Quantity of Fiſh, but what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe, under Penalty of 20 *l.* for each Offence. The one Moiety to the Poor of the Pariſh, the other to the Proſecutors.

Blackwell-hall. The Market at *Blackwell-hall* for ſelling Woollen Cloth, by Statute 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. to be holden every *Thurſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, from Eight till Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, except Days of Humiliation or Thankſgiving. And the Keepers to admit no buying or ſelling any other Days, upon the Penalty of 100 *l.* And no Factor, nor any Perſon whatſoever, other than the Owner of the Cloth, ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale out of the ſaid Market, any Cloth directed to be brought to the ſaid Market, or any Factor there, upon Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Cloth ſo ſold; with ſeveral other Penalties upon the Hall-keepers, Clerks, and Maſter-Porters neglecting their Duties, and upon Factors not giving true Accounts to the Clothiers.

All Cloths made or mixed with Wool, Worſted, Jerſies and Crewel, wrought within *England*, when brought to LONDON to be bought and ſold, muſt be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, formerly the Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Robert Ducy*, as the common Market-place; where they are carefully laid, and expoſed to Sale: For theſe very good Ends, *viz.* to prevent corrupt and deceitful Bargains and Contracts; which might happen, if they ſhould be ſold in Inns, or ſome private Warehouſes; and that good Wares might be bought and ſold: And to prevent foreign buying and ſelling in other Markets, contrary to the Cuſtom of the City, and divers Acts of Parliament. And for the Hallage of theſe Cloths brought hither, certain Payment and Duties are to be paid. For the full aſcertaining and confirming all this, a good Act of Common-Council was made for *The Hallage of Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and for pitching, ſafe-keeping, and ſafe Delivery thereof; and for appointing and ſettling of Market-places for theſe Cloths.* It was made *Anno* 1665, Sir *John Laurence*, Mayor, and was in the Tenor following:

Communè Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall, Civitatis LONDON. die Martis quarto die Julii, Anno Regni Domini noſtri Caroli Secundi, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, &c. decimo ſeptimo, coram Johanne Laurence, Milite, Majore Civitatis LONDON. Thoma Adams, Richardo Brown & Thoma Aleyn, Mil' & Baronet' Aldermannis, Johanne Frederick, Thoma Bludworth, Willielmo Turner, & Franciſco Meynel, Mil' Aldermannis, Samuele Starling & Willielmo Hooker, Aldermannis, & Georgio Waterman & Carolo Doe, Militibus & Aldermannis, Vicecomitibus ejuſdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitatis tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

WHEREAS by antient Cuſtom heretofore and now uſed within this Honourable City, and alſo by the old Laws and Ordinances made and now in Force within the ſame City, all Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Crewel, made or wrought within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominions of the ſame, brought and to be brought unto the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, were and ought to be brought unto ſuch common Market-place or Places, as to that Purpoſe within the ſame City and Liberties thereof, was and ſhould from Time to Time be appointed, and there only, and not elſewhere, ought to be bought and ſold, and the Owners of the ſaid Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities, made or mixt with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey, or Crewel, did there pay Hallage and other Duties; which was ſo done, as well that good and lawful Wares ſhould be bought and ſold, and corrupt and unlawful Bargains and Contracts, made in Inns, Warehouſes, and other private Places, tending to the Deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm and the Cuſtom of this City, might be avoided: As alſo, that there might be no foreign buying and ſelling in thoſe Markets, or within any other Part of the City of LONDON, in Fraud of the Liberties, and contrary to the Cuſtoms within this City, (Time out of Mind uſed) prohibiting foreign buying and foreign ſelling within the City; which Cuſtom hath had the Confirmation of ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and is a great Support of their Government, enabling them to undergo thoſe publick Charges, which others, not free of that City, are not liable unto, and which otherwiſe they could not bear.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council made at a Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, LONDON, upon the Twenty-ſixth Day of *February*, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, the ſame Time Manſion-Houſe of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knt. and Bart. with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, LONDON, is appointed and ſet apart for the pitching and harbouring of ſuch Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mix'd with Wool, Worſted, Jerſey and Crewel, which (in Purſuance of an Act of Common-Council made at a Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, LONDON, upon the fourth Day of *December*, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, intituled, *An Act for the better Regulating of the Old and New Drapery in* Blackwell-hall) cannot be pitched, received and harboured at *Old Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*, or any of them.

And whereas it was one of the principal Ends of the ſaid mention'd Act of Common-Council made the fourth Day of *December*, in the ſaid

thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, to contract and reduce into one Act the Subſtance of all, or of the moſt neceſſary Acts of Common-Council in Force, touching the bringing of all Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of like Kind, brought unto this City to be ſold or tranſported unto the publick Markets in *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*.

And whereas there are ſome Penalties and Proviſions in that Act, which ſince have been conceived not fit to be put in Execution, and are yet ſo intermixed with the Body of the ſaid Act, that they cannot well be rectified without repealing of the ſaid Act, and framing of a new Act of Common-Council.

And whereas the ſaid other before-mentioned Act of Common-Council, bearing Date the ſaid twenty-ſixth Day of *February*, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, hath ſuch Dependance upon the ſaid other before-mentioned Act made the ſaid fourth Day of *December*, that in Caſe the ſame ſhould be repealed, it might be queſtioned whether the ſaid Act made the ſaid twenty-ſixth Day of *February* was ſtill in Force.

Now to the Intent that all Ambiguities and Doubts touching the Duties for Stallage and for Pitching, ſafe Keeping, and ſafe Delivery of all Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of the like Kind brought to this City to be ſold or tranſported, may be certainly known, and the Duties for ſuch Pitching, ſafe Keeping, and ſafe Delivery, be duly paid and received, and no other demanded; and that the ſaid Market-Places be certainly appointed and ſettled; be it enacted and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act of Common-Council, made the ſaid fourth Day of *December*, entituled, *An Act for the better regulating of the old and new Drapery in* Blackwell-hall *and* Leaden-hall, *and every Part thereof*, be from henceforth repealed and made void, and the ſame, and every Part thereof, is hereby repealed and made void.

And be it hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Houſe, ſome Time the Manſion-Houſe of the ſaid Sir *Robert Ducy*, with the Appurtenances, ſhall be from henceforth a Place for the Pitching and Harbouring of any ſuch Cloths and other Commodities, as by this preſent Act, or any other Act now in Force, are appointed to be brought, pitched and harboured at *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid; and that the ſaid Manſion-Houſe be from henceforth called *New Blackwell-hall*, and is hereby made and appointed a common Cloth Market-Place, to all Intents and Purpoſes that *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*, have been heretofore uſed; and the ſaid Manſion-Houſe is hereby annexed and made Part of *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid; and that Rules, Orders, and Directions ſhall be obſerved and practiſed in the ſaid *New Blackwell-hall* as are hereby, or by any other Act of Common-Council now in Force, appointed to be obſerved in *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid; and that ſuch Rates as are by this preſent Act appointed to be paid and received for ſuch Cloth and other Commodities as ſhall be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, ſhall be paid and received for ſuch Cloth and other Commodities as ſhall be brought to *New Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as the ſame are, either by this Act, or any other Act of Common-Council in Force, appointed and directed to be paid and received for thoſe that ſhall be brought to *Blackwell-hall*; and that all Clauſes, Articles and Things mentioned in this preſent Act, or by any other Act of Common-Council now in Force, to be done, obſerved, or put in Execution at *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid, be done, obſerved, or put in Execution at *New Blackwell-hall*, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if the ſaid *New Blackwell-hall* had been antienly Part of, or heretofore annexed to *Blackwell-hall* aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all ſtrained *Eſſex* or *Suffolk* Cloths, and all Cloths commonly called *Coventry* Cloths, Blue and White, and other mixed *Hampſhire* and *Surrey* Kerſies, all Sorts of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Eſſex* Flanions, Bays, Perpetuanies, Raſhes, Serges and Sayes, and all other Commodities that go under the Name of the *New Drapery*, or mixed with Wool, Worſted, *Jerſey*, Crewel, or with Cotton-Wool, or with either or any of them, brought or ſhall be brought to the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water be brought unto, pitched and harboured in *Leaden-hall*, there to remain until they be entered, and the Duties of Hallage, herein after-mentioned, paid for the ſame, and not to be thence removed by the Space of ten Days, unleſs ſold in the mean Time, and the ſame be firſt entered, and the ſaid Duties of Hallage paid and ſatisfied (except the Weſtern and *Colcheſter* Stuffs) which being brought to the Hall and entered, and the Duty of Hallage paid, may be taken thence by the Owners as ſoon as they pleaſe.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Sorts of broad and narrow Cloths, by what Name ſoever called, diſtinguiſhed, or known, or in what Place ſoever made, and all other Kerſies, Bays, Tammies, Sayes, Raſhes, Perpetuanies, Serges, Rugs, Blankets, Motlys of what Sort or Nature ſoever, Penniſtones, Half-Thicks, Planis, Friezes, Cottons, Fuſtians, Linſey-Woolſey, Stockings of all Sorts, and all other Commodities and Manufactures made or mixed with Wool, Worſted, *Jerſey*, or Crewel, with Cotton-Wool, or either or any of them, and brought or which ſhall be brought to the City, or the Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, be brought unto, pitched and harboured in the *Old* and *New Blackwell-hall* or *Welſh-hall*, or one of them, there to remain till they be entered, and the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned, alſo paid for the ſame, and not be thence removed by the Space of ten Days, unleſs ſold in the mean Time, except the Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities made or mixed with Wool, Worſted, *Jerſey*, or Crewel, bought in the Country by any Merchant, Draper, or any other Freeman of the ſaid City by Precontract of the Clothier; which Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, ſhall be brought to the Hall appointed by this Act to receive the ſame, there to be entered, and pay the Duty of Hallage hereby appointed to be paid for the ſame. Which being done, the ſaid Commodities may be taken thence by the Owners as ſoon as they pleaſe; and except ſuch ſmall Parcels as being contracted for in the Country, by Perſons that have bought or ſhall buy the ſame for their own private Uſe, and not to ſell again; and alſo except *Norwich* Stuffs, and *Monmouth* Caps, *Bewdly* Caps, and other Woollen Caps, which Commodities are not to be brought to the ſaid Hall, nor at preſent to pay Hallage.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Innholders, or any other Perſon or Perſons, free or not free of this City, and inhabiting or dwelling within the ſame, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any of the ſaid Cloth, or Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures,

nufactures, which ought to be pitched at the aforeſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or *Welſh-hall*, or any of them, at any Time or Times hereafter, whilſt the ſaid Commodities or any of them ſhall remain in their ſaid Inns, to be bought or ſold at or within any their Houſes, Chambers or Warehouſes, upon Pain that every ſuch Innholder or other Perſon, ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence twenty Shillings, for the ſecond Offence forty Shillings, and for every other Offence four Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons, not being free of this City, ſhall by himſelf, or any other for him, or by his Means or Practice, bargain, ſell or barter, in any Place or Places within this City, or within the Liberties thereof, any of the ſaid Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture aforeſaid, ſave only in ſome of the Halls aforeſaid, nor ſhall buy any of the ſame within the ſaid Market-Place or Places, on Pain to forfeit and loſe for the firſt Offence fifty Shillings, for the ſecond Offence four Pounds, and for every other Offence the Sum of five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons, as well Carriers as Clothmen and others, ſhall, at the bringing of their Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, appointed by this Act to be brought either by Land or by Water to this City as aforeſaid, bring or cauſe them to be brought to one of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welſh-hall* reſpectively, to the End they may be entered, and the Duties paid for the ſame, upon Pain of twenty Shillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities, to be forfeited and paid by every ſuch Carrier, Cloth-Man or others, for every Offence to the contrary; and for every ſingle Cloth, or other Woollen Commodity, the Piece ten Shillings.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Markets, as the aforeſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welſh-hall* aforeſaid, ſhall be and begin weekly on every *Thurſday* between the twenty fifth Day of *March* and the twenty ninth Day of *September*, at Seven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, and between the twenty ninth Day of *September* and the twenty fifth Day of *March*, at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o' Clock in the ſame Forenoon; and on every *Thurſday* at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continue till Four o'Clock in the ſame Afternoon; and on every *Friday* at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o' Clock in the ſame Forenoon, and ſhall begin in the Afternoon of the ſame *Friday* at One o' Clock, and ſhall continue until Four o'Clock in the ſame Afternoon; and ſhall begin every *Saturday* at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and ſhall continue till Eleven o'Clock in the ſame Forenoon; and that the ſaid Hours for the Beginning and Ending of the ſaid Market-Times ſhall be known by the Ringing of the Market-Bells in the Halls aforeſaid, appointed for that Uſe and Purpoſe, and the ſame to be held and continued weekly throughout the whole Year, and from Year to Year; and that every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall ſell or put to Sale any Cloth, or Cloths, or other Commodities before-mentioned, at any other Time or Times than aforeſaid limited, ſhall for every Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings; and that the reſpective Hall-Keepers ſhall not permit or ſuffer any buying or ſelling of any of the aforeſaid Woollen Cloths, or Commodities aforeſaid, in or at either of the ſaid Halls, in or upon any other Days or Hours than on the Market-Days and Hours appointed. And if any of the ſaid reſpective Hall-Keepers ſhall willfully offend herein, he ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence forty Shillings, and for his or their ſecond Offence the Sum of three Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective Hall-Keepers of every of the Halls aforeſaid, ſhall diligently and faithfully keep their Books and weekly Regiſters of all the Woollen Cloths and Commodities aforeſaid, bought and ſold in any of the ſaid Halls, or brought and pitched there; in which Books and Regiſters they, and every of them, ſhall truly enter the Names of Baptiſm, Surnames, Places of Habitation, and Addition both of the Buyer and Seller of every of the ſaid Commodities.

And whereas there are many Freemen of this City, who in Shew and Pretence are the immediate Buyers of the ſaid Woollen Cloths, and other Commodities before-mentioned, in the ſaid Markets of *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*, yet are in Reality but Inſtruments, Agents, and Brokers for Strangers and Foreigners, to the great Abuſe and Wrong of this City, and Freemen thereof; it is declared and adjudged, and be it by this Common-Council, and the Authority thereof declared, That all ſuch Practices are contrary to the Cuſtom and Privileges of this City, and that all ſuch buying of any of the aforeſaid Commodities by any Freeman of this City, in any of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welſh-hall* Markets, for the Uſe of any Stranger or Foreigner, either in Copartnerſhip or otherwiſe, is colouring of the Foreigner's Goods, and is contrary to the Oath of every Freeman of this City.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Freeman of this City which ſhall buy in any of the ſaid Halls any of the ſaid Woollen Cloths or Commodities for the Uſe of any Foreigner, or Stranger or Strangers as aforeſaid, contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, ſhall for his or their firſt Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of five Pounds, and for his or their ſecond Offence the Sum of ten Pounds, and for his or their third Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; and if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall again offend in the like Manner, then upon his or their Conviction thereof in the King's Majeſty's Court holden within the *Guilhall* of this City before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City (for the Time being) he or they ſhall ſtand and be utterly diſfranchiſed, as unworthy Members of this City.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Owner or Owners of any of the aforeſaid Commodities, or his or their Servant, cannot within the Time and Space of ten Days next after the bringing of them to the ſaid reſpective Markets, ſell all the Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures brought to the *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or the aforeſaid *Welſh-hall*, that then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Owner or Owners, or his or their Servant, by his Appointment, to remove any of the ſaid Commodities which ſhall remain unſold after the Market-Days are over, to any other Market or Markets forth of this City and Liberties thereof, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of them as they ſhall think fit, ſo as they do not ſell the ſame Commodities out of the ſaid Markets within the ſaid City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the Owner of any Cloth, Cloths or other Woollen Manufactures, their Factor or Servant ſhall deſire to have any of the Commodities aforeſaid to be lodged in any of the Warehouſes belonging to any of the aforeſaid Halls or Markets, when they cannot ſell them within

within the ten Days Space appointed by this Act for Sale of them, then the ſaid Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant of any Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture aforeſaid, ſhall pay for their Lodging and ſafe Keeping of the ſaid Commodities, ſuch reaſonable Rates weekly, as ſhall be agreed between the ſaid Owner and ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, who are hereby authoriſed to put in Execution this Act, as to all the Parts thereof. Provided the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo to be appointed by the ſaid Governors to receive ſuch Monies for Lodging and ſafe Keeping all Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, do not take more by the Week for Lodging and ſafe Keeping, of any Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant, than half ſo much as by this Act appointed for the firſt Pitching, for Hallage of ſuch Commodities as ſhall be deſired to be left in the ſaid Warehouſes.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid enſuing Rates, and no other, ſhall be paid, demanded and received of the reſpective Owner or Owners, or his Servant, for the Commodities here under mention'd, brought and to be brought to the ſeveral Halls, or any of them, for the ſaid Hallage Duty thereof, and for the Entering, Harbouring, and ſafe Keeping thereof the Space of ten Days, from the Time of their firſt pitching, and no longer.

All Broad Cloths, of what Kind or Name ſoever, exceeding twenty Yards long or upwards, ſhall pay a Piece for Hallage 1 *d.*

All Broad Raſhes, twenty Yards or above, 2 *d.*

All *Kerſey* Cottons, 1 *d.*

All *Devonſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Dorſetſhire* Bays ſhall pay for each Piece 1 *d.*

Dutch Bays the Piece 1 *d. ob.*

All *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Mynakin* Bays, by what Name ſoever called, ſhall pay for each Piece 2 *d.*

All *Yorkſhire* Broad Cloths, Kerſies, Cottons, and all other Commodities made of Wool, ſhall pay for the Horſe-pack, coming from thoſe Parts, 8 *d.*

All *Lancaſhire* Woollen Wares, as Broad Cloths, Kerſies, Cottons, Bays, Peniſtones, Friezes, and other Commodities made of Wool coming from thoſe Parts, the Horſe-pack, 8 *d.*

All Commodities coming from *Wales*, *Salop*, and any of thoſe Parts, commonly known by the Name of *Welſh* Cottons, Rolls, Plains, Bays, Flanions or Friezes, ſhall pay for every Horſe-pack 8 *d.*

All Flanions, Venetians, Wadmolls, Demities, Fuſtians and Buſtians made in *England* and *Wales*, ſhall pay for each Horſe-pack 8 *d.*

All Stuffs of what Name or Kind ſoever made of Wool, Worſted, Jerſey or Crewel, or mixed with them, or any of them, the Piece to pay 1 *d.*

Bed-Ruggs, or Caddows for Beds, being five Breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs, ſhall pay for every Rugg 1 *d.*

For every Rugg of four Breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs, *ob.*

For every Rugg of three Breadths, or of the ſame Largeneſs, *qu.*

Cradle Ruggs, every two Ruggs, *qu.*

Blankets the Dozen Pair, 1 *d. ob.*

Birds-eye Carpeting, *Briſtol* Carpeting, and all other Sorts of Carpeting and Darnix, the Piece, being twenty Yards or more, 2 *d.*

But if the Piece be leſs than twenty Yards, 1 *d.*

Carpets of Needle-work or Tent-work, for every Carpet to pay 1 *d.*

Coverlets the Horſe-pack to pay 8 *d.*

If leſs than an Horſe-pack, every one *ob.*

Worſted Stockings, the twenty Pair ſhall pay 2 *d.*

Yarn, being Woollen, Crewel, Linen, Worſted or Jerſey, every Dozen Pound ſhall pay 1 *d.*

Bolters and Bewpers the dozen Pieces, 1 *d.*

The ſingle Piece, *qu.*

Darnix, narrow, for Garments, the Piece 1 *d.*

Hair-cloth, the Piece, *ob.*

Linſey-woolſey, broad, the Piece, 1 *d.*

Narrow, the Piece, *ob.*

Loom-work for Waiſtcoats and Childrens Coats, *ob.*

Sayes plain'd or mill'd, the Piece 1 *d.*

Every Half Piece, of above Thirty Shillings or more, 1 *d.*

But the Half, under Thirty Shillings Price, *qu.*

Serges of all Sorts, the Piece, 1 *d.*

Moccado-ends, the dozen Pound, 1 *d.*

Cuſhions of all Sorts unſtuffed and unbottomed, the Dozen 1 *d.*

Iriſh Ruggs, the hundred Yards, 4 *d.*

Iriſh Mantles, and all of that Sort, being made within this Kingdom, of twenty Yards and upwards, to pay 1 *d.*

Motly for Mariners, the Piece, *ob.*

Peddegny, the Horſe-pack, 8 *d.*

Swadling-bands, the Groſs, 1 *d.*

Woollen Stockings, for every three Dozen ſhall pay 1 *d.*

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Owner of the Commodities aforeſaid, or his Servants ſhall refuſe to pay the Hallage before-mention'd, at the firſt pitching of the ſame at any of the Halls aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay for ſuch his Refuſal Six Shillings and Eight-pence for every Cloth, or any other ſingle Piece of Woollen Manufacture unpacked, and Twenty Shillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture.

And farther, to prevent the Shifts which are practiſed to evade the antient Privileges of this City by Porters and others, who are employed in carrying Cloth out of, or from the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welſh-hall* aforeſaid, Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no common Porter, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, except the Clothier or his Factor in his or their own Perſon, ſhall be admitted to carry any of the Commodities aforeſaid out of or from the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welſh-hall*, or any of the Rooms adjoining, but the ſame ſhall be carried out by the chief Porters of the *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welſh-hall* aforeſaid, (for the Time being) or ſuch as ſhall be appointed by the chief Porters of *Blackwell-halls* or *Leaden-hall*, for that Purpoſe, and for whom they ſhall be reſpectively reſponſible.

And to the End and Intent that there ſhall be no Exaction of Rates or Prices for the Carriage of the aforeſaid Commodities out of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welſh-hall*, of any Merchant or other Buyer of the ſaid Commodities, otherwiſe than the Rates here-after-mention'd, as are appointed for their ſeveral Carriages, Be it enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Rates hereafter mention'd ſhall be fairly written in a Table, and hung up in ſome publick Place in each of the ſaid Halls, and theſe Rates, and no greater, ſhall or may be taken by the ſaid Porters, or by any other employed by them; and if any chief Porter, or any employed by them, ſhall exact and receive more than ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch Tables, he or they ſo offending ſhall forfeit ten Times as much as ſhall be ſo received.

Imprimis, every *Kentiſh* whole Cloth or two Half Cloth, ſhall pay 2 *d.*

Every

Every Long *Worceſter* whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, ſhall pay 1 *d. ob.*

Every long *Gloceſter* whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, ſhall pay 1 *d. ob.*

Every long Weſtern whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, ſhall pay 2 *d.*

Every *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, or *Eſſex* Cloth, 1 *d. ob.*

Every *Spaniſh* Cloth, 1 *d.*

Northern Dozens, for every Piece, *ob.*

Northern Kerſies, for every Piece, *ob.*

Northern Cottons, for every Piece, *ob.*

Devonſhire Bays, for each Piece, *ob. qu.*

Mynakin Bays, for every Piece, 3 *d.*

All *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* Bays, 1 *d. ob.*

All *Welſh* Wares, the Horſe-pack, 6 *d.*

All *Manchester* Wares, the Horſe-pack, 6 *d.*

Blankets, twelve Pair in a Bundle, 3 *d.*

Ruggs, for every Score, 10 *d.*

Stockings and Yarn, for every Horſe-pack, or two hundred Weight, 6 *d.*

All Fuſtians, Buſtians, or Dimities, the Horſe-pack, 6 *d.*

And all other Manufactures mention'd in this Act, and not provided for in this Table, ſhall pay for every Horſe-pack of 200 Weight, 6 *d.*

And ſo for a leſs or bigger Weight proportionably.

And whereas the regulating of all Markets in LONDON and the Liberties thereof, by the antient Cuſtom of this City hath, and now doth of Right belong to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the like antient Cuſtom of this City, all common Factors, Brokers and Makers of Bargains within LONDON and the Liberties thereof, before their Exerciſe of ſuch their Employments, have uſed to be allowed and admitted to exerciſe that Employment, by ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, have uſed to direct and appoint, and ought not in any other Manner to exerciſe the ſame, which was ſo done, for that Factory or Brokery are no Trades, and ſo are not ſubject to any Rules or Regulations as Trades are: And whereas it is found by Experience, that the ſaid Markets of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*, are not to be kept indifferent between Clothier and Citizen, but may be either huckſtered or foreſtalled, and that it will be in the Power of the common Factor or Broker to undo the Clothier, by taking which of the Cloths he ſhall think fit to his own Uſe, or by keeping them unfold at his Pleaſure, or by putting the worſt Pay-maſters upon the Clothier, and taking the beſt to himſelf, or by making the Clothier pay Factorage for thoſe he buys himſelf, or in the Name of ſome other Perſon for his own Uſe, unleſs the ſaid common Factors and Brokers may be ſtinted, and they regulated in their Actings; to the End therefore that all thoſe Miſchiefs may be prevented, and the ſaid Markets of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welſh-hall* regulated, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, that now uſeth, or hereafter ſhall uſe the Employment of a common Factor or Broker, or Maker of Bargains in any of the ſaid Markets, ſhall from and after the Twenty-Ninth of *September* now next coming, deal or intermeddle in the ſaid Markets, or in any of them, as a common Broker, or a common Factor for or concerning the Sale of any of the Commodities aforeſaid, unleſs he or they ſhall be firſt adjudged by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON in their Court called or known by the Name of the Court of Aldermen, held within the *Guildhall* of this City of LONDON, fit to exerciſe that Employment, and be by them alſo thereunto admitted: And that every Perſon which ſhall do contrary thereunto, ſhall for the firſt Offence forfeit forty Shillings; and for the ſecond, and all other Offences, five Pounds for each Offence.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That no common Factor or Broker ſhall at any Time hereafter buy in any of the ſaid Markets in his own Name, or in the Name of any other to his own Uſe, any of the Commodities aforeſaid, nor ſhall ſell any of the Commodities out of the ſaid Markets within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever: And that if any common Factor or Broker ſhall do the contrary hereunto, the Party ſo offending, for every ſuch Offence, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch his firſt Offence fifty Shillings, and for his or their ſecond Offence the Sum of four Pounds. Provided, That all Clothiers, or other Proprietors of Woollen Manufactures may have Liberty to employ their own Houſhold Servants, or any Perſon who is not Factor to more than one Clothier; and that ſuch Houſhold Servant or Perſon ſhall not incur the Penalties in this Act mention'd, for not being admitted as aforeſaid, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

And whereas it is found that by the Increaſe of Factors in the ſaid Markets, the Clothier who comes up to LONDON to make Sale of his Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures, many Times wants Room to pitch and ſell the ſame Commodities in, which is a great Grievance to the ſaid Clothier, and no ways allowed by this City; for Remedy whereof, Be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and be lawful to and for the ſaid Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, or any three of them, from Time to Time to regulate the aforeſaid Markets of the ſaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall*, as to the ſtanding of the Clothier and Factor in the ſaid Markets, having always regard to the Clothier who ſells in his own Perſon or by his Houſhold Servant, that he or they have always convenient Room reſerved in the ſaid Markets for the Sale of the aforeſaid Commodities.

And it is further enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and ſingular the Pains, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money, Forfeitures, and other Things whatſoever, which ſhall be forfeited or incurred by Virtue of this Act, or by Reaſon of any Clauſe, Branch or Article of the ſame, ſhall be obtained, levied and recovered as the Caſe ſhall require, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City for the Time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court holden in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* before the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Aldermen of the ſame City for the Time being. In which no Eſſoin or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant, and the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, in all Matters or Things to be proſecuted by Virtue of this preſent Act, againſt the Offender or Offenders, ſhall recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution of them, or any of them.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures to be had and recovered by Virtue of this or any former Act or Acts for the Regulating of *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welſh-hall* as aforeſaid, (the Charges of Suit for the Recovery therof being firſt deduced) the Remainder ſhall be divided into two Parts, the one Moiety thereof, together with all the Duties of Hallage, to be paid unto the Treaſurer of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, (for the Time being) to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children har-

boured and kept in the ſaid Hoſpital, and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

WELD.

Of MARKETS OVERT, *&c.*.

EVERY Shop is a Market Overt in LONDON, for thoſe Things which are uſed to be ſold and bought in the Shop, and not for other Things, 5 *Rep.* 85.

AND therefore ſelling of ſtolen Plate in a Scrivener's Shop does not alter the Property, but the Owner ſhall have a Writ of Reſtitution; ſo a Sale of Goods in an inner Room of a Shop, behind a Curtain, or where the Shop Windows are ſhut, is no good Sale: Sale of Horſes in *Cheapſide* alters not the Property, nor of Cloaths in *Smithfield* Market, which is not a Market Overt for Cloaths, but for Horſes and Cattle.

A Defendant pleaded that the City of LONDON is an antient City, and that within the ſame is a Market every Day, for all Goods to be ſold in every Part of the City, in every open Shop, every Day beſides *Sundays* and Holidays, betwixt Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting, ſo as one of the Contractors be a Freeman; and that he being a Freeman of the Company of Mercers, ſuch a Day, not being *Sunday* or Holiday, bought ſuch Things in his open Shop, wherein he had for a long Time uſed to buy ſuch Wares, and juſtified the Converſion.

Per Cur' the Plea is not good, for it's laid too general, that every Freeman might buy all Manner of Wares in every Shop, for then a Scrivener might buy Plate in his Shop, *&c.*

No Perſon, not being a Freeman of LONDON, may keep any Shop to put Goods and Wares to Sale by Retale, or ſhall uſe any Handicraft Trade for Hire or Gain, *&c.* within the City, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* 8 *Rep.* 124.

BY the Cuſtom of the City, if any Perſon make and expoſe to Sale ill and unwarrantable Goods, the Chief Officers of the Company may ſeize and carry them to *Guildhall*, where a Jury ſhall be impannelled; and if they find the Goods ill made, they may be broke, *&c.* *Skinner*'s *Rep.* 55, 56. So much for Markets.

Of the WATCH *of* LONDON.

The Watch of LONDON.

BECAUSE in the Night-Time many looſe People wander abroad in the Streets, to rob and do Miſchief to ſuch as have Occaſion to come home late; and becauſe Accidents of Fire, or other Violences may happen to Houſes, eſpecially at the dead Hours of the Night, when People are aſleep in their Beds; therefore ſpecial Proviſion is made in the City againſt theſe Dangers, by the Appointment of fit Perſons, with ſuitable Strength, to walk about and watch every Night.

FOR, by antient Cuſtom, all Perſons, Inhabitants of the City, being Houſe-Keepers, whether Freemen or not, were bound to keep Watch within their own Ward by Night, or to get a fit Perſon to do it for them; for the Preſervation of the King's Peace, and for arreſting and apprehending Night-Walkers, or ſuſpected Perſons.

EVERY Conſtable is the Head of the Watch, and he, with a Beadle, is bound to be preſent; and every Conſtable of any Precinct, is a Conſtable, not only in his own Precinct and Ward where he dwells, but in every other Precinct and Ward within the City.

AND to this Government of the Night by Watches, there is belonging to each Ward a Bell-Man, who, eſpecially in the long Nights, goes through the Streets and Lanes, ringing a Bell; and when his Bell ceaſes, he ſalutes his Maſters and Miſtreſſes with ſome Rhimes, ſuitable to the Feſtivals and Seaſons of the Year, and bids them *look to their Lights*. The Beginning of which Cuſtom ſeems to be in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in the Month of *January*, 1556, and ſet up firſt in *Cordwainer-ſtreet* Ward, by Alderman *Draper*, Alderman of that Ward. Then and there, one began to go all Night with a Bell, and at every Lane's End, and at the Ward's End, gave Warning of Fire and Candle, and to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead.

BY antient Order, and by an Act of Common-Council, the preciſe Number of Men to watch every Night in each Ward, was aſſigned according to the Bigneſs of it, and was as follows:

Ward or Precinct.	*Men.*	*Ward or Precinct.*	*Men.*
Aldgate	34	Caſtle-Baynard	40
Duke's Place	10	Dowgate	36
Alderſgate	44	Farringdon within	50
St. Martin's le Grand	12	Munkwell-Street	4
Biſhopſgate	80	Black-Friars	14
Broad-Street	30	Farringdon without	130
Billingſgate	30	White-Friars	8
Bridge within	25	Bridewel	8
Baſſiſhaw	12	Bartholomew Great	10
Bread-Street	26	Bartholomew Leſs	4
Cornhill	16	Lime-Street	11
Candlewick	24	Langborn	34
Cordwainer	24	Portſoken	60
Cheap	25	Queenhith	40
Cripplegate within	40	Tower	40
Cripplegate without	90	Vintry	34
Coleman-Street	32	Walbrook	20

BUT theſe Numbers of Watchmen allotted to each Ward were leſſened afterwards, in the Year 1705, as ſhall be related hereafter.

IN the Year 1663, 15 *Car.* II. Sir *John Robinſon*, Mayor, divers Orders were made by the Common-Council, for the better Service of theſe Watches, as, that the Watch, with a Conſtable and Beadle, ſhould watch every Night in every Ward, from Nine o'Clock in the Night to Seven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* till *April* 1, and from *April* 1 till *Michaelmas*, from Ten o' Clock in the Evening till Five in the Morning.

THE Alderman in each Ward to appoint one Conſtable, and the full Number of the Inhabitants, according to the Proportion before-mentioned, to watch in his reſpective Ward; and from thence to proceed and go foward, in an orderly Way; and to appoint the next Night another Conſtable of the Ward, and the like Number of Inhabitants, adjoining unto thoſe who watched the Night before.

EVERY Conſtable making Default in executing his Duty, to forfeit 5 *l.* Every Perſon not watching, being warned, to forfeit 1 *l.*

TWO or more Superviſors, to be appointed by the Alderman, Deputy, and Common-Council-Men of every Ward, to take Care and overſee that the Watches be duly kept, and to preſent the Names of any, whether Conſtable or others, that make Default, to the Lord Mayor, or Alderman of the Ward.

BY the Act of Common-Council for ſettling the Watch, *Robinſon*, Mayor, they were allowed to go off at Five in the Morning: At the Quarter Seſſions in the Year 1702, Sir *William Gore*, Mayor, the Watch was enjoined to ſtay till Six, as appears by this Order.

GORE Mayor.

LONDON ſſ. Ad General' Quarterial' Seſſion' Pacis Dominæ Reginæ tent' pro Civit' LONDON. apud Guildhald' ejuſdem Civit' die Lunæ ſcil' duodecimo die Octobris, Anno Regni Reginæ ANNÆ, nunc Angliæ, &c. primo.

An Order of the Quarter-Seſſions for the Watch.

WHEREAS many Felonies, Robberies and Burglaries are frequently committed within this City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, in the Winter Seaſon, after the breaking up of the Watches kept within the ſame, (being commonly at Five o'Clock in the Morning, or before,) to the Loſs and Damage of many of the Inhabitants within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof: For Prevention of which ſaid Evils and Miſchiefs, it is ordered by her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in this General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, That the ſeveral and reſpective Conſtables within this City, and the Liberties thereof, do from henceforth, between the firſt Day of *November*, and the firſt Day of *February*, yearly, keep good Watch in their ſeveral Wards and Precincts within this City, and the Liberties thereof, in a due Manner from Ten o'Clock at Night till Six o'Clock in the Morning of every Day within the Time limited as aforeſaid: And that none of the Conſtables within this City, and the Liberties, do preſume to break up their Watch before Six o'Clock in every Morning, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further ordered, That this Order be printed and publiſhed, and delivered to the ſeveral Aldermen, their Deputies, and the ſeveral Common-Council-Men and Conſtables of the ſeveral Wards, for the better Obſervation thereof.

ASHURST.

THE Watch is a very good Means for the Security of the City by Night, if it were performed as it is appointed by Law; but there are great Neglects in the Attendances of the Watchmen. Some of them frequently leave their Stands, and go to Alehouſes, or light People home. So that many Times there are not above five or ſix Watchmen in ſome Places (as in the Watch at *Biſhopsgate*) inſtead of 16. So that if any Fire, or other Accident ſhould happen in the Night, little or no Help can be expected from them.

THERE is a late Settlement made of the Watch, (yet not founded upon any Law) wherein the Watchmen have little or no Dependance upon the Conſtables, but the Beadle provides them; and he makes a Roll of a yearly Rate upon the Inhabitants, in effect at his own Diſcretion. By which Settlement, there attends 30 at *Biſhopsgate*, and their Pay ſaid to be ſix Pence a Night; whereas by the aforeſaid Act there were appointed 80. Which being put in ſtrict Execution in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, and every Houſe-Keeper being then obliged to watch in their reſpective Turns, or to ſend an able and fit Perſon to do it, the ſaid Duty came round the ſaid Ward but once in 21 Nights, at 80 Men *per* Night. But the Number of Watchmen is ſince reduced from 80 to 30. So that were the Inhabitants now obliged to watch in their Turns, or ſend fit Perſons ſo to do, the whole Charge would be but ſix Pence once in about 56 Nights, for any one Houſe-Keeper in the ſaid Ward, according to the preſent Number of Watchmen, and the Pay they receive. Which is not one half of what is now paid. And thoſe who found themſelves aggrieved at this ſmall Charge, would then be at their Liberty to watch in their own Perſons, or to ſend their Servants: As a Common-Council-Man in that Ward complained a few Years ago, to the Government of the City.

But it is further to be known, that the forementioned Act for the Night Watches, *Robinſon*, Mayor, was repealed, under the Mayoralty of Sir *Owen Buckingham*, when this following Act of Common-Council was made and printed.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guihald' Civit' LONDON, Die Sabbati, decimo ſexto die Junij, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, nunc Reginæ Angliæ, &c. quarto, Annoq; Dom' 1705, coram Owen Buckingham Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Johanne Parſons, Mil', Thoma Rawlinſon, Mil', & Joſepho Woolfe, Mil', ac ejuſdem Civit' Aldermannis; necnon majore parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT *for Regulating the* Night-Watches *within the City of* LONDON, *and Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS by the antient Charters, Cuſtoms, and Liberties of the City of LONDON, ratified and confirmed by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, in Common-Council aſſembled, may, and are to make By-Laws and Orders for the better and more quiet and ſafe Government of the ſaid City and Liberties, and the Inhabitants of the ſame, and for the preventing of all Things which may from Time to Time happen or ariſe within the ſame City, tending to the Prejudice of the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, or of the People reſorting thereunto: And whereas by the antient good and laudable Cuſtom of this City, all and every Perſon and Perſons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any Houſe, Shop, or Warehouſe within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, as well ſuch as are not free of the ſaid City, as others the Freemen of the ſame City, being Perſons able and fit to watch, or to find an able and fit Perſon to watch for him, her, or them, or in his, her, and their Stead, ought, by Reaſon of their Habitation, Occupation, or Dwelling aforeſaid, to keep Watch within the Ward or Place wherein he, ſhe, or they do dwell, inhabit, or occupy as aforeſaid, for the Preſervation of the Queen's Peace, the Safety of the Queen's Subjects, and, of all other the People reſorting to the ſaid City, as alſo for the arreſting and apprehending of all Night-walkers, Malefactors, and ſuſpected Perſons, which ſhall be found wandering or misbehaving him, her, or themſelves: And whereas every Conſtable in every Ward within the ſame City, is a Conſtable not only in the Ward where he dwelleth, but in all and every other Ward and Place within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof: And whereas for the Preſervation of the Peace and Safety of the ſame City, there is a great Neceſſity of a ſtrong and ſufficient Watch to be kept every Night within all and every the Wards of the ſaid City, and Liberties thereof, with Men of ſtrong and able Bodies, provided with Candles and Lanterns, and well and ſufficiently armed with Halberts.

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City in Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth the Number of Men of ſtrong and able Bodies to watch every Night in every Ward and Place throughout the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, ſhall be as hereafter followeth; (that is to ſay.

Aldgate

Aldgate Ward	25	Caſtlebaynard W.	24
Dukes Place	6	Dowgate Ward	14
Alderſgate Ward	25	Farringdon within	36
St. Martin's le Grand	4	Munkwell-Street	2
Biſhopſgate Ward	31	Black-Fryars	6
Broad-ſtreet Ward	24	Farringdon without	61
Billingſgate Ward	21	White-Fryars	3
Bridge Ward within	20	Bridewell Precinct	2
Baſſiſhaw Ward	6	St. Bartholomew G.	6
Bread-ſtreet Ward	15	St. Bartholomew L.	3
Cornhill Ward	10	Limeſtreet Ward	8
Candlewick Ward	12	Langborn Ward	23
Cordwainer Ward	14	Portſoken Ward	26
Cheap Ward	20	Queenhith Ward	10
Cripplegate within	24	Tower Ward	28
Cripplegate without	21	Vintry Ward	14
Coleman-Street W.	18	Walbrook Ward	14

And for the better ordering and eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Watches, to be hereafter kept within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of every the ſaid Wards and Places reſpectively, or the major Part of them aſſembled, (being all duly ſummoned) ſhall forthwith take an exact Account in Writing of the Names and Sirnames of all and every Perſon and Perſons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any Houſe, Shop, or Warehouſe within ſuch reſpective Wards and Places, who are able and fit to watch, or find a Watchman, and take Notice in Writing which of them will in Perſon watch, or find an able and ſtrong-bodied Perſon to watch for him, her or them, provided with Lantern and Candle, well and ſufficiently armed as aforeſaid, or will pay for ſuch a Watchman to be provided by the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of ſuch Ward, or the major Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, to watch for him, her or them, and make Agreement with them for the ſame, and alſo appoint one or more Perſon or Perſons to collect and receive the Monies ſo agreed to be paid, who ſhall pay the Monies ſo collected, as the Deputy and Common-Council-Men, or the major Part of them ſo aſſembled, ſhall appoint, for and towards Payment of the Watchmen, to be by them hired as aforeſaid, and providing ſuch Neceſſaries for the Watch in the ſaid Ward as they ſhall think meet.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That one Conſtable in each Ward, and the ſaid Number of Perſons before-mention'd reſpectively, provided with Candles and Lanterns, and well and ſufficiently armed as aforeſaid, ſhall watch every Night in every the Wards and Places aforeſaid reſpectively, from the Hours of Nine of the Clock in the Evening, till Seven of the Clock the next Morning, from *Michaelmas-Day* till the firſt Day of *April*; and from the firſt Day of *April* till *Michaelmas-Day*, from Ten of the Clock in the Evening till Five of the Clock next Morning: And that ſuch Perſon who ought to watch as aforeſaid, do in Perſon, or by an able Perſon to be by him or her provided, with Lantern aud Candle, and armed as aforeſaid, in their reſpective Turns appear at, and remain upon the ſaid Watches reſpectively, during the Times aforeſaid, and in ſuch Manner as is herein after appointed; and that the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward, do, in Writing, appoint the Courſes or Turns of the Conſtables, and of the ſaid Watch, and the Order wherein the ſeveral Perſons within the ſaid reſpective Wards, who ought to keep Watch, ſhall appear, and keep Watch as aforeſaid, ſo, and in ſuch Manner, that the reſpective Conſtables and Inhabitants, who are obliged to watch as aforeſaid, do from Time to Time take their Turns in watching in Order, as their reſpective Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes are ſituated; ſo that all the Conſtables, Inhabitants and Occupiers reſpectively, as aforeſaid, within the ſaid Wards and Places, who ought to watch, do watch, or find Watchmen in their ſeveral and reſpective Turns, as aforeſaid. And that the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of the reſpective Wards aforeſaid, or the major Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall likewiſe appoint a certain Place or Places within the ſaid Ward, where the ſaid reſpective Conſtables, and all the ſaid Watchmen ſhall firſt meet every Night, and to what Place or Places, and at what Time or Times they ſhall afterwards ſeparate and go to watch in the ſaid Ward, in ſuch Manner, that the Conſtables and Watchmen of every Ward may maintain a Correſpondence with each other, and be ready upon ſome Signal to be given, to come preſently to the Aſſiſtance of one another; and ſhall alſo appoint the Number of Watchmen which ſhall be and continue together in every Place, or be moving from Place to Place. And that every Conſtable, on the Day before his Watch-Night, to be appointed as aforeſaid, or the Beadle of the Ward, by his Order, to warn every Perſon who is to watch, or find a Watchman, by giving or leaving Notice thereof, in Print or Writing, at the Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe of every ſuch Perſon, dwelling or occupying in the ſaid Ward as aforeſaid; and that the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid in every Ward, do take Notice thereof, and conform themſelves thereto, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils; any Pretence, Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it alſo enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Conſtable ſhall make Default in executing his Office, or doing his Service in any of the Matters herein and hereby appointed, without a juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, ſhall, for ſuch his Default, be proſecuted and puniſhed according to Law: And if any Perſon appointed and warned to watch, or to find a ſtrong and able-bodied Perſon to watch in his or her Stead, well and ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or make Default to watch, or to provide a Watchman as aforeſaid, not having juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, ſhall, for ſuch Default, be proceeded againſt and puniſhed according to Law.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of every Ward for the Time being, or the major Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall from Time to Time take Care that the Watches appointed in ſuch Ward be from henceforth duly kept with Men of ſtrong and able Bodies, well and ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid; and that the Conſtables, Beadle and Watchmen of ſuch Ward, do and perform their reſpective Duties and Services therein, or elſe be proſecuted and puniſhed for their Default reſpectively, according to Law; and alſo take Notice of all ſuch Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid, as abſent themſelves from Watching, or finding a Watchman, ſufficiently armed and provided as aforeſaid; and likewiſe of ſuch Conſtable and Beadle as at any Time ſhall make Default, be remiſs or negligent in Performance of his or their reſpective Duties in the Premiſes; and ſhall likewiſe preſent the Name of every ſuch Defaulter to the Lord Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, or one other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, to the End that every ſuch Defaulter may be proſecuted and puniſhed according to Law.

And be it likewiſe enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Conſtables of this City,

City; the ſame Night he or they are to watch, ſhall call over the Names of all and every Perſon and Perſons appointed for the Meeting in the Evening, as alſo at the Time appointed for breaking up of the Watch in the Morning, as aforeſaid; and take Notice in Writing of the Names and Surnames of every the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforeſaid, appointed to watch, or find ſuch Watchman as aforeſaid, as ſhall be himſelf abſent from his ſaid Duty, and not have a ſufficient able Perſon, provided and armed as aforeſaid, to ſerve in his Place and Stead: And the Conſtable of every the ſaid Wards, within three Days next after his Watch-Night, ſhall procure a Warrant from one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, and ſhall, by Virtue thereof, bring before the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, or ſome other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſame City, all and every Perſon and Perſons reſpectively making Default in any of the Premiſes, in ſuch Ward wherein he is Conſtable, in order to be proceeded againſt as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, nor any Clauſe, Article or Thing therein contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to abate or leſſen the Number of Conſtables (where more than one Conſtable uſed nightly to watch) from watching every Night in the ſeveral and reſpective Wards aforeſaid; but that the ſame Number of Conſtables as have heretofore uſed to watch, ſhall every Night be, and continue to be and remain on the Watch, in each reſpective Ward and Places aforeſaid; any Thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Beadle or Beadles of the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of this City, and every of them, neglecting or refuſing to do his or their ſeveral and reſpective Duties aforeſaid, they, and every of them, for ſuch their ſeveral Neglects and Refuſals, upon due Proof thereof made before the Lord Mayor of the ſame City for the Time being, or one other of her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid City, ſhall be, and he is hereby diſcharged from his ſaid Office of Beadle of the ſaid Ward for one whole Year, from the Time of his and their ſeveral Convictions, or otherwiſe proceeded againſt according to Law.

Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch Perſon and Perſons within the ſaid reſpective Wards (who ought to watch as aforeſaid) who ſhall from Time to Time pay to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame, by the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward, or the major Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſuch reaſonable Sum or Sums of Money, as ſhall be agreed on between the ſaid Deputy and Common-Council-Men, and the ſaid reſpective Perſon or Perſons, for and towards the Charge of hiring able and ſufficient bodied Men, provided and armed as aforeſaid, to keep Watch within the ſaid reſpective Wards in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall not be compelled to watch in their own Perſons, or to find and provide a particular Perſon to watch in their reſpective Turns. And it is ordained, That the Money ſo to be collected, ſhall from Time to Time be diſpoſed of in paying ſuch Watchmen reſpectively, and for ſuch other Uſes of the ſaid Watch, in ſuch Manner as the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward, or the major Part of them, aſſembled as aforeſaid, ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Act or Acts of Common-Council heretofore made for, touching and concerning the Ordering of the Night-Watches within the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, and every Clauſe and Article therein contained, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

ASHURST.

Of CARS *and* CARTS *in the Streets of* LONDON.

An Act for governing and ordering Cars and Carts.

FOR the diſpoſing of Cars, Carts, *&c.* there was an Act of Common-Council, *Anno* 1665, Sir *John Laurence*, Mayor: The Import whereof was, That the Right of ordering and diſpoſing of Cars, Carts, Caroons, Carters, and Carmen, and all other Perſons working any Carts or Cars within the City of LONDON and Liberties, is and hath been in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens: And accordingly the Government of the ſaid Cars, Carts, *&c.* hath been from Time to Time, by ſeveral Acts of Common-Council, diſpoſed and committed, ſome Time to the Preſident and Governor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; and at other Times to the Maſter, Wardens and Fellowſhip of Woodmongers, LONDON: And in the Year 1658, the late Preſident and Governors of the Poor of the ſaid City: And laſt of all, it was committed again to the Maſter and Wardens of the Fellowſhip of Woodmongers, by Act of Common-Council made 1661, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Brown*, (who was a Woodmonger). But hereupon divers Complaints were made of many Inconveniencies and Grievances brought upon the Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON and the Liberties; as in raiſing the Price, and uſing Deceit in the Weight and Meaſure of Coals, by Means and Pretence of the Privileges and Power granted by this Act of Common-Council. Therefore that Act made to the Woodmongers was repealed.

And it was enacted, That the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* ſhould, for the Time to come, have the Rule, Overſight and Government of the ſaid Cars, Carts, *&c.* during the Pleaſure of the Court, and according to the Rules, Directions and Proviſions in this Act mentioned, *viz.*

No more than 240 Carts to be allowed to work within the City and Liberties; and that 7 *s.* and 4 *d.* *per Annum*, and no more, ſhall be received or paid for a Carroon; and 20 *s.* and no more, or greater Fine upon any Admittance or Alienation of a Carroon.

Any Perſon preſuming to work any Car, Cart, *&c.* not being allowed, for every Time ſo offending to forfeit 40 *s.*

Not any Car, Cart, *&c.* to be permitted to a Wharf, Wharfinger, or Woodmonger, or to be kept by them, after the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, but by Licence of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, upon Penalty of 40 *s.*

Such as have Carroons not to let them out for Hire, without the Approbation and Allowance of the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

None to be admitted to work any Car, but ſuch as ſhall be found of civil Carriage, and able and meet for that Employment, upon Pain of 10 *s.* a Day.

That the Prices of Carriages may be moderate, as well for the People as for the Carmen, hereafter from Year to Year, in the Month of *September*, the Rates and Prices of Carriage ſhall be ſet and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, and ſuch of the Commons and others as they ſhall think fit to call before them for their Information; and the ſaid Prices to be printed and ſet upon the Poſts in publick Places; and if any Carman demand or take more, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *s.*

To be lawful for one of the Marſhals of the City, and their Men (who are hereby appointed to aſſiſt the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*) to take and ſeize all ſupernumerary Cars, not allowed, that ſhall be found working in this City; and, according to antient Cuſtom, to impound them in the new Store-Yard at the Poſtern belonging to this City, there to remain till the reſpective Owner ſhall conform himſelf to the Government of the ſaid Preſident and Governors.

That if the yearly Rent of 17 *s.* 4 *d.* a-piece be not paid to the ſaid Preſident and Governors, the Carroon, that is, the Licence of ſuch Perſon ſo wanting or refuſing, ſhall be forthwith ſuſpended, and his Perſon diſabled to work any longer.

The Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, from Time to Time, to obſerve, perform and execute ſuch Acts or Orders as have, or ſhall be further made by the Common-Council, or by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for and concerning the Regulation of Cars, Carts, *&c.* and touching the Price, Meaſure and Aſſize of Coal-Sacks, Coals, or other Fuel.

In this Act were contained alſo certain Orders concerning Sea-Coal, and the Woodmongers, which may be ſeen under the Woodmongers Company.

Rates appointed to be taken by Carmen.

Now for aſcertaining the Prices to be taken by Carmen for the Carriage of Goods and Merchandizes from the Wharfs to the ſeveral Places of the City and Liberties, an Act of Common-Council was made, Sir *William Bolton*, Mayor, *Anno* 1666, occaſioned from daily Complaints of Merchants and Citizens, of the exceſſive Rates demanded and taken by Carmen, above what is reaſonable, and had been limited, having been ſo appointed and ſet by the Juſtices of the Peace. And whereas the Rule, Government, and Overſight of the Cars, Carmen, and all Perſons working any Cars or Carts within LONDON and the Liberties, by Act of Common-Council of *June* 21, 1665, was in the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, the ſaid Preſident and Governors were deſired by this Court, that they cauſe every Car which ſhall be licenſed to work, to be numbered with Figures upon a Piece of Braſs, to be fixed upon every Car and Cart, and the Carman's Names; and ſuch Figures to be fairly regiſtered in a Book to be kept in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, there at any Time to be ſeen, to the End that if any Carmen ſhall not conform to the Rates aforeſaid, or refuſe to carry Goods at ſuch Rates, the Merchant, knowing what Figure is upon the Cart, may more readily find out who is the Worker thereof. And the Preſident or Governors, upon the Certificate or Teſtimony of the Party grieved, are hereby authorized to ſuſpend ſuch Perſon from working ſuch Car, until he ſhall make Reſtitution.

The Preſident and Governors to meet every *Thurſday* in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, at Two in the Afternoon, to hear and determine of Complaints that ſhall be made by any Merchant or Citizen againſt the Carmen.

And it is ordered by this Court, the ſaid Preſident and Governors to have Power, and are authorized to nominate and appoint Street-Men, ſuch as they ſhall think fit, to be Overſeers of the ſaid Carmen, to ſee and take Care that Merchants and other Citizens Goods be well and faithfully delivered at the Rates and Prices, without any Exactions, Hindrance, or Diſturbance.

The RATES and PRICES *for Carriage follow:*

From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate* within, *Cornhill*, and Places of like Diſtance up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, 2 *s.* 2 *d.* and being above 2000 Weight, 2 *d.* for every 100; provided the Carman for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

From any Wharf aforeſaid to *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jewry*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-lane*, St. *Laurence-Jewry*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and Places of like Diſtance, for the like Weight as aforeſaid, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

And for Sea-Coal, the Load 1 *s.* 4 *d.* every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for 100 Faggots, the like Rate.

From any the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Smithfield-bars*, *Holborn-bars*, *Temple-bar*, or any of the Bars on the North Side of the City, and Places of like Diſtance up the Hill with 1800 Weight, for every Load 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and going beyond the ſaid Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

From any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, &c. with 1400 Weight, not exceeding 1800 Weight, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* and ſo proportionably of the reſt.

This Order was to be printed, and Copies thereof faſtened and ſet up on Poſts in all publick Places of the City.

All Merchants, and others, may chooſe what Car they pleaſe, except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchant-Houſes, which are to be taken in Turn.

By a Statute, 1 *George* I. any Carman, *&c.* riding in a Cart or Dray, not having another on Foot to guide it, forfeits 10 *s.* to the Poor and Informer.

Of HACKNEY-COACHES *in the City of* LONDON.

HACKNEY-COACHES having a Relation to the Streets of LONDON, ſome Rules and Orders concerning theſe cannot improperly follow in this Place.

The RATES for HACKNEY-COACHES. *By the Commiſſioners authorized and appointed for Licenſing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs.*

AN Act of Parliament paſſed 5 *&* 6 *W.* & *M.* entituled, *An Act for Licenſing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs*, &c. provided, That no Hackney-Coachman ſhall preſume to take for his Hire, in and about the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, or within ten Miles thereof, above the Rates of ten Shillings for a Day, reckoning twelve Hours to the Day, and by the Hour not above eighteen Pence for the firſt Hour, and twelve Pence for every Hour after: And that no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall pay from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of St *James's*, or City of *Weſtminſter*, (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) above twelve Pence; and the ſame Prices from the ſame Places to the Inns of Court, or Places thereabouts; and from any of the ſaid Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the *Royal-Exchange* twelve Pence. And if to the *Tower* of LONDON, or *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* or *Aldgate*, or thereabouts, one Shilling and ſix Pence; and ſo from the ſaid Places to the ſaid Inns of Court, as aforeſaid; and the like Rates from and to any Places at the like Diſtance with the Places before-mentioned.

And whereas by the ſaid Act it is alſo provided, That no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall be obliged to pay above twelve Pence for the Uſe

Uſe of an Hackney-Coach for any Diſtance (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) ſo as the ſame do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; and that no Gentleman, or other Perſon, ſhall be obliged to pay above one Shilling and ſix Pence for the Uſe of an Hackney-Coach, for any Diſtance (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The ſaid Commiſſioners (purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act) have cauſed to be admeaſured, and do hereby publiſh the ſeveral Diſtances between the moſt noted Places within the Limits of the Weekly Bills (not particularly ſet down in the ſaid Act) according to which the ſaid Rates of twelve Pence, and one Shilling and ſix Pence reſpectively, ought to be paid and regulated as aforeſaid, *viz.*

One Shilling RATES *for* HACKNEY-COACHES.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Marlborough-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Albemarl-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Bolton-ſtreet.
Weſtminſter-hall to Soho-ſquare.
Weſtminſter-hall to Bloomsbury-ſquare.
Weſtminſter-hall to Little Queen-ſtreet, Holborn.
St. James's Gate to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
St. James's Gate to the neareſt Corner of Red-lion-ſquare.
Golden-ſquare to Red-lion-ſquare.
Hay-market Play-houſe to Red-lion-ſquare.
Hay-market Play-houſe to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Hay-market Play-houſe to David's-Inn.
Hay-market Play-houſe to Bloomsbury-ſquare.
Red-lion-ſquare to Guildhall.
Upper End of Fetter-lane, Holborn, to Aldgate.
Royal-exchange to Hoxton-ſquare.
Newgate to the Middle of Greek-ſtreet, near Soho-ſquare.
The King's Head Tavern, in Southwark, to the Sign of Sir William Walworth.
Gray's-Inn-gate to Sadler's-wells, by Iſlington.
Tom's Coffee-houſe in Ruſſel-ſtreet, by Covent-garden, to Newcaſtle-houſe by Clerkenwell Church.
Temple-bar to Billingſgate.
Aldgate to Shadwel Church.

One Shilling and ſix Pence RATES *for* HACKNEY-COACHES.

From Drury-lane Play-houſe to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Weſtminſter-hall to St. Paul's Church.
Weſtminſter-hall to Queen's-ſquare, Red-lion-fields.
St. James's Gate to Hatton-garden.
New-exchange in the Strand to the Royal-exchange.
Hay-market Play-houſe to Hatton-garden.
Red-lion-ſquare to Weſtminſter-hall.
St. James's to Marybone Church.
The Royal-exchange to Bloomsbury-ſquare.
The Royal-exchange to the Watch-houſe at Mile-end.
The Outſide of Aldgate to Stepney Church.
Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Coleman-ſtreet.
Bread-ſtreet to Upper Moor-fields, and thence to Hoxton-ſquare.
Auſtin-fryars Gate, in Broad-ſtreet, to Hart-ſtreet by Bloomsbury-market.
St. Martin's-lane, in the Strand, to Gold-ſtreet by Wood-ſtreet.
The End of Lombard-ſtreet, next Grace-church-ſtreet, to Somerſet-houſe.
St. Laurence's Church, by Guildhall, to Brownlow-ſtreet in Drury-lane.
The Royal-exchange to the Church at Newington, beyond Southwark.
Tom's Coffee-houſe by Covent-garden to the Royal-exchange.
Stocks-market to Charing-croſs.
Aldgate to Ratliff-croſs.

In Caſe any Coachman ſhall refuſe to go at, or exact more for Hire than the Rates hereby limited, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit forty Shillings.

There are 800 Coaches allowed to ply in LONDON, the Suburbs, and Bills of Mortality, which are all licenſed by Commiſſioners appointed; and at the taking of the Licences they pay fifty Pounds, for the Uſe of the King, and beſides the yearly Rent of four Pounds.

All Offences againſt this Act are determined by the Commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any three of them.

Of PORTERS *in the City of* LONDON.

About the Year 1700, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and By-Laws of the City of LONDON, great Numbers of Porters within the ſaid City and Liberties, entered into Combinations, Covenants and Confederacies, and took upon them to ſet up, keep and exerciſe common Beams, Scales, Weights and Tackle, for the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers; by which Means Merchants and others were impoſed upon in the Prices of Labour and otherwiſe; and great Numbers of Ticket-Porters, who could not raiſe forty or fifty Pounds each, to pay for their Admiſſion into ſome Confederate Gang, were kept out of Work, and reduced to extream Poverty; and the ſaid City was defeated thereby of its antient Rights and Franchiſes in the Office of Tronage: One of theſe Gangs of about twenty Men, having ſet up and exerciſed above thirty Beams, as appears by their own ſhewing. Now, for the better Information of all whom it may concern, to know what the Laws are in this Caſe, the following Abſtract of ſome few of them is here printed, with the Copy of a Petition, ſubſcribed by great Numbers of Ticket-Porters, who were not in Combination as aforeſaid: Which Petition was delivered unto a Committee of Common-Council, held at *Guildhall*, LONDON, *March* 28, 1700.

An ABSTRACT *of divers* LAWS *and* STATUTES *for the Regulation of* LABOURERS *and* PORTERS, *&c.*

Laws for regulating the Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c.

BY an Act of Parliament made in the 2d and 3d of *Edward* VI. *cap.* 15. it is amongſt other Things enacted, That if any Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers do conſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that they ſhall not make or do their Work, but at a certain Price or Rate, or ſhall not enterprize, or take upon them to finiſh that Work another hath begun, or ſhall do but a certain Work in a Day, or ſhall not work but at certain Hours and Times; that then every Perſon ſo conſpiring, covenanting or offending, being thereof convict by Witneſſes, Confeſſion, or otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 10 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the ſame within ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſuffer twenty Days Impriſonment. And for the ſecond Offence ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the ſame in ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſuffer the Puniſhment of the Pillory: And

And ſhall for the third Offence forfeit 40 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not within ſix Days next after his Conviction, he ſhall ſit on the Pillory, and loſe one of his Ears, and ſhall be at all Times after infamous, and his Oath in any Matter not to be credited.

Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* in their Seſſions, Leets and Courts, ſhall have full Power and Authority to inquire, hear and determine all and ſingular the Offences committed againſt this Statute, and to cauſe to be puniſhed the Offenders, according to the Tenour thereof.

Note, This Act includes Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, *&c.*

BY an Act made the 5th of *Elizabeth*, *cap.* 4. Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* in their general Seſſions to be kept within ſix Weeks after every *Eaſter*, have Power to limit, rate and appoint the Wages to be taken of all Artificers, Handicraſts Men, or any other Labourers, Servants or Workmen; which being publiſhed by Proclamation, in the City or Market-Town within the Limits of ſuch Juſtices, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* if any Perſon ſhall after ſuch Proclamation, take Wages contrary to the Statute, or any Branch thereof, or the ſaid Proclamation, and ſhall be thereof convict before the ſaid Juſtices, Mayor, Bailiffs, or any two of them, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence ſuffer Impriſonment by the Space of one and twenty Days, without Bail or Mainprize. *See the Statute.*

In the 39th of *Elizabeth*, *cap.* 4. it is Enacted, That common Labourers, being Perſons able in Body, refuſing to work for ſuch reaſonable Wages as is taxed in the Places where they dwell, not having Living otherwiſe to maintain themſelves, ſhall be taken, adjudged, and deemed Rogues and Vagabonds, and ſhall ſuffer all Pains and Puniſhments, as by that Act is in that Behalf made and appointed. *See the Statute.*

By an Act of Common-Council made the 26th Day of *March*, 1607, Sir *John Watts*, Mayor, it is amongſt other Things Enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, uſing the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger, or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed, laid, or ſuch like, ſhall at any Time after the making of this Act, have, keep, or uſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, any Manner of Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance, in any Sort to weigh any of the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, whereby the Profits coming or growing by weighing at the Iron-Beam, or the Great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, or the Profits of the Maſter-Weigher may in any wiſe be impeached, hinder'd, or diminiſhed, upon Pain that every one that ſhall offend contrary to any Article, Clauſe or Sentence herein contained, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* of lawful *Engliſh* Money for every Offence.

The Pay of Ticket-Porters. By an Act of Common-Council made the 16th Day of *October*, 1646, Sir *Thomas Adams*, Mayor, it is Enacted, That Ticket-Porters ſhall have two Shillings *per* Day in the Summer, and twenty Pence *per* Day in the Winter; the ſaid Winter-Work to be taken and accounted from the Beginning of *November* to the End of *February*; and the ſaid Summer-Work from the End of *February* to the End of *October*. But in caſe any of the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſhall work by the Hour, then to be paid four Pence for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in any one Day, and if more, and not exceeding five Hours, then to be paid for half a Day's Work, according to the Rates aforeſaid, and the Seaſon of the Year.

Note, Some of theſe very Laws are ingroſſed in Parchment in the Porters Books, kept at the Hall they uſe, and are the Rules they obliged themſelves to be conformable to, upon their Admittance.

A Copy of a PETITION *deliver'd the 28th of* March 1700, *ſubſcribed by great Numbers of the* TICKET-PORTERS *of the City of* LONDON.

To the Worſhipful the Committee of COMMON-COUNCIL, *appointed for the better executing the Act for regulating the City Beams.*

The Humble PETITION *of the* TICKET-PORTERS, *whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on Behalf of themſelves and many others.*

Sheweth,

The Petition of Ticket-Porters. THAT your Petitioners being Freemen of LONDON, were (upon giving Security for their honeſt Behaviour), admitted Ticket-Porters, and as ſuch, by the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, they have a Right, in common with all other Ticket-Porters, to be employed in any Work or Labour by any Merchants or others.

But for Want of a due Obſervance and Execution of the ſaid Laws, ſome of your Petitioners Brethren, minding their own private Gain, have of late Years enter'd into Combinations, Covenants and Confederacies, and divided themſelves into divers Gangs or Fellowſhips at the Water-ſide, and other Parts of the City; by which Means they raiſe great Sums of Money upon every one they admit into any Gang or Fellowſhip, as 20 *l.* 30 *l.* 40 *l.* and of ſome 50 *l.* under Pretence of buying and maintaining Beams, Scales, Weights, and other Tackle for weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers, and other Uſes.

And ſuch of your Petitioners as are not able to raiſe Money to be admitted into Fellowſhip as aforeſaid, are not ſuffered to labour (ſo far as they can hinder them) except it be under ſome of the ſaid Gangs, at very low and under Rates, and ſometimes when your Petitioners Work is done, they find Ways and Means to defraud them of Part of the Money they have laboured for; and they do very often employ great Numbers of Unfreemen under them, whilſt your Petitioners, with other Ticket-Porters, ſtand idle, and are not permitted to work.

Which Practices are not only injurious to the Publick, by advancing the Prices of Labour, but a great Oppreſſion upon your Petitioners and their Families, who are ready to ſtarve by Reaſon thereof.

All which your Petitioners humbly lay before this Worſhipful Committee, deſiring that they may be admitted to manifeſt the Truth of their Complaints, and may have ſuch Relief in the Premiſes as to your Worſhips ſhall ſeem reaſonable.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

AND for the further Knowledge concerning the Tackle-Houſe, and Ticket-Porters, and publick Beams, theſe Acts of Common-Council, one made *Anno* 1607, another *Anno* 1646, and the Third *Anno* 1712, were ſet forth the ſame Year, *viz.*

Commune

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhald' Civitat' LONDON. viceſimo ſexto die Martii 1607, Annoq; Regni Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, &c. quinto, coram Johanne Watts, Mil', Majore Civitatis LONDON. Johanne Garrard, Mil', Thoma Bennet, Mil', Leonardo Halliday, Mil', Henrico Rowe, Mil', Johanne Swinerton, Mil', ac Thoma Hayes, Mil', ac Aldermannis, Galfrido Ellwayes, Aldermanno, & Willielmo Walthall, ac Johanne Leman, Aldermannis & Vicecom' ac majore parte Communiarior' de Communi Concilio ejuſdem Civitat' adhuc & ibidem præſen' exiſten'.

WHERE divers Complaints have at ſundry Times heretofore been made to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, by Freemen, Porters of the Tackle-Houſes of the ſaid City, againſt other Street-Porters working in the ſaid City, for interdealing with Work and Buſineſs, touching ſhipping and unſhipping of Goods and Merchandizes, as well of Merchants free of this City, as of others not free, with which Buſineſs the ſaid Street-Porters have not preſumed to deal, until late Time.

And where the ſaid Street-Porters have likewiſe complained of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, for that by antient Laws and Orders procured, as they alledge, by the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, the Street-Porters are reſtrained to interdeal in the Labour of lading and unlading, ſhipping and unſhipping of ſundry Sorts and Kinds of Goods and Merchandizes, which they pretend heretofore to have done.

And where the Freemen Tackle-Houſe-Porters, and the Street-Porters, vehemently complained againſt the Porters under the Packer of the ſaid City, for that they of late Time have, contrary to Uſage, intruded into the Labour and Buſineſs of Packing, Shipping and Unſhipping, Lading and Taking up, as well of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants as of Strangers, where they have been accuſtomed to deal only in the Labour of Packing, Shipping, Unſhipping, Lading and Taking up the Goods and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And where there hath alſo Complaint been made to the ſaid Court, that the Packers of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants are moſt of them no Freemen of the ſaid City.

And where the Street-Porters and others, as well Freemen as Foreigners, have many Times uſed, and yet daily uſe in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, a Triangle with Beam, Scales and Weights, as well at the Water-ſide as at Inns, Warehouſes, and at other Places of the ſaid City, for weighing of Woad, and other Goods and Merchandizes of ſundry Merchants and others, to the very great Hinderance of the Benefit growing to the Hoſpitals in the ſaid City, by weighing at the great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, commonly called the King's Beam.

And where by Toleration of Foreigners without Reſtraint or Order, as well to work under the Packer for the ſaid City in the Buſineſs of Merchant Strangers, as to the Street Porters, as alſo to be Porters-Packers of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants in the ſaid City, many People of bad and lewd Condition daily reſort from moſt Part of this Realm to the ſaid City, Suburbs and Places adjoining, procuring themſelves ſmall Habitations, namely, one Chamber-Room for a poor Foreigner and his Family, in a ſmall Cottage with ſome other as poor as himſelf, in the City, Suburbs or Places adjacent, to the great Increaſe and peſtering of this City with poor People; many of them proving Shifters, living by cozening, ſtealing and imbezzeling of Mens Goods, as Opportunity may ſerve them, removing from Place to Place accordingly; many Times running away, forſaking their Wives and Children, leaveing them to the Charge of the ſaid City, and the Hoſpitals of the ſame.

For Redreſs of all which Complaints and Enormities, it is enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall at any Time hereafter be admitted or allowed in any of the Tackle-Houſes in the ſaid City, as a Maſter or Fellow Porter, unleſs he be a Freeman of the ſaid City, and ſhall be thereunto admitted and allowed by the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of ſuch Worſhipful Company of this City as ſhall have a Tackle-Houſe, or hath had uſual Porters appertaining to a Tackle-Houſe in the ſaid City.

And that no Perſon or Perſons be henceforth admitted or allowed to be a Porter or Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or Street-Porters to work and labour within this City and Liberties thereof, unleſs he be, or ſhall be free of the ſaid City, and allowed and thought fit to be ſuch a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or ſuch a Street-Porter, by the Alderman or four of the Common-Council at the leaſt, of the Ward where ſuch Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or ſuch a Street-Porter, ſhall reſide and dwell.

And if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo to be admitted to uſe the Feat either of a Porter-Packer or Street-Porter, ſhall not be dwelling in any Ward of this City, then he or they to receive his or their Allowance to uſe the Feat of a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or to be a Street-Porter within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, from Time to Time, by the Alderman, or his Deputy, and four of the Common-Council at the leaſt, of the Ward whereof ſuch Porter-Packer, or Street-Porter, ſhall happen to be found moſt employed in Work, four of the Maſter-Porters of the ſaid Tackle-Houſes being always called to the preſenting Allowance, and Admittance of every ſuch Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or Street-Porter.

Provided always, that every Perſon ſo to be admitted to be a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, or Street-Porter, ſhall from Time to Time bring good Certificate in Writing to the ſaid Alderman or his Deputy, and four Commoners, under the Hands of his honeſt Neighbours, of his good Behaviour, and of his certain Place of Abode, to the End that every Perſon, ſo as aforeſaid to be admitted a Porter, his Name and Place of abiding may be regiſter'd in a Book from Time to Time, to remain with one whom the Lord Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being ſhall appoint, of the moſt antient Porters of the ſaid Tackle-houſes to keep ſuch Regiſter-Book.

Provided that the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters take not above Three-pence for ſuch Entry or Regiſtering of the Admittance of ſuch Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, upon Pain of Disfranchiſement and Loſs of his Office.

And be it further enacted and decreed by Authority aforeſaid, That every Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, and Street-Porter, upon his Remove from any his Dwelling-place or Houſe, ſhall, upon his Remove, give Notice thereof within ſeven Days after his Remove, to the antient Maſter-Porter, of his new Place of Reſidence, to the End the ſame may be known and regiſter'd accordingly, upon Pain of Disfranchiſement.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Street-Porters, and every of them, ſo as aforeſaid, by a former Act accordingly in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Pyke*, Kt. to be admitted and allowed at all Times hereafter, to take up, unſhip, lade, carry and houſe, ſo often and when as Occaſion ſhall require, all Goods and Merchandizes of Quality hereafter ſpecified, *viz.* Pitch, Tar, Soap-aſhes, Clap-boards, Wainſcot, Fir-poles, Maſts, Deals, Oars, Cheſts, Tables, Flax and Hemp coming from *Danske* or *Melvyn*, or out of any Part of the Eaſt Countries; and all Manner of Iron, Ropes, Cables; all Kind of Cordage, and Green Woad; and not to deal with weighing of Woad, either at Landing, or from any Houſe, Place or Warehouſe of any *Engliſh* Merchant, or of any other Perſon or Perſons Engliſh born, free or not free, nor in any wiſe to intermeddle in the Labour of ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, taking up, carriage, or houſing of any other Goods or Merchandizes whatſoever belonging to any *Engliſh* Merchant or Merchants, free of the ſaid City or not free, to be ſhipped or unſhipped by Cocket or Certificate, unleſs the Overplus of Work, or Neceſſity of preſerving of the Goods of Merchants, do require further and more preſent Service than the Tackle-Houſe-Porters and their Company can conveniently perform.

And it is likewiſe ordained, enacted and eſtabliſhed by Authority aforeſaid, That the Porters, commonly called the Porters to the Packer of the Goods of Merchant Strangers in the ſaid City, or any of them, ſhall not at any Time or Times hereafter in any wiſe intermeddle or deal with the ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, packing, taking up, carriage, or houſing of any Manner of Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, or of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever *Engliſh* born, that is or ſhall be free of the ſaid City or not free; but ſhall content themſelves with the Labour of packing, ſhipping, unſhipping, lading, unlading, taking up, portage, and houſing of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And that the Packer for the ſaid City, that is or that hereafter ſhall be, ſhall henceforth allow or admit no Porter to work under him for or in the packing and ſhipping of Strangers Goods, but ſuch as be or ſhall be free of the ſaid City.

And that the Packer for the ſaid City for the Time being ſhall not directly or indirectly take any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Reward or Conſideration, for the Allowance or Admittance of any Porter to ſerve under him in the Buſineſs and Labour aforeſaid.

And it is likewiſe enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons uſing the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed or laid, or ſuch like, ſhall at any Time after the making and publiſhing of this Act, have, keep or uſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, any Manner of Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance in any Sort, to weigh any the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, whereby the Profits coming and growing to the Hoſpitals of the ſaid City, by weighing at the Iron Beam, or at the great Beam at the Weigh-houſe, or the Profits of the Maſter-weigher and Porters of the ſame Weigh-houſe may in any wiſe be impeached, hinder'd or diminiſhed.

And it is further enacted, ordained, eſtabliſhed and decreed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall at any Time or Times henceforth intermeddle or deal in any wiſe within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, as a Tackle-Houſe-Porter, Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants, Street-Porter, or Porter to the Packer for the ſaid City for Strangers Goods, unleſs ſuch Porter or Porters be or ſhall be free of the ſaid City, and be or ſhall be admitted and allowed to uſe the Feat of a Porter in Manner and Form above ſpecified, upon Pain that every one that ſhall offend, or do in any Reſpect contrary to any Article, Clauſe or Sentence therein contained, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds of lawful *Engliſh* Money for every Offence, the ſame to be ſued for in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber in the *Guildhall* in LONDON; the one Half of which Forfeiture ſhall be to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſame; and the other Half ſhall be to the Uſe of him or them that ſhall or will proſecute Suit for the ſame, in which Suit no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant.

Provided always, that every foreign Porter not free of this City, uſing the Feat of a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *Engliſh* Merchants or the Feat of a Street-Porter at the Time of the making of this Act, and which at this preſent is commorant in the ſame City or Suburbs thereof, charged with Family, or being a ſingle Man, bringing a good Certificate in Writing, under the Hands of the Church-wardens of the Pariſh where he is reſident, or other ſubſtantial Neighbours, to the Number of four, of his good Converſation and Demeanour, certifying alſo his Name and Dwelling-place; and thereupon by the good Diſcretion of the Alderman, or the Deputy of the Ward where he ſhall be found moſt working, if he dwell not within the Freedom and Liberties of the ſaid City, four of the Common-Council of the ſaid Ward, and four of the Maſter-Porters of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe being called thereunto, as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed or admitted to be a Porter, ſuch Foreign Porter ſhall uſe and exerciſe the Feat of a Porter in this City and Liberties thereof, in the ſame Sort he ſhall be found to do and uſe at the Time of the making of this Law, ſo long as he ſhall well and honeſtly uſe and demean himſelf in ſuch Labour and Buſineſs as he ſhall take in Hand in this City and Liberties thereof, this Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, That the ſaid Porters, nor any of them, ſhall take for their Work or Labour doing, of any of the Buſineſs aforeſaid, above the old and antient uſual Rates heretofore accuſtomably taken, or that ſhall be limited or rated unto them to be taken, by any Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or by any Act of Common-Council; thoſe Rates be ſet up in a Table in *Guildhall*, or other convenient Places of the ſaid City, upon Pain aforeſaid, to be ſued for and recovered in Manner and Form as before in this Act is ſpecified and declared.

Provided likewiſe, That the Weigh-Maſter at the great Beams ſhall weigh all Foreigns and Strangers Goods coming to this City, by Land or by Water, before they be ſold, if he ſhall be hereunto required, taking for his Pains the uſual Duties for weighing, and no more; and the Weigher to keep a true Book of his doing, touching the ſame Buſineſs, to the End the Poor of the Hoſpitals in this City may have their Rights and Duties accordingly.

Provided alſo, That any Street-Porter, or other Porter whatſoever, admitted in form aforeſaid

ſaid to uſe the Feat of a Porter within this City or Liberties thereof, may lawfully and freely, at the Commandment of any Merchant whatſoever, free of this City, take, carry and bear away any notable Burthen of any Manner of Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, to or from any Place within this City and Liberties thereof; this Act, or any Article, Clauſe, or Sentence therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And it is further enacted, granted, and agreed by like Authority, That one Act of Common-Council agreed upon by this Court on the ſeven and twentieth Day of *June* laſt paſt, touching the Porters, ſhall be from henceforth repealed and made void, to all Intents and Purpoſes, any Thing in the ſaid Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhald' Civitatis LONDON, decimo ſexto die Octobris, Anno Domini 1646, Annoq; Regni Domini noſtri Caroli nunc Regis Angl', &c. viceſimo ſecundo, coram Thoma Adams, Majore Civitatis LONDON' Johanne Woollaſton, Mil', Georgio Garrett, Mil', Jacobo Bunce, Johanne Bide, Georgio Witham & Thoma Vyner, ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis, ac Thoma Cullam & Simone Edmonds Aldermannis, ac dictæ Civitatis vic' necnon majore parte Communiarior' de Communi Concilio Civitat' prædict' tunc & ibid' aſſemblat'.

For ſettling Controverſies between the LONDON *Porters.*

WHEREAS divers Controverſies and Differences have heretofore been between the Tackle-Houſe-Porters of this City, and the Ticket-Porters, otherwiſe called the Street-Porters of this City, in and about ſeveral Things concerning the Government of their Company, and their ſeveral Works, inſomuch that their Government heretofore eſtabliſhed hath of late been diſcontinued, to the great Diſadvantage of the ſaid Porters.

And whereas much Difference hath of late ariſen between the ſaid Porters, concerning the Clauſe of a late Act of Common-Council made the ſix and twentieth Day of *March*, 1607, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Watts*, Knt. which Clauſe is touching the Overplus of certain Work, and is herein after expreſſed.

For the avoiding therefore of all Differences that may hereafter ariſe between the ſaid Parties, in their ſeveral and reſpective Works, and for the better Eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Government and Labours in their ſeveral Employments; and for the better ſettling of the ſaid Controverſies concerning the ſaid Overplus of Work, and for the ſettling of ſeveral other Ordinances fit and requiſite to be obſerved and kept in and by the ſaid Company:

Be it therefore enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority thereof, That the Government by Acts of this Honourable Court, enacted and ordained to be eſtabliſhed, concerning the ſaid Porters and their Works in all Things (which are not hereby altered) ſhall be in all Points for the Time to come ſettled and continued by the ſaid Parties.

Be it alſo further enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed for the better regulating the ſaid Company in Manner following, *viz.* That whereas heretofore there have been, yearly, twelve Rulers of the ſaid Porters, ſix of the Tackle-Houſe-Porters, and ſix of the Ticket-Porters; out of which ſix Rulers on the Behalf the Tackle-Houſe-Porters, one of them was, yearly, choſen to be Regiſter, for the keeping of the Accounts belonging to the whole Company: For the Time to come it is hereby ordained and eſtabliſhed, That there be likewiſe choſen, yearly, out of the ſix Rulers, on the Behalf of the Ticket-Porters, one of them to be yearly Regiſter with the other, on Behalf of the Tackle-Houſe-Porters, and ſuch Regiſter ſo choſen of the ſaid Ticket-Porters, to have like Authority with the other of the Tackle-Houſe-Porters in every Reſpect, and that all Receipts, Payments and Diſburſements belonging to the ſaid Company, be from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, made and done in the Preſence and with the Approbation of both the ſaid Regiſters.

And further, That the ſaid two Regiſters, once in every Year, while they ſhall remain in their ſaid Office, or at the Determination of the ſame, or oftner, if their Governor or Governors for the Time being ſhall think fit, ſhall make and yield up unto their ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being, a juſt and true Account of all their Receipts, Payments and Diſburſements whatſoever belonging to their ſaid Company, and by them the ſaid Regiſters during their ſaid Office received and paid, the ſaid Account being firſt ſurveyed and allowed under the Hands of the ſaid Rulers, or the major Part of them, for the Time being; but if it ſhall happen that either of the ſaid Regiſters be ſick, and unable to be preſent, as aforeſaid, that then what belongs to ſuch Regiſter (ſo ſick and not preſent) to be diſcharged, ſhall and may be done by one of the ſaid Rulers, by him the ſaid Regiſter to be ſubſtituted, the ſaid Ruler being of his own Feat and Faculty.

Be it alſo further enacted, eſtabliſhed and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, that is and ſhall be allowed to be a Porter, as well of the Tackle-Houſe-Porters as of the Ticket, ſhall from henceforth, according to the uſual Cuſtom, duly pay his and their Quarteridge, and other Duties belonging and heretofore uſed to be paid in the ſaid Company, except ſuch as are and ſhall be, for the Time being, choſen Rulers of the ſaid Company, and ſuch their Exemption to be only during the Time that they or either of them ſhall ſtand and be Ruler in the ſaid Company, and no longer.

And further, whereas by the aforeſaid Act of Common-Council made the ſix and twentieth Day of *March*, 1607, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Watts*, Knt. as aforeſaid, it is enacted and eſtabliſhed, That at ſuch Time as the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall have an Overplus of Work, or that the Neceſſity of preſerving the Merchants Goods require, then ſhall the ſaid Ticket-Porters diſcharge the ſame, as in and by ſaid Act appeareth.

And whereas in and about the ſaid Clauſe, much Difference hath been between the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters and Ticket-Porters, for that the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſometimes do enjoy the ſaid Overplus of Work, yet are paid for ſuch their Work, either by the Day, half Day, or Hour as they work, and after the Rate of 18 *d.* a Day in Summer, and 16 *d.* in Winter, by which their Work, they being paid after the Rate aforeſaid, the Tackle-Houſe-Porter probably earns much more.

For the Reconciliation of which Difference, for that it is conceived that the ſaid Proviſo or Clauſe of the ſaid Act was made in Favour of the ſaid Merchants, and for Safety and preſerving their Goods, and not in Favour of the Ticket-Porters, in Regard that by the ſaid Act it is in other Places ſet forth at large, the particular Commodities whereof the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſhall have and enjoy the ſole managing and working

working what Commodities the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall by themſelves diſcharge, and how and in what Manner it ſhall be ſo done; and wherein they the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſhall not intermeddle, unleſs there be ſuch Overplus, or the Neceſſity of preſerving the Goods require; and alſo in Regard the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters give Security to their ſeveral Companies under whom they are to make Reſtitution, if in Caſe any Parcel of the Merchant's Goods, by Reaſon of themſelves or Servants, ſhall be ſpoiled or wanting; and for that alſo the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters are at the ſole Charge of providing Engines and Tackle for the Diſcharge of the ſaid Work.

Be it therefore, by the Authority aforeſaid, enacted and eſtabliſhed, That the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall enjoy their ſaid Work as heretofore they have done, and ſhall by themſelves (if they are able) diſcharge the Work belonging to the ſeveral Commodities in the aforeſaid Act of Common-Council mentioned; and if any Overplus of Work happen to be, and that the ſaid Ticket-Porters be employed for Diſcharge thereof, that then whereas heretofore they had for ſuch their Work 18 *d.* the Day in Summer, and 16 *d.* in Winter, now for Time to come it is hereby enacted, granted and agreed, That they ſhall have 2 *s.* the Day in Summer, and 20 *d.* the Day in Winter; the ſaid Winter Work to be taken and accounted from the Beginning of *November* to the End of *February*; and the ſaid Summer-Work from the End of *February* to the End of *October*. But if any of the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſhall work by the Hour, then to be paid 4 *d.* for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in one Day; and if more, and not exceeding five, then to be paid for half a Day's Work, according to the Rates aforeſaid, and the Seaſon of the Year.

Furthermore, whereas by the ſaid Act beforementioned it is provided, That for the diſcharging of ſuch Overplus of Work, when it happeneth that the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall not employ or ſet on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, but ſuch as are Freemen of this City, and Ticket-Porters, yet the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters have and do (as is alledged) for the moſt Part at ſuch Times employ Foreigners, and not Freemen, contrary to the ſaid Act;

For Remedy whereof, and for the better preventing of Foreigners who come to this City, and here depend upon ſuch Labour for the Livelihood of themſelves, their Wives and Children, to the Prejudice of the Freemen, and Cumber of the Streets of this City; be it therefore enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That if in Caſe any of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall henceforth ſet on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, that is not admitted a Ticket-Porter (ſaving their and either of their reſpective Servants allowed him or either of them; which ſaid Servant ſo allowed to either of them ſhall be taken out of the ſaid Servants which the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters now employ, and their Names ſhall be regiſtered as is hereafter expreſſed) when there are Freemen and Porters ſufficient to be had to Diſcharge ſuch Overplus of Work, that then and in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſo offending, for every ſuch Offence ſhall pay the Sum of five Shillings.

And whereas alſo, That at ſuch Time when ſuch an Overplus of Work happens, the Ticket-Porters who are Freemen, or elſe if not free, have nevertheleſs been heretofore authorized and admitted thereunto, and who are many Times requeſted to help in the Diſcharge of ſuch Overplus of Work, do nevertheleſs refuſe to do the ſame, by Means whereof, (there being an urgent Neceſſity for Diſpatch of their ſaid Work) the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters are thereby compelled to make Uſe of Foreigners, not at all lawfully admitted;

Be it therefore alſo enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, for the avoiding ſuch Abuſes, That every ſuch Ticket-Porter as ſhall at any Time by the Tackle-Houſe-Porters be required to help in Diſpatch of ſuch Overplus of Work, and ſhall refuſe to do the ſame, ſhall likewiſe forfeit the Sum of five Shillings; which ſaid Offences, if committed, ſhall ſpeedily be complained of to the Governor or Governors for the Time being, and afterwards be proved by the Oaths of two Witneſſes, to be taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the Time being; and being ſo proved, or confeſſed by the Offender or Offenders, then the ſaid ſeveral Forfeitures to be paid by the Offender or Offenders (within ſeven Days after ſuch Proof or Confeſſion made) unto one or both of the Regiſters of the ſaid Porters, for the Uſe of the ſaid Society; and if the ſaid Forfeiture be not paid accordingly within the ſaid Time, then every ſuch Offender, by the Direction of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being, to be ſuſpended of his Place of being a Porter, either as a Tackle-Houſe-Porter, or a Ticket-Porter. And if he be a Ticket-Porter, then his Ticket to be taken from him; and ſo both the one and the other, as the Caſe ſhall be, to ſtand ſuſpended during the Pleaſure of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being; and every ſuch Perſon ſo ſuſpended, not to exerciſe the Feat of a Porter whilſt his ſaid Suſpenſion continueth, under Pain and Penalty of forfeiting the like Sum of five Shillings for every Time he ſhall ſo exerciſe the ſame; and if any Perſon in Contempt hereof, and contrary thereunto, ſhall ſo offend during his ſaid Suſpenſion, then the ſaid Offence to be proved in Manner aforeſaid, and the like Penalty to be paid in Manner aforeſaid, and for Non-Payment thereof accordingly, the ſaid Suſpenſion to be continued according to the Diſcretion of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being: But if the ſaid Perſon ſhall notwithſtanding again offend in the like Nature, during the Time of his ſaid Suſpenſion, and the ſame Offence being proved as aforeſaid, then the Governor or Governors for the Time being, ſhall and may deprive the ſaid Perſon and Perſons ſo offending, of his and their ſaid Place and Office; and every ſuch Perſon ſo deprived, ſhall afterwards be held and accounted as a Perſon unfit to be employed in the ſaid Feat of a Porter, and ſhall be left to the Judgment and Diſcretion of the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being, whether ſuch Perſon ſhall at all be admitted afterwards thereunto; and if by the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being, it ſhall be thought fit to admit ſuch Perſon again, yet ſuch his Admiſſion ſhall be upon good Teſtimony of his Honeſty and good Behaviour, and beſides the uſual Security, ſhall give other Security for his future Carriage and better Obedience, in and to the Orders of the ſaid Company.

And further, if ſuch Perſon ſo deprived ſhall nevertheleſs exerciſe the Feat of a Porter during ſuch his Deprivation, that then every ſuch Perſon ſo offending and doing contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, ſhall forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, for every Offence ſo by him committed during his Deprivation, the Sum of five Pounds, to be ſued for in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the

Guildhall

Guildhall in LONDON; one third Part of which Forfeiture of five Pounds, ſhall be and come to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and one third Part to come to the common Box of the ſaid Company of Porters, to be for the Uſe of the ſaid Company, and the other third Part to the Uſe of him or them that ſhall or will proſecute Suit for the ſame; in which Suit no Eſſoign, Protection, or Waget of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant.

And further be it enacted, that all and every of the ſaid ſeveral Sum and Sums of five Shillings ſo as aforeſaid forfeited and paid, ſhall come to the common Box of the ſaid Company, for the Relief of the Poor of the ſaid Company.

But if the ſaid Ticket-Porters ſhall, at the Time of ſuch Requeſt made, as aforeſaid, by the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, be otherwiſe employed, or lawfully hindered, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Refuſal of the ſaid Ticket-Porter to be juſt and allowable, without incurring the aforeſaid Penalty in that Behalf appointed.

And whereas there are divers Foreigners in and about this City, who have heretofore, contrary to former Acts and Ordinances, intruded to work as Porters within this City and Liberties thereof, both with the Tackle-Houſe-Porters, as alſo as Ticket-Porters, to the great Prejudice of the poor Freemen of this City, and others, who are admitted to uſe the Feat of a Tackle-Houſe and Ticket-Porter, many of the ſame Foreign Porters having fallen upon the ſame Employments, by Reaſon that the Government of the ſaid Porters hath, for a Time, been neglected, which Abuſes require a ſpeedy Redreſs, by reſtraining the ſaid Foreign Porters, for the Relief of the ſaid poor Freemen; yet notwithſtanding, in as much as many of the ſaid Foreign Porters have been of long Continuance, and by Reaſon thereof have now made it their Livelihood for the Maintenance of themſelves, their Wives and Family, and have no other Courſe to live by;

It is therefore thought fit, and by the Authority aforeſaid hereby enacted, That ſuch of the ſaid Foreign Porters as are not admitted, and have uſed the Feat of a Porter within this City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, by the Space of one Year now laſt paſt, and ſhall within three Months now next enſuing, bring ſuch Certificate to the ſaid Governor or Governors for the Time being, (as they the ſaid Governor or Governors ſhall allow) of the ſame their Continuance in the ſaid Feat of a Porter by the ſaid Space of one Year now laſt paſt, that then every ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſhall and may be admitted into the ſaid Feat, and be continued Porters during their Lives; ſo as they and every of them do demean him and themſelves as others (that are already admitted) are enjoined to do.

And further, it is ordained, enacted, and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Name and Names of every of the ſaid Servants, ſo as aforeſaid to be allowed to every of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, ſhall be regiſtered and kept in Books belonging to the ſaid Company, to the End it may appear who they are; and that the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters employ none others as their Servants, but ſuch other Perſon and Perſons as the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall have Occaſion to employ or make uſe of, ſhall, from Time to Time hereafter be taken of and amongſt the ſaid Ticket-Porters, as is herein expreſſed.

Be it alſo further enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, being a Foreigner from the Liberty of the City of LONDON (other than ſuch as have been a Porter by the Space of one Year now laſt paſt, as aforeſaid, and ſhall bring a Certificate to be allowed, as aforeſaid, and is thereupon admitted; and except alſo the ſaid ſeveral Servants to be allowed to the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, which is to every Tackle-Houſe-Porter one Servant, as aforeſaid) ſhall after the Feaſt of the Annuntiation of the Virgin *Mary*, now next enſuing, uſe the Feat of a Tackle-Houſe-Porter, Ticket or Street-Porter, within this City of LONDON, or Liberty thereof, nor as a Servant to any of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, (ſaving the ſaid Servants ſo allowed the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, as aforeſaid) upon the Pain and Penalty of the Forfeitures of the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*; the ſaid Sum of five Pounds to be ſued for and recovered as aforeſaid, and to come to the ſeveral Uſes afore appointed.

And further, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That for the Time to come, for the Prevention of the Entertainment or imploying of any Foreigner or Foreigners whatſoever, to be exerciſed or to be ſet on Work in the aforeſaid Feat of a Porter, that when and as often as it ſhall happen that any or either of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters (after the ſaid Servants or either of them now allowed them and regiſtered, ſhall be either dead or gone from their Service, ſhall want his or either of their ſaid Servants to be allowed as aforeſaid, which is to every of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, one Servant and no more, as aforeſaid) that then the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters, and every of them ſo wanting his Servant, ſhall, by Authority of this Act, be compelled to take the ſame his Servant, then afterwards to ſerve him in his or their Tackle-Houſes, from among the ſaid Ticket-Porters, being a Freeman, or admitted as a Ticket-Porter, and not otherwiſe. But if in Caſe any of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters ſhall at any Time hereafter, after the Death or Dependance of the ſaid Servant ſo allowed him, as aforeſaid, take any Perſon into his Service, to be his Servant in his Tackle-Houſe, who is a Foreigner, and not firſt admitted to be a Ticket-Porter, that then every Tackle-Houſe-Porter ſo offending therein, ſhall for every Servant ſo by him to be entertained, being a Foreigner from the Freedom of the City of LONDON, and not admitted as a Ticket-Porter, forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be ſued for, and recovered and diſpoſed of, as aforeſaid.

Be it alſo further enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, in Reſpect of the great Company of Ticket-Porters (who are three thouſand Perſons and upwards, as is related, and who continually attend for that Purpoſe) that for the Time to come, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, he or they be, ſhall be permitted to exerciſe the Feat of a Porter within this City and Liberties of the ſame; unleſs that Perſon or Perſons ſo to be admitted, be free of this City and Liberties of the ſame, and be approved of by their Governor or Governors for the Time being, and afterwards allowed by the Rulers of the ſaid Company for the Time being, as hath been heretofore uſed.

GIBSON.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhald' Civitatis LONDON. die Sabbati ſexto die Decembris, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, &c. undecimo, Annoq; Dom. 1712. Coram Richardo Hoare, Mil', Majore Civit' pred' Franciſco Child, Mil', Willielmo Withers. Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Bar' Aldermannis

mannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & Willielmo Lewen, Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejuſdem Civatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT concerning the TACKLE-HOUSE *and* TICKET-PORTERS, *and touching the publick Beams belonging to the City of* LONDON.

For aſcertaining the Work and Labour of Porters; and for appointing a Governor of the Fellowſhip of Porters.

WHEREAS ſeveral Controverſies and Quarrels have lately ariſen between the Tackle-Houſe-Porters and the Ticket-Porters belonging to this City, touching the Labour or Work to them reſpectively belonging, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of this Court heretofore made, for ſettling and aſcertaining the ſame, to the Obſtruction and Delay of the Buſineſs of Merchants and other Perſons trading to and from this City; for preventing the like for the future, be it enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of this City in Common-Council aſſembled, That the ſeveral Laws and Ordinances heretofore made, for the Government of the ſaid Porters, and for aſcertaining and ſettling the Work and Labour belonging to them reſpectively, and not by this preſent Act altered or repealed, ſhall be and remain in full Force, and ſhall be duly obſerved and put in Execution, under the ſeveral Pains and Penalties in the ſaid Laws and Ordinances mentioned and contained.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Ticket-Porters belonging to this City, and no other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, have and enjoy the Work or Labour of unſhipping, landing, carrying and houſeing of Pitch, Tar, Soap-Aſhes, Clap-Boards, Wainſcot, Fir-Poles, Maſts, Deals, Oars, Cheſts, Tables, Flax, and Hemp, brought hither from *Dantzick*, *Melvin*, or any other Port or Place of the Countries, commonly called the *Eaſt-Countries*; as alſo of all Iron, Ropes, Cables, and of all other Kind of Cordage, and of all Wood, commonly called Green-Wood, and alſo of all Manner of Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and coming directly from any Port or Place within that Kingdom, to the Port of LONDON, and alſo of all Manner of Goods and Merchandizes coming to the ſaid Port, being of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any of the Plantations belonging to *Great Britain*; and alſo of all Manner of Coaſt-Goods (except Lead) that is to ſay, of all ſuch Goods originally exported from, or imported into, and after exported again from any Port or Place within the Kingdom of *Great Britain* to the Port of LONDON aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Porters, called the Tackle-Houſe-Porters, and no other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, (except ſuch Perſons as ſhall be employed by them in Manner herein after-mentioned) ſhall have and enjoy the Work or Labour of unſhipping, landing, carrying and houſing of all Goods imported by, and belonging to the *South-Sea* Company, or the Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and of all other Goods and Merchandizes, coming from any other Ports or Places, and imported into the Port of LONDON, and not herein before particularly mentioned and deſcribed, and alſo of all Lead coming from any Port or Place into the ſaid Port.

Provided always, and be it further enacted and ordained, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for either, or any of the ſaid Tackle-Houſe-Porters or Ticket-Porters, being required or employed by any Merchant, Factor, or Proprietor, or their Agents ſo to do, to work and labour in the carrying, ſhipping off, and relading of any Goods imported from any of the Plantations belonging to *Great Britain*, upon the Exportation of the ſame, to any Ports or Places whatſoever, and alſo in like Manner to work or labour in the unſhipping, landing, carrying and houſing, or in the carrying Lading or Shipping of any Tin that ſhall be imported or exported at the ſaid Port of LONDON, and alſo of all Goods comeing from *Guernſey* or *Jerſey*, or exported thither, any Thing in this preſent Act contained, or any former Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when there ſhall be at any Time a great Glut of Work, or that it ſhall be neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Goods of any Merchant or other Perſon, the Tackle-Houſe or Ticket-Porters ſhall happen to employ in their reſpective Labours under them, any Perſon not having his Ticket to produce, to teſtify his being a Freeman-Porter, and any Freeman-Porter having and producing his Ticket teſtifying ſuch Freedom, ſhall demand and require of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo employing ſuch Perſon or Perſons, not having and producing his or their Tickets, teſtifying ſuch their Freedom, to employ him or them being Freemen, and producing their Tickets reſpectively, in ſuch Labour and Work, if ſuch Perſon ſo employing ſuch Perſon or Perſons not producing their Tickets as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to employ and ſet on work ſuch Freemen-Porters producing his or their Tickets as aforeſaid, reſpectively in the ſaid Work or Labour, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing or neglecting to employ ſuch Freemen-Porters, producing his or their Tickets as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay to every ſuch Freeman-Porter, for every Hour that he ſhall attend in order to be employed in the ſaid Work, the Sum of one Shilling.

And if ſuch Freeman-Porter who ſhall be taken in and employed in any ſuch Work, ſhall leave or deſert the ſame, before the ſame be compleatly finiſhed, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the Party by whom he was ſet on work and employed, the Sum of Five Shillings; the ſaid Penalties to be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in any of her Majeſty's Courts of Record within this City, at the Suit of the Party grieved.

Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be deemed, conſtrued or taken to extend to take away, alter or abridge the Work or Labour of the Porters, commonly call'd the Packers-Porters of this City, but that they ſhall or may enjoy and exerciſe the Work and Labour of Right belonging to them, before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas by antient Uſage and Cuſtom, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, have nominated and appointed two of the Aldermen of this City, to be Governors of the Fellowſhip or Society of Porters of this City, to hear and determine all Differences between any of the Members of the ſame Society, or between the Members of the ſame Society, and any other Perſon employing or ſetting ſuch Members on work in the Feat of a Porter.

And whereas ſeveral Inconveniencies have happen'd, by Reaſon of Difference of Opinion between ſuch Governors, or by the Abſence of one of them, whereby the Determination of ſuch Differences have been greatly delayed:

Be it enacted and ordained, That from henceforth there ſhall be only one Governor of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip; and that from and after the

the Death or Reſignation of Sir *William Withers*, Kt. and Alderman, the preſent ſole Governor of the ſame, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhall nominate and appoint one Alderman to be ſole Governor of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip; which Governor ſo appointed, ſhall have full Power and Authority, to hear and finally determine all Differences and Controverſies between any of the Members of the ſaid Fellowſhip, touching their Labour or Work, or between the Regiſters and Rulers of the ſaid Society, and any Members of the ſame, touching their Quarteridge, or concerning the Breach of any Acts, Ordinances or Rules, made or to be made, for the better Government of the ſaid Society or the Members of the ſame, or between any Member of the ſaid Society, and any other Perſon who ſhall ſet on work or employ ſuch Member in the Work or Labour of a Porter; and if any Member of the ſaid Society ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſubmit to, and perform the Order and Determination of the Governor of the ſame, every ſuch Member ſhall forfeit and pay to the Regiſters and Rulers of the ſaid Society for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; and in Caſe of Non-payment of the ſame on Demand, the ſame ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the Governor of the ſaid Society for the Time being, in any of her Majeſty's Courts of Record within the City of LONDON, and (the Coſts of recovering the ſame being firſt deducted) ſhall be paid to the ſaid Regiſters and Rulers for the Benefit of the Poor of the ſaid Society or Fellowſhip.

And whereas ſeveral Perſons do, contrary to the antient Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, take upon them to keep Triangles, Beams, Scales and Weights, and do thereby weigh Hops, brought to this City or Liberties of the ſame, or the Borough of *Southwark*, and there ſold, and alſo Iron and other Goods and Merchandizes of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the ſame, and there ſold, which by the ſaid Laws and Cuſtoms ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams, kept by, and belonging to the ſaid City, to the great Prejudice of the Rights of this City, and of the Maſter-weigher or Keeper of the ſaid Beams, and of the ſick and maimed Perſons harboured in the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*;

Be it enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed, That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall from henceforth keep any Triangle, Beams, Scales and Weights, for the Weighing, or ſhall weigh at the ſame any Hops brought to this City or Liberties of the ſame, or the Borough of *Southwark*, and there ſold; or any Iron, or other Goods and Merchandizes, of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the ſame, and there ſold, and which ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City; every Perſon offending herein ſhall forfeit and pay for every Offence the Sum of twenty Shillings: And if any Porter or Porters belonging to this City, ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in the weighing of any ſuch Goods as aforeſaid, that ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City (not being authorized by the Maſter-weigher or the Superviſor of the ſame Beams ſo to do) at any other Beam than one of the ſaid publick Beams, every ſuch Porter offending herein, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Twenty Shillings: Which laſt mention'd Penalties ſhall be recover'd by Action of Debt, to be brought in one of her Majeſty's Courts of Record in this City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City; and after Recovery, ſhall be applied (the Coſts and Charges in recovering the ſame being deducted) in Manner following, *viz.* one Moiety thereof to be paid to the Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, for the Uſe of the Poor therein harboured, and the other Moiety to him or them that will firſt proſecute Suit for the ſame.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any Action ſhall be brought for any Penalty inflicted by this Act, and Judgment be given for the Plaintiff in ſuch Action, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Coſts of Suit; and if Judgment ſhall be given for the Defendant in ſuch Action, or the Plaintiff ſhall become Nonſuit, or diſcontinue his Action, in any of the ſaid Caſes, the Defendant ſhall have Judgment to recover his Coſts of Suit.

GIBSON.

And further for weighing of Goods at the City Beams, there was divers Years before,

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL, *made the ſecond Day of* February 1658, Ireton, *Mayor, To enforce the Obſervation of the antient Cuſtom of the City of* LONDON, *touching weighing Goods and Merchandizes at the City Beams, commonly called,* The King's Beams.

WHEREAS for the more indifferent and juſt weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, which uſe to be bought and ſold by Weight, within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, there are, and from the Time whereof the Memory of Men is not to the contrary, have been certain Common Beams within the ſame City and Liberties, commonly called *The King's Beams*; at which there are, and have been, during all the Time aforeſaid, certain ſworn Officers attending; and who, by the Duty of their Places, have uſed and ought to attend, for the weighing of ſuch Goods and Merchandizes: And whereas all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes of all Foreigners, not being free of the City aforeſaid, which have been ſold or bartered within the ſaid City or Liberties, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, as well Freemen as others, ought, and during all the Time aforeſaid, have been accuſtomed to be weighed at one of the ſaid Beams, at, or before Sale or Delivery thereof: And whereas divers Foreigners of late Times, not minding or regarding the good and wholeſome Cuſtoms of the ſame City, but out of a covetous Deſire, by ſiniſter Ways and Means to promote their own Intereſt, have oftentimes ſold and deliver'd ſuch their Goods and Merchandizes within the ſaid City, as well to Freemen of the ſaid City, as others, by other falſe and unjuſt Weights and Beams, without weighing the ſame at any of the ſaid Common Beams; and the better to palliate their Offences, and avoid Suſpicion, do ſome Time, by Confederacy and Practice, with ſome Freemen of the ſaid City, cauſe fraudulent Sales to be made of ſuch their Goods and Merchandizes, to Freemen of the ſaid City, before the ſame Goods or Merchandizes do come to the ſaid City or Liberties, contrary to the Oaths of ſuch Freemen, and ſometimes do mix their Goods with the Goods of other Perſons that are free of the ſaid City, that ſo the diſtinct Property of the Foreigners may not be known from that of the Freemen; and at other Times to procure Freemen to be Partners with them in ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, who many Times have but a ſmall and inconſiderable Share therein with ſuch Foreigners: And upon ſuch, and other like groundleſs Pretences, hold themſelves diſcharged from the Duty of weighing any ſuch Goods at any of the ſaid Beams; whereas in truth they are not, nor ought by any ſuch Pretences to be at all diſcharged from the ſaid Duty: For Remedy hereof, it is hereby enacted, ordained and declared, by

by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the ſaid City of LONDON in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, as follows:

1. That all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, of any Perſon or Perſons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners, and not free of this City, of what kind ſoever, which uſe to be bought and ſold by Weight, which at any Time after the Tenth Day of *February* now next enſuing, being within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall be ſold or bartered to any Freeman, or Freemen of the ſaid City, or to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to ſuch Freeman or Freemen, or other Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity.

2. *Item*, That if any covetous or fraudulent Sale ſhall be made, by any ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, or any Freeman or Freemen of this City, of any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, before the ſame Goods or Merchandizes come into this City or the Liberties thereof, to the Intent, to avoid the Duty of weighing ſuch Goods or Merchandizes at one of the ſaid Beams; and ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall afterwards come to this City or the Liberties thereof; and ſhall after the ſaid tenth Day of *February* be ſold or bartered, and delivered by ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, Freeman, or Freemen, to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof; then ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, call'd the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes by the Seller or Barterer thereof; and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity, as aforeſaid, notwithſtanding any ſuch covetous or fraudulent Sale, as aforeſaid.

3. *Item*, That if any Freeman or Freemen of this City, to whom ſuch fraudulent Sale of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall be made, as aforeſaid, knowing the ſame, ſhall wittingly and willingly, after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, put in ure, juſtify, or maintain ſuch fraudulent Sale, as true, and made *bona fide*, to the Intent to avoid the ſaid Duty of weighing ſuch Goods and Merchandizes; then all, and every ſuch Freeman and Freemen, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of five Pounds a-piece.

4. *Item*, If any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of any Freeman or Freemen of this City, ſhall be mixed with the Goods and Merchandizes of any Foreigner or Foreigners, from the Liberties of the ſame City, being of the ſame Kind, ſo that the diſtinct Property and Proportion of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, in ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, from the Property and Proportion of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, in ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, cannot be known, and ſuch Goods and Merchandizes being within the ſaid City or Liberties, ſhall at any Time, after the ſaid tenth Day of *February*, be ſold or bartered by ſuch Freeman or Freemen, and ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, to any other Perſon or Perſons, before any Partition, Diviſion, or Separation be made of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, from ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners; then all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, as well of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, as of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity, as aforeſaid.

5. *Item*, If any ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, ſhall be mixed, as aforeſaid, with ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners; and ſuch Goods or Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall at any Time, after the ſaid 10th Day of *February*, be ſold or bartered within the ſaid City or Liberties, to any Perſon or Perſons before any Partition, Diviſion, or Separation thereof, ſhall be made, as aforeſaid; then ſuch Goods and Merchandizes of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, ſhall, after Partition, Diviſion, or Separation thereof to be made, as aforeſaid, from ſuch Goods of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, (in caſe ſuch Separation or Diviſion ſhall be thereof made, before any Sale or Barter ſhall be made by ſuch Freeman or Freemen of ſuch Goods or Merchandizes, of ſuch Freeman or Freemen) be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity, as aforeſaid: But in caſe ſuch Wares or Merchandizes of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, ſo mixed as aforeſaid, ſhall be likewiſe ſold within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons, before any Separation or Diviſion thereof ſhall be made, as aforeſaid; then all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, ſo mixed and ſold, as aforeſaid, as well of ſuch Freeman or Freemen, as of ſuch Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall, at, or before the Delivery thereof to any Perſon or Perſons, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeitnre of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the laſt Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity, as aforeſaid.

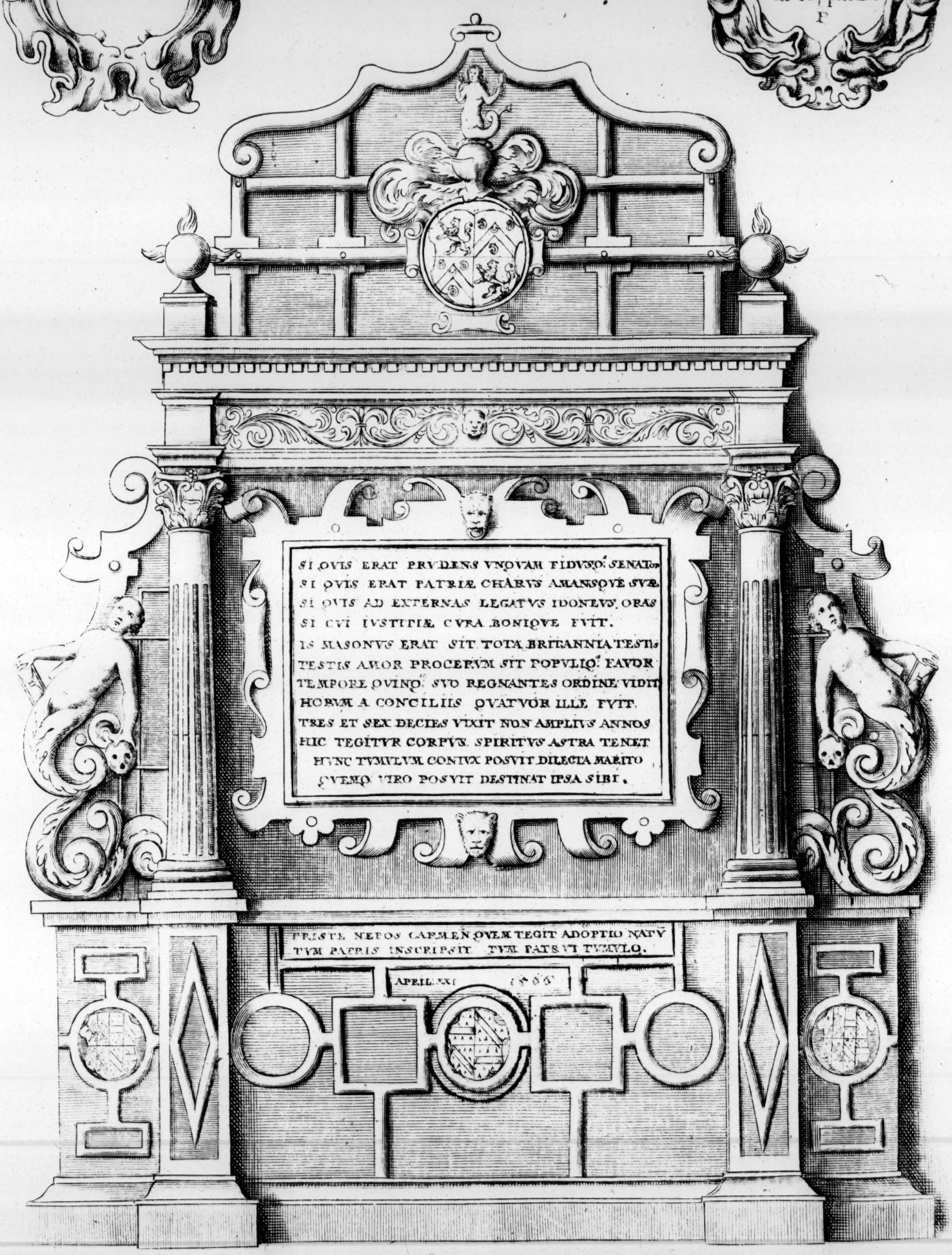
6. *Item*. That all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes uſually ſold by Weight, whereof any Freeman or Freemen, or any Foreigner or Foreigners, ſhall be poſſeſſed in Copartnerſhip, or in common by equal Moieties, or by any other Share or Shares, which at any Time after the ſaid 10th Day of *February*, ſhall be ſold or bartered to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, ſhall, at, or before the Delivery thereof, be weighed at the ſaid common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 500 Weight of ſuch Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſs Quantity, as aforeſaid.

7. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that the Buyer or Buyers, whether he or they be Foreigners or Freemen, of the Ware or Merchandizes aforeſaid, which ſhall be ſold, and not weighed according to the reſpective Proviſions aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and incur the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as by the Seller or Sellers thereof are before ordained to be forfeited.

8. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that all and ſingular the Penalties and Forfeitures aforeſaid, ſhall, and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being.

9. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that ſuch Action of Debt, ſhall, and may be commenced in any of the Courts of Record, within the City of LONDON: And that no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed

Monumentum Septentrionali
Muro Chori affixum.



And that the Plaintiff, if he recover in ſuch Action, ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts of Suit.

10. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, That the ſeveral Forfeitures to be recovered, (Charges of Suit being deducted) ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, near *Weſt-ſmithfield*, LONDON, for the Time being, for the Poor, Sick, Sore, and Diſeaſed People there harboured.

11. *Item*, To the Intent the Officer or Officers, who ſhall weigh ſuch Goods or Merchandizes at the ſaid common Beams, may be paid or ſatisfied the Duties due and accuſtomed for weighing thereof, without being put to the Charges of Suit for the ſame; it is hereby enacted and declared, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Officer or Officers, his or their Deputy or Deputies, Servant or Servants, to detain ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, ſo to be weighed by them, or any of them, in his or their Hands or Cuſtody, until the reſpective Duties for weighing thereof, of right Due and accuſtomed, ſhall be paid or ſatisfied.

12. Provided, That nothing contained in this Act ſhall extend to charge any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs the Action thereupon to be brought, ſhall be commenced within the Space of one Year next after the Offence aboveſaid committed.

SADLER.

Note, *Theſe Laws have been allowed to be good and reaſonable by the Court of* King's-Bench, *in a Caſe there ſolemnly argued between the Chamberlain of the City of* LONDON, *and* Barnadiſton. *See* Sinderfield's *and* Keeble's *Reports.*

THE Office and Duties of Tronage is one of the moſt antient Franchiſes of the City of LONDON. *Henry* III. grants to the ſaid City, That no Merchant Stranger, or other, buy or ſell any Wares which ought to be weighed or troned, but by our Beam, under Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares; and it is accorded, the King ſhall have his Beam in one, two, three, or four certain Places if Occaſion be, within the ſaid City; and that all Merchandizes which ſhall be ſold by Weight, which are above 25 *lb.* ſhall be weighed with the King's Weight, paying the Cuſtoms, *&c.* and if any be found to weigh Merchandizes of Weight beyond 25 *lb.* otherwiſe than at the King's Beam, and ſhall be therefore attainted, his Merchandizes ſhall be forfeited to the King, in whoſoever's Hands it ſhall be found, and the other Party ſhall be in grievous Mercy to the King; and that the Weigher ſhall be ſworn to the King, lawfully to weigh between Buyer and Seller; and if the Weigher be attainted of Injuſtice, he ſhall be impriſoned a Year and a Day, and loſe his Office.

IN the 22d of *Edward* I. a Weigher of the King's Beam was admitted by the Court of Aldermen.

BY an Act of Parliament in *Richard* II.'s Time, all theſe and many more Grants and Charters touching the Beam, were confirmed to the ſaid City, as alſo by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts of Parliament: And in an Act made in the 22d *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 8. it is enacted and ordained, That all Aliens made Denizens, ſhall pay to the ſaid City all ſuch Subſidies, Cuſtoms, Tolls, Duties and other Sums of Money, as they ſhould or ought to have paid, before they were Denizens, any Grant or Grants to them made, or hereafter to be made, or any Act or Acts, Statute or Ordinance to the contrary made or had notwithſtanding; and the Officers or Miniſters of the ſaid City, are to ſet up in an open Place or Places, a Table or Tables of ſuch Tolls or Duties as they claim.

WHICH Table of Rates for Tronage was then, and long before that Time, as above.

AND whereas Trade has been greatly increaſed ſince that Time, the Government of the ſaid City have thought it reaſonable to reduce the antient Rates for the Accommodation and Eaſe of Merchants, which is the only Thing that was new in the Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Francis Child*, Father of the preſent Sir *Francis Child*.

THIS ſaid Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Francis Child*, bore Date *November* the 10th, in 10 *W.* III. *Ann.* 1698, intitled, *An Act for the better Regulation of the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beam*; which confirmed this Right of the City weighing Foreigners Goods to be ſold, and the Penalties thereof in the Act aforeſaid: And alſo appointed certain Rates and Duties to be paid to the Maſter-Weigher, or Superviſor of the ſaid common Beams, to the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or their Aſſigns; that is,

From all Goods and Merchandizes whatſoever, ſold by Weight.

		Rates. s.	d.
From	28 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 202 Pounds Weight inclu-ſive,	0	2
	200 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 400 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	3
	400 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 600 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	6
	600 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 800 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	10
	800 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 1000 Pounds Weight incluſive,	1	4
	1000 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 1200 Pounds Weight incluſive,	1	8
	1200 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 1800 Pounds Weight incluſive,	2	0
	1800 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 2200 Pounds Weight incluſive,	2	4
	2200 Pounds Weight exclu-ſive, to 2500 and upwards,	3	0
	For every Bag of Hops,	0	6
	For every Ton of Iron,	1	0
	For every Fodder of Lead,	0	10

For each Draught.

THE Maſter-Weigher, or Superviſor, to be authorized and licenſed by this Court, or a Committee thereof; or that if any other keep or uſe any Beam or Beams for weighing of Goods, that Perſon for every ſuch Offence to forfeit 4 *l.* 19 *s.* yet this is not to be conſtrued or expounded to debar any Freeman from uſing his own Beam, in weighing of his own proper Goods, being not in Copartnerſhip with a Foreigner.

THAT every Maſter-Weigher, or other Officer appointed by the Maſter-Weigher, ſhall once in three Months carefully examine all Weights and Beams with the Standard kept for that Purpoſe, and ſhall conſtantly keep them true and agreeing with the ſame.

No Weigher or Superviſor, or other Officer hereafter to be appointed to attend the ſaid Beam, to uſe the Art and Myſtery of a Factor or Agent, for buying or ſelling any Goods, or employ himſelf as a Broker, to make any Bargain,

Monumentum Septentrionali
Muro Chori affixum.

And that the Plaintiff, if he recover in ſuch Action, ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts of Suit.

10. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, That the ſeveral Forfeitures to be recovered, (Charges of Suit being deducted) ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, near *Weſt-ſmithfield*, LONDON, for the Time being, for the Poor, Sick, Sore, and Diſeaſed People there harboured.

11. *Item*, To the Intent the Officer or Officers, who ſhall weigh ſuch Goods or Merchandizes at the ſaid common Beams, may be paid or ſatisfied the Duties due and accuſtomed for weighing thereof, without being put to the Charges of Suit for the ſame; it is hereby enacted and declared, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Officer or Officers, his or their Deputy or Deputies, Servant or Servants, to detain ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, ſo to be weighed by them, or any of them, in his or their Hands or Cuſtody, until the reſpective Duties for weighing thereof, of right Due and accuſtomed, ſhall be paid or ſatisfied.

12. Provided, That nothing contained in this Act ſhall extend to charge any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, unleſs the Action thereupon to be brought, ſhall be commenced within the Space of one Year next after the Offence aboveſaid committed.

SADLER.

Note, *Theſe Laws have been allowed to be good and reaſonable by the Court of* King's-Bench, *in a Caſe there ſolemnly argued between the Chamberlain of the City of* LONDON, *and* Barnadiſton. *See* Sinderfield's *and* Keeble's *Reports.*

THE Office and Duties of Tronage is one of the moſt antient Franchiſes of the City of LONDON. *Henry* III. grants to the ſaid City, That no Merchant Stranger, or other, buy or ſell any Wares which ought to be weighed or troned, but by our Beam, under Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares; and it is accorded, the King ſhall have his Beam in one, two, three, or four certain Places if Occaſion be, within the ſaid City; and that all Merchandizes which ſhall be ſold by Weight, which are above 25 *lb.* ſhall be weighed with the King's Weight, paying the Cuſtoms, *&c.* and if any be found to weigh Merchandizes of Weight beyond 25 *lb.* otherwiſe than at the King's Beam, and ſhall be therefore attainted, his Merchandizes ſhall be forfeited to the King, in whoſoever's Hands it ſhall be found, and the other Party ſhall be in grievous Mercy to the King; and that the Weigher ſhall be ſworn to the King, lawfully to weigh between Buyer and Seller; and if the Weigher be attainted of Injuſtice, he ſhall be impriſoned a Year and a Day, and loſe his Office.

IN the 22d of *Edward* I. a Weigher of the King's Beam was admitted by the Court of Aldermen.

BY an Act of Parliament in *Richard* II.'s Time, all theſe and many more Grants and Charters touching the Beam, were confirmed to the ſaid City, as alſo by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts of Parliament: And in an Act made in the 22d *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 8. it is enacted and ordained, That all Aliens made Denizens, ſhall pay to the ſaid City all ſuch Subſidies, Cuſtoms, Tolls, Duties and other Sums of Money, as they ſhould or ought to have paid, before they were Denizens, any Grant or Grants to them made, or hereafter to be made, or any Act or Acts, Statute or Ordinance to the contrary made or had notwithſtanding; and the Officers or Miniſters of the ſaid City, are to ſet up in an open Place or Places, a Table or Tables of ſuch Tolls or Duties as they claim.

WHICH Table of Rates for Tronage was then, and long before that Time, as above.

AND whereas Trade has been greatly increaſed ſince that Time, the Government of the ſaid City have thought it reaſonable to reduce the antient Rates for the Accommodation and Eaſe of Merchants, which is the only Thing that was new in the Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Francis Child*, Father of the preſent Sir *Francis Child*.

THIS ſaid Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Francis Child*, bore Date *November* the 10th, in 10 *W.* III. *Ann.* 1698, intitled, *An Act for the better Regulation of the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beam*; which confirmed this Right of the City weighing Foreigners Goods to be ſold, and the Penalties thereof in the Act aforeſaid: And alſo appointed certain Rates and Duties to be paid to the Maſter-Weigher, or Superviſor of the ſaid common Beams, to the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or their Aſſigns; that is,

From all Goods and Merchandizes whatſoever, ſold by Weight.

	Rates. *s.*	*d.*
From 28 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 202 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	2
200 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 400 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	3
400 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 600 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	6
600 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 800 Pounds Weight incluſive,	0	10
800 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 1000 Pounds Weight incluſive,	1	4
1000 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 1200 Pounds Weight incluſive,	1	8
1200 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 1800 Pounds Weight incluſive,	2	0
1800 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 2200 Pounds Weight incluſive,	2	4
2200 Pounds Weight excluſive, to 2500 and upwards,	3	0
For every Bag of Hops,	0	6
For every Ton of Iron,	1	0
For every Fodder of Lead,	0	10

For each Draught.

THE Maſter-Weigher, or Superviſor, to be authorized and licenſed by this Court, or a Committee thereof; or that if any other keep or uſe any Beam or Beams for weighing of Goods, that Perſon for every ſuch Offence to forfeit 4 *l.* 19 *s.* yet this is not to be conſtrued or expounded to debar any Freeman from uſing his own Beam, in weighing of his own proper Goods, being not in Copartnerſhip with a Foreigner.

THAT every Maſter-Weigher, or other Officer appointed by the Maſter-Weigher, ſhall once in three Months careſully examine all Weights and Beams with the Standard kept for that Purpoſe, and ſhall conſtantly keep them true and agreeing with the ſame.

NO Weigher or Superviſor, or other Officer hereafter to be appointed to attend the ſaid Beam, to uſe the Art and Myſtery of a Factor or Agent, for buying or ſelling any Goods, or employ himſelf as a Broker, to make any Bargain,

Contract or Agreement between Merchant and Merchant, or Buyer and Seller.

ONE or more exact Regiſters to be kept by the Maſter-Weigher of all Goods and Merchandizes weighed, and of the true Weight thereof.

THAT every Maſter-Weigher ſhall ſet on work and employ ſuch Porters as are of the Fellowſhip of Ticket-Porters, and they to ſubmit to ſuch Rates as this Court ſhall think fit and reaſonable.

THAT they who have the Government of theſe Porters provide competent Numbers of them, as may by Turns attend at the Weigh-Houſe every Morning upon the ſaid Maſter-Weigher.

THE Maſter-Weigher upon Requeſt, for weighing any Draught of Goods (the Perſons ſo requiring, undertaking to pay the Charge of carrying and re-carrying the Beams, Triangles, Weights and Scales) to apply himſelf to the weighing thereof.

THE Weigh-Houſe ſituate in *Little Eaſtcheap*, in *Billingſgate* Ward, to be deemed the common Office for Tronage, and weighing of all Goods and Merchandizes that ſhall be ſold within the City and Liberties thereof; and to be the only Market for buying and ſelling of Hops.

ALL Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, ſhall be ſued for and recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City. And one Moiety of all ſuch Forfeitures to be paid to the Treaſurer of the Corporation for the Poor within this City, for their Uſe. And the other Moiety to the Perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame. The Suit or Action to be commenced within ſix Months.

THERE were two Maſter-Weighers and Superviſors of all the common Beams in the City and Borough, ſworn *Anno* 1699. And becauſe many Porters, Labourers, and others, had ſet up and kept common Beams and Weights, contrary to the antient Cuſtoms and Laws of the City; an Avertiſement was ſet forth the ſame Year by thoſe Maſter-Weighers, for the better regulating that Abuſe, and Information of all Perſons concerned, which was as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Office of Tronage hath been veſted in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, Time out of Mind, and is confirmed unto them by ſundry Acts of Parliament.

And whereas *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were, the 19th Day of *December* 1699, conſtituted and appointed, under the Common Seal of the ſaid City, Maſter-Weighers and Superviſors of all the common Beams within this City and the Liberties thereof, and Borough of *Southwark*: And were then ſworn for the due executing of the ſaid Office of Tronage, in the juſt weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers;

And whereas great Numbers of Porters, Labourers, and others, free of this City, have, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and to the antient Cuſtoms and By-Laws of this City, taken upon them to ſet up, keep, and exerciſe common Beams and Weights, for the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers; which ſaid Practice is not only inconſiſtent with, but deſtructive of the ſaid Office of Tronage, and is a manifeſt Violation of the Faith and Oath they gave when admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid City.

Now the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* do hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſet up, keep, or exerciſe any common Beam or Beams, for the weighing of Goods or Merchandizes within this City or the Liberties thereof, or in the Borough of *Southwark*, (except Freemen, for the weighing of their own proper Goods in their own Houſes or Warehouſes) they will be proſecuted according to the Laws in that Caſe made and provided.

And to the End that no Merchant or others may be impoſed upon, they, the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, do hereby give farther Notice, That conſtant Attendance is, and will be, daily given at their Office at the Weigh-Houſe in *Little Eaſtcheap:* Where all Merchants and others ſhall be furniſhed with Triangles, Beams, Scales, Weights, and Ticket-Porters, for the ſpeedy Diſpatch of their Buſineſs. And that no Merchant or others, free of this City, ſhall pay more or greater Rates, for the weighing of any Goods or Merchandizes, than they have heretofore done to ſuch Porters or others whom they employed about the ſame, or ſuffer any Delay, or other Inconveniency, by Reaſon of their Application unto them the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, who are appointed and ſworn for the Keeping and Governing of all Common Beams, as aforeſaid: And are oblig'd to employ Ticket-Porters, being Freemen of this City, in the Uſe and Exerciſe of the ſaid Beams. So that the Ticket-Porters will have no leſs Employment than before the ſaid *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were admitted to the ſaid Office of Tronage.

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL: *Together with certain Orders, Rules, and Directions touching the Paving and Cleanſing the Streets, Lanes, and Common Paſſages, within the City of* LONDON, *and Liberties thereof: And other Things relating thereunto.*

Veneris primo die Martii, 1671-2.

By the COMMISSIONERS *for Sewers, Pavements,* &c. *in* LONDON.

THE Commiſſioners willing that all Perſons concerned may take Notice of a late Act of Common-Council, and of ſeveral antient Cuſtoms, and other Statutes, Rules, and Orders, relating to the Paving and Cleanſing of the Streets and Sewers, and preventing other Inconveniencies to the common Paſſages in and about the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof; and that due Conformity may be yielded thereunto, and the Penalties for Breach thereof may be avoided: Have agreed and order'd, That the ſame be forthwith printed in a ſmall Book, and deliver'd to, or left for every Houſholder within this City and Liberties; and which are as follow, that is to ſay:

FORD Mayor, *Octob.* 27, 1671.

An ACT for ſettling of Lay-ſtalls, preventing ſeveral Inconveniencies to Paſſengers, and relating alſo to the Cleanſing of the Streets and Paſſages within this City and Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by an Act of this preſent Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better Paving and Cleanſing the Streets and Sewers in and about the City of* LONDON. The appointing, ſetting out, and purchaſing of Places convenient for Lay-ſtalls, and for publick Stores for Materials and Commodities, is veſted in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, and other Authorities therein mention'd, are thereby veſted in the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, to be managed, executed, and done by ſuch Perſons as by the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons,

in

in Common-Council aſſembled, ſhall be thereunto authorized and appointed, or by any ſeven or more of them, (being all Members of the ſaid Court) and no other Perſons whatſoever: Be it therefore enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen, and the Commons in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, and the ſaid Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, do hereby appoint, That the ſeveral Pieces or Parcels of Ground hereafter named, that is to ſay, a Piece or Parcel of waſte Ground on the South Side of the hither End of *Mile-End-Green*, adjoining to the High-way there extending from the Place called the *Fort*, to the hither End of the Wall of the Houſe and Ground called the *Red-Lion*; a Piece of Ground on the Weſt Side of and contiguous to *Dowgate-Dock*, now or late in the Poſſeſſion of *Job Clark*; a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Eaſt Side of and contiguous to *Puddle-Dock*, now or late in the Poſſeſſion of *John Cock*; and a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the Weſt Side of and contiguous to *White-Fryars-Dock*, now or late in the Tenure and Poſſeſſion of *Robert Goſling*, ſhall be from henceforth Places for common Lay-ſtalls to be employed for the publick Uſe and Benefit of this City, the Liberties thereof, in ſuch Manner as the Commiſſioners authorized or to be authorized by this Court according to the ſaid Act of Parliament, or any ſeven or more of them ſhall order and direct. And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall by Warrant under their Hands and Seals directed to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, order the Payment of all ſuch Sums of Money as are or ſhall be agreed upon concerning the ſame, between the reſpective Proprietors of the ſaid Grounds and the ſaid Commiſſioners; which Agreements the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby empowered to perform and make: And the ſaid Chamberlain for the Time being, ſhall make Payment thereof accordingly out of the Monies ariſing by the Impoſition upon Coals, according to the aforeſaid Act of Parliament.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, are hereby farther authorized, as Need ſhall require, to appoint and ſet out ſuch and ſo many other Parcels of Ground for common Lay-ſtalls, and for publick Stores, for all Sorts of Fuel, and for all Sorts of Materials for Pitching, Paving, and Cleanſing the Streets, and for other Commodities for publick Uſe, as from Time to Time ſhall be by them found requiſite and neceſſary; and to make Agreement with the Proprietors of the ſaid Grounds, and to order Payment for the ſame, in Manner as aforeſaid; and the Ordering and Managing of the ſaid Places, when ſet out and appointed, ſhall be in the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them. And that all the Profits thereof ſhall be paid unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame, and diſtinct Books of Accompts ſhall be kept concerning the ſame. And the ſaid Profits ſhall be diſpoſed of from Time to Time, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall appoint, to be approved of by this Court.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall from henceforth have Authority, and are hereby impowered from Time to Time, to ſummon, enquire after, examine, and, in Default of Appearance upon ſuch Summons, or Submiſſion to the Cenſure of Judgment of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, to cauſe to be indicted or informed againſt at the Seſſions of the Peace to be held for this City, all ſuch Perſons as have made and ſhall continue within this City and Liberties thereof, any Bulks or Stalls, contrary to the antient Uſage and Cuſtom of this City, and ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, or have made and ſhall continue any Stall-Boards above the Breadth allowable by the ſaid antient Uſage and Cuſtom, and Acts of Parliament, or ſhall ſet Goods and Commodities, or Materials for Building, into the common Streets and common Paſſages within this City or Liberties thereof; or ſhall hang out Goods to the Hinderance or Damage of Paſſengers, or their Neighbours Trade, or ſtreightening the common Paſſage; or ſhall throw out or caſt into the Streets any Duſt, Soil, or Rubbiſh; or ſhall dig any Pits, or Drains, or otherwiſe intermeddle with the Pavements, (without Licence from the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them) which ſhall tend to the Obſtructing or Annoyance of the Ways, Paſſages, or Water-Courſes of this City.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from henceforth no Beggars or Vagrants, Tankard-bearers, Porters, or other Perſons whatſoever, bearing any kind of Burthens on their Heads, Backs, or Arms, Horſes, or any kind of Cattle, ſhall be permitted at any Time of the Day, from Six of the Clock in the Morning, until Nine at Night, to go, or paſs, or be led upon the ſaid flat Pavements, in any Street between the Houſes and the Poſts adjoining to the ſaid flat Pavements, except only for going into the Houſes directly croſs the ſaid Pavements, under the Penalty of five Shillings for every Horſe or other kind of Cattle whatſoever, and three Shillings and Four-pence for every Tankard-bearer, Porter, and other Perſon carrying Burthen as aforeſaid, for every Offence, and the ſaid Beggars and Vagrants to be puniſhed according to the Laws already in Force: And that all Conſtables within this City and Liberties thereof, and other Officers, employed or to be employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, (who ſhall have Power, and are hereby authorized and directed to employ ſuch Perſons accordingly) and all Marſhals and their Men, and Warders, are to take ſpecial Care to prevent the ſaid Offences, and to apprehend all ſuch Offenders. And in Caſe the ſaid Marſhals or their Men, or Warders, ſhall be negligent in doing their Duty herein, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and his Succeſſors, upon due Proof of ſuch Neglect, to amove ſuch Marſhals and their Men, and other inferior Warders, and others to put in their Places.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Street-Car, or Brewers Dray, ſhall from and after the Tenth Day of *December* next enſuing, be drawn with more than one Horſe within this City or Liberties thereof, unleſs in ſuch Caſe only where the Load cannot be divided, and that the Weight thereof ſhall require more than one Horſe for the Draught thereof; and in Caſe alſo of drawing up any the Hills from *Thames-Street*, and up *Holbourn-Hill*, upon the Penalty of ten Shillings by the Owner of ſuch Car or Dray which ſhall break this Law, for the firſt Offence, twenty Shillings for the ſecond Offence, and thirty Shillings for the third, and every other Offence. And that the ſupernumerary Horſe and Horſes ſhall and may be ſeized and impounded by the Officers appointed to take Care of the before-mention'd Offences, or any of them; or by ſuch Officer or Officers as are or ſhall be appointed by the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* for the Time being, for taking Care of Cars and Carmen, until the ſaid Penalty be paid.

And

And be it farther enacted, that all Cars, Wagons, Drays, and other Carriages, during all the Time of their Loading and Unloading within the Streets of this City and Liberties thereof, unleſs before Six of the Clock in the Morning, and after Eight of the Clock in the Evening, from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, and before Eight in the Morning and after Six in the Evening from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, ſhall ſtand Side-ways the long Way of the Street, and not croſs the ſame, that ſo Paſſengers may ſafely go between the Houſes and Carriages, (except for ſuch Goods and Commodities as are not portable) and that no Dray, upon any Occaſion whatſoever, ſhall from henceforth ſtand in any Street or Paſſage within this City or Liberties thereof; but where a Coach or other Dray may paſs by ſuch Car or Dray, ſo ſtanding; nor ſhall ſtand any longer Time than for loading or unloading, or other Caſe of abſolute Neceſſity: And that, if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall cauſe his or their Car or Carriages to be ſet otherwiſe in loading or unloading, he or they ſhall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ſuch Offence; and upon the Penalty, that every Owner and Owners of every Dray ſtanding contrary to this Act, ſhall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every Offence; and the Horſe and Dray ſhall be impounded by any the Officers aforeſaid, 'till Payment thereof.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that from and after the 10th Day of *December* next enſuing, all the Dung, Soil, Filth, Seacoal Aſhes, and other Dirt, as well from all the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, as from all the Houſes of the Inhabitants within this City and Liberties thereof, ſhall be carried away by ſuch Perſons, or their Servants, who are at preſent, or that ſhall from Time to Time hereafter, be permitted or allowed to work any Car or Cars within this City or Liberties thereof, by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital*, in ſuch Manner and Method, and for ſuch Conſideration as by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, and the Fellowſhip of Carmen, ſhall from Time to Time be agreed upon: And in Caſe the ſaid Commiſſioners and Fellowſhip cannot or ſhall not agree for, or touching the carrying away the Soil as aforeſaid, that then and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*; and they are hereby required and impowered, upon Certificate from the ſaid Commiſſioners, to licenſe ſuch Number of Cars, as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them ſhall think fit, not exceeding eighty, over and above the Four hundred and twenty, licenſed by former Acts of Common-Council; which ſaid Cars are to be diſpoſed of by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for the better carrying on their Work, and are hereby enabled to do ſuch other Work, as other Street Cars do, or may do, and the Owner, or Owners, ſhall in all Points, (excepting for carrying of Soil and other Works to be done by Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners) be under the Regulation of the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, as other Street Cars, and ſhall pay ſuch Rent as by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, with the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall be adjudged fit and reaſonable, not exceeding 17 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum* a-piece.

And it is enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that one Act of Common-Council, bearing Date the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1665, touching the ordering and diſpoſing of Cars, and all and every the Clauſes therein contained, be put in due and effectual Execution by the ſaid Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors, and that the ſaid Commiſſioners be aſſiſting to them therein.

And it is enacted, That all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, in and by this Act before limited and appointed, in Caſe the ſame ſhall not be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſeven or more of them, upon Summons to the reſpective Offenders before-hand made for their Appearance before the ſaid Commiſſioners concerning Payment thereof, ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Mayor and Alderman of the ſaid City in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON, wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant; and after Recovery thereof, one third Part ſhall be to the Proſecutor, and the other two Parts and Reſidue thereof (after all Charges out of the ſaid two Parts deducted) to the Poor of *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in LONDON, to be employed for and towards their Relief: In all which Suits to be brought by this Act, the Chamberlain ſhall recover his ordinary Coſts and Charges to be expended in and for Recovery of all ſuch Forfeitures againſt the Offender or Offenders: And in Caſe the ſame Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures ſhall be paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, upon Summons as aforeſaid, without any farther Proceſs, one third Part ſhall be diſpoſed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for Encouragement of their Officers who ſhall take Pains in the Matter aforeſaid, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit, and the other two Parts ſhall be diſpoſed to the Poor of the Hoſpital as is aforeſaid.

And laſtly, Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Fellowſhip of Carmen, now conſiſting of twenty three in Number, ſhall be forthwith increaſed and made up to the Number of forty one, and ſhall ſo continue for ever hereafter: And that the eighteen to be ſo added, and ſo upon any Choice or Election of others for the future, upon any Avoidance, ſhall be ſuch Perſons as have or ſhall actually ſerve an Apprenticeſhip to the ſaid Calling of a Carman, and no other.

AVERY.

RULES, ORDERS, *and* DIRECTIONS.

1. *Item*, That hereafter all Streets within this City, called, known, or ſet down to be High-Streets, ſhall be paved round, or Cauſeway Faſhion: And upon Notice given to the Commiſſioners, of any defective Pavements in any of the Streets, Lands, and Paſſages within this City and Liberties, the ſame ſhall be forthwith made good and amended, unleſs by general Conſent ſome better Expedient be found and publiſhed.

2. That inaſmuch as it hath been found by common Experience that the Paviors, to hide and cover their bad Workmanſhip, have oftentimes ſpread and laid great Quantities of Gravel over their Pavements, to the greater Charge of the Perſons ſetting them on work, than was needful, and which, upon a ſudden Rain, did either choak the Common-Sewer, or turn to Dirt and Mire in the Streets; therefore the ſaid Paviors are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or ſpread any more Gravel on the Pavements than will only fill up the Joints of their Work, and cauſe the ſame to be ſwept and well rammed, and leave the Pavements bare of Gravel, and keep a regular Method of Paving, not Paving one Door higher than another, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Complaint.

3. That the Breadth of ſix Feet at the leaſt from the Foundation of the Houſes in ſuch of the ſaid High Streets which ſhall be allowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the Inhabitants or Owners

Owners with flat or broad Stone for a Foot-paſſage, unleſs ſuch Parts thereof as ſhall lie before any Gateway, which may be done with Square Rag by the ſaid Breadth of ſix Feet, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Week the ſame ſhall be omitted to be done after Notice given.

4. That every Perſon having Occaſion to rebuild or repair any Houſe or Houſes fronting any Street, Lane, or common Paſſage, do firſt procure Licence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Time being, to hourd in a Piece of Ground before his Building, within which to lay his Materials for Building, or in Default ſhall pay forty Shillings, and twenty Shillings for every Week's Omiſſion ſo to do.

5. That a Fall, or Ceſt-pool of convenient Bigneſs ſhall be made and continued to every Grate of the Common-Sewer within this City and Liberties, to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choaking thereof. And upon Complaint at any Time made of the Want, Decay, or Defect thereof, the Commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the ſame to be made or amended.

6. That the Fellowſhip of Carmen of this City having undertaken, for one Year, to commence from the firſt *January* 1671, to ſweep and cleanſe the Streets, Lanes, and common Paſſages within the ſaid City and Liberties from Dung, Soil, Filth and Dirt, and to carry the ſame, together with what ſhall be brought out of the Houſes of the Inhabitants unto certain Lay-ſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being, the ſeveral Perſons by them employed in and about this Affair, (whoſe Names, Places of Abode, Number of Tunbrils or Cars, and the Wards to which they are reſpectively deſigned, are hereafter ſet down) or ſuch others as (by Death, or Removal of any of them) ſhall be employed therein, ſhall keep, obſerve, and follow the Rules and Orders hereafter following, *viz.*

7. That they, their Agents, or Servants, ſhall come out with their Tunbrils, or Cars and Horſes, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Thurſdays* and *Fridays*, in every Week of the Year, from the 11th of *October* to the 11th of *February*, by Five of the Clock every Morning of the ſame Days, and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the Hour of Nine of the Clock the ſame Morning; and from the 11th of *February* to the 11th of *October*, to come out, as aforeſaid, by Four of the Clock every Morning of the ſame Days, and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, after the Hour of Seven of the Clock the ſame Morning, and upon every *Saturday* in the Year to come out as aforeſaid, by Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, to remain and continue till Night, if Need be: And within the Hours and Times aforeſaid, ſhall cleanſe all the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, every Man within his or their reſpective Diviſions, from its Soil, Filth, and Dirt, by ſweeping of the ſame, and carrying it away, together with what ſhall be brought out of the Houſes of the Inhabitants to the Layſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence ten Shillings.

8. That the ſeveral Inhabitants within this City and Liberties, or their Servants, do take care that the Dirt, Aſhes, and Soil of their Houſes be in a Readineſs for the Carmen, their Agents, or Servants, either by ſetting out the ſame over Night in Tubs, Boxes, Baskets, or other Veſſels, near and contiguous to their Houſes, or by bringing out the ſame within convenient Time, before the Hours for their Departure as aforeſaid.

9. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, in their ſeveral Wards or Diviſions, (with the Aſſiſtance of the Servants of the Inhabitants who are hereby directed to give ſuch Aſſiſtance) ſhall in Times of Froſt and Snow, daily employ themſelves in the opening of the Channels, and heaping up the Ice and Snow, that ſo the Paſſages may be cleared, and upon a Thaw of the ſame, that all the Soil and Filth found in the Streets, Lanes, and Paſſages, be carried away, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Days Omiſſion.

10. That no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to caſt out any Soil, Horſe-dung, or Filth, or carry the ſame into any Street, Lane, or common Paſſage, after the Hours aforeſaid, either by Night or by Day, upon the Penalty that the Perſon offending, if known (and if a Servant, his or her Maſter or Miſtreſs) to forfeit and pay five Shillings; and if not known, the Party againſt whoſe Houſe the ſame ſhall be found, (having been laid there in the Day-time, after the Hours before-mention'd) ſhall forfeit one Shilling; which ſaid ſeveral Forfeitures ſhall be paid, the one Moiety to the Diſcoverer, and the other to the Carman or Carmen appointed to cleanſe that Ward wherein the Offence ſhall be committed.

11. That the ſeveral Tunbrils or Cars employed in this Work, ſhall be marked or number'd according to the Number of Cars appointed for each Ward, upon the Penalty of two Shillings for every Load carried without ſuch Mark.

12. That the ſeveral Carmen, Undertakers in this Affair, ſhall ſet upon the Fore Part of his Tunbril or Car, open and plain to View, a Board, whereon to be painted the City Arms, the Ward to which he or they are appointed, the Mark or Number of his Tunbril or Car, upon Penalty of paying three Shillings and four Pence a Day for want thereof; which ſaid Marking is to betoken the Allowance of the Commiſſioners, and to caution the Inhabitants from employing of foreign Cars.

13. That the ſaid Carmen-Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, ſhall give Notice of their being in the Streets with their Tunbrils or Cars by loudly knocking a wooden Clapper, eſpecially in Courts, Alleys, and other back Paſſages, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and four Pence upon every Complaint duly proved.

14. That the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do take Care that the Falls or Ceſt-pools belonging to any Grate within their reſpective Wards, be once in every Week, or oftner, if Need require, cleanſed of its Dirt and Filth, and the ſame carried away, upon Pain to forfeit five Shillings for every Complaint duly proved.

15. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, ſhall alſo carry away to the Layſtalls aforeſaid, all ſuch Soil, Dirt, and Dung, (Rubbiſh or Earth excepted) that ſhall be made or found in any of the Houſes or Stables of any Inn-Keeper, Livery-Stable-Keeper, Brewer, Dyer, Sugar-Baker, Soap-Maker, or other Trade or Inhabitant within any the Wards to which they are reſpectively appointed and deſigned. For which ſuch quarterly Allowance (over and above the cuſtomary Rates by the Scavenger's Book) ſhall be made by the Aſſeſſors of each Ward according to their beſt Diſcretion, Reſpect being had to the Trade or other Occaſions in the making of more or leſs Dung or Stall by ſuch Traders or Inhabitants.

16. That the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, ſhall take up and carry away to ſuch Perſons, or Places, as will receive the ſame, all ſuch Rubbiſh or Earth that ſhall be made or found within their reſpective Wards or Diviſions. For which there ſhall be paid them by the Owners or Proprietors there-

of twelve Pence *per* Load, and no more. Provided they carry it away within one Day after Notice given for the Conveniency of the Owners, and to avoid Complaint of them; upon Pain that the Perſon offending in either of theſe Caſes, ſhall pay two Shillings *per* Load.

17. That no other Tunbril or Car than what is or ſhall be appointed or allowed by the ſaid Commiſſioners for doing the Works aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall intermeddle with the carrying of any Soil, Rubbiſh, Earth, Dung, Paving-Stones, *Thames*-Gravel, or the like, within this City or Liberties, Bricks or Tiles from the Water-Side within the City or Liberties, upon Pain to pay to the Carman or Carmen employed in Cleanſing the Streets as aforeſaid of the Ward where this Offence ſhall be committed, two Shillings for every Load ſo taken up or carried in a Tunbril or Car: And for Non-Payment, that ſuch Tunbril or Car ſhall be carried to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, and there to remain till Payment thereof. Provided, that if any the ſaid Carmen ſhall not, immediately after Notice, employ himſelf in carrying the ſaid Materials to forfeit and pay two Shillings for every Load thereof, and the Owners at Liberty to employ foreign Cars.

18. That no Coachman, Carman, Carter, Drayman, or other Perſon, ſhall feed his or their Horſe or Horſes, with Hay or Grains, in the Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages, within this City and Liberties, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every Offence two Shillings ſix Pence (over and above the like Sum impoſed and to be paid to the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*) one Moiety to the Diſcoverer and Proſecutor, and the other to the Carman or Carmen of the Ward in which the ſaid Offence ſhall be committed: And in Caſe of Non-Payment, to carry the Horſe or Horſes to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, there to remain till Payment thereof.

19. That none of the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, or other Perſon or Perſons, do ſweep the Filth or Soil of the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, into any the Channels of this City, in Time of Rain, or otherwiſe, upon Pain to pay ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every Complaint duly proved.

20. That no Man ſhall caſt or lay in the Streets, Lanes, or common Paſſages, or Channels within this City or Liberties, any Dogs, Cats, Inwards of Beaſts, Cleaves of Beaſts Feet, Bones, Horns, Dregs or Droſs of Ale or Beer, or any noiſome Thing, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Offence.

21. That no Perſon ſet a Tunbril, Car, or Cart, in the Street by Night-Time, upon Pain to pay two Shillings, beſides Satisfaction to any Perſon hurt thereby.

22. That no Perſon do ride or drive a Tunbril, Car, Cart, or Dray, a Trot in the Street, (or ſit on any Part of the Car, Cart, Tunbril, or Dray, unleſs another skilful Perſon lead the Horſe) upon Pain to forfeit and pay two Shillings; and in Caſe of Non-Payment, to carry the Horſe to the Pound, as aforeſaid, to remain till Payment thereof.

23. That no Waggon, Car, or Cart, ſhod with Iron, or Spignails, or having more Horſes than is allowed by the aforeſaid Act of Common-Council, ſhall take up any Goods within this City or Liberties, to carry for Hire about the Streets, upon Pain to pay five Shillings for every Offence: And in Caſe of Non-Payment, to carry the Horſe or Horſes to the aforeſaid Pound, till Payment thereof.

24. That no Goung-Fermer ſhall carry any Ordure till after Ten o'Clock in the Winter, and Eleven o'Clock in the Summer, at Night, nor ſhall ſpill any Ordure in the Streets, upon Pain to forfeit and pay thirteen Shillings four Pence.

25. That no Pudding-Cart of Shambles ſhall go out till after the Hours laſt before-mentioned, upon Pain to forfeit ſix Shillings and eight Pence.

26. That no Artificer, Labourer, or other Perſon, ſhall make any Stop or Dam in any Channel, nor ſhall ſlake any Lime in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, upon Pain to pay two Shillings for every Offence.

27. That no Man ſhall feed any Kine, Goats, or Hogs, or any Kind of Poultry, in the open Streets, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

28. That no Man ſhall caſt into the Ditches or Sewers, Grates or Gullets of the City, any Manner of Carrion, ſtinking Fleſh, rotten Oranges or Onions, Rubbiſh, Dung, Sand, Gravel, or any other Thing that may ſtop the Courſe of the ſame, upon Pain of forfeiting forty Shillings for every Offence.

29. That no Man ſhall make or continue any Widraughts, Seat or Seats, for Houſes of Eaſement over, or Dreins into any the Common-Sewers, without Licence of the Commiſſioners for the Time being, upon Pain to forfeit forty Shillings, and forty Shillings a Month for ſo long Time as the ſame ſhall be continued after Warning.

30. That no Perſon or Perſons do preſume to keep any Layſtall for Dung, Rubbiſh, Earth, or other Soil, either at the Water-Side, or other Place within this City or Liberties, other than the common or publick Layſtalls, appointed, or to be ſet out and appointed, by the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being, upon Pain to forfeit and Pay fifty three Shillings four Pence, and forty Shillings a Week, for every Week he or they ſhall ſo continne to do after Warning, or be indicted from Time to Time, as a common Nuiſance.

31. That no Tiler, Bricklayer, or other Perſon, do throw out of Gutters, or Off-Roofs or other Parts of Houſes, any Tiles, Loam, or Rubbiſh, into any Street, Lane, or common Paſſage; but do bring down the ſame in Baskets or Trays, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

32. That no Perſon or Perſons do ſet out in the Streets, Lanes, or Paſſages, any Hogſheads, Barrels, or other Casks or Veſſels, to hoop, waſh, or dry, or otherwiſe encumber the Paſſage, upon Pain to forfeit and Pay twenty Shillings for every Offence.

33. That the Dung, Mud, Filth, and Soil of the Wards of *Billingſgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, *Cornhill*, *Candlewick*, *Walbrook*, *Vintry*, and *Dowgate*, ſhall be carried down to the Layſtall at *Dowgate-dock*: Of the Wards of *Portſoken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Duke's-Place*, and *Lime-ſtreet*, to the Layſtall ſet out at *Mile-end*: Of the Ward of *Biſhopſgate*, within and without, to the Layſtall at *Holloway-lane* End, being Part of a Meadow there belonging to the City: Of the Ward of *Cripplegate*, within and without, *Alderſgate* without, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, and *Broad-ſtreet*, to the Layſtall at *Bunhill*: Of the Wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Queenhith*, and *Bread-ſtreet*, to the Layſtall at or near the *Three Cranes*, and in *Dunghill-lane* near *Broken-wharf*, until ſuch Time as the publick Wharf or Key at the River Side ſhall be laid open, and afterwards to the Layſtall at *Puddle-dock*: Of the Wards of *Faringdon* within, *Caſtle-Baynard*, *Alderſgate* within, and St. *Martin's le Grand*, to the Layſtall at *Puddle-dock*: Of the Ward of *Faringdon* without, to the Layſtall at *White-fryars*: And this Courſe to be uſed until the Commiſſioners ſhall ſee Cauſe to alter the ſame; and whoſo ſhall offend

offend herein, ſhall forfeit and pay five Shillings for every Offence.

34. That the Carmen, Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, ſhall have Liberty to carry Rubbiſh from all Parts of the City or Liberties, into the Vineyard near *Aldgate*, for levelling the ſame, till the firſt of *May* next, and to ſhoot the ſame there *gratis*, and after that Time to pay ſuch Sum for what they there ſhoot as the Commiſſioners ſhall require.

35. That inaſmuch as the ſaid Carmen have undertaken to do this Work in better Manner, and to greater Satisfaction than heretofore hath been done; and the Commiſſioners believing from what they have already obſerved, that they will accordingly perform the ſame, do therefore exhort all Perſons that ſhall be rated towards this Work, willingly and readily to pay the ſame; ſo to prevent Trouble to themſelves, and Diſcouragement to the ſaid Carmen, in a Work of this Nature, ſo requiſite and neceſſary to the Health and Trade of the Inhabitants of this City.

36. That the ſeveral Pains and Penalties before-mentioned, not particularly expreſſed to whom to be paid, ſhall be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, upon Summons or Warning by the Officers attending the Commiſſioners, or either of them; or in Default, the Offender or Offenders to be indicted at the Seſſions for his or their reſpective Offences.

37. That if any the aforeſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do offend in any the Particulars aforeſaid, or otherwiſe relating to this Affair; that Complaint be made thereof to the Commiſſioners at *Guildhall*, who will deal with them according to their Offences.

38. That the Scavengers for the Time being, in the ſeveral Wards and Precincts within this City and Liberties, do take Care, either by their own Obſervations or Complaints to them by any of the Inhabitants, that the ſaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do accordingly perform the ſeveral Branches afore-mentioned to them relating; or to make Complaint thereof to the Commiſſioners, upon Pain that the ſaid Scavengers ſhall, from Time to Time, for their Negligence or Remiſſneſs, be indicted at the Seſſions, unleſs they ſhall ſubmit to the Cenſure and Judgment of the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Time being.

29. *Laſtly*, That every Houſholder do pay to the Perſon delivering this Book three Pence at leaſt, for and towards the Charge of Printing and Delivery of the ſame.

Then followed the Names of the Carmen, Undertakers in the Affair aforeſaid, being 37 in Number, their Places of Abode, their Number of Tunbrils or Cars, being 79, and the Wards to which they are deſigned.

Signed,

Ja. Cole, Clerk to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Of the PENNY-POST.

The Penny-Poſt.

ANOTHER great Convenience to the People of LONDON, is the Penny-Poſt; this is of eſpecial Service to Perſons in Trade and Buſineſs, and indeed to almoſt every one: For by this a Man may ſend a Letter or Packet, not exceeding a Pound Weight, for one Penny, to any Part of the City or Suburbs, or to any of the Towns and Villages round, where only one Penny more is paid on the Delivery.

THIS uſeful Undertaking was at firſt ſet up by private Perſons; but being of ſuch great Account and general Concern, it is now taken into the Hands of the Government, by whom are appointed proper Officers for the Management of it: Theſe are, at preſent,

Richard Frankland, Comptroller, Eſq; with a Salary of 200 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Robert Cruttenden*, Accomptant, Salary 70 *l. per Ann.*

Edward Parſons, Eſq; Collector, Salary 70 *l. per Ann.*

UNDER whom are ſix Sorters, at 26 *l. per Ann.* each.

AND eight Sub-Sorters, at 26 *l. per Ann.* each.

BESIDES theſe, there are above 100 Meſſengers, who have an Allowance of 20 *l. per Ann.* each, for collecting and delivering Letters, and above 600 Houſes that receive for the Penny-Poſt, there being one in moſt great Streets; at the Door or Window of which is commonly hung up a printed Paper in a Frame, with theſe Words in large Letters, *Penny-Poſt Letters and Parcels are taken in here.* At theſe Houſes the Letter-Carriers call every Hour to carry ſuch Letters and Parcels as are there, to the General-Office within their Circuit. And after the ſaid Letters and Parcels are duly entered in their Books, they are forthwith ſent by others to be delivered as directed: So that all the Day they are employed, ſome in going their Walks to bring in, and others to carry out.

THERE is another great Convenience by this Office, and that is, that what Letters come from beyond Seas, or from any Part of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, by the General-Poſt, and are directed to Perſons in any of the Towns to which the Penny-Poſt goes, they are delivered by the Meſſenger without farther Trouble, upon paying the Poſtage.

The Names of, and Places where, the ſix PRINCIPAL OFFICES *are kept, are as follow:*

1. The General-Office in St. Chriſtopher's Church-Yard, in Threadneedle-Street.

2. St. Paul's-Office in Queen's-Head-Court, in Pater-Noſter-Row.

3. The Temple-Office in Chicheſter-Rents, in Chancery-Lane.

4. The Weſtminſter-Office in Little Suffolk-Street, near the Hay-Market.

5. The Southwark-Office in Green-Dragon-Court, near St. *Mary Overy*'s Church.

6. The Hermitage-Office at the Entrance into Eaſt-Smithfield, upon Little Tower-Hill.

THE Perſons by whom this uſeful Undertaking was firſt began, were Mr. *Murray* and Mr *Dockwra*, a Merchant, who were at great Pains and Expence before they could make it anſwer their End: And then, after a Trial at the *King's-Bench* Bar, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of *York*, as being a Branch of the General-Poſt-Office, and was therefore annexed to the Revenue of the Crown in that Reign, as it ſtill continues.

The OFFICE *of* INSURANCE.

ANOTHER very uſeful Undertaking for the Inhabitants of LONDON, is the Inſurance of Houſes from Fire, in which any Man for a ſmall Sum may inſure both his Houſe and Goods from

from any Loſſes by Fire: The Chief of theſe are the *Sun-Fire-Office*, in *Threadneedle-Street*, the *Royal-Exchange-Aſſurance*, kept in a Part of the *Royal-Exchange*, the *London-Aſſurance*, likewiſe in *Cornhill*, the *Hand-in-Hand* on *Snow-Hill*, and the *Union* in *Gutter-lane*.

THESE Offices do not only juſtly pay the Claims that are made upon them, where there is no Appearance of Fraud; but by the great Number of Perſons they employ, who wear their Livery and Badge, and other Methods, they likewiſe prevent the ſpreading of Fires that are once began; and to do Juſtice to their Servants, called *Firemen*, they are ſo diligent in their Buſineſs, and run ſuch Hazards in pulling down ſome Houſes, and extinguiſhing the Flames in others, that there is ſcarce any Accident of this Kind happens, but ſome of them are deſtroyed in it.

CHAP. VI.

Of the COURTS *of* LONDON.

The COURT *of* HUSTINGS.

The Court of Huſtings.

THIS Court is the moſt antient, and the higheſt Court of Juſtice in the City of LONDON. It is called the *Huſtings* from two *Saxon* Words, ꝺuꝑ, *Hus*, ſignifying a *Houſe*, and ꝺing, *Dhing* or *Thing*, a *Cauſe* or *Plea*; ſo that *Huſthing* meant a *Houſe of Cauſes* or *Pleadings*: From whence *Thingere* ſignified an *Advocate* or *Lawyer*.

THE Antiquity of this famous Court of *Huſtings* is much magnified by the Compiler of King *Edward*'s Laws, *cap.* 35. who ſays, — *Debet enim in* LONDON. *quæ Caput Regni eſt & Legum, & ſemper Curia Domini Regis ſingulis ſeptimanis die Lunæ Huſtings ſedere & teneri. Fundata enim erat olim, & edificata ad inſtar magne Troje, & admodum & in memoria in ſe continet.* &c. That is,

" This Court of our Lord the King ought to " ſit, and be held every Week on * *Monday*, " at the *Huſtings* in LONDON, which was " founded of old after the Manner and Faſhion, " and even in the Memory of the great City of " *Troy*, &c.

THIS ſmells very rank of that fabulous Writer *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*.

AND yet ſomething there is in the *Huſtings*, which might give Countenance to this Compariſon of Old *Troy*, namely, the well known Weight uſed for Gold and Silver, called *Troy* Weight, which was in the Time of the *Saxons* called, *The* Huſtings *Weight of* LONDON, and kept there in the *Huſtings*. So an antient Record in the Book of *Ramſey*, *Sect.* 32. and 127. " I *Æthelgina*, " Counteſs, *&c.* bequeath two Silver Cups of " twelve Marks of the *Huſtings* Weight of " LONDON.

THE former Law of the ſaid King *Edward* the Confeſſor, commands the *Huſtings* Court to be held every *Monday*, tho' at this Day it be held upon the *Tueſday*: Which, that it may be not perceived by the Monuments and Rolls of the Court, to have differ'd too much from the firſt Inſtitution, is yet ſaid and written to be holden upon the *Monday*. It is as it were diſtinguiſhed into two Courts; for one Week the Judges ſit upon Pleas meerly real, and the next Week upon Actions mix'd, or of any other Nature whatſoever.

IN the ſame Book of *Ramſey* Abbey, *Sect.* 268. is ſet down the antient Form of purchaſing and giving of Poſſeſſion, uſed in the *Huſtings*; which is far different from the Faſhion uſed at this Day. " Be it known unto all the Sons of Holy Church, " that *Wlfnoth* of *Walbroc*, LONDON, have " ſold unto *Reynold*, Abbot of *Ramſey*, a cer- " tain Piece of Land which he had in *Walbroc*, " whence he was called *Wlfnoth* of *Walbroc*. " As alſo a certain Houſe of Stone, and a Shop " which he had built upon that Land, with " Doors of Iron, and Windows above and be- " neath, *&c.* Which ſaid *Wlfnoth* hath ſold " that Land unto the Abbot of *Ramſey*, and " hath given him Seiſin of it, by Delivery of a " certain Staff, and hath quite claimed unto it " to be free and quiet, and void of all Incum- " brance; both he, and *Mahald* his Wife, and " his firſt Wife's Daughter; and *Mahald* his ſe- " cond Wife, and *Henry* his Son by his ſecond " Wife, and *Chriſtine* her Daughter, before the " whole *Huſting* of LONDON, in the Houſe " of *Alwine*, Son of *Leofſtan*, to be held from " this Day forth for ever by the Church of *Ram- " ſey*, in Conſideration of Ten Pounds of Pence, " which he gave unto him in Preſence of the " whole Court of *Huſtings*. Of which Ten " Pounds, he the ſaid *Wlfnoth* gave Forty Shil- " lings unto *Maud* his Daughter for her good " Will, becauſe he had the Land by her Mo- " ther. And the Abbot for his Part gave her " half a Mark of Silver; and unto *Wlfnoth*'s " Wife, and other two Children, for their good " Wills, he gave five Shillings. Of this Bargain " and Sale, be on the Part of the *Huſtings* theſe " Witneſſes, *William* of *Einesford*, Sheriff of " LONDON, and *John* his Under-Sheriff, " and *Gervaſe* his Clerk; *Andrew Buccint*, and " *Ralph* his Son, and *Ralph* his Couſin; *Gil- " bert Proudfoot*, *William Bukerell*, and many " others.

THE Deed hath no Date mention'd; but this *Reynold* was made Abbot of *Ramſey* by King *Henry* I. as his Charter ſhews. The Succeſſor to *Reynold* was one *Walter*, who flouriſhed *An.* 1149, that is, the Fourteenth of King *Stephen*; by which may be judged the Antiquity of the Deed, tho' the preciſe Day be not dated.

BY this Paſſage it clearly appears, that LONDON was honour'd with her Sheriffs Office, even in the Age of King *Henry* I. although ſome of our Chronicles affirm the Sheriffs to be made firſt by King *Richard* I. at his coming to the Crown: From whoſe Time our ſaid Chronicles begin to reckon the firſt Mayor and Sheriffs, that is, from the Year of our Lord 1189. But that the Sheriffs were granted unto the City, together with the County of *Middleſex*, plainly appears by the ſaid King's Charter concerning the Liberties of LONDON, given in the Beginning of his Reign:

* *This is altered to* Tueſday, *becauſe of the Sheriffs attending the Markets, which being kept upon* Monday *would hinder their ſitting in the* Huſtings.

Reign: Nor do the Mayor and Sheriffs much differ from thoſe former Magiſtrates of the City, the Portreve and Provoſt, as might be proved.

MOREOVER, the Cities of *York*, *Wincheſter*, *Lincoln*, the Iſle of *Shepey*, with other Boroughs and Cities, are alſo ſaid to have had their *Huſtings*. See *Fleta*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 55. [*De differentiis Curiarum. Habet Rex curiam ſuam*, &c. *Et in Civitatibus & Burgis & in* HUSTINGIS LONDON. *Lincoln. Winton. & Eborum, & alibi in Libertatibus*, &c. Wherefore the Lord *Coke* concludes, that neither the Name, nor the Court is appropriated to LONDON.

The Court of Huſtings *an antient Court of Record.*

THIS Court of *Huſtings* is a very antient Court of Record, and of the greateſt Concern; For it preſerves the Laws, Rights, Cuſtoms, Franchiſes, and Dignities of the City, and hath for many Ages preſerved its own Cuſtoms and Prerogatives.

THIS Court is held at the *Guildhall*, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON for the Time being: And when any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, the Recorder ſits as Judge with the ſaid Mayor and Sheriffs, and directs them in the Point of Law, and gives Rules and Judgments.

TWO Sorts of Cauſes are pleadable in this Court, Pleas of Land, and Common Pleas; which are commonly called, *Huſting of Pleas of Land*, and *Huſting of Common Pleas*. And theſe *Huſtings* are held diſtinctly; for one Week the Judges ſit upon Pleas meerly real, and the next Week upon Actions mix'd, as is before ſaid.

IN this Court, Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries may be paſſed, Wills may be proved, and Replevins, Writs of Error, Writs of Right, Patent, Writs of Waſte, Writs of Partition, and Writs of Dower, may be determined, for any Matters within the City of LONDON and Liberties.

THE Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court are Attorneys alſo in this: And the ſecond Attorney is always Clerk of the Enrollments, and enrolls all Deeds that are brought for that Purpoſe.

THE Method of enrolling a Deed is thus: *Firſt*, The Parties that ſealed the Deed muſt go before the Lord Mayor, or the Recorder, and one Alderman, and acknowledge it to be their Act and Deed; and if a Wife be a Party, ſhe is examined by them, whether it was done by her freely, and without Compulſion; and then his Lordſhip and the Alderman ſet their Hands in Teſtimony thereof; for which 4 *d.* is paid to each of them, and to the Attorney, for the Indorſement, 2 *s.* Then the Deed muſt be deliver'd to the Clerk of the Enrollments, who, at the next *Huſtings* then following, cauſes Proclamation to be made: If any Perſon can any thing ſay why the ſame Deed ſhould not be enrolled; and then proceeds to enroll the ſame.

The FEES *for Enrollment of a* DEED *are as follow:*

	s.	*d.*
To Mr. Recorder	6	8
To the Chamberlain	1	8
To the Town-Clerk	0	10
To the Attorney for every Preſs	6	0
To his Clerk	0	8

A Deed enrolled in the *Huſtings* is accounted as good as a Fine at Common Law, for that it bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

When a Will is to be proved in the *Huſtings*, the Witneſſes thereto muſt be ſworn at ſome Court of *Huſtings*; and if their Evidence be full, the Clerk of the Enrollments will enter it upon Record, which is the beſt Way of proving Wills touching Eſtates in LONDON.

THE Manner of paſſing a Recovery in this Court is thus: *Firſt*, a Writ of right Patent muſt be obtained from the Curſitor for LONDON, which muſt be deliver'd to one of the Attorneys of this Court, who will thereupon prepare the Record, and procure the Recovery to paſs: The Charge whereof is as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For drawing the Writ	0	1	0
For the Writ of Right	0	5	6
For Allowance thereof	0	2	0
For the Attorney's Fee	0	3	4
For the Warrant of Attorney	0	0	4
For the Precept of Summons	0	2	0
For the Return thereof	0	2	8
For the Declaration	0	2	0
For the Tenants Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
For the Vouchees Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
For the Common Vouchees Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
The Record for the Pleaders	0	2	6
The Common Crier	0	1	0
The Common Voucher	0	1	0
The Green Cloth	0	1	0
The four Pleaders	0	13	4
For entring the Judgment	0	2	0
The Attorney's Fee thereupon	0	3	4
The Precept for Seizin	0	2	0
Return thereof	0	2	8
For drawing and ingroſſing the Record	0	13	4
For exemplifying it	0	6	8
For the Seal	0	6	8
The Clerk	0	0	8
	4	7	0

IT is uſual to have a Deed ſealed to lead the Uſes of the Recovery, and to cauſe ſuch Deed to be enrolled.

IF the Vouchees cannot attend at Court, they may ſign a Warrant, and acknowledge it before Mr. Recorder, and that will be allowed as good as their perſonal Attendance; which Warrant muſt be in theſe Words:

J B. & A. *ux' ejus quos* B. R. *vocat ad warrantizand' &c. po. lo. ſuis* W. L. & T. M. *conjunctim & diviſim verſus* L. B. *in pl'ito terre &c. viz. de quatuor Meſſuagiis & quatuor gardinis cum pertinen' ſcituat' jacen' & exiſten' in Parochia Sci' Botolphi extra Aldgate in Warda de Portſoaken London. ad lucrand' & perdend' &c. ſecundum conſuetud' Civitatis London.*

Primo die Julii Anno &c, capt'
& cognit' coram me

G. J. *Recordator'*
J. B.
A. B.

FOR which Warrant the Fee to Mr. Recorder is 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

WHEN any Perſon would replevy Goods in LONDON, he muſt go to the Clerk of the Papers belonging to one of the Compters, and give in the Particulars, and Security to reſtore the Goods or the Value, in caſe upon a Trial it ſhall appear the ſame did not belong to him: And then the Clerk will give a Warrant to one of the Sheriff's Officers to cauſe the Goods to be appraiſed, and to deliver them to the Plaintiff. After the Appraiſement is made, and the Goods deliver'd, the Officer muſt make Return thereof to the Clerk of the Papers, who will immedi-

ately thereupon certify the Record thereof into this Court, where the ſame muſt be decided: And if Iſſue ſhall be joined to try in whom the Property of the Goods was when the ſame were taken, a Jury muſt be ſummoned to try the Iſſue: And in Order thereunto, Precepts muſt be iſſued to the Beadles of the ſix adjacent Wards, to return the Names of ſix ſubſtantial Freeholders and Inhabitants in each Ward; which Precepts muſt be as follow:

By the MAYOR.

To the Beadle of the Ward of

THESE are to require you, with the Advice of your Alderman and Deputy, to return to me in Writing, under your Hand, the Names and Surnames of ſix Freeholders, Inhabitants within your Ward, to be of a Jury at the next *Huſtings* of Common Pleas in the *Guildhall*, LONDON, for Trial of an Iſſue joined between *R. G.* and *W. B.* in a Plea of Replevin, and hereof not to fail.

Dated the Day of

WHEN the Names are ſo returned, a Precept muſt be ſent to the Sheriffs, to require them to ſummon the Jury to appear at the next *Huſtings* of *Common-Pleas*, to try the Iſſue. A Writ of Error may be brought in this Court to reverſe any Judgment given in the Sheriffs Court. The Writ muſt be made by the Curſitor for LONDON, and directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON; and, when ſealed, muſt be delivered to Mr. Town-Clerk to allow the ſame; and at the ſame Time muſt enter into Bond with two ſufficient Sureties to pay the Debt, or Damages, and Coſts recovered, and which ſhall be aſſeſſed in Caſe the Judgment ſhould happen to be affirmed, or in Caſe the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error ſhould not proſecute the Writ of Error with Effect: And when Security ſhall be ſo given, Mr. Town-Clerk will make a *Superſedeas*, directed to the Sheriffs, to ſtay further Proceedings upon the Judgment. And it is uſual to move the Court at the next *Huſtings* of *Common-Pleas*, after the Allowance of the Writ, that the Proceedings in the Sheriffs Court may be certified within 14 Days then following, into this Court, where Errors may be aſſigned and argued; and if Judgment ſhall be affirmed, the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, may bring another Writ of Error before the Judges to examine the former Judgment.

FOR the Proceedings and Forms of correcting and reverſing erroneous Judgments given in this Court of *Huſtings*, Mr. *Prinn*, who was well acquainted with the Records of the *Tower*, refers us to the following Records, *viz.* to the Patents and Clauſe Rolls of King *Henry* III. of *Edward* I, II, III. of *Richard* II. of *Henry* IV. V. VI. and *Edward* IV. where, he ſays, he met with many Precedents in this Kind, over-numerous to inſert.

IT muſt not be omitted that in this Court of *Huſtings*, the Citizens, who are to be Repreſentatives for the City in Parliament, have their Elections. But at the Common Hall, which is an Aſſembly of the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen, are choſen by the Livery, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-Maſters, Auditors of the Chamber and *Bridge-houſe*, Accomptants and Aleconners.

FIRST, The Citizens to ſerve for the City of LONDON in Parliament, are here elected by the Liverymen of the Companies.

HERE, at a Common Hall, upon every *Michaelmas-day*, the Lord Mayor for the Year following is choſen. And the Uſage is, to put up all the Aldermen under the Chair, and which have held the Office of Sheriff. Of theſe the Commoners chuſe two, and return their Names to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Of which two they elect him whom they think moſt fit, and ſignify their Choice to the Commons: And the Perſon ſo choſen, muſt be preſented to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper; and afterwards is ſworn at *Guildhall* on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude*'s Day; and the Day after at the *Exchequer*.

HERE likewiſe, at a Common Hall, upon *Midſummer-day*, the Liverymen of the reſpective Companies do chuſe Sheriffs. But it hath been ſaid, that the Lord Mayor, by his Prerogative, may, ſome Time before that Day, drink to any Citizens whom he thinks qualified, and nominate him to be one of the Sheriffs; and the Uſage hath been (till of late Years) for the Commons to confirm ſuch Perſon, and then to elect another to ſerve with him.

AFTER the Sheriffs are elected, the Commoners here chuſe two Auditors for the Chamber and *Bridge-houſe* Accompts, a Chamberlain, two Wardens (or Maſters, as they are called) for the *Bridge-houſe*, and four Aleconners.

THE Sheriffs are Judges of theſe Elections, and do declare, by the Common-Serjeant, who are the Perſons elected.

AFTER the Sheriffs are ſo elected, they take an Oath in this Court, on *Michaelmas Eve*; and the Day after *Michaelmas-day*, muſt be preſented to the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and when they are ſworn, it is not in the Power of the Commons to remove them.

THE Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſters, after Election, take the uſual Oath before the Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

THE Aldermen of LONDON are ſummoned to this Court of *Huſtings*; and, according to the antient Uſage of the City, they ought to be ſummoned by an Officer of the Sheriffs, ſitting upon a Horſe of 100 *s.* Price at leaſt.

The COURT *of the* LORD MAYOR *and* ALDERMEN.

THIS Court is commonly called the *Mayor's Court*. It is a Court of Record, and is held in the Chamber of the *Guildhall*: The Recorder of the City of LONDON for the Time being is Judge of this Court; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may ſit as Judges with him if they pleaſe: This Court being held by Cuſtom, all the Proceedings are ſaid to be before the Mayor and Aldermen. The Sheriffs of LONDON may in like Manner ſit with the Judges of the Sheriffs Court: The Proceedings in that Court being alſo ſaid to be held before the Sheriffs reſpectively.

IN this Court all Manner of Actions may be entered and tried by a Jury as in other Courts, for any Debt, Treſpaſs, or other Matter whatſoever ariſing within the Liberties of LONDON, and to any Value whatſoever.

THERE are only four Attorneys belonging to this Court, who, upon their Admiſſion by the Court of Aldermen, take the following Oath:

The OATH *of an* ATTORNEY *of the* MAYOR'S COURT.

YOU ſhall ſwear that you ſhall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Clients and their Quarrels, without Champerty and without procuring of any Juries or any Inqueſts embracing. And that you ſhall change on Quarrel out of its Nature after your Underſtanding. Alſo you ſhall plead *ne ley*, nor ſuffer to be pleaded or leyed, by

by your Aſſent, nor foreign Releaſe, Acquittance, Payment or Arbitration, plain Accompt whatſoever it be to put the Court out of its Juriſdiction, nor none other Matter, but it be ſuch as you ſhall find rightful and true by the Information of your Clients, whoſe Information and ſaying upon your Oath and Conſcience you ſhall believe to be true. And you ſhall not inform *ne* inforce any Man to ſue falſly again any Perſons by falſe or forged Actions. Attendant ye ſhall be upon the Mayor of the ſaid City for the Time being, and ready ye ſhall be at all Times to come at the Warning of the ſaid Mayor, but if ye be letted about the Buſineſs of the ſaid City, or by ſome other reaſonable cauſe. Ye ſhall not deliver any Book, or any Manner of Copy to any Perſon of any Thing that toucheth the Liberty of this City, without Licence and Overſight of the Mayor, Recorder, and Town-Clerk of this City for the Time being, or of two of them, or ſhew to any Perſon any Book concerning the Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, nor ſuffer any Perſon to look upon any ſuch Book of Cuſtoms at any Time, ſaving only the Counſel of this City, but ye ſhall keep the ſame Books ſecret among yourſelves. The Secrets of this Court ye ſhall keep, and not diſcloſe any Thing there ſpoken for the Commonweal of the ſaid City that might hurt any Perſon or Brother of the ſaid Court, unleſs it be ſpoken to his ſaid Brother, or to other which in his ſaid Conſcience or Diſcretion he ſhall think it to be for the Commonweal of this City. And that well and lawfully ye ſhall do all ſuch Things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth to do, as God you help.

The Manner of entering Actions in this Court is different from the Sheriffs Court; for you cannot enter an Action in this Court at either of the *Compters*, but muſt go to the publick Office belonging to that Court upon the *Royal Exchange*, and enter your Action with one of the four Attorneys there; whether the Action be of the Caſe, of Treſpaſs, for Accounts, for Covenants broken, for Debt at the Chamberlain's Suit, or for Debt upon a penal Statute.

When your Action is thus entered by the Attorney or his Clerk, you muſt not imploy any of the Sheriffs Officers to Arreſt the Defendant, but give your Action, or a Note thereof, to one of the Serjeants at Mace belonging to the Mayor and Aldermen.

There are ſix Serjeants belonging to this Court, who are Men of good Eſtates, and do not belong to either of the Sheriffs. Moſt of them attend daily at the Attorney's Offices, and one of them is conſtantly attending at the Lord Mayor's Houſe. If you give any of them a Note of your Action, he will Arreſt the Defendant, and in Caſe ſuch Defendant cannot find Bail, the Officer will carry him to one of the *Compters*, that being the Priſon as well for this Court as the Sheriffs Court; which Impriſonment and the Cauſe thereof is conſtantly recorded in a publick Book, called the *Book of Impriſonment*, by the Attorney that entered the Action: But if the Party arreſted find Bail, the eldeſt of the four Attorneys muſt take the ſame, he being Clerk of the Bails; and in Caſe he ſhall take inſufficient Bail, and the Defendant do abſcond, the Plaintiff may, after he has a Judgment for his Debt or Damages, compel the Clerk of the Bails to pay the ſame Debt or Damages, by Petition to the Court of Aldermen, or to Mr. Recorder.

An Action entered in this Court will remain in Force for ever, although no Proceedings be had thereupon; whereas an Action entered at either of the *Compters* dies, and may be croſſed after 16 Weeks. And the Charge of entering an Action in this Court is but 4 *d.* beſides the King's Duty.

An Action commenced in this Court may be brought to a Trial for 30 *s.* Charge, and in 14 Days Time, whereas in the Sheriffs Court they require more Time, and much more Money, as thoſe that have had Occaſion know by Experience.

If there happen to be ſix Weeks Time between the putting in Bail to an Action in this Court, and the Time of the Defendant's Plea, in ſuch Caſe the Defendant cannot remove the ſame Action or Suit into any other Court.

An Action commenced in this Court, cannot be removed into the Sheriffs Court; but an Action commenced in the Sheriffs Court may be removed into this Court, either by the Plaintiff or Defendant, at any Time before a Jury is ſworn to try the Cauſe.

The Juries for the trying Cauſes in this Court and the Sheriffs, are returned by the ſeveral Wards, at their Wardmote Inqueſts; which they do by an Indenture under their Hands and Seals; in which Indenture they return alſo the Names of the Common-Council-Men, Conſtables and Scavengers. The particular Wards appointed to ſerve as Jurymen for every Month are divided as follows:

The Wards of *Aldgate*, *Portſoken*, and *Cornhill*, ſerve for the Month of *January*.

The Ward of *Cheap* ſerves for the Month of *February*.

The Wards of *Baſſiſhaw*, *Cripplegate* within, and *Cripplegate* without, for *March*.

The Wards of *Vintry* and *Bread-ſtreet*, for *April*.

The Wards of *Tower* and *Billingſgate*, for *May*.

The Ward of *Faringdon* without, for *June*.

The Ward of *Bridge* for *July*.

The Wards of *Alderſgate*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, and *Broad-ſtreet*, for *Auguſt*.

The Wards of *Faringdon* within and *Caſtle-Baynard*, for *September*.

The Wards of *Queenhith*, *Dowgate*, and *Walbrook*, for *October*.

The Wards of *Langborn* and *Lime-ſtreet*, for *November*.

The Wards of *Candlewick*, *Cordwainer*, and *Biſhopſgate*, for *December*.

A Copy of the Names of the Jurymen returned by the ſeveral Wards, is given by the Town-Clerk to the Officers of this Court, and to the Officers of the Sheriffs Court. And none other Perſons muſt ſerve as Jurymen in theſe Courts, unleſs in ſome ſpecial Caſes, as ſometimes there is a Jury of Merchants.

This Mayor's Court is alſo a Court of Equity or *Chancery*, for all Matters within LONDON and the Liberties; but not a Court of Equity only, as many Citizens ſuppoſe. The Recorder uſually ſits as Chancellor or Judge, to determine ſuch Matters; and Cauſes are managed here much after the Manner as in the High Court of *Chancery*.

Attachments grounded upon Actions of Debt are tried in this Court, or in the Sheriffs Court; when either Money or Goods of the Defendants are attached, either in the Plaintiff's own Hands, or in the Cuſtody of a third Perſon: But Attachments made in this Court of the Mayor have Advantages over thoſe made in the Sheriffs Courts, both in Reſpect of the Charges, and Quickneſs of Diſpatch. Concerning the Laws and Cuſtoms and Pleadings of Attachments, conſult the Law Book of LONDON.

The

THE Day for Trials in this Court is every *Tueſday*: But every Day is a Court for entering Proceedings, as Appearances, Rules, Pleas and Judgment, except Holidays, the Week before *Eaſter*, the firſt three Weeks in *Auguſt*, and from the 16th of *December* till the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*.

The ORPHANS COURT.

The Orphans Court.

THIS Court is held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen, that are or ſhall be under the Age of one and twenty Years, at the Deceaſe of their Fathers; and have the Ordering and Management of all the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Orphans. And the Chamberlain is a ſole Corporation, to him and his Succeſſors, for the Orphans; and a Recognizance taken to him and his Succeſſors, relating to Orphans, ſhall, by the Cuſtom of LONDON, go to his Succeſſor.

THE Mayor and Aldermen may, by the Cuſtom, impriſon ſuch as preſume to convey away their Orphans.

UPON a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, 14 *H.* 4. directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, to have the Body of *John Hartwel*, Citizen of LONDON, in Chancery, together with the Cauſe of the taking and detaining of the ſaid *John*; *William Waldron*, Mayor, *William Sevenoke*, and *Ralph Lovanhurn*, Sheriffs, return, *Quod a toto tempore cujus contrarium memoriæ non exiſtit*, &c. "That from all Time, the "contrary to which there is no Memory of, the "Cuſtody of all Orphans, together with all "Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels demiſed to them, or by hereditary Right belonging to them, and being within the Liberty of "the City, belonged, and ought to belong to "the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for "the Time being, to keep for the Uſe and Profit of the ſame Orphans, until they ſhould "come to their mature Age, to be approved by "the Diſcretion of the Mayor and Aldermen for "the Time being, or be married by them, according to the Cuſtom of the City aforeſaid, "hitherto obtained and uſed. And for that "*John Hartwel* had confeſſed before them, that "he had taken and carried out of the Liberty "of the City, *Elen*, the Daughter of *Thomas Diſter*, late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, within the Age of ten Years, with "divers Sums of Money, againſt the Will of the "Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame, and the "aforeſaid Cuſtom, they had committed the ſaid "*John Hartwel* to the Priſon of our Lord the "King.

THERE was an old Act of Parliament, 1 *R.* 2. That the Mayor and Chamberlain of LONDON, for the Time being, ſhould have the keeping of all the Lands and Goods of ſuch Orphans as happen'd within the City; ſaving to the King, and other Lords, the Rights of ſuch as held of them out of the ſame Liberty. But it is a Cuſtomary Court, Time out of Mind; and the Cuſtom of Orphanage, one of the moſt conſiderable Cuſtoms of LONDON.

THE Common Serjeant is the only Perſon intruſted by the Court of Aldermen, to take all Inventories and Accounts of Freemen's Eſtates. And the Common Cryer is intruſted to ſummon all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen, to appear before the Court of Aldermen, to give Inventories and Accounts of the Perſonal Eſtate of ſuch Freemen. The youngeſt Attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court is always Clerk of the Orphans, and is appointed to take all Securities for Orphans Portions. Which Securities are conſtantly taken in the Name of the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being. And the Cuſtom is, that in caſe the Security live out of LONDON, they are bound by Bond; but if they live within LONDON, they are conſtantly bound by Recognizances.

WHEN a Freeman of LONDON dies, leaving Children under Age, the Clerks of the reſpective Pariſhes within the Bill of Mortality, ought to give the Name of ſuch Freeman to the Common Cryer of this City, who is thereupon to ſummon the Widow or Executor of ſuch Freeman to appear before the Court of Aldermen, there to be bound to bring in an Inventory of the Teſtator's Eſtate.

AND *note*, that the Court of Aldermen always allow two Months Time for the bringing and exhibiting ſuch Inventories.

IF the Party ſummon'd do not appear, the Lord Mayor may, if he pleaſe, ſend his Warrant and force an Appearance: And if any Executor refuſe to become bound to bring in an Inventory, the Court of Aldermen may, by their Power, ſend ſuch Executor to *Newgate*, there to remain till he ſubmit; and the Courts at *Weſtminſter* will not releaſe ſuch Perſon.

The Condition of a BOND *for exhibiting an* INVENTORY.

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above bound *A. B.* do, and ſhall within two Months now next enſuing bring and exhibit into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, a true and perfect Inventory in Writing upon his Corporal Oath, of all and ſingular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, Plate, Jewels, ready Money and Debts, which were due and belonging unto the ſaid *R. R.* deceaſed, at the Time of his Death; and alſo if the ſaid *A. B.* do not in the mean time purloin or convey the ſame, or any Part thereof, out of the Freedom or Liberties of the ſame City, without the Licence and Conſent of the ſame Court firſt had and obtained in Writing; then &c. or elſe, &c.

AFTER ſuch Bond given, the Executor muſt procure four Freemen to appraiſe the Teſtator's Goods, and muſt cauſe them to appear before a Juſtice of the Peace in LONDON, and take the Oath following before they appraiſe the Goods.

The OATH.

YOU and every of you ſhall ſwear that the Appraiſement you ſhall make of the Goods and Chattels of A. B. *late Citizen and Mercer of* LONDON, *deceaſed, ſhall be a juſt and true Valuation and Appraiſement of the ſame Goods and Chattels, according to the beſt of your Judgment and Skills.*

FOR which Oath the Fee is only 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Common Crier muſt have Notice when the Appraiſement is to be made; for he is appointed by the Court of Aldermen to be preſent when all ſuch Appraiſements are taken, that he may ſee the ſame be fairly done to the beſt Advantage of the Orphans: And unleſs the Common Crier or his Deputy be preſent, and the Inventory ſhall be ſigned by the Common Crier, the Court of Aldermen will not allow thereof.

THE Common Crier's Fee for ſigning every Inventory is 10 *s.* and for his Attendance, during the Time of the Appraiſement, at leaſt 10 *s. per* Day.

WHEN the Appraiſement is made as aforeſaid, and ſigned by the Common Crier and the Appraiſers,

praiſers, it muſt be given to Mr. Common Serjeant, or one of his Clerks, at his Office in *Guildhall-yard*; and if he approves thereof, he will cauſe it to be ingroſſed, and a Duplicate thereof to be made for the Executor or Adminiſtrator: And when the ſame is examin'd by him, and his Hand is ſet thereto in Teſtimony thereof, the Executor or Adminiſtrator muſt in the Court of Aldermen ſwear the ſame Inventory is a true Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of the Party deceaſed, according to the beſt of his Knowledge.

When the Inventory is ſo exhibited, the Executor muſt become bound in a conſiderable Penalty, either to bring in the Money that ſhall appear due to the Orphans by ſuch Inventory, within two Months, or, within that Time, to give good Security to pay the ſame into the Chamber of LONDON, for the Uſe of the Orphans, when they ſhall come to Age, or be married.

The Condition of a Bond *to bring in Money, or to give Security, is as follows:*

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above bound *A. M.* do and ſhall, within two Months now next enſuing, bring, or cauſe to be brought, into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, good and ſufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and ſure Payment of the Orphanage and Legatory Portions due and belonging unto the Children and Orphans of the ſaid *E. M.* deceaſed, at the Time of his Death, by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON, or by the Laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Teſtator, or elſe do or ſhall pay, or cauſe the ſame to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Uſe of the ſame Orphans, and do and ſhall from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, within one Month next after Warning or Notice to her given, or for her left in Writing, at the now dwelling Houſe of *J. W.* ſituate in *Cornhill*, LONDON, bring or exhibit into the Court aforeſaid, a true and perfect Account in Writing upon her Corporal Oath, of all and ſingular the ſeparate, doubtful and deſperate Debts whatſoever, that were due and belonging unto the ſaid *E. M.* at the Time of his Death, as ſhall come to her Hands, or to the Hands or Cuſtody of any other Perſon or Perſons to her Uſe, or by her Appointment: And upon like Notice to her to be given, or for her to be left in Writing as aforeſaid, bring or cauſe to be brought into the Court aforeſaid, good and ſufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and ſure Payment of ſo much Money as upon every ſuch Account ſhall appear, or be found due or belonging to the ſame Orphans, or elſe do and ſhall pay, or cauſe the ſame to be paid, into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Uſe of the ſame Orphans, without Fraud or Covin; then *&c.* or elſe *&c.*

If the Executor pay the Money into the Chamber of LONDON, the Court of Aldermen uſually allow 5 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt for ſo much of the Teſtator's Eſtate as is due to the Orphans by the Cuſtom of LONDON, ſo as the ſame exceed not 500 *l.* and for Legacy Money 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Cent.*

If the Executor ſhall not think fit to pay the Money into the Chamber, he muſt become bound with three Sureties to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, in one or more Recognizances, or elſe by Bond, to pay the Money due to Orphans; and in Caſe the Security live within the Liberties of LONDON, they muſt be bound by Bond. *Note*, that if the Sum be 900 *l.* the Security muſt become bound by three Recognizances, each for the Payment of 300 *l.* the Cuſtom being never to make any Recognizance touching Orphans of greater Penalty than 400 *l.* and not for the Payment of above 300 *l.*

The Condition of every Bond *that is for Security of* Orphans Portions, *is as follows:*

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the within bound *S. D. F. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Adminiſtrators, do, and ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, in the Court to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, to the within named Sir *T. P.* Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, or his Succeſſors of the ſame City for the Time being, 100 *l.* of lawful Money of *England*, to and for the Uſe and Behoof of *K.* the Daughter and ſole Orphan of *W. D.* late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceaſed, at ſuch Time as the ſaid Orphan ſhall attain to her full Age of twenty-one Years, or be married, to the ſaid Orphan belonging out of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of her ſaid Father, by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON, or by his laſt Will and Teſtament, or otherwiſe: And if it ſhall happen in the mean Time before the ſaid Money ſhall be fully paid as aforeſaid, that the ſaid Orphan ſhall die and depart this mortal Life, then if the ſaid *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Adminiſtrators, do, and ſhall within one Month next after the Death of the ſaid Orphan, pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the Court aforeſaid, to the Chamberlain of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds ſo due, and belonging to the ſaid Orphan, to the Intent the ſame may be diſpoſed where of Right the ſame ſhall appertain. And further, if the ſaid *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Adminiſtrators, do and ſhall, until the ſaid Money ſhall be fully paid as aforeſaid, find and provide, or cauſe to be found and provided unto the ſaid Orphan, Meat, Drink, Apparel, Linen and Woollen, and all other Neceſſaries to the ſaid Orphan meet and belonging, and do not in the mean Time willingly permit or ſuffer the ſaid Orphan to be married, cloyned, bound Apprentice, or by any other Ways or Means to become bound, without the ſpecial Licence and Conſent of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid for the Time being firſt obtained: And if it ſhall happen that the ſaid *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, ſhall die and depart this mortal Life, or grow into Poverty or Inſufficiency in their, or any of their Eſtate or Eſtates, before the ſaid Money ſhall be paid as aforeſaid, Then if the ſaid *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their or any of their Executors or Adminiſtrators, do, and ſhall within one Month next after ſuch dying, decaying, growing into Poverty or Inſufficiency in their or any of their Eſtate or Eſtates, as aforeſaid, bring, or cauſe to be brought into the Court aforeſaid, to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid for the Time being, ſuch and ſo many other good and ſufficient Surety and Sureties as the ſame Court, for the Time being, ſhall accept and allow of, who ſhall and will then and there become bound to the Chamberlain of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, in Manner and Form and every Condition (*Mutatis Mutandis*) as in theſe Preſents contained in the Stead or Place of him or them ſo dying or decaying, growing

ing into Poverty or Inſufficiency in Eſtate or Eſtates, as aforeſaid. And laſtly, if the ſaid *S. D.* &c. or any of them do yearly appear before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, on *Monday* next after *Midlent Sunday*, that then, *&c.* or elſe, *&c.*

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do meet at *Guildhall*, and ſit in the Orphans Court there, once in every Year, *viz.* on the *Monday* Morning after *Midlent Sunday*, purpoſely to hear the Names of all the Securities that ſtand bound for Orphans Portions called over, and therefore that Day is termed *Call-day*; upon which Day one of every of the Sureties ought to appear to give an Account whether the other Securities are living, and in good Condition, and whether the Orphans are living and married.

IF none of the Security appear upon that Day, they forfeit their Recognizances and Bonds, and the Clerk of the Orphans in ſuch Caſe muſt make out Proceſs againſt the Security, and force them to give the Account above required, and pay the Charges of the Proceſs.

THE Security muſt take particular Care that none of the Orphans marry, or be put Apprentice with their Conſents without the Leave of the Court of Aldermen firſt obtained for that Purpoſe. And as the Orphans come to be of the Age of 21 Years, or ſhall be married with the Conſent of the Court of Aldermen, they muſt take Care to bring them to *Guildhall*, with a Perſon to prove the Age of ſuch Orphan; and then the Orphan muſt acknowledge Satisfaction for the Money due to him, or her, of the Teſtator's Eſtate, which muſt be done in the Court of Aldermen, but one of Mr. Common Sergeant's Clerks muſt firſt draw up a Note to this, or the like Effect:

" *J. B.* Pariſh-Clerk and Regiſter of *Alhal-*
" *lows, Lombard-ſtreet*, LONDON, is come
" to prove unto this Honourable Court, upon his
" corporal Oath, That *R. B.* one of the Sons and
" late Orphans of *R. B.* late Citizen and Mercer
" of LONDON, deceaſed, is of the full Age
" of 21 Years. And the ſaid *R. B.* the Son, is
" come to acknowledge Satisfaction to this Ho-
" nourable Court, for 500 *l.* growing due unto
" him for his own Part and Portion of the Goods,
" Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid *R. B.*
" his late Father, deceaſed, by the Laws and
" Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON.

IF a Freeman leaves Lands and Tenements to his Children, the Executor muſt become bound with Sureties to account for the Rents and Profits of ſuch Lands with Condition, as follows:

The CONDITION *of a* BOND *to Account for* RENTS, *&c.*

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That whereas *A. W.* Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *J. W.* late Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, deceaſed, is, by Order of the Court of Orphans, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, appointed to receive the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of certain Lands, Meſſuages, and Tenements in the Pariſh of *B.* in the County of *M.* which are bequeathed to *R.* the Son and Orphan of the ſaid *J. W.* in and by the laſt Will of the ſaid *J. W.* when the ſaid Orphan ſhall attain the Age of 21 Years: If therefore the ſaid *A. W.* her Executors or Adminiſtrators, do and ſhall from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, until the ſaid Orphan ſhall attain the Age of 21 Years, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, the yearly Rent of 10 *l.* reſerved in the Grants or Leaſes of the ſame Lands and Meſſuages, according to the Covenants of the ſame Leaſes: And alſo do, until the ſaid Orphan ſhall attain the aforeſaid Age, keep and maintain the ſaid Meſſuages, and every of them, in good Repair; and do and ſhall convey, aſſign, and aſſure unto the ſaid Orphan, when he ſhall attain the full Age of 21 Years, the ſame Lands and Meſſuages, and every of them, diſcharged and freed from all Rent or Rents in the ſaid Leaſes or Grants reſerved, and from all and all Manner of Forfeitures and Rentries, and well and ſufficiently repaired and ſuſtained: And if the ſaid *A. W.* her Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſhall not do any Act or Acts, Thing or Things, whereby the ſaid Orphan ſhall not enjoy the ſaid Land and Meſſuages at the ſaid Age of 21 Years, without Incumbrances, from her, them, or any of them, that then, *&c.* or elſe, *&c.*

WHEN any Orphan is of full Age, and ſhall acknowledge Satisfaction in the Court of Aldermen for all Moneys due to him or her; the ſame Court, upon Motion made by Mr. Common Sergeant, does conſtantly order, that all Bonds entered into for the Payment of ſuch Orphans Portion ſhall be delivered up and cancelled, and if the Security became bound by Recognizances, the Clerk of the Orphans will croſs and diſcharge ſuch Recognizances, for which his Fee is 2 *s.* upon each Recognizance.

THE Chamber of LONDON is accounted the ſafeſt and beſt Security in or about LONDON; for the Moneys paid therein to the Uſe of the City, or any Orphan, is conſtantly repaid upon Demand, without any Trouble. And when Orphans come to Age, or be married, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they may receive their Portions (if paid into the Chamber) at an Hour's Notice, although the Sum ſhall be 10,000 *l.* more; Mr. Chamberlain or his Clerks attending daily for that Purpoſe.

THE Intereſt of finding Money is conſtantly paid as it becomes due, and the Court has always taken great Care that every Orphan ſhall receive his and her Portions out of the Chamber of LONDON, without paying any other or greater Fees than hath been antiently taken; and if any Officer exact or take any other Fees, the Parties will, upon their Application and Evidence of the Fact, to the Court of Aldermen, have Remedy, and all juſt Relief againſt the Offenders.

THE Widow of every Freeman, if ſhe ſhall be Executrix, or Adminiſtratrix, of her Husband's Eſtate, ought, by the Cuſtom of LONDON, to exhibit a true Inventory of her Husband's Eſtate into this Court, before ſhe contract Marriage to another, otherwiſe the Court may impoſe a reaſonable Fine upon her, to the Uſe of the Orphans.

To prevent Abuſes that ſometimes happen to Freemens Eſtates, in Prejudice of Orphans, by Executrixes and Adminiſtratrixes not giving an Inventory in due Time after the Teſtator's Deceaſe; the Court of Aldermen made an Order not to allow any finding Money or Intereſt for any Money that ſhould be paid into the Chamber of LONDON by any Executor or Adminiſtrator belonging to any Freeman's Eſtate, until ſuch Time as the Executor or Adminiſtrator of ſuch Freeman do bring in and exhibit upon Oath, a true and perfect Inventory, to his Knowledge, of all the Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, ready Money, and Debts, which did belong to ſuch Freeman at the Time of his Death.

IT

It is the Intereſt and Advantage of all Executors and Adminiſtrators of Freemen, to exhibit Inventories of the Eſtates of ſuch Freeman within the Time limited and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, for the doing thereof, eſpecially ſuch as ſhall leave no greater Eſtate than to pay their Debts: For if upon the bringing any Inventory into the Court of Aldermen, it ſhall appear to the Court, that the Teſtator did not leave more Eſtate than to pay his juſt Debts, in ſuch Caſe the Court will diſcharge ſuch Executor or Adminiſtrator of the Recognizance he gave for exhibiting an Inventory, without paying any Fee to any Officer whatſoever: Provided ſuch Executor or Adminiſtrator bring in ſuch Inventory, when he ſhall have Notice from Mr. Common Crier ſo to do.

The Court of Aldermen do commit the Cuſtody of Orphans to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they ſhall think fit; and if any Perſon whatſoever do inter-marry with any Orphan, without the Conſent of the ſame Court firſt obtained, ſuch Perſon may be fined by the ſaid Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the Orphan; and unleſs ſuch Perſon do pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the ſame in ſome reaſonable Time, the Court of Aldermen may commit him to *Newgate*, there to remain until he ſubmit to their Order: And although ſuch Perſon ſhall have ten times a better Eſtate than the Orphan he inter-marries, yet he muſt ſubmit to pay ſuch Fine as the Court ſhall impoſe upon him: But if he ſettle an Eſtate upon the Orphan as the Court ſhall direct, and make Application to the ſame Court by Petition to have the Fine remitted, they will, in Probability, ſhew Favour to ſuch Perſon, as they have done in the like Caſes.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON in Common-Council have made ſeveral good Acts and Orders to prevent Freemens Children from marrying without the Conſent of their Parents and Guardians, and to keep them from vicious Courſes; more particularly by an Act of Common-Council in the Mayoralty of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knt. in the 5th Year of King *Edward* VI. it is enacted and eſtabliſhed for a Law perpetual to be obſerved and kept within the ſaid City, as follows, *viz.*

FIRST, If any Man-child or Woman-child ſhall maliciouſly go about, or attempt to do or cauſe to be done, any bodily Harm, Death, or Deſtruction to his or their Father or Mother; or if any Mankind do hereafter marry or contract Marriage in the Life of his Father or Mother, by whom he will claim any Portion under the Age of one and twenty Years, without the Conſent of his ſaid Father or Mother, by whom he will claim any Portion; or if any Woman-child do hereafter marry or contract Marriage in the Life-Time of her Father or Mother, or other Parents, by whom ſhe ſhall claim any Portion before the Age of eighteen Years, without the Conſent of her Father, or ſuch other Parent, by whom ſhe ſhall or may claim any Portion; or if any Man-child be a Thief, or a Felon, or common Whore-hunter, or common Dicer, common Player at unlawful Games notoriouſly known; or if any Woman-child ſhall hereafter commit any Whoredom, or be a common Picker, that then every of the Perſons ſo offending ſhall be barred and excluded to have or demand any Portion: Provided always, that it ſhall be lawful for the Father or Mother of any ſuch Child or Children, to give and bequeath in Legacy to ſuch Child or Children as much as the Portion of ſuch Child ſo offending ſhall amount unto by the Cuſtom of the ſaid City, and then ſuch Child thereby to be enabled to have and demand the ſame as Portion, this Act notwithſtanding, ſo that the ſame Legacy be contained in his or their Teſtament in Writing, and not otherwiſe; and that then and from thenceforth his ſaid Child or Children to be admitted and reſtored to claim ſuch Legacy or Legacies, in ſuch Sort, Manner, and Form, as if there had been never ſuch Offence done or committed by any ſuch Child.

Item, It is further ordained, enacted, authorized and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Woman-child, being an Orphan, and under the Age of one and twenty Years, at any Time hereafter, after the Death of her Father, do cenſure or contract herſelf in Marriage, or elſe according to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this Realm, do perfectly ſolemnize or conſummate Marriage with any Freeman of this City, the Conſent and Agreement of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City of LONDON for the Time being not obtained and had, that then for every ſuch Default and Offence committed or done by any Orphan or Orphans of the ſaid City, the ſame being confeſſed or ſufficiently proved by two Witneſſes, or otherwiſe, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City of LONDON for the Time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, ſhe or they that ſo happens to behave her or themſelves, as is aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and forego and loſe 12 *d.* of and for every Pound ſo due unto her or them, by Reaſon of ſuch Orphanage, the ſaid Sum of 12 *d.* for every Pound, to go or be to the Uſe of the Chamber of the ſaid City, according to the antient Cuſtom before this Time in ſuch Caſe uſed. And if the ſaid Contract or Marriage of ſuch Orphan or Orphans be made with any Foreign, not being free of this City, at the Time of any ſuch Contract or Marriage made, that then the ſaid Orphan or Orphans, or every of them, ſhall forfeit and loſe 3 *s.* for every Pound due, or to be due, unto her or them by Virtue of any Orphanage or Cuſtom had or uſed within the ſaid City, 1 *s.* of the ſaid 3 *s.* of every Pound, to go or be to the Uſe of the Chamber of the ſaid City, in ſuch Manner and Form as is aforeſaid, and the other 2 *s.* ſo forfeited of every Pound to go to the Uſe of ſuch other Orphan or Orphans as then ſhall remain unmarried, or elſe for Default of ſuch Orphan or Orphans, to remain to the next of the Kindred of the Orphan ſo offending.

Alſo be it further enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Authority aforeſaid, for and in diſcharge of divers Variances, Contentions, and Suits that daily heretofore have, and hereafter may enſue, that if a Freeman's Child, Man or Woman, fortune to be married hereafter, in the Life-Time of his or their Father, by this Conſent, and not fully advanced of and to his and her full Part or Portion of his or her ſaid Fathers Goods as he ſhall be worth at the Time of his Deceaſe, according to the antient Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, that then every ſuch Freeman's Child ſo married in the Life-Time of his or her Father, ſhall be to all Intents and Purpoſes diſabled to demand any farther Part or Portion of his or her Father's Goods, after the Deceaſe of his or her Father, but ſhall be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be fully advanced, according to the Law and Cuſtom of this City, and hath been long, Time out of Mind, except his or her ſaid Father do mention certainly in the laſt Will or Teſtament, or by ſome other Writing ſigned with his own proper Name or Mark, the Certainty of the Sum or Sums, Goods, or Chattels, and the Value of them, that the Father gave, paid, or departed withal, or otherwiſe aſſured, or hereafter ſhall give, pay, depart withal,

withal, or otherwiſe make Aſſurance of unto him or her, before, at, or after the Marriage of him or her, or otherwiſe, in his Life-Time, for and towards their Advancement, in the Name of his or her Part or Portion, and then every ſuch Orphan or Child, which after the Deceaſe of his or her ſaid Father, can bring forth the ſaid Teſtament or other Writing ſigned or marked with the Father's Hand or Mark, wherein the Certainty of ſuch Money, Goods, or Chattels as they gave, or ſhall have received of their ſaid Father, or by the ſame Father aſſured by Specialty or otherwiſe, ſhall have as much more of the ready Money, Goods, Chattels, and Debts of the ſaid Father, as with that which he or they ſhall have received towards their Advancement in the Life of the ſaid Father, ſhall make up a full Child's Part of his Goods and Chattels, as he ſhall be worth at the Time of his Deceaſe, the ſame to be demanded, asked, and claimed, or ſued for againſt the Executor or Executors, Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtrators of the Goods and Chattels of the ſaid Father, by Bill original to be commenced in our Sovereign Lord the King's Court, holden in the utter Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, before the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City for the Time being, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore made or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding; in which Action no Wager of Law or Eſſoign ſhall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always, and it is further enacted, That if any Freeman's Son, being of full Age, which ſhall hereafter be married with the Conſent of his Father, or any other Perſon, being of full Age, which ſhall hereafter marry any Freeman's Daughter, do at the Time of the Eſpouſals, or at any Time after, confeſs themſelves by Writing fully ſatisfied of his or their Portions, or do otherwiſe, or diſcharge the ſaid Father of ſuch Sons or Daughters, of all their Part or Portion due, or to be due, by the Law and Cuſtom of the City, that then every ſuch Perſon ſo confeſſing, acquitting, or otherwiſe diſcharging, ſhall be reputed and taken as fully advanced of his or their whole Part or Portion, and ſhall not be able to demand any further or greater Part of the Subſtance, Goods, and Chattels of his or her Father, this Law or any other Law or Cuſtom heretofore made or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And further, Foraſmuch as it is thought very prejudicial and hurtful to the Fatherleſs Children and Orphans, when the Mother, or Mother-in-law, being Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of her late Husband, by whom, and after whoſe Death, the Orphans are entitled to an Orphanage, according to the laudable Cuſtoms and Ordinances of this City, do divers Times marry or contract Matrimony, ſome with Foreigners and Perſons unknown, and ſome with Freemen, before a juſt Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, and ready Money of the Teſtators be by them brought in, by Reaſon whereof many Times they either for Fear or Affection of their Husbands, or for ſome other ſiniſter Cauſe, do bring in very ſuſpicious Inventories, omittting therein either ready Money, Plate, Jewels, or Debts, or ſome other Thing or Things, whereby ſome Benefit ſhould redound to the Fatherleſs Children, to the great Loſs and Hinderance of the Orphans, and ſometimes Slander to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, notwithſtanding the great Care and Travel that they take for the good ordering and true anſwering of the ſaid Orphans.

It is therefore by like Authority ordained, eſtabliſhed and enacted, That if after the Firſt Day of *November* next enſuing, any Widow which is or ſhall be made Executor of the Teſtament and laſt Will of her late Husband, being a Freeman, or ſhall take upon her the Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels of her late Huſband, being a Freeman, do not upon her Oath bring in and exhibit, or cauſe to be brought in or exhibited, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, a juſt and perfect Inventory, to their Knowledge of all the Goods, Chattels, Plate, and Jewels, ready Money and Debts, as were her ſaid Husbands at the Time of his Death, appraiſed according to the Law of the ſaid City, before ſhe do inſure herſelf in Marriage, or contract Marriage, or elſe according to the Laws of the Realm, do perfectly ſolemnize or conſummate Marriage with any Perſon before ſuch Time as aforeſaid, that then every Perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and loſe eight Shillings of every Pound of her Portion of the Goods of her Huſband, due to her by the laudable Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, the ſame to go to the Uſe of ſuch Orphan or Orphans as then ſhall be intitled to have or demand any Orphanage or Portion after the Death of his or her late Father, the ſame ſo demanded, asked, claimed, or ſued againſt ſuch Executor or Adminiſtrator, and by Bill original of Debt to be commenced in our Sovereign Lord the King's Court aforeſaid, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore had, made, or uſed to the contrary notwithſtanding: In which Action no Wager of Law or Eſſoign ſhall be admitted or allowed.

THIS Law or Act is called *Judd's Law*, and is not repealed; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have ſometimes, for eſpecial Reaſons, thought fit to diſpence with the ſame Act in Favour of Orphans that have ſought Relief againſt the Penalties therein mention'd.

BUT of later Years, namely, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. the City Stock was ſo low, that there was not ſufficient to pay the Orphans their Portions of Money that had been brought in for their Uſe: Which made no ſmall Clamour and Noiſe againſt the City.

THE Orphans Condition being thus bad by Reaſon of the Inſolvency of the City, they made a Petition to the Court of Common-Council in their own Behalf, and propounded therein ſome Ways and Means that their Debts might be ſatisfied. And *Feb.* 3, 1690, the Common-Council order'd Sir *William Turner*, Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Aldermen; Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Sir *Ralph Box*, *Arthur Baron*, *John Morrice*, *Francis Griffith*, *John Johnſon*, *John Midgeley*, and *Thomas Blackmore*, Commoners, to conſider the Petition of ſeveral Orphans, and to receive the Propoſals of the ſaid Petitioners, or any other, and to report their Opinions concerning the ſame to this Honourable Court.

ACCORDINGLY they made this Report, "That "they thought it reaſonable, as well for the "Honour of the City, as for the Satisfaction "of this Court, and of the ſaid Orphans, "humbly to offer their Opinion, *viz.* That

	l.	
"The Revenue of the City-Lands "formerly agreed on, with the "improved Value thereof, a- "mounting to	3000	*Per Annum.*
"The Revenue of the Markets, "valued at	3000	
"The Farm of Garbling and Pack- "ing, let at	1500	
"The Aqueducts and Improve- "ments thereof, valued at	500	
Total *per Annum*	8000	

"be

" be appropriated and ſettled, free of all Charges, " by Act of Common-Council, towards Payment " of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the preſent Re- " lief of the Orphans." And they propoſed, that this Fund be offered to be confirmed in Paliament; and that Application be made to that moſt Honourable Court for farther Aid, as they in their great Wiſdom ſhall think fit. Whereby a Fund of 24000 *l. per Annum* may be veſted in the Mayor and Citizens of LONDON for Satisfaction of the Debts due to the preſent Orphans; and for a further Security of all Orphans Money that hereafter ſhall be paid into the Chamber of LONDON. This Report they gave in *May* 11, 1691, with the Subſcription of their Names. And upon this the Act of Parliament *Anno* 1693, the 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, was grounded, for raiſing an annual Sum of 8000 *l.* to be appropriated a perpetual Fund for the Payment of the City Orphans. Whereby 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum* was allowed for ever, for every Orphan's principal Money, with the Intereſt of 5 *l. per Cent.* to the Year 1683, and of 3 *l. per Cent.* from thence to 1694. And the Common-Council had Power to aſſeſs upon the perſonal Eſtates of the Inhabitants of the City, 2000 *l.* a Year for the raiſing this perpetual Fund. And other Ways and Means were appointed for the making up the ſaid Fund, ſpecified in the Act.

And for the Time to come, no Perſon is obliged or compelled by Virtue of any Cuſtom within the City, or by Order or Proceſs of the Court of Orphans, to pay into the Chamber any Sum of Money, or perſonal Eſtate belonging to an Orphan of any Freemen.

In the Year 1716, an Act of Common-Council was made for the Aſſeſſment of this 2000 *l.* yearly. Which Act is as follows:

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Martis, decimo nono die Junij, Anno Regni Domini noſtri Georgij, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defenſor' &c. ſecundo, Annoq; Domini 1716. Coram Carolo Peers, Mil' Majore Civitatis prædictæ, Willielmo Aſhurſt, Mil', Johanne Parſons, Mil', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Garrard, Baronetto, Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Aldermannis; Willielmo Thomſon, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis prædictæ; Williel' Stewart, Mil', Gerardo Conyers, Mil', Petro Delme, Mil', Georgio Merttins, Mil', Joſepho Lawrence, Mil', Franciſco Forbes, Mil', Johanne Eyles, Baronetto, Aldermannis ejuſdem Civitatis, & Johanne Fryer Baronetto, Aldermannis ac Vicecomitibus dictæ Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem aſſemblatis.

An ACT for raiſing and levying the Sum of 2000 *l. for one Year, upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the ſeveral Inhabitants within this City and Liberties thereof, payable to the* ORPHANS *and other Creditors thereof.*

WHEREAS in and by a late Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of* LONDON, it is, amongſt other Things enacted, That for and toward the Raiſing a perpetual Fund to pay the yearly Intereſt of four Pounds for every hundred Pounds principal Money, and Intereſt thereof, and proportionably for every greater or leſs Sum, due to any Orphan or other Creditor of the ſaid City, or the Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns of any ſuch Orphan or Creditor, That from and after the twenty fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord God 1694, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, ſhall and may, and they are required yearly to raiſe the Sum of two thouſand Pounds, by an equal proportionable Aſſeſſment upon the perſonal Eſtates of the Inhabitants within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, to be yearly aſſeſſed, collected, received and paid, or in Default of Payment, diſtrained for, in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens in their Common-Council aſſembled, or otherwiſe, ſhall from Time to Time annually direct and appoint;

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the ſaid City in Common-Council aſſembled, That the ſaid Sum of two thouſand Pounds be rated and aſſeſſed by one entire Aſſeſſment for one whole Year, to commence from the 24th Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1715, in ſuch Manner as is herein after directed, upon the perſonal Eſtates of the ſeveral Inhabitants within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, and according to the ſeveral and reſpective Proportions ſet and appointed on the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of the ſaid City hereafter following, that is to ſay,

	l.	*s.*
Alderſgate Ward within	22	10
Alderſgate Ward without	44	10
Aldgate Ward	96	10
Baſſiſhaw Ward	34	10
Billingſgate Ward	56	10
Biſhopſgate Ward within	66	10
Biſhopſgate Ward without	67	10
Breadſtreet Ward	54	10
Bridge Ward	54	10
Broad-ſtreet Ward	110	10
Candlewick Ward	43	10
Caſtlebaynard Ward	64	10
Cheap Ward	66	10
Coleman-ſtreet Ward	64	10
Cordwainer Ward	46	10
Cornhill Ward	56	10
Cripplegate Ward within	80	10
Cripplegate Ward without	60	10
Dowgate Ward	44	10
Farringdon Ward within	128	10
Farringdon Ward without	292	10
Langborn Ward	116	10
Lime-ſtreet Ward	32	10
Portſoken Ward	53	10
Queenhith Ward	30	10
Tower Ward	135	10
Vintry Ward	30	10
Walbrook Ward	44	10
Total	2000	00

And be it alſo enacted, directed and appointed, That the Alderman, or Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward within this City and Liberties thereof, or the major Part of them preſent, (being all duly ſummoned by the Beadle or Beadles, by the Order of the Alderman, or his Deputy or Deputies of each reſpective Ward, who are hereby required to cauſe them to be ſummoned accordingly) ſhall on or before the 23d Day of *June* inſtant, meet together in ſome convenient Place or Places in each Ward, who are hereby authorized and required forthwith to put this Act in Execution, and ſet and appoint ſuch an equal and proportionable Rate of Money upon the perſonal Eſtates of every Inhabitant within ſuch Ward, as that the ſaid Aſſeſſment may produce that Sum of Money which every Ward reſpectively is rated at, or appointed to pay as aforeſaid, on or before the 30th Day of *June*

June aforeſaid. And that the ſame, when rated or aſſeſſed, they ſhall ſubſcribe their Names, and ſhall nominate and appoint two or more able Perſons (Houſholders within ſuch reſpective Ward or Place) to collect, levy, and pay to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, and to deliver to ſuch Perſons (who ſhall be ſo nominated and appointed) a Duplicate of ſuch Aſſeſſment ſo ſubſcribed; which ſaid Perſons ſo to be nominated and appointed, ſhall collect and levy the ſame accordingly.

And the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall, on or before the 3d Day of *July* next, deliver to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, the Names of the ſeveral Collectors ſo by them appointed, together with the ſeveral Sums of Money they reſpectively ſtand charged with. And for the true Collection and Payment of the Moneys which ſhall be ſo collected, to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, for the Uſe aforeſaid, ſuch Ward or Place wherein they are ſo employed ſhall be anſwerable; which ſaid Chamberlain ſhall give Acquittances, *gratis*, to the ſaid Collectors for all Moneys of them received, whoſe Receipt ſhall be ſufficient Diſcharge for ſo much unto every ſuch reſpective Collector. And the ſaid Collectors are hereby required and enjoined to levy and collect the ſame Rates and Aſſeſſments, according to the Duplicates thereof by them received, and to make Demand of the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments of the Parties themſelves, or at the Place of their Habitation or Abode, and to pay the ſame to the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, on or before the 3d Day of *Auguſt* next.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall refuſe or neglect, for the Space of five Days after ſuch Demand, to pay any Sum or Sums of Money whereat he, ſhe, or they ſhall be rated or aſſeſſed, that then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Collectors, or any of them, and he and they is and are hereby authorized and required, for Non-Payment thereof, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, or any other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this City and Liberties thereof (which ſaid Warrants ſhall be given, *gratis*,) to levy the Sum or Sums ſo rated and aſſeſſed, by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo refuſing or neglecting to pay; and the Diſtreſs ſo taken to ſell and diſpoſe, and thereby to raiſe the Sum aſſeſſed on ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and alſo to deduct thereout the reaſonable Charges of taking and keeping ſuch Diſtreſs, returning the Overplus (if any) upon Demand, to the Perſon whoſe Goods ſhall be ſo diſtrained; and in Caſe of Reſiſtance, or Refuſal, all Conſtables of this City, and Liberties thereof, are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Collectors in the Execution of the Premiſes.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each reſpective Ward, or the greater Part of them preſent (all being duly ſummoned in Manner aforeſaid) ſhall and are hereby authorized and required, on or before the 23d Day of *Auguſt* aforeſaid, to call before them the Collectors within ſuch reſpective Ward, and to examine them, and aſſure themſelves of the full and whole Payment of the particular Sum and Sums of Money charged within and upon ſuch Ward, and of the due Payment thereof into the Hands of the Chamberlain of LONDON: To the End there may be no Failure of the Payment of any Part thereof; and in Caſe of any Failure of the Premiſes, the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of ſuch Ward are hereby authorized and required to cauſe the ſame to be forthwith re-aſſeſſed, levied, and paid, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

And it is alſo further enacted and declared, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſo rated or charged, do find him, her, or themſelves aggrieved with ſuch Aſſeſſing and Rating, and do within five Days next after Demand made of the Sum or Sums of Money aſſeſſed on him, her, or them, complain to the Deputy of ſuch Ward wherein they are aſſeſſed: In every ſuch Caſe, the Deputy with the Common-Council-Men of ſuch Ward, or the major Part of them preſent (being all duly ſummoned as aforeſaid) ſhall and may have hereby Power within five Days next after ſuch Complaint, to hear and determine all ſuch Complaints, and either affirm or relieve againſt ſuch Aſſeſſment, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

And if any Collector or Collectors as aforeſaid, appointed or to be appointed, ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſerve, or to perform his or their Duty in the ſpeedy and due Execution of this preſent Act, every ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall, for every ſuch Neglect or Refuſal, forfeit and loſe the Sum of five Pounds to the ſaid Lord Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City of LONDON.

And if any Collector or Collectors, who ſhall by Virtue of this Act be appointed for the Receipt of any Sum of Money hereby to be aſſeſſed, neglect or refuſe to pay any Sum or Sums of Money which ſhall be by him or them received as aforeſaid, and to pay the ſame as in and by this Act is directed, and ſhall detain in his or their Hands any Money received by him, them, or any of them, and not pay the ſame at ſuch Time and Place as by this Act is directed, or ſhall pay any Part thereof to any Perſon or Perſons, other than to the ſaid Chamberlain, that every ſuch Collector ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence double the Sum of Money by him ſo wrongfully paid or detained, to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That if the Deputy or Deputies and Common-Council-Men of any of the Wards within this City, ſhall refuſe or neglect to deliver to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, by the Space of ten Days next after the ſaid 3d Day of *July*, the Names of the reſpective Perſons by them appointed to collect the ſaid Rates and Duties reſpectively, and the ſeveral Sums with which they ſtand reſpectively charged, according to the Directions of this Act; that then the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall lay before the Committee of the City's Lands, at their next Meeting, an Account of the Perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing; to the Intent that the ſaid Committee ſhall and may take ſuch Courſe as they ſhall think proper and neceſſary, in order to compel the Perſons hereby directed and appointed, to make the ſaid Aſſeſſments, and to appoint Collectors of the ſame, when made, and to execute the Powers and Authorities hereby given them.

And it is hereby further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited and appointed, ſhall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and proſecuted in any of the Courts of Record within this City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſame City for the Time being: In all which Actions the Chamberlain (in Caſe he do recover) ſhall be allowed his ordinary Coſts and Charges expended in and about the Proſecution of the ſame. And if Judgment be given againſt

againſt the Plaintiff in any ſuch Suit, or ſuch Suit ſhall be diſcontinued, then the Defendant ſhall alſo recover his Coſts.

GIBSON.

THERE were, beſides what was to be raiſed out of the City Rents, and this 2000 *l.* raiſed by an Aſſeſſment, 600 *l.* a Year to be reſerved for the ſame Uſe, out of the Profits ariſing to the City by the Glaſs Lights, commonly called the *Convex Lights:* Moreover, for the ſame Uſe, every one bound Apprentice is to pay half a Crown, and every one made Free, 5 *s.* and 4 *s.* *per* Ton upon all Wines imported into the Port of LONDON; and 4 *d.* upon every Chaldron of Coals imported to LONDON, to the 29th of *September* 1700, and from thence a further Sum of 6 *d.* *per* Chaldron ſo imported, that is, 10 *d.* every Chaldron; and for Coals ſold by the Ton, for every 2000 Weight 6 *d.* This laſt Impoſition to continue for 50 Years only.

THE Chamberlain, or other Officer, that ſhall miſapply any of the Money ſo appointed, to forfeit treble the Sum; to be recovered by any the Orphans or Creditors that will ſue for the ſame in any of the King's Courts of Record.

AND any Perſon to whom any Money is payable by this Act, may, by Writing under his Hand and Seal, transfer his Right and Intereſt therein. And being regiſtered in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, ſuch Aſſign ſhall be entitled to the Benefit thereof; and ſuch Aſſign may in like Manner aſſign again, and ſo *toties quoties*.

NO Perſon hereafter to be compelled by Virtue of any City Cuſtom, or by any Order or Proceſs in the Court of Orphans, to pay or deliver into the Chamber of LONDON any Sums of Money, or perſonal Eſtate due, or to be due, to any Orphan of any Freeman.

IT was, ſome Years ago, propounded by a good Citizen, in order to get the City free of this Burden, that if the 15 Coal-Meeters, who pay about 1700 *l.* each for their Places, and the 10 Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 *l.* each for their Places, were admitted into their Places without Money, but for yearly Rent, the former would pay (inſtead of 80 *l.* as they do) 350 *l.* *per Ann.* each, and the latter about 250 *l.* *per Ann.* each; which would bring 7000 *l.* *per Ann.* into the Chamber. And this, appropriated by Act of Parliament to the Orphans, would effectually ſecure the Payment of 4 *l.* *per Cent.* Intereſt, granted them by Act of Parliament, and eaſe the Citizens of the Tax of 2000 *l.* *per Ann.* levied upon them towards the Payment of the Intereſt aforeſaid.

IN the Reign of his late Majeſty King *Geo.* I. *A. D.* 1725, there was a Clauſe (*Vide Chap.* III. of this Book, Page 103.) in the Act for regulating Elections within the City of LONDON, which enables every Freeman, made ſo after the 1ſt of *June* 1725, to diſpoſe of his Perſonal Eſtate, by Will, as he thinks fit, unleſs he has made any other Agreement under his Hand, or dies inteſtate, then his Perſonal Eſtate to be ſubject to, and to be diſtributed, and diſtributable, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City, which is as follows:

BY the Cuſtom of LONDON a Freeman's Widow many require a third Part of his Perſonal Eſtate, after his Debts paid, and Funeral Charges diſcharged, beſides her Widow's Chamber furniſhed: And his Children may require another third Part thereof, and the Freeman may, by his laſt Will, give away the other third Part of his Eſtate, either to his Wife or any of his Children, or any other Perſon whatſoever; but if he ſhall have no Children, then his Widow may require a Moiety of his Perſonal Eſtate, after Debts paid, together with her Widow's Chamber furniſhed; and if a Freeman ſhall make his Will contrary to this Cuſtom, and give away more than a Third of his Eſtate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved againſt ſuch Will by exhibiting their Bill in this Court againſt the Executor of ſuch Freeman, and ſo much of his Will as ſhall be contrary to the Cuſtom, will be declared void, and of no Effect.

IF a Freeman ſhall in the Time of his laſt Sickneſs, give and deliver any Part of his Goods, Chattels, or Moneys, to his Wife or Child, or any other Perſon, ſhall keep the ſame to her or his own Uſe; ſuch Gift is againſt the Cuſtom of LONDON; and the Moneys and Goods ſo given, ſhall be accounted Part of the Eſtate that belonged to ſuch Freeman at the Time of his Death, and may be recovered by Bill in this Court.

IF an Unfreeman, or any other Perſon ſhall by his Will give a Legacy to an Orphan, the Court of Aldermen may compel the Executor of ſuch Teſtator to pay the Money bequeathed into the Chamber of LONDON, or give Bond to pay the ſame, according to the Purport of the Will.

IF a Freeman die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, Adminiſtration of his Eſtate will be granted to his Widow; and ſhe will claim a third Part of his Eſtate by the Cuſtom of LONDON, and one Third muſt be divided amongſt his Children, and the other Part thereof muſt be divided between his Wife and Children; and uſually the Widow is allowed one Third of the Freeman's third Part, and the Children two Thirds thereof.

IF a Freeman ſhall give Part of his Eſtate to any of his Children in Life-time in Marriage or otherwiſe, and afterwards die and make a Will, and give away his Eſtate to his other Children, and ſhall declare that the Child he ſo diſpoſed in Marriage, had received 500 *l.* or more of his Eſtate, and was thereby fully advanced; ſuch Declaration ſhall not bar the Perſon ſo married, but he or ſhe may recover an equal Share with the other Children of the perſonal Eſtate that belonged to ſuch Freeman at the Time of his Death; but then ſuch Perſon muſt bring in the Money received of his Father in his Life-time, and reckon it Part of the Eſtate left by ſuch Freeman at his Death; and ſuch bringing in the Money is called bringing it into *Hotchpott*.

IF a Freeman ſhall ſettle or make over any Part of his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Children, with Deſign to defraud his Wife of the full third Part, the Widow may, after his Death, ſet aſide ſuch Settlement by a Bill in this Court.

WHEN an Inventory is exhibited in this Court, and the Orphans can prove any Goods omitted or undervalued, or any Debts charged to be owing from the Deceaſed, which were not real and juſt Debts, in ſuch Caſe the Clerk, upon Complaint made, will ſummon a Jury to enquire whether the Inventory ſo exhibited, be a true and perfect Inventory, or not; and if the Jury find any Omiſſions, Under-valuations, or Sur-charges, then the ſame Clerk will ſue the Executor upon the Bond he gave for exhibiting an Inventory, and will thereby compel him to make good to the Eſtate ſo much as ſhall be found by the Jury to be omitted, under-valued, or ſur-charged, unleſs he can by Proof diſcharge himſelf thereof before the Court of Aldermen, who, upon Application made by any Executor, will examine into the Accounts of ſuch Executor, and do Right to all Parties, without any Expence to the Executor or the Orphans.

WHEN it ſhall appear by any Inventory that many Debts are ſtanding out due to the deceaſed, the Court of Aldermen do conſtantly compel

pel the Executor to give Bond to render a true Account from Time to Time when he ſhall be thereunto required; the Condition of which Bond is as follows:

The Condition of a BOND *to Account.*

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above bounden *A. B.* do at all and every Time and Times hereafter, within one Month next after Warning to him to be given, or for him to be left in Writing at the now dwelling Houſe of *R. B.* ſituate in *Cornhill* in LONDON, bring and exhibit into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforeſaid for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, a true and perfect Account in Writing upon his Corporal Oath, of all and ſingular the ſeparate, doubtful and deſperate Debts whatſoever, which were due and belonging to *R. R.* late Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, deceaſed, at the Time of his Death, as ſhall come to his Hands or Cuſtody, or to the Hands or Cuſtody of any other Perſon or Perſons to his Uſe, or by his Appointment, and upon like Notice to him to be given, or for him to be left in Writing as aforeſaid, bring, or cauſe to be brought, into the Court aforeſaid, good and ſufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and ſure Payment of ſo much Money as upon every ſuch Account ſhall appear, or be found due or belonging to the Children and Orphans of the ſaid *R. R.* or elſe do and ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Uſe of the ſame Orphans, ſo much Money as upon every ſuch Account ſhall appear, or be found due or belonging to the ſame Orphans; that then *&c.* or elſe *&c.*

IT is uſual once in twelve Months to ſummon the Executor to give an Account, and if upon the exhibiting thereof it ſhall appear that any Money is due to the Orphans, the Executor muſt either pay the ſame Monies into the Chamber of LONDON, or give good Security to pay the ſame; which if he omit or refuſe, his Bond will be put in Suit againſt him.

The METHOD *for giving an* ACCOUNT.

THE Executor muſt write an Account of his Receipts and Payments ſince the Inventory exhibited, and give it to Mr. Common Serjeant, who will examine it, and cauſe it to be ingroſſed, and ſet his Hand thereunto, and to a Duplicate thereof for the Executor; and then the Executor muſt make Oath before the Court of Aldermen that the Account is true.

Note, That if any Executor cannot give in his Account according to the Time mention'd in his Bond, he muſt apply himſelf to the Court of Aldermen for further Time, which is uſually granted.

FEES *to be paid when Security is given for* ORPHANS MONEY, *if the Sum to be ſecured amount to* 100 l. *and do not exceed* 300 l.

	s.	*d.*
To the Common Serjeant	6	8
To the Common Crier	6	8
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	16	8

THE like Fees muſt be paid for every 300 *l.* that is ſecured; and if the Sum ſecured be 1000 *l.* then the Security muſt enter into four Recognizances; the laſt of which Recognizances muſt be for Payment of 100 *l.* only the Fees in ſuch Caſe will amount to 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

IF the Sum ſecured is but 20 *l.* then the Fees are as follow:

	s.	*d.*
To the Common Serjeant	3	4
To the Common Crier	3	4
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	10	0

IF the Sum of any Recognizance ſhall be under 20 *l.* then the Common Serjeant's Fees, and Common Crier's Fees, are but one Penny in every Pound: But the Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Orphans, have the ſame Fees as above is mention'd.

FEES *to be paid for acknowledging Satisfaction upon four Recognizances for* 1000 l.

	s.	*d.*
To the Common Serjeant upon every Recognizance	6	8
To the Common Crier	5	6
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4

THE Fees in ſuch Caſe will in the Whole amount to three Pounds.

IF Satisfaction is to be acknowledged upon a Recognizance but for 20 *l.* then the Fees are as follow:

	s.	*d.*
To the Common Serjeant	3	4
To the Common Crier	2	6
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	9	2

BUT if the Monies due to the Orphans ſhall be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, then there is no Fee due to any Perſon.

Here followeth the Form of a Bill for the Son of a Freeman unadvanced by his Father in his Life-time, to recover the cuſtomary Part of his Father's Eſtate.

To the Right Honourable, &c.

HUMBLY complaining, ſheweth unto your Lordſhip and Worſhips, your daily Orator *A. B.* of LONDON, Gent. Son of *J. B.* late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceaſed, That whereas there is now, and for all the Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, there hath been an antient and laudable Cuſtom uſed, continued, and approved within this honourable City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, and by ſeveral Acts of Parliament ratified and confirmed, that if any Citizen and Freeman of this ſaid City of LONDON happen to die, having at the Time of his Death no Wife, but a Child or Children of his Body lawfully begotten, unadvanced in the Life-Time of ſuch Citizen and Freeman with the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing; and ſuch Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City of LONDON ſo deceaſing, being

ing at his Death poſſeſſed of, or any Ways intereſted in any Goods, Chattels, and other Perſonal Eſtate, and ſo dying a Freeman of the ſaid City of LONDON, then, and in ſuch Caſe, all and ſingular the Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Eſtate whereof ſuch Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City of LONDON was ſo poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in at the Time of his Death, after the Deduction and Defalcation made of the juſt and due Debts that were owing by ſuch Citizens and Freemen ſo deceaſing at the Time of his Death, and of the reaſonable and cuſtomary Expences of the Funeral of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing, is and ought to be, and for all the Time aforeſaid have been accuſtomed to be divided into two equal Moieties and half Parts and Portions, and diſpoſed of in Manner following, *viz.* one Moiety and equal half Part thereof doth belong, and ought to go to the Child of ſuch Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, of his Body lawfully begotten, and unadvanced by his or her ſaid Father in his Life-Time, with the Goods or Chattels of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing; and if ſuch Citizen and Freeman of LONDON ſo dying, ſhall have more than one Child of his Body lawfully begotten, at the Time of his Death, unadvanced by their ſaid Father in his Life-time with the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Citizen and Freemen ſo deceaſing, then the ſaid Moiety or equal half Part of the Goods, Chattels, and other perſonal Eſtate whereof ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſhall die poſſeſſed of, or be intereſted in, at the Time of his Death, doth belong, and ought to go and be divided to and amongſt ſuch Children of ſuch Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City, of his Body lawfully begotten, and unadvanced by his, or her, or their ſaid Father in his Life-time, with the Goods or Chattels of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſeing, Share and Share alike as his, her, and their Orphanage or Cuſtomary Part and Portion of, and in the ſaid Goods, Chattels, and other perſonal Eſtate of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing; and the other Moiety or equal Part of the ſaid Goods, Chattels, and other perſonal Eſtate whereof ſuch Citizen and Freeman of the ſaid City of LONDON, ſhall die poſſeſſed of, or be any way intereſſed in at the Time of his Death, doth belong to ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing, to be at his Diſpoſe in and by his laſt Will, if he ſhall make any, or to go to the Executor or Executors of ſuch laſt Will and Teſtament, or to the Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtrators of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Citizen and Freeman ſo deceaſing, as the Caſe doth require; and by the ſaid Cuſtom of this Honourable City of LONDON, all and every Wills and Teſtaments, Deviſe or Deviſes, or other Acts made or done by any ſuch Citizen of the ſaid City of LONDON, for deviſing, ſettling, or diſpoſing of his perſonal Eſtate, or any Part thereof, contrary to, or not agreeable with the ſaid Cuſtom of the ſaid City of LONDON, is, and are, and Time out of Mind have been deemed and adjudged by the Uſage of the ſaid City, as unto ſo much thereof as hath been contrary to the ſaid Cuſtom, fraudulent, void, and of none Effect: And your Orator further ſheweth, that his ſaid late Father *J. B.* was in his Life-time, and at the Time of his Death, a Citizen and Freeman of this Honourable City of LONDON (to wit) of the Company of Mercers of LONDON, and was then poſſeſſed of, and intereſſed in a perſonal Eſtate, conſiſting in Goods, Chattels, Wares, Leaſes, Ready Money, Plate, Houſhold-ſtuff, Linen, Woollen, Bedding, Braſs and Pewter, and of Debts due by Specialties, and of Debts due without Specialties, and of other Things of the Value of Eight Hundred Pounds. And he the ſaid *J. B.* being ſo poſſeſſed of ſuch Eſtate, did in his Life-time, *viz.* in or about the Day of laſt, make his laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, and thereof did conſtitute and appoint *E. B.* his Executor; and ſhortly afterwards, *viz.* on the Day of laſt paſt, by the ſaid *J. B.* your Orator's ſaid late Father departed this Life, being at the Time of his Death a Citizen and Freeman of this City, and then poſſeſſed of, and intereſſed in the perſonal Eſtate aforeſaid, having no Wife, and but one only Child, *viz.* your ſaid Orator, who was altogether unadvanced by his ſaid late Father in his Life-time with the Goods or Chattels of his ſaid late Father: And he the ſaid *E. B.* ſhortly after the Death of the ſaid *J. B.* proved the ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament, and took upon him the Execution thereof; and by Virtue thereof the ſaid *E. B.* hath poſſeſſed himſelf of all and every the ſaid Goods, Chattels, Leaſes, Ready Money, Plate, Houſhold-ſtuff, Linen, Woollen, Bedding, Braſs, Pewter, and other the ſaid perſonal Eſtate, whereof the ſaid *J. B.* your Orator's ſaid late Father, died poſſeſſed, or that he was intereſſed in at the Time of his Death, or of the greateſt (or a very conſiderable) Part thereof, or the ſame is come to the Hands, Cuſtody, or Poſſeſſion of ſome other Perſon or Perſons, by or with his Privity, Knowledge, or Conſent; and the ſaid *E. B.* or ſome other Perſon or Perſons on his Behalf, have had and received ſome of the ſaid Debts and Sums of Money that were due and owing to the ſaid Teſtator at the Time of his Death, and hath altered the Property of others of the ſaid Debts, by taking new Securities for the ſame in the Name of himſelf, or in the Name or Names of ſome other Perſon or Perſons in Truſt, to and for his Uſe: And the ſaid *E. B.* hath poſſeſſed himſelf of divers Bonds, Bills obligatory or Debt, Accounts, Books of Accounts, and other Writings and Papers that belonged to the ſaid Teſtator at the Time of his Death. And your Orator further ſheweth, That your Orator's ſaid late deceaſed Father *J. B.* in his Life-time, *viz.* about two Months next before his Death, finding himſelf drawing towards his End, and honeſtly intending to pay and diſcharge all his juſt Debts before he died, did deliver unto the ſaid *E. B.* the Sum of 100 *l.* or thereabouts in truſt, that he ſhould therewith pay his the ſaid Teſtator's ſaid Debts, and to render an Account thereof, and reſtore the Reſidue or Overplus thereof (all his ſaid Debts being ſatisfied) unto the ſaid Teſtator; and he the ſaid *E. B.* did accordingly ſatisfy (or ought to have paid) therewith all the Debts that your Orator's ſaid late deceaſed Father *J. B.* did then juſtly owe, ſo that the ſaid Teſtator was not at the Time of his Death indebted to any Perſon whatſoever, or if he were, yet it was in ſome very inconſiderable Sum of Money: But he the ſaid *E. B.* render'd no Account of the ſaid 100 *l.* or other Sum, or of any Part thereof, unto the ſaid Teſtator in his Life-time; nor did he repay to the ſaid Teſtator the Overplus of the ſame over and beſides what was by him diſburſed in or towards Payment of the ſaid Debts, as by the ſaid Truſt repoſed in him as aforeſaid, he ought to have done. And your Orator further ſheweth, That one Moiety or equal half Part of the ſaid clear perſonal Eſtate whereof your Orator's ſaid late deceaſed Father *J. B.* was poſſeſſed of, and intereſſed in at the Time of his Death, as aforeſaid, amounting to the Sum of 400 *l.* or thereabouts, and the ſame being due unto your ſaid Orator by the ſaid Cuſtom of this Honourable City, as your Orator is the only Child that his ſaid late Father had at the Time of his Death, and was altogether unadvanced by your Orator's

ſaid late Father, by or with the Goods or Chattels of his late Father, in his ſaid late Father's Life-time; and the ſaid Teſtator having no Wife at the Time of his Death, your ſaid Orator hath lately in friendly Manner demanded your Orator's ſaid cuſtomary Part of his ſaid late Father's perſonal Eſtate of him the ſaid *E. B.* But ſo it is, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip and Worſhips, that the ſaid *E. B.* doth abſolutely deny to ſatisfy the ſame to your Orator, and will not diſcover the ſaid Teſtator's ſaid Eſtate, but concealing the ſame, hath not exhibited any Inventory of the Particulars of the ſame Eſtate; but if he hath exhibited any Inventory thereof, the ſame is a very untrue and imperfect Inventory, and many of the Particulars therein mentioned are therein, and in the Appraiſement thereof greatly undervalued; and divers Particulars of the ſaid Teſtator's ſaid Eſtate are wholly omitted out of ſuch Inventory; and the ſame Inventory is ſurcharged with divers Debts ſuppoſed to be due by the ſaid Teſtator at the Time of his Death to ſeveral Perſons, whereas in Truth the ſame were, in the Life-time of the ſaid Teſtator, paid and ſatisfied by the ſaid Teſtator himſelf, or by the ſaid *E. B.* for and on the ſaid Teſtator's Behalf, and by his Order, and with the proper Moneys of the ſaid Teſtator as aforeſaid; and the ſaid *E. B.* hath omitted out of the ſaid Inventory ſeveral Debts that were due and owing to the ſaid Teſtator at the Time of his Death; and the ſaid *E. B.* hath not made any Account of the ſaid 100 *l.* or other Sums ſo delivered to him by the ſaid Teſtator, or Order, in his Life-time, in Truſt for Diſcharge of the ſaid Teſtator Debts; nor hath he brought the Overplus (or any Part) thereof to the Eſtate of the ſaid Teſtator's: All which Doings of the ſaid *E. B.* tend to your Orator's great Wrong, and to the defrauding him of his ſaid cuſtomary Part of his ſaid late Father's perſonal Eſtate, and are contrary to Equity and good Conſcience. In tender Conſideration of all which Premiſes, and foraſmuch as your ſaid Orator hath no Remedy or Relief touching the Premiſes, at or by the ſtrict Rules of the Common Law of this Realm, for that your Orator's Witneſſes, by whom he ſhould prove the Particulars of the ſaid Eſtate, and other the Premiſes to be ſuch as they are hereby afore declared, are in Parts beyond the Seas, and in Places far remote from this Honourable City, ſo as your Orator knoweth not where readily to find them; but your Orator is only relievable in the Premiſes in this Court of Equity, where Matters of this Nature are moſt properly to be examined; and where your Orator doth well hope that the ſaid *E. B.* will, upon his Oath, diſcover the Truth of the Premiſes (being thereunto required) to the Intent therefore that the ſaid *E. B.* may ſet forth a true, perfect, and exact Inventory and Account of all and every the Goods and Chattels, Leaſes, ready Money, Plate, Houſhold-Stuff, Debts due by Specialties and otherwiſe, and other the ſaid perſonal Eſtate whereof the ſaid *J. B.* died poſſeſſed, or was any Ways intereſſed in at the Time of his Death, and the true and particular Values of the ſame, and how much the perſonal Eſtate doth amount unto; and that he may ſet forth all and every the Particulars of the ſame Eſtate, that within two Months before the Death of the ſaid Teſtator, or at any Time ſince hath come to the Hands, Cuſtody, or Poſſeſſion of him the ſaid *E. B.* or of any other Perſon or Perſons, by or with his Knowledge, Privity, or Conſent, and of whom and where the ſame are, and the particular Values of them alſo, and all and every the Debts, Sum and Sums of Money that he the ſaid *E. B.* or his Order, hath had or received, that were owing or belonging to the ſaid Teſtator, at his Death, or to his ſaid Eſtate ſince his Death; and may alſo ſet forth, whether the ſaid Teſtator, or Order, did not in his Life-time deliver unto him the ſaid *E. B.* the Sum of 100 *l.* or ſome other Sum of Money, and how long before his Death, and to what Uſe or Purpoſe; whether it was not in Truſt that he the ſaid *E. B.* ſhould therewith pay and diſcharge ſuch Sums of Money or Debts, or ſome of them, that he the ſaid Teſtator did then owe, and how and to whom he the ſaid *E. B.* did pay or diſpoſe of the ſame, or any Part thereof in the ſaid Teſtator's Life-time, and how much thereof did remain at the Death of the ſaid Teſtator undiſpoſed of; and whether there remained any Debt or Debts due by the ſaid Teſtator at the Time of his Death unſatisfied, and may declare the Particulars of the ſame Debts, and the Names, Surnames, and Places of Abode of all and every the Perſons to whom the ſame were reſpectively due; and may alſo declare how much the one Moiety, or one half Part of the ſaid Teſtator's clear perſonal Eſtate whereof he died poſſeſſed, or was intereſſed any Ways in at the Time of his Death, doth amount unto; and may ſet forth a Particular of all and every the Bonds, Bills, Leaſes, Books of Accounts, and other Accounts, Papers, and Writings of and belonging to and concerning the ſaid Teſtator and his Eſtate, that hath come to his Hands, Cuſtody, or Knowledge, and the reſpective Contents of the ſame; and may anſwer all and ſingular other the Premiſes, and your Orator be therein relieved according to Equity; may it pleaſe your Lordſhip and Worſhips of your accuſtomed Goodneſs to cauſe the ſaid *E. B.* to be warned, *&c.* to anſwer the Premiſes upon his Corporal Oath; and that he may be enjoined to perform and abide ſuch Order and Decree in and touching the Premiſes, as to your Lordſhip and Worſhips, upon hearing the Cauſe, ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Orator ſhall pray, &c.

The COURT *of* ALDERMEN.

The Court of Aldermen.

THIS is a Court of Record: All Matters touching Lights, Water-Courſes, and Party-Walls, may be tried and determined in this Court. In this Court alſo the Aſſize of Bread is always appointed. And here all Bonds and Leaſes that paſs under the City Seal muſt be ſealed. The Place where this Court is held, is the inner Chamber of *Guildhall*; the Days are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, except Holidays, and the three firſt Weeks in *Auguſt*, and in the Time of the Seſſions of Jail Delivery.

THE yearly Election of 11 Overſeers and Rulers of all the Wherrymen, Watermen, and Lightermen, that exerciſe Rowing between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, is in the Mayor and this Court of Aldermen, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, 11 and 12 *W.* III. and likewiſe by an Act, 2 and 3 *Ph.* and *M.* this Court has Power to limit, ſet, and aſſeſs the Price that Watermen ſhall take of their Paſſengers, as their Fare and Reward; the ſaid Aſſeſſments being firſt brought to be viewed by ſome of the Privy-Council, and ſigned and ſealed with the Hands of any two of them. And accordingly, *Sept.* 7. in the Year 1671, Sir *Richard Ford* being Mayor, the Fares of the Watermen were appointed, which ſtand to this Day; the Liſt whereof is ſet down in *Book* I. *Chap.* VI.

THIS Court alſo may puniſh any of the City Officers, misbehaving themſelves, upon Complaint made to the ſaid Court, and Proof of the Fact, by ſuſpending them from the Profits of their Places, during the Pleaſure of the Court. Theſe Officers are divers, moſt of whoſe Places

are

are beſtowed by the Lord Mayor and this Court of Aldermen; for the Liſt of them ſee *Book* I. *Chap.* XVI.

The Court *of* Common-Council.

The Court of Common-Council.

The Court of Common-Council is another Court of the City, of great Uſe and Authority, and ſo much the more Honourable, as it is obſerved by ſome, to have a Reſemblance to the High Court of Parliament, as conſiſting of two Ranks of Men, like the Upper and Lower Houſe, *viz.* the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, reſembling the Houſe of Peers, and the Common-Council-Men anſwering the Commoners; and theſe are ordinarily ſuch as are of the beſt Abilities, both for Diſcretion and Wealth, and elected by the Inhabitants of each of the 26 Wards, as their reſpective Repreſentatives, and the Matters here agreed and concluded upon, are ſtiled *Acts*; and in this Courts are made Laws for the Advance of Trade, and for the good Government of the City, according to the Emergencies thereof, which are obligatory to all the Inhabitants, as conſiſtent with the Laws of the Land. The Commons do give their Aſſent by holding up their Hands.

It is held in the Chamber of *Guildhall*, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, at ſuch Times as the Lord Mayor ſhall appoint and direct; and it is in the ſaid Mayor's Power both to call and diſmiſs this Court at his Pleaſure.

How antient this Common-Council was, is uncertain; but in the 2d of *Richard* I. (which was about the Year when the City began firſt to be governed by a Mayor) on the 11th of *October*, there was a ſolemn Meeting in St. *Paul*'s *Church-yard*, it is likely in that Place where the *Folkmote* uſed to aſſemble. At this Meeting came *John* Earl of *Moreton*, the King's Brother, the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, and all the Biſhops, Earls, and Barons, with the Citizens of LONDON; where, among other Things done, the ſaid Earl, the Archbiſhop, (who was Chancellor of *England*) and other the King's Juſtices, granted to the Citizens of LONDON, to have and enjoy *Communiam ſuam*, i. e. their Commonalty; which, it ſeems, had ſome Time before been reſtrained or interrupted; and the ſame Year the ſaid Earl *Moreton*, the Archbiſhop, and almoſt all the Biſhops, Earls and Barons of the Realm, took an Oath, that they would firmly and ſteſtfaſtly keep the ſame Commonalty, as long as it ſhould pleaſe their Lord the King, as Dr. *Brady*, in his hiſtorical Treatiſe of Cities and Burghs, ſets down from *Hoveden*.

Several Committees are annually appointed and elected by this Court, for the better and more ſpeedy Diſpatch of the City's Affairs, who make Report to this Court of their Doings and Proceedings, as Occaſion requires, *viz.*

1. A Committee of ſix Aldermen and 12 Commoners for letting and demiſing the City's Lands and Tenements, who uſually meet every *Wedneſday* in the Afternoon at *Guildhall* for that Purpoſe.

2. A Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners to lett and diſpoſe of the Lands and Tenements given by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who uſually meet at Mercer's-Hall at ſuch Time as the Lord Mayor for the Time being directs and appoints; it being the Cuſtom to elect the Lord Mayor one of this Committee.

3. This Court does alſo annually elect Commiſſioners for the Sewers and Pavements.

4. This Court does alſo annually elect a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Aſſiſtants, for Management of the City's Lands in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, purſuant to the King's Charter, which is as follows, *viz.*

WE will alſo, and by theſe Preſents for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do grant, conſtitute, and ordain, That the aforeſaid Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants of LONDON, of the new Plantation in *Ulſter*, within the Realm of *Ireland*, for ever hereafter ſhall be yearly elected and appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the ſaid City of LONDON, at the firſt Common-Council to be holden in the ſame City of LONDON, next after the Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, at which Time the Deputy of the Governor, and 12 of the ſame Perſons which have been Aſſiſtants for the Year precedent, ſhall be removed from the Office, and one other Deputy, and 12 other Aſſiſtants, ſhall be of new named, ſupplied, and appointed into the Places of the ſame Deputy and Aſſiſtants, ſo as aforeſaid to be removed, for the Help of the Governor and Aſſiſtants not removed, for one Year next following; and that at the End of that Year then next following, ſuch former Aſſiſtants which continued in the ſame Office in that Year then proceeding, ſhall be then likewiſe removed, and others ſhall be likewiſe of new named, ſupplied, elected, and appointed into their Places, and ſo by an interchangeable Courſe, ſo that 12 of the ſame Aſſiſtants ſhall be and continue in their Places, during the Term of two Years.

And further, We will, ordain, and conſtitute for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, That at a Common-Council in the aforeſaid City of LONDON, next after the Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, next after the Date of theſe Preſents, the Nomination and Election of the aforeſaid Governor, Deputy, and Aſſiſtants be, ſhall be, and ſhall be made in Form aforeſaid, and ſo from thenceforth yearly, from Time to Time, for ever.

There are theſe Properties belonging to this Court: A Stranger born may be made free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwiſe.

The Places of Common-Sergeant, Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, Common-Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*, and Garbler, are in the Gift of this Court.

The Clerk of the Court of Requeſts, commonly called the *Court of Conſcience*, was once elected by this Court, *viz.* after the Death of *John White*; this Court did elect and chooſe Major *Gunſtone* Clerk in his Stead; but Mr. *White* had been elected by the Court of Aldermen; and always before and ſince the Election of Major *Gunſtone*, the Court of Aldermen have elected the reſpective Clerks of that Court. And it hath been declared by Council learned in the Law, that the Right of electing a Clerk of the Court of Requeſts is not in this Court.

The Commoners in this Court are 234 Perſons, but in Repreſentation many thouſands.

This Court of Common-Council, in the 6th of *Henry* VII. *April* the 15th, conferred a Power upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that at the Election of Chamberlain, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould preſent two Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty to chooſe one of them to be Chamberlain. In the ſame Act of Common-Council, this Court conferred a Power upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that at the Election of Bridge-Maſter, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould preſent four Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty

to chooſe two of them to be Bridge-Maſters: But *June* 21, 1643, this Court of Common-Council repealed the former Act of Common-Council of *Hen.* VII. and took away that Power from the Mayor and Aldermen, which before was by the Law conferred upon them, and ſo ſettled the Choice of Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſters *in ſtatu quo prius*.

IN the Year 1644, Sir *Thomas Atkins* Lord Mayor, there happened a Controverſy between the Commoners of this City, and the Mayor and Aldermen, claiming their long Liberties and Privileges in the Choice of the City Officers, which they pretended were encroached upon by former Mayors and Aldermen. This occaſioned *John Bellamy*, one of the Common-Council, and, as it ſeems, well ſeen in the Laws, eſpecially of the City, to make a Motion in a Common-Council, *Jan.* 16, 1644, to the Mayor and Aldermen, to this Purport: "That one ſpecial "Means that he had oft obſerved to obſtruct "the good Proceedings of that Court, might "be removed; which was, that the Mayor "cauſed the Sword to be taken up, and then "went away; and ſo diſſolving the Court with-"out the Conſent, yea, againſt the Deſire of "the major Part." The Remedy he propoſed for the Redreſs of this Grievance was, "That "by the Power of the Council there might a "Law be eſtabliſhed, that the Court might not "at any Time be diſſolved or adjourned, with-"out the Conſent of the major Part, both of "Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council "aſſembled." Upon this Speech, and their aforeſaid pretended Claim, there was a Committee appointed to ſtate the Queſtion in Debate, between the Aldermen and Commoners, Members of this Court of Common-Council; but after three Days Debate, they found little Succeſs in their Buſineſs. And the aforeſaid *Bellamy*, being one of the Committee, delivered a long Speech, *Feb.* 24, to give an Account to the Court how, in his Judgment, he conceived the Right and Truth therein did ſtand; which was afterwards by him printed, and called, "A Plea "for the Commonalty of LONDON; or, A "Vindication of their Rights, (which have been "long Time with-holden from them) in the "Choice of ſundry City-Officers. As alſo a "Juſtification of the Power of the Court of Com-"mon-Council, in making of Acts or By-Laws, "for the Good and Profit of the Citizens, not-"withſtanding the negative Votes of the May-"or and Aldermen, fully proved by ſeveral "Charters granted to the City, *&c.*" Therein he ſhewed, how the Charters of antient Kings to the City, all ran "To the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of "LONDON; or, To the Mayor and Com-"monalty of the City of LONDON:" He reminded them of the Charter of *Edw.* III. in the 15th of his Reign; where the Mayor and Aldermen, with the Aſſent of the Commonalty, have Power, as to explain, ſo to amend the old, or to make new Laws, for the common Benefit of the Citizens. And before him, of that of King *John* in the firſt of his Reign; and of King *Edward* II. in the 12th of his Reign; where the ſole Power, both to elect and to amove the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Common Clerk, and the Common Serjeant, is wholly left to the Pleaſure of the Commonalty, without any Reference to the Mayor and Aldermen. Thus it was clear, he ſaid, that the Commonalty had by the Charters an equal Share with the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Privileges granted to the City. And if there were any Difference, as there was in the Choice of ſome City Officers, the Advantage was unto the Commons.

THEN he went about to prove it by Practice; ſhewing, that all the Acts of Common-Council, which were the City's Laws, were made, as in the joint Names, ſo by the joint Power, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council. And gave ſome particular Inſtances of Things done by the Power of this Court. As, *March* 4, 1641, the removing of Deputy *Alden* from being a Member of that Court. *Sept.* 5, 1642, the putting away of Mr. *John Weld* from being Town Clerk of this City. *Feb.* 18, 1642, the expelling of *Thomas Wiſeman*, the City Remembrancer, out of this Office. *April* 21, 1643, the amoving of divers Aldermens Deputies from their Place of Deputyſhip. And all by the joint and concurrent Power and Authority of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in this Common-Council aſſembled. That the determinative Power of this Court, is in the Plurality of the Votes of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons *conjunctim*. And that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have in this Court no more Power of a negative Voice, than other ſingle Perſons. For which he brought this Inſtance: *Febru.* 17, 1641, a Petition was brought into this Court, directed only *To the Lord Mayor and Aldermen*; and becauſe it was not directed *To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled*, this Court refuſed to take any Cognizance of it. But then Sir *Richard Gurney*, Mayor, with the major Part of the Aldermen then preſent, in that Common-Council, would have the Court to admit of that Petition; and the Court refuſing, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen would have the Court divided, and number'd by Poll; and ſo it was done. And there were for the Petition, the Lord Mayor and ſeven Aldermen, and ſixty-one Commoners; and againſt the Petition, five Aldermen, and eighty-five Commoners. And thus the Members of this Court, both Aldermen and Commoners, being reckoned together by the Poll on both Sides, as Members of this Court, the Queſtion was determined, the Petition rejected, and the Power and Authority of this Common-Council maintained.

BUT whereas it was objected, that the Choice of ſome City Officers had been Time out of Mind in the Power of the Mayor, or Aldermen, and not in the Commonalty; he anſwer'd, That it was confeſſed, that a great while the Choice of theſe, (as the Sheriff to be choſen by the Lord Mayor's Prerogative, and the Common Clerk and Common Serjeant by the Court of Aldermen) and ſome other City Officers, have been ſuffered to run along in theſe Channels of pretended Prerogative, and unwarrantable Cuſtom; but from the Beginning it was not ſo. And if this were given away by Conſent, as I will not, added he, deny but our Forefathers, in their Times, might be perſuaded, upon ſpecious Shews, and peradventure, in their Eſteem, upon ſolid Reaſons, to make over a Part of their Power into the Hands of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; yet, if Reaſon and juſt Cauſe require, the Power of this Council may aſſume it again into the Hands of the Commonalty. As it did upon the like Cauſe, *June* 21, 1643, re-aſſume the ſole Power of chuſing the Chamberlain and Bridge-Maſter.

THIS was the Sum of *Bellamy*'s Speech in the Common-Council. Whereupon the Difference about the City's Privileges were, by Order of the Court of Common-Council, referred to a Committee of Aldermen and Commoners, to conſider of ſome Expedient for reconciling thereof. And the Committee after ſeveral Debates, concluded upon a probable Means for the ending of it. And *April* 24 following, brought in their Report; and upon reading thereof, the whole Court did approve

prove it. And hence, perhaps, the Elections ſtand upon the preſent Foot.

THE Commonalty oftentimes, and at theſe Meetings, when they were minded to have certain Inconveniencies redreſs'd, or good Orders made for the preſerving of their Liberties, and the like, did formerly uſe to petition the Mayor and Aldermen. Some of theſe Petitions are in the Records of the Chamber; two of them in the Reign of King *Edward* II. which are as follow:

Petitiones Communitatis.

DIE Mercurii, &c. "On *Wedneſday* before "the Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſ- "ſed Virgin, in the fifth Year of the Reign of "King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, a Congre- "gation of the honeſt Men of the City was made, "preſent *John de Giſors*, Mayor, *William Ser-* "*vat*, *John de Wengrave*, *Nigell Drury*, &c. "Aldermen; wherein they prayed the Articles "underwritten.

"*Firſt*, That no Stranger for the Time to "come be admitted to the Freedom of the City, "unleſs by the Conſent of the Commonalty, or "in a common Congregation, or in a full *Huſt-* "*ing*, the Commonalty preſent.

"Alſo, that no Letters, by which the Com- "monalty may or ought to be charged, or obli- "ged toward any Thing, be made for the Time "to come, nor ſealed by the Seal of the Com- "monalty, before the Commonalty be met to- "gether for this Purpoſe; and they yield una- "nimous Conſent to it.

"Alſo it was petition'd, that the Common "Seal for the Time to come, remain in ſome "common Cheſt, under ſix Locks: Of which, "three Aldermen have three Keys, and three "honeſt Men of the Commonalty, the three "other Keys.

WHENCE we may gather the Value the Citizens ſet upon their Freedoms, and how they were given underhand, and gotten often by Stealth, without the Conſent and Allowance of the whole Commons; and that the Seal was kept in private Hands, and too much at the Command of the Aldermen, or ſome of them.

THE Year after this they petition'd again, as follows:

A PETITION *exhibited to the Mayor and Aldermen by the Commonalty.*

"ON *Friday* next, before the Feaſt of St. "*Nicholas*, in the 6th Year of King "*Edward*, the Son of King *Edward*, were ga- "thered together at *Guildhall*, LONDON, "*John de Giſors*, Mayor, and many Aldermen "and honeſt Men of the City of every Trade; "who came to treat upon certain Articles and "Buſineſſes for the whole Commonalty; and "ſhewed certain Grievances following to the ſaid "Mayor and Aldermen. Upon which they "propounded certain Articles ordained for the "common Profit, requiring, that for the Re- "mainder they be firmly obſerved.

"Firſt of all, that firm Peace and good Con- "cord be nouriſhed and preſerved in a neigh- "bourly Unity through the whole City.

"Alſo, for that many Fellow-Citizens of the "ſaid City, whoſe Counſel and Aſſiſtance is "always neceſſary to maintain the ſame City, "are by Reaſon of their Juvenile Age, leſs ſuf- "ficiently inſtructed, as to the Laws and Liber- "ties, and antient Cuſtoms of the City; it is "agreed, that ſuch Liberties, Uſages, and "Cuſtoms, as concerning thoſe which belong "to the Offices of divers Bailiffs, as well within "the City as in the Gates of the ſame; and alſo "the Statutes and Manners, whereby divers "Trades, as well thoſe of Merchants or Work- "men, ought to be regulated; be, according "to Right, enrolled in ſome certain Regiſter, "and be read once or twice every Year, in a "common Aſſembly: And for the Time to "come it be not denied to the Citizens, that are "minded, to have a Tranſcript thence, or an In- "ſpection.

"And alſo, That every Alderman, in the "Terms accuſtomed in this City, hold their "Wardmotes, and do more diligently ſuch "Things which are incumbent upon their Du- "ties, as they are more firmly tied by the Bond "of their Oath, under Pain of Degradation from "the Office of Alderman.

"Alſo, for that the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and "Serjeants, by Authority of their Bailivery, do "not deſiſt to make Extortions and Forfeitures, "not to be ſuffered, without Conſideration or "Judgment of the Mayor and Aldermen, upon "divers that bring Victuals to the City; and "alſo, where they, the ſaid Bailiffs, ought to "do ſpeedy Right to all complaining before "them, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of "the ſaid City, the ſaid Baliffs, for Malice and "Covetouſneſs, are found ſo remiſs and impo- "tent to do Right and Juſtice, that ſcarce any "can be diſpatched before them in due Manner: "So that now no ſmall Murmuring ariſeth anew "in the People of the City; and a manifold "Scandal beginneth thence to hang over us: It "is agreed, that the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen "more diligently enquire upon theſe Grievances; "and that they provide a ſeaſonable Remedy "hereupon, as is fit.

"Alſo, becauſe in Times paſt, whereof no "Memory is, as alſo in modern Times, the "City is wont to be defended and governed by "the Wealth and Counſel, as well of honeſt "Men of Mercantile Trades, as of other Trades "wrought by Hand; and it hath antiently been "uſed, that no extraneous Perſon, be he home- "bred or a Foreigner, of whoſe Converſation "and State a certain Knowledge might not be "had, ſhould be admitted into the Liberty of "the City, unleſs firſt ſuch Merchants and "Tradeſmen of the City, exerciſing the Trade "which ſuch to be admitted intended to uſe, be "lawfully called; that by the Citizens them- "ſelves ſo called together, the Mayor and Al- "dermen being certified of the Condition and "Fidelity of ſuch Perſons to be admitted, might "know, if they were to be admitted or refuſed.

"The whole Commonalty petitioneth, that "the aforeſaid Form, whereby the greater Trades "of Merchants or Handicrafts-Men were order- "ed, be for the future obſerved, leſt any for "Time to come be admitted to the Liberty of "the City, contrary to the aforeſaid Proviſion.

CONCERNING the Election of Aldermen for the Wards, and eſpecially of Common-Council-Men, there have been great Conteſts, when upon Vacancies, two Parties have been ſet up to be choſen, and the Perſons elected not allowed by one Side, on Pretence of an undue Election, Petitions have been drawn up and preferred to the Common-Council, complaining of the ſaid Election: And upon ſuch Petitions, the Common-Council have appointed a Committee to conſider the ſame. And thereupon, by their Order, Suits in Law have been commenced; the Charges whereof have been out of the City Caſh: Which from *November* 8, 1711, unto the Year 1718, coſt the City 2827*l.* 10*s.* as it was brought into the Houſe of Lords in the Year 1719, by the Town Clerk and Chamberlain.

FOR the ſtopping of this great Expence of the City for Time to come, an Endeavour was made

to find out an Expedient, by Application to the *King's-Bench*, upon ſuch a controverted Election. When, on the 6th of *February*, 1717, ſuch a Petition of an undue Election was exhibited to the Common-Council by *Edward Bridgen*, *Peter Bolton*, and others, complaining, (as it is taken out of an Order of the Houſe of Lords, for the Printing of the Report and Reſolution, 17 *April*, 1719.) that *Robert Jeffs* and *Stephen King* were declared duly elected Common-Council-Men for *Tower* Ward, in Prejudice of the Petitioners *Bridgen* and *Bolton*'s Right. Which Petition was received by the Common-Council, who the ſame Day appointed a Committee to examine the Allegations thereof, and to iſſue ſuch Money as they ſhould appoint for Advice, or other neceſſary Expences in this Matter. And their Lordſhips (*viz.* the Committee of the Lord's Houſe, before whom this Matter now was come) were informed, that this Practice of the Common-Council, of iſſuing the City Caſh, in taking Part with Citizen againſt Citizen; and in aſſuming to themſelves a Right of judging conteſted Elections of the City Officers, grew ſo heavy, that it became neceſſary to apply for Remedy to the Court of *King's-Bench*, to put a Stop to ſo growing an Evil.

AND for this Reaſon, the ſaid Mr. *Jeffs* and Mr. *King* moved the ſaid Court, and thereupon obtained a Prohibition, to reſtrain the Common-Council from intermeddling with the Examination of that Election; with Directions however to declare in ſuch Manner as to bring the Point to be tried, *Whether the Common-Council had, or had not a Right of examining ſuch conteſted Elections.* And accordingly a Declaration was delivered; and therein, and in the Proceedings thereon, the Point was tendered to be put in Iſſue: But, to avoid ſuch Trial, the Defendants demurred, which coming to be argued, Judgment was given for the ſaid *Jeffs* and *King*. And then Writs of Error were brought, returnable in Parliament, and after a conſiderable Delay, (on Account of a pretended Loſs of the Rolls or Records) the general Errors being aſſigned by the Plaintiffs in Error came to be argued; and no Council appearing for them, the Judgment of the Court of *King's-Bench* was affirmed with Coſts.

THIS, with other Things reported by the ſaid Lords to the Houſe, and Conſideration had thereof, and Debate thereupon, the Houſe came to the following Reſolution: "Reſolved, by the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament "aſſembled, that it is the Opinion of this Houſe "that the Common-Council of LONDON, "having iſſued great Sums of Money out of "the Chamber of LONDON, in maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citizen and "Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, "have abuſed their Truſt, and been guilty of "great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation "of the Freedoms of Elections in the City.

The CHAMBERLAIN'S COURT *or* OFFICE.

The Chamberlain's Court.

THE Chamberlainſhip of LONDON was antiently in the King's Power. Thus *Chamberlaria* LONDON. *i. e.* the Office of Chamberlain of LONDON, was granted to *William Jermer*, by King *Henry* III.

AND when King *Henry* granted the Citizens the Choice of their Mayor, it was *Salva Skambergeria noſtra.*

THIS is an Office of great Honour, Power, and Truſt. He receives the Rents, and other Revenues of the City, as the Orphans Money, and keeps his Office in the Chamber of *Guildhall*, where he gives Attendance in the Forenoons every Day, to enroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make them Free, having duly ſerved their Times. The Place being of ſuch Importance, he is choſen yearly, and muſt give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, to pay and make good whatſoever Caſh ſhall be delivered unto him; and once every Year he gives up his Account to Auditors appointed on Purpoſe to inſpect the ſame.

BESIDES the Orphans and City Caſh, he is intruſted alſo with the City Leaſes, and all Bonds and Securities taken by the Court of Aldermen, for Orphans Monies.

TO this Officer belongs the Letting of the City Lands, which is commonly done by a Committee, after this Manner; when any ſuch Lands or other Proprieties of the City, by Expiration of Leaſes, or otherwiſe, are to be diſpoſed of to Tenants, Notice thereof is given in the *Gazette*; and Mr. *Stype* mentions the like Notice ſome Years ago given, of the Profits ariſing by the *Monument* on *New Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, to be lett.

BEFORE him, the ſaid Chamberlain, all Apprentices are enrolled and made free; inſomuch that none can ſet up Shop or follow a Trade within the City and Liberties, if not a Freeman, and ſworn before him; neither can any one turn over an Apprentice, but by his Licenſe. To him all Complaints are brought for Differences betwixt Apprentices and their Maſters; who reconciles their Differences, and may puniſh, by Impriſonment, thoſe that diſobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that miſdemeans himſelf to his Maſter or Miſtreſs: But upon the Apprentices acknowledging his Fault, and begging Pardon, with Promiſe not to offend any more, his Fault is forgiven.

SUCH Apprentices as have juſtly ſerved their Term of ſeven Years, and not broken their Indentures by marrying, *&c.* are made Free.

UPON the Admiſſion of every Perſon into the Freedom of this City, the Chamberlain cauſes an Oath to be adminiſtered to him, to be true to the King, the Government, and obſerve and keep the Cuſtoms of the City: Which Oath was uſed to be in Form hereafter mentioned; but by the Act of Parliament, for regulating Elections within the City of LONDON, made in the Year 1725, Part of the Words are to be omitted, as may be ſeen in the third *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Page* 103.

The OATH *of every* FREEMAN *of the City of* LONDON.

YE ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to the Heirs of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King. Obeyſant and obedient ye ſhall be to the Mayor and Miniſters of this City. The Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof ye ſhall maintain, and this City keep harmleſs in that that in you is. Ye ſhall be contributary to all Manner of Charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other Charges, bearing your Part as a Freeman ought to do. Ye ſhall colour no foreign Goods under or in your Name, whereby the King or this City might or may loſe their Cuſtoms or Advantages, ye ſhall know no Foreigner to buy or ſell any Merchandizes with any other Foreigner within this City or Franchiſe thereof, but ye ſhall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or ſome Miniſter of the Chamber. Ye ſhall implead or ſue no Freeman out of this City, whilſt ye may have Right and Law within the ſame City. Ye ſhall take no Apprentice, but if he be Freeborn, that is to ſay, no Bondman's Son, nor the Child of any Alien, and for no leſs Term than for ſeven Years, without Fraud or Deceit;

Deceit; and within the firſt Year ye ſhall cauſe him to be enrolled, or elſe pay ſuch Fine as ſhall be reaſonably impoſed upon you for omitting the ſame; and after his Term's End, within convenient Time (being required) ye ſhall make him Free of this City, if he have well and truly ſerved you. Ye ſhall alſo keep the King's Peace in your own Perſon. Ye ſhall know no Gatherings, Conventicles nor Conſpiracies made againſt the King's Peace, but ye ſhall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All theſe Points and Articles ye ſhall well and truly keep according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City to your Power. *So* God *you help.*

If any Maſter ſhall refuſe to make his Apprentice Free, when the Term of his Indenture is expired, upon Complaint made to the Chamberlain, he will cauſe ſuch Maſter to be ſummoned before him, and if he cannot ſhew good Cauſe to the contrary, will make the Apprentice Free. And if an Apprentice ſhall be unruly or diſorderly in his Maſter's Houſe, or commit any notorious Fault, upon Complaint made thereof, the Chamberlain will ſend one of his Officers for ſuch Apprentice, and ſend him to *Bridewell*, or otherwiſe puniſh him according to the Nature of the Offence.

If any Maſter ſhall miſuſe his Apprentice, by unreaſonable Beating, not allowing him Neceſſaries, or by neglecting to inſtruct him, or the like, upon Complaint thereof made, the Chamberlain will ſend a Summons for the Maſter to appear before him; and upon due hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice, if his Allegations be proved to be juſt, or elſe leave the Apprentice to take his Remedy againſt his Maſter in the Lord Mayor's Court: And if the Maſter refuſe to appear according to his Summons, the Lord Mayor and Recorder, upon Complaint thereof made to them, will grant a Warrant to take him and compel him to appear.

When an Apprentice, by the Conſent of his Maſter, is to be turned over to another Maſter of the ſame Trade, it muſt be done before the Chamberlain. And it is obſerved, that if an Apprentice be turned over by the Company only of which the Maſter is free, it is no Obligation on the ſecond Maſter to keep ſuch Apprentice; nor is the Apprentice compelled thereby to ſerve the ſecond Maſter, but may depart at Pleaſure, by ſuing out his Indentures againſt the firſt Maſter, which may be done without the Privity or Knowledge of the ſecond Maſter; and therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary, that all Apprentices ſhould be turned over before the Chamberlain. And thereby the firſt Maſter is diſcharged from him, and the ſecond obliged to keep him; and the Apprentice will be obliged to ſerve the ſecond Maſter the full Term of his Indentures, altho' the ſame were made for nine Years or more. It is the Intereſt of every Maſter and Apprentice, when any Difference happens between them, to refer the Matter to the Chamberlain; who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controverſy for 3 *s.* Charge, *viz.* 1 *s.* to the Officer for the Summons, and 2 *s.* to the Clerk for the Order; whereas if they proceed at Law for Relief, it may probably coſt both Parties 6 *l.* or more, in Charges; and the Concluſion may be leſs ſatisfactory than if decided by the Chamberlain.

The Fees *due to the City for making Free, and Enrolling* Apprentices.

An Apprentice made Free, and not enrolled, the Maſter pays 13 *s.* 2 *d.*
The Apprentice pays 2 *s.*

If turned over before the Chamberlain, the Maſter or Miſtreſs muſt pay extraordinary 2 *s.*

And by Virtue of the late Act for Orphans over and above theſe uſual Fees:

An Appentice, when bound, muſt pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
And, when admitted a Freeman, 5 *s.*

If an Apprentice ſhall omit to take his Freedom within convenient Time after the Expiration of his Indentures, the Chamberlain may impoſe upon the Apprentice ſuch a Fine, in Reaſon, as he ſhall think fit, for this Neglect, without juſt Cauſe to the contrary.

Every Freeman ought to take particular Care not to make an Apprentice Free of LONDON, by teſtifying for his true Service, unleſs ſuch Apprentice ſhall have really ſerved him. For if he ſhall privately turn his Apprentice over to a Foreigner, and let the Apprentice ſerve ſuch a Foreigner, and yet teſtify to the Chamberlain, that the Appentice ſerved a Freeman; in ſuch Caſe, both the Maſter and the Apprentice may be diſfranchiſed, and fined at the Diſcretion of the Recorder and the Chamberlain, and may cauſe the Freeman's Shop to be ſhut up.

If a Maſter ſhall make his Apprentice Free, by teſtifying that his Apprentice ſerved the full Term of ſeven Years, when in Truth the Apprentice did not ſerve ſo long, both the Maſter and Apprentice may be diſfranchiſed for teſtifying an Untruth; for it is contrary to a Freeman's Oath, the Words therein being, *Ye ſhall take none Apprentice for no leſs Term than for ſeven Years, without Fraud or Deceit. Ye ſhall make him Free if he have well and truly ſerved you.* And if a Freeman well conſiders his Oath, he will not do any Act contrary thereunto for Lucre, or to pleaſure another.

The following is an Order *of* Common-Council *for* Freemen *and* Apprentices, *to be obſerved upon Pain of* Diſfranchiſement.

Commune Concilium tentum die Veneris primo die Junii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi, *&c.* decimo octavo, in præſentia Johannis Allen Majoris, Gulielmi Butler, Militis, Johannis Milbourne, Militis, Johannis Mundi, Militis, Thomæ Baldri, Militis, Gulielmi Bayly, Militis, Thomæ Semer, Militis, Jacobi Spencer, Militis, Johannis Rudſtone, Radulphi Dodmer, Johannis Browne, Nicolai Lambert, Stephani Peacocke, Johannis Harding, Nicolai Jennings, Henrici Dacres, Johannis Canulen, & Chriſtopheri Askew, *viz.*

At this Common-Council, it is agreed, granted, ordained, and enacted, That if hereafter any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice, and within the Term of ſeven Years ſuffer the ſame Apprentice to go at his large Liberty and Pleaſure; and within, or after the ſaid Term, agree with his ſaid Apprentice for a certain Sum of Money, or otherwiſe for his ſaid Service, and within or after the End of the ſaid Term, the ſaid Freeman preſent the ſaid Apprentice to the Chamberlain of the City, and by good Deliberation, and upon his Oath made to the ſame City, the ſame Freeman or Freewoman aſſureth and affirmeth to the ſaid Chamberlain, that the ſaid Apprentice hath fully ſerved his ſaid Term as Apprentice; or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice which at the Time of the ſaid taking hath any Wife: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman

man of this City, give any Wages to his or her Apprentice, or ſuffer the ſaid Apprentices to take any Part of their own Getting or Gains: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City hereafter colour any foreign Goods, or from henceforth buy or ſell for any Perſon or Perſons, or with or to any Perſon or Perſons being foreign, or Foreigners, Cloths, Silks, Wine, Oils, or any other Goods or Merchandize whatſoever they be, whether he take any Thing or Things for his or their Wages or Labour, or not: Or if any Perſon or Perſons being free of this City, by any Colour or deceitful Means, from henceforth do buy, ſell, or receive of any Apprentice within this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, or Wares, without the Aſſent or Licence of his Maſter or Miſtreſs; and upon Examination duly proved before the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being; and the ſame reported by the Mouth of the ſaid Chamberlain, at a Court to be holden by the Mayor and the Aldermen of the ſame City in their Council Chamber: That as well the ſaid Maſter as the ſaid Apprentice, ſhall for evermore be diſfranchiſed.

God ſave the King.

INSTRUCTIONS for the APPRENTICES *of the* CITY *of* LONDON.

YE ſhall conſtantly and devoutly on your Knees, every Day, ſerve God, Morning and Evening, and make Conſcience in the due hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right Practice thereof in your Life and Converſation. You ſhall do diligent and faithful Service to your Maſter for the Time of your Apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you ſhall be truſted. You ſhall often read over the Covenants of your Indenture, and ſee and endeavour yourſelf to perform the ſame, to the utmoſt of your Power. You ſhall avoid all evil Company, and all Occaſions which may tend to draw you to the ſame; and make ſpeedy Return when you ſhall be ſent of your Maſters and Miſtreſſes Buſineſs. You ſhall be of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behaviour towards all Men, and eſpecially to all your Governors. And according to your Carriage, expect your Reward, for Good or Ill, from GOD and your Friends.

IT is ſaid in the *Liber Albus*, that none was made Apprentice, or at leaſt admitted into the Freedom of the City, unleſs he were *Liberæ Conditionis*, that is, of the Quality of a Gentleman born. And that if after he was made free, it was known he was of ſervile Condition, he loſt his Freedom. As certain Citizens, *Thomas le Bedel*, and others did, that held Lands of the Biſhop of LONDON in *Villenagio*. And about the Year 1386, or 1387, *Nicholas Exton*, Mayor, this Order was confirmed, and no Apprentice ſhould be taken, no Freedom given, but to ſuch as were Gentlemen born.

The antient Habit of Apprentices.

THE antient Habit of the Apprentices of LONDON, was a flat round Cap, Hair cloſe cut, narrow falling Bands, coarſe Side Coats, cloſe Hoſe, Cloth Stockings, and other ſuch ſevere Apparel. When this Garb had been urged by ſome to the Diſparagement of Apprentices, as a Token of Servitude, one, many Years ago, undertaking the Defence of theſe Apprentices, wrote thus, That this imported the commendable Thrift of the Citizens, and was only the Mark of an Apprentice's Vocation and Calling, [and which antiently, no Queſtion, was the ordinary Habit of a Citizen] which Point of antient Diſcipline, he ſaid, the grave common Lawyers do ſtill retain in their Profeſſion. For the Profeſſors of that Learning, we ſee, do at this preſent retain the Party-colour'd Coats of Serving-men at their Serjeants Feaſts. And he wiſhed, that the Remembrance of this antient Livery might be preſerved by the grave Citizens, in ſetting apart a particular Time or Day for the Feaſt of their Apprenticeſhip, when they ſhould wear their former Apprentice's Garb; making Profeſſion in this Way, that they gloried in the Enſigns of their honeſt Apprenticeſhip.

IN the Time of Queen *Mary*, and Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, as well as many Years before, all Apprentices wore blue Cloaks in the Summer, and blue Gowns in the Winter. But it was not lawful for any Man, either Servant or other, to wear their Gowns lower than the Calves of their Legs, except they were above threeſcore Year of Age. But the Length of Cloaks being not limited, they made them down to their Shoes. Their Breeches and Stockings were uſually of white Broad Cloth, *viz.* round Slops, and their Stockings ſowed up cloſe thereto, as if they were all but one Piece. They alſo wore flat Caps both then and many Years after, as well Apprentices as Journeymen and others, both at home and abroad. Whom the Pages of the Court, in Deriſion, called *Flat Caps*.

WHEN Apprentices and Journeymen attended upon their Maſters and Miſtreſſes in the Night, they went before them carrying a Lantern and Candle in their Hands, and a great long Club on their Necks. And many well-grown ſturdy Apprentices uſed to wear long Daggers in the Daytime on their Backs or Sides.

ANTIENTLY it was the general Uſe and Cuſtom of all Apprentices in LONDON (Mercers only excepted, being commonly Merchants, and of better Rank, as it ſeems) to carry Water Tankards, to ſerve their Maſters Houſes with Water, fetched either from the *Thames*, or the common Conduits of LONDON.

IT was a great Matter in former Times, to give 10 *l.* to bind a Youth Apprentice; but in King *James* the Firſt's Time, they gave 20, 40, 60, and ſometimes 100 *l.* with an Apprentice: But now theſe Prices are vaſtly enhanced to 500 or 600, or 800 *l.*

BUT becauſe the Apprentices of LONDON were often Children of Gentlemen, and Perſons of good Quality, they did affect to go in coſtly Apparel, and wear Weapons, and frequent Schools of Dancing, Fencing, and Muſick: Therefore, by an Act of Common-Council in *May*, *Anno* 1582, theſe Things were thought fit to be forbidden; and this remarkable Proclamation was iſſued out by the Lord Mayor for that Intent and Purpoſe.

By the MAYOR.

WHERE of late Time Servantes and Apprentiſes within this Citie, are by Indulgence and Lacke of convenient Senerity, growne to great Enormity and Diſorder, in Exceſſe of Apparell, and the Faſhions thereof, uncomely for theyr Calling, and in haunting of inconvenient Places and Exerciſes, to the great Waſte of their owne Thrift, Corruption of Manners, Maintenance of Pride and Diſobedience, and manifeſt Occaſion of untrue Dealing towards their Maiſters and Frendes, and great Sclaunder of this Citie and the Governaunce thereof. For Redreſſe hereof, be it enacted and ordayned by the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, and this preſent Common-Counſell aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that there ſhall be Uniformitie uſed, and no Difference appoynted of the Apparell of Apprentiſes in this Citie for one Company above another, in the Formes or Faſhions hereafter expreſſed.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe of this Citie, ſhall weare any Apparell but of his Maiſters Coſt, Proviſion, or Appointment, and not of his owne, nor

nor of his Frendes, other than by and according to his Maiſter's Appointment, for the Stuffe, Faſhion, and Goodneſſe.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall, within the Liberties of this City, weare any Hat, but only Wollen Cap, ſuch as his Maiſter ſhall geve or appoynt him, having not in any wiſe any Silke in or about the ſame. Provided alway, that he may weare a Hat (without any Silke in or about it) in his Journey going out of the City, or returning from out of the Liberties of the City home. And that he ſhall not weare any Night-cap of Silke, or mingled with any Silke.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Shirt with any Ruffes, either at Necke or at Hand (other than a Ruffe at the Necke onely, not exceeding in Length a Yard and a Half at the moſt) nor with any Coſt of Nedleworke, other then playne white Seame and Hemming, and a playne ſtanding Band, tyed with playne Strings; nor any looſe Collar, Ruffes or Cuffes of other Faſhion.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Doblet other then of Canvaſe, Fuſtian, Sackcloth, Lether, or Wollen Cloth; and of thoſe Sortes, no *Spaniſh* or Foreine Lether, nor cut, nor ruffed, other then a playne Edge of the ſame about it, nor ſtriped in the weaving with Silke or Metall, nor garniſhed nor mingled with any other Stuffe, nor with any Silke, or Lace, or Stitching, or Silke Buttons.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare in his Hoſe any other Stuffe then Wollen Cloth, Kerſey, ſuch Canvaſe or Sackcloth as is before allowed for Doblets, or Lether dreſſed in *England*, and no Lether but in Breeches onely.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare in his Hoſe any Cloth or Kerſey of any Coulor, other then White, Ruſſet, Sheeps-coulor, Blew, or Watched.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Breaches made great, but in moſt playne Maner and cloſe, or a ſmall playne Sloppe, and with no other Lining then cloſe to the Legge for ſtrengthening of the Hoſe, and not otherwiſe ſtuffed or filled with any thing, and without any Stitching, Lace, Garde, Welt, or other garniſhing; nor any Poyntes, other then of Lether or Thred.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Coat, Caſſocke, or ſuch upper Garment, other then a plaine Coate, Jacket, or Jerkin of Cloth, or *Engliſh* Lether dreſſed in *England*, and not cut, ſtitched, printed, welted, nor garded, other then an Edge of the ſame about it, nor any Silke or Cruell in or about it.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any outermoſt Garment, other then a Gowne of Cloth of the uſuall Faſhion of Apprentiſes Gownes; and not lined or faced with any other then Wollen Cloth, Cotten, or Bayes, Blacke, or of the Coulor of the Outſide; or els a playne Cloke, with a round ſtanding Collar onely, and reaching down to the Knee at the leaſt. And that ſuch Gowne or Cloke ſhall not be welted or garded, nor have any Silke or Cruell in Lace, Stitching or otherwiſe, in or about it, nor otherwiſe lined or faced then is aforeſayd for the Gowne.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Ring or Jewell of Golde or Silver, nor any Silke in or about any Part of his Apparell.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall weare any Pumpes, nor Pantoftes, nor ſhall weare any Shoes garniſhed with cutting Edging, or Stitching, nor other then of uſuall *Engliſh* Neates Lether or Calves Lether, and no forreine Stuff or Dreſſing. Nor any Girdles or Garters, other then Cruell, Wollen, Thred, or Lether, and that playne without garniſhing.

Alſo, that no Apprentiſe ſhall, within the Liberties of this Citie, other then in his Journey goyng out of the ſaid Liberties, or comming home from out of the Liberties, by his Maiſter's Appoyntment, or in the Watch, weare any Sword, Dagger, or other Weapon, then convenient Meat-Knives.

And be it ordayned and enacted by the Authority aforeſayd, That every Apprentiſe offending in wearing any Apparell, Weapon or other Thing, contrary to this Acte, without his Maiſter's Allowance or Appoyntment, ſhall be puniſhed in Forme following: That is to ſay, for the firſt Tyme by convenient Puniſhment by the Diſcretion of hys Maiſter: For the ſecond Tyme, by open whipping at the Hall of his Company: And for the third Tyme, he ſhall ſerve ſixe Monthes longer then hys Yeares as an Apprentiſe, ſo that the ſame third Offence be duely proved before the Chamberlayne of this Citie for the Tyme being.

Provided alſo, and be it ordayned, That the third Tyme of Offence, ſhall be alway judged to incurre, if the two former Offences be alſo proveable before the ſaid Chamberlayne, notwithſtanding that Execution ſhall have bene ſpared for the two former Offences.

And be it further ordayned and enacted, by Authoritie aforeſayd, That if any Apprentiſe ſhall offend in wearing any Apparell or other Thing contrary to this Act, with the Allowance, Appoyntment, or witting Sufferance of hys Maiſter, or if the Maiſter, knowing any of the ſayd Offences do not cauſe due Puniſhment to be given for the firſt or ſecond Tymes; then the Maiſter ſhall for euery ſuch Offence or Default forfaite *6 s.* 8 *d.* to the Uſe of the Poore of the Pariſhe where the Offendour ſhall then dwell, and to be payd to the Church-wardens, vpon Proofe to be made before the Alderman of the Warde, or hys Deputie, or the Chamberlayne of this City, or any Warden of ſuch Offenders Company, or the Church-wardens of any ſuch Pariſhe. And that euery ſuch Alderman, or hys Deputie, Chamberlayne of this City, or Warden of ſuch Company, before or to whom ſuch Proofe ſhal be ſo made as is aboveſayd, or ſhal be ſignified by ſuch Church-wardens, ſhall haue Authority in the Name of the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, to commit to Warde ſuch Maiſter ſo offending and refuſing or fayling to pay, till the Forfaiture aboue limited be truely payde. And that it ſhal be lawfull for anye Perſon to make Information and Proofe of the ſayd Offences and Defaultes to any the Perſons abouesayd.

And be it further ordayned and enacted, That euery Apprentiſe which ſhall be in any Dauncing-Schoole, or Schoole of Fence, or Schoole or Place of learning of Inſtruments, or learne or uſe Dauncing or Masking; or which ſhall without hys Maiſter's Knowlege have any Cheſt, Preſſe, or other Place to lay vp or keep any Apparell or Goodes, ſauing onely in hys Maiſter's Houſe, or by his Maiſter's Licenſe and Appoyntment; ſhall vpon like Proofe as is aboue ſpecified, be puniſhed in ſuch Forme and according to ſuch Degrees for hys firſt and eftſoones offending, as is afore appoynted for Apprentiſes offending in wearing forbidden Apparell agaynſt their Maiſter's Appoyntment. And the Maiſters ſhall be likewiſe puniſhed for allowing or witting Sufferance of hys Apprentiſes haunting or vſing any of the aforeſayd forbidden Schooles, Places, or Exerciſes, as in Caſe of forbidden Apparell is alſo abouesayd.

Prouided alway, and be it enacted and declared, That euery ſeverall Offence agaynſt this Acte, ſhal be iudged an offending in any ſeuerall Day, and not to be iudged two Times offending for one onely Thing in one Day.

And alſo that is ſayd of Maiſters is alſo ment and ſpoken of Maiſtreſſes: And what is ſayd of Clothe is alſo ment of Kerſey.

And be it enacted, That this preſent Acte, for ſo much as concerneth wearing Apparell aboue forbidden, ſhall be put in Execution onely for Offences to be committed agaynſt this Acte, from and after the Feaſt of the Holy Trinitie next comming, and not before. And for ſo much as concerneth reſorting to the ſayd Schooles and Exerciſes, ſhall be put in Execution for all ſuch Offences from the laſt Day of this preſent Moneth of *Maye*.

Prouided alway, That this Acte for ſo much as concerneth reſorting to Schooles, or Places of learning of Inſtruments, or Dauncing, or Apparell, ſhall not extend to any Apprentiſe of the Company of Minſtrels, learning, teaching, or vſing the ſame Facultie as his lawfull Art, any Thing in this Acte to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Yeauen at the ſaid Citty the 21ſt Day of *May*, 1582.

GOD *ſaue the Queene.*

BUT to ſpeak here a few Things more concerning thoſe we call Apprentices, which are that Rank of Men that are brought up to be the Stay of the City, that is, to be the Citizens of it. For without ſerving a certain Number of Years with ſome Freeman of the City, no Man, be he born in LONDON, or of Parents LONDONERS, is admitted to be a Freeman of LONDON, to follow a Trade there. And that becauſe it is ſo neceſſary, that he who ſhall take upon him to ſet up a Trade in the City, ſhould firſt employ ſome competent Time in the learning thereof, and dwell with ſome Body that may teach him, as the Word *Apprentice* does denote. For *Polydore Virgil* (who was a Stranger, and unacquainted with our Language) miſtook, when he derived Apprentice *quaſi pro Emptitio*, as all one with one bought with Money, as the *Roman* Bond-Slaves were; but it is (as Sir *Thomas Smith* more truly and more rightly ſhews) a *French* Word, and betokens a *Learner*: For *Apprendre*, in *French*, is to *Learn*. Whence *Apprentice* ſignifies a *Scholar*, or one that learns. And ſo he to whom he is bound, is called his *Maſter*, or his Teacher, not his Lord. Nor is it a Bondage, ſince there is a mutual Agreement and Covenant between both Parties, put into Writing, ſigned and ſealed by both, and regiſtered for more Aſſurance, and that only for a Time. The Sum whereof is, That the Maſter is to teach his Apprentice his Trade, and he to learn and obey his Maſter. But yet, during the Time, ſays the ſaid *Smith*, it is *Vera Servitus*, i. e. a true Servitude. He means ſurely hereby, not to equal Apprenticeſhip to the *Roman* Bondage of Slaves, but in Reſpect of certain Points of Subjection and Hardſhip that reſemble it. As, "That whatſoever the Appren-
" tice gets of his own Labour, or of his Maſter's
" Occupation or Stock, he gets to him whoſe
" Apprentice he is. He muſt not lie forth of his
" Maſter's Doors; he muſt not occupy any Stock
" of his own; nor marry without his Maſter's
" Licence. And he muſt do all ſervile Offices
" about the Houſe, and be obedient to all his
" Maſter's Commandments. And ſhall ſuffer ſuch
" Correction as his Maſter ſhall think meet; and
" ſhould be at his Maſter's clothing and nou-
" riſhing.

And thus, as he concludes afterwards (ſpeaking of hired Servants) "The Neceſſity and Want
" of Bondmen have made Men to uſe Freemen
" as Bondmen, to all ſervile Services; but yet
" more liberally and freely, and with a more
" Equality and Moderation, than in Time of
" Gentility, Slaves and Bondmen were wont to
" be uſed.

YET ſome there have been, that from ſuch Repreſentations of the State of an Apprentice, have falſly concluded it to be a real Bondage, as it is taken in the Civil Law. And this Conceit has prevailed ſo much, that they have imagined, that as a Conſequence from hence, it has deprived a Gentleman born, of his Quality, and corrupted his Blood. So that no Apprentice might take Place as a Gentleman, in whatever gentle Quality he was born, as the Apprenticeſhip left them under the Blemiſh of Bondage, and the Penalty of loſing their Gentry. On this Account it is, that the Citizens are ſo deſpiſed by the Country Gentry, and it is look'd upon as ſuch a Diſparagement for any of them to inter-marrry with the Child of a Citizen. Hence alſo it comes to paſs, that many Gentlemen in the Country utterly refuſe to ſend up their younger Children to learn honeſt Trades to get Wealth, and improve their Fortunes by Merchandize, or other Traffick; chuſing rather to keep them always in the Country, to live idly, and to depend ſometimes on their elder Brother, or on ſome ſmall Annuity: Whereby not ſeldom they take bad Courſes for a Subſiſtence.

WHEREAS in Truth, all this is built upon Miſtake: For Apprenticeſhip is quite a different Thing from Bondage or Slavery: Neither can a Man forfeit his Gentility, by the Laws of the *Engliſh* Heraldry, but by ſome particular unworthy and diſhonourable Acts of his own, (as Treaſon, Cowardice, &c.) as has been aſſerted by the late learned Sir *Henry St. George*, Knt. Garter King at Arms: For we take no Notice what the Civil or Imperial Laws determine in ſuch Caſes.

BUT for further and more particular Satisfaction in ſo weighty a Matter as this is, both for the Honour of the City, whoſe Magiſtrates and Members are conſtituted of ſuch as have been firſt Apprentices, and for the Encouragement of Gentlemen to ſend up their Sons to LONDON, to take Buſineſs and Employments upon them, and to become uſeful Members of the Commonwealth, Mr. *Strype* relates the following Account of what happened ſome Years ago, for the clearing up this Point. A young Gentleman whoſe Father had been an Apprentice in LONDON, but of a good Family, was affronted in Company for this very Thing, as if he were no Gentleman born, implying, that his Father's Apprenticeſhip had corrupted his Blood. The Gentleman, the Father, was ſtirred at this not a little, and was fully bent to get this Matter fully debated. And again, another Gentleman's Son, Apprentice in LONDON, being much diſcouraged at this ſuppoſed Degradation, wrote to his Father, that by reading certain Books at his ſpare Hours, and conferring with ſome who took upon them to have Skill in Heraldry, he was brought to believe, that by being an Apprentice he loſt his Birthright, and the Right of his Blood, both by Father and Mother, which was to be a Gentleman: Which Diſhonour, added he, I had rather die than to endure. The Gentleman, upon this Letter of his Son's, was very earneſt, as was the other, to have the Point cleared, and to receive Satisfaction from ſuch as were skilful in ſuch Matters; nor cared he for Charge for the getting it decided and proteſted, that if it were as his Son had wrote, he ſhould not ſtay in LONDON, though it coſt him 500 *l.*

FOR the Satisfaction of both theſe Gentlemen, a certain learned Herald, (ſuppoſed to be *Philipot, Somerſet*) to whom the former had wrote, ſet himſelf to ſtudy the Point, himſelf reckoning it very fit to be reſolved, becauſe nothing lightly

lightly could be a greater Diſparagement, than for the Free to become a kind of Bondman, or to be ſprung of ſuch as were ſo; and becauſe ſuch an Opinion was ſo apt to breed bad Affections among People of the ſame Nation, whence great Miſchiefs often aroſe, even to Hatred, Quarrel, and Homicide. And laſtly, becauſe of that Diſdain in ſome, to ſeem either Citizens and City-bred, or to owe any Thing of their Worth or Eſtate to either.

THE Herald ſhewed, that Apprenticeſhip was no true Bondage, nor no Bondage at all; for the Indentures that paſſed between the Maſter and Apprentice were nothing but Civil Contracts: Namely, that by an indented Inſtrument for the true and faithful Service of a few Years, the Maſter ſhould teach his Apprentice his own Trade or Myſtery, and how to gain thereby honeſtly, and raiſe himſelf: Which kind of Contracts all the World knows, Bondmen were uncapable of doing. It is a mutual Obligation or Convention between both Parties, and the Act of Binding is no more; but that the Maſter might be determinately for the Time, and ſufficiently for the Manner, ſure to enjoy his Apprentice; and only ſuch as are free born are capable to make a Contract with Effect.

THAT which conſtituted a Bondman among the old *Romans*, was ſuch a Power and Right, veſted in the Lord over the very Body of his Bondman or Slave, as deſcending to him, under ſome received Title, or other *Jus Gentium*, and was maintained by him *Jure civili Romanorum*. By Virtue whereof he became Proprietary in the Perſon of his Bondman, as in the Body of his Ox, Horſe, or any other Beaſt he had: Which Propriety was undeterminable, but only by Manumiſſion. And that Act meerly depended upon the Will of the Lord, without any Indenture or Condition on Behalf of the Slave. Finally, *Servus*, a Slave among them, *nullum Caput habuit*; *i. e.* had no Head in Law, and neither was *in Cenſu*, nor *in Luſtro condita*; as much as to ſay, They were out of the Number of Men, their Names being neither put (as among ſuch as had wherewith to pay) in the Rolls of their Exchequer, or Tables of their Capitol, nor as Bodies wherewith to ſerve in the general Muſters of the Commonwealth; but were reputed *Civiliter mortui*, dead in Law; Death and Bondage being alike among them; and without any more Reputation of being Members in the Body, than brute Cattle; for Bondmen were reputed nobody: And in Caſe of Manumiſſion, the Bondman after Manumiſſion continued in ſuch a Relation to his Lord; that in certain Caſes, (as that of Ingratitude) he who was once enfranchiſed, was adjudged back to his Patron, and condemned again to a far more miſerable Service than ever: But nothing like all this is in Apprenticeſhip.

HE ſhewed further, that by the old Common Law of *England*, deſcending from the Civil, there are two Sorts of Bondmen, *viz.* Villains *in Groſs*, and Villains regardant to a Manor. Now it is certain, our Apprentice, or Scholar in the Myſteries or Trades of the City, is neither one nor other of them.

AND as for Work, Reſtraint, and Correction, which tho' Things that Bondmen were ſubject to, yet Scholars and Soldiers are never look'd upon as in a State of Bondage thereby. Reſtraint and Correction is but for a Year or two, while the Apprentice is commonly at the Age of a Boy, or at the moſt but a Lad or Stripling; and as for the Work and Labour he is to do, 'tis true, ſome Things there are ſometimes impoſed upon him, which a Gentleman would not do, that lived *ſui Juris*. Yet on the other Side, we conſtantly deny, that he does any of theſe as ſervile, or as ſervilely, but *propter finem nobilem*; i. e. for a noble End; that is, to learn an honeſt Myſtery, to enable him to the Service of God and his Country, in the Station, Place, and Calling of a Citizen. And all is *in Ordine*, in order, and in the Way to Maſterſhip, and to the Eſtate of a Citizen: And the Maſter in the mean while ſerves his Apprentice with Inſtructions, and univerſal Conformation, and moulding him to an Art; as the Apprentice ſerves his Maſter with Obedience, Faith, and Induſtry: So that an Apprentice's Condition is but like the well being of a Child under his Father, who may reſtrain, rebuke, and correct him, and lay Work upon him; yet he doth all for his Good.

FOR the Maſter's Power is not *Deſpoticum Imperium*; that is, not ſuch a Power as an abſolute Lord hath over his Slave; but as it were *Curatura*, a Guardianſhip, and a Truſt; and he is in very Truth, a Diſcipliner or Teacher, endued with Authority of uſing moderate Correction, as a Father, not as a Tyrant.

WHATSOEVER their Indentures do purport, and howſoever they ſeem conditional, Servants are in Truth not bound to do, or ſuffer Things more grievous than young Soldiers in Armies, or Scholars in Schools, or Novices in Noviceſhips. Each of whom in their Kinds uſually do, and ſuffer Things as baſe and vile in their own Quality, ſimply and in themſelves conſidered, as perhaps the very meaneſt of Five thouſand Apprentices in LONDON.

SO that Apprenticeſhip in LONDON is no Diſhonour, nor Degradation; but rather an Honour, and a Degree. He is very hardy that ſhall embaſe honeſt Induſtry with diſgraceful Cenſures, and too unjuſt, who ſhall not cheriſh and encourage it with Praiſe and Worſhip, as the antient Policy of *England* did, and doth, in conſtituting Corporations, and adorning the Companies with Banners of Arms, and eſpecial Members thereof with Notes of Nobility. And as it is an Honour, ſo it is a Degree, or Order of good regular Subjects: Out of whoſe (as it were) Noviceſhip or Colleges, Citizens are ſupplied from Time to Time. We call them Colleges, according to the old *Roman* Phraſe, or Fellowſhips of Men: For ſo indeed they are, comprehended within ſeveral Corporations, or Bodies of Free Perſons, intended to be conſociated together for Commerce, according to Conſcience and Juſtice, and named Companies. So that Apprentices, according to the Eſteem of our Commonwealth, when firſt they come to be Apprentices, firſt begin to be ſomebody, who before were young Men, without any Vocation in the World: And ſo by other Aſcents or Steps, come to be Freemen of LONDON, or Citizens; thence to be of their Companies Liveries, Governors of Companies, as Wardens and Maſters; and Governors in the City, as Common-Council-Men, Aldermen's Deputies, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; and laſtly, the principal Governors, or Heads of the City, that is, Lord Mayors: And ſome alſo have been advanced from being Citizens, to be Counſellors of Eſtate to the Prince.

SO that the very being a Citizen is an Honour; and antiently they were called Barons. *Matthew Paris* obſerves, how the Citizens were honoured with that Title in his Time, which was about 1253, and the Reaſon why: *Quos propter Civitatis Dignitatem, & Civium antiquam Libertatem*, Barones, *conſuevimus appellare: i. e.* Whom we have accuſtomed to call Barons, by Reaſon of the City's Dignity, and the antient Liberty of the Citizens. This Term is found in this City's antient Charters. So in that of *Henry* I. whoſe Favours are granted to the Church, the Barons, and the Citizens: (*Eccleſia, & Barones & Cives habeant & teneant, bene & in pace, Socas ſuas cum omnibus Conſuetudinibus*) in-

including therein (as it ſeems) the three Ranks that make up the City, *viz.* the Churchmen, the Barons, that is, the Aldermen, and the reſt of the Freemen of the City. But it muſt be known, that this Term is not peculiar to the Citizens of LONDON, but was common to other Cities and eminent Places; as to *York*, and *Cheſter*, and *Warwick*; as Dr. *Brady* obſerves. The Word is *French*; for ſo the Citizens of *Orleans* and *Bourges* were termed *BARONES*.

IT is further evident, that Apprenticeſhip doth not deprive of Gentry; for no Man loſeth his Right to bear Arms, or to write *Gentleman*, unleſs he be attainted in Law for ſuch a Cauſe, the Conviction whereof doth immediately procure Corruption in Blood: Which in this Caſe no Man yet hath dreamt of. The Apprentice hath no more loſt his Title and Right to Gentry, than he hath done to any Goods, Chattels, Lands, Royalties, or any thing elſe, which if he had never been any Apprentice, either had, might or ought to have come unto him. The Rights of Blood are more inherent than the Rights of Fortune, according to the Law Rule, *Jura Sanguinum nullo jure civili dirimi poſſunt: i. e.* The Law of Bloods cannot be deſtroyed by any Civil Right. That Gentry is a Right of Blood, may appear by this, that no Man can truly alienate the ſame, or veſt another in it, tho' legally he may in caſe of Adoption, which is but a humane Invention, in Imitation of Nature; and in the Truth of the Thing, no Alienation at all; but a Fiction, or an Acceptation in Law, as if it were ſuch. Gentry is a Quality of Blood, as Virtue and Learning are of the Mind.

THIS is the Sum of what that learned Herald argued in Confutation of that Opinion, that Apprenticeſhip extinguiſheth Gentry. And he ſent this his Diſcourſe to the Gentleman who deſired his Judgment herein. Whence, no queſtion, he received full Satisfaction. And the Herald took the more Pains in confuting this falſe Conceit, that *it was a thing unbeſeeming a Gentleman to be an Apprentice to a Citizen or Burgeſs*; becauſe it had filled *England* with more Vices, and ſacrificed more ſerviceable Bodies to odious Ends, and more Souls to ſinful Lives, than perhaps any one other uncivil Opinion whatſoever. For they who held it better to rob by Land or Sea than to beg or labour, did daily ſee and feel, that out of Apprentices roſe ſuch as ſet upon them, ſtanding out for Lives as Malefactors; when they, a Shame and Sorrow to their Kindred, underwent a Fortune too unworthy.

ABOUT ten or twelve Years after, this uſeful Diſcourſe was made publick, and printed under the Title of the *City's Advocate*, with the Approbation of Sir *William Segar*, Garter, at the End of the Book, in the following Word, to ſignify the Judgment of the Heralds, who are the proper Judges in Matters of this Nature, and Garter the Principal of them: "I have viewed "this Book, and peruſed the Contents of it, "and find nothing diſſonant to Reaſon, or con-"trary to Honour or Arms.

Will. Segar, Garter.

AND ſomething more largely in the Beginning of the Book, the ſame Garter thus gives his Opinion of the Author and his Work: "That ſee-"ing he only lay upon the Defenſive and Affirm-"ative againſt Aſſailers and Deniers, with due "Submiſſion for the judicial Part to the proper "Court of Honour, the illuſtrious High Mar-"ſhals of *England* by Commiſſion, he ſaw no "Cauſe why his learned Work might not receive "the Glory of publick Light, and that moſt re-"nowned City the Benefit of Honours Increaſe, "for the Encouragement of enriching Induſtry.

THE Author dedicated his Book to the Senate and City, 11 *Cal. Novemb.* 1628. And in his Dedication he tells them, "That in this one Act of "his, [he means the Argument of his Book] he "did not only ſeem to be Patron and Defender "of Birthrights, and of the Rights of Fortune, "but the Champion alſo of civil Arts, and of "flouriſhing Induſtry among them, the Sinew "and Life itſelf of Commonweals. And that "tho' the Schools and Camp were moſt proper "for Honour and Arms, yet the antient Wiſ-"dom of our Sages did ever leave the Gates of "Honour open to City Arts, and to the Myſte-"ries of honeſt Gain, as fundamental in Com-"monweals, and ſuſceptive of external Splendor, "according to the moſt laudable Example of "riſing *Rome* under her firſt Dictators and Con-"ſuls.

THE Apprentices of LONDON are ſo conſiderable a Body, that they have ſometimes made themſelves formidable by Inſurrections and Mutinies in the City, getting ſome Thouſands of them together, and pulling down Houſes, breaking open the Gates of *Newgate*, and other Priſons, and ſetting the Priſoners free. And this upon Occaſion ſometimes of Foreigners, who have followed their Trades in the City, to the ſuppoſed Damage of the native Freemen, or when ſome of their Brotherhood have been unjuſtly, as they have pretended, caſt into Priſon and puniſhed. But they have been commonly aſſiſted, and often egged on and headed by Apprentices of the Dreggs of the Vulgar, Fellows void of worthy Blood, and worthy Breeding; yea, perhaps not Apprentices at all, but forlorn Companions, maſterleſs Men, and tradeleſs, and the like; who, loving Miſchief, have been the very Authors of all that is vile, diſcourteous to worthy Strangers, rude towards Natives, and very villainous and ſeditious.

THE Apprentices in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ſometimes made ſuch Mutinies, and particularly in the beginning of *September* 1586, when they made formidable Inſurrection, amounting to little leſs than Treaſon, againſt the *French* and *Dutch*: And they had, it ſeems, premeditated this, and had a Captain to head them; ſo that it threaten'd as much Miſchief as that *Evil May Day* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. But by the timely Care that was taken by the Magiſtrates, it was prevented, and ſome of them taken. And ſo the Recorder, Mr. *Fleetwood*, acquainted the Lord Treaſurer in a Letter writ the 6th of *September*, "That that Day, from Two of the "Clock until Six, the Lord Mayor, with ſome "of the Aldermen his Brethren, and himſelf, "had examined certain of theſe Apprentices for "conſpiring an Inſurrection in this City againſt "the *French* and *Dutch*; but eſpecially againſt "the *French*; a Thing as like unto *Ill May* "*Day*, (as the Recorder added) as could be "deviſed, in all Manner of Circumſtances, *Mu-*"*tatis Mutandis*. There wanted nothing but "Execution. That they had taken five, all of "an Age, yet all under twenty-one; four of "them *Derbyſhire* born; the fifth born in *North-*"*hamptonſhire*; and that they were ſearching "and ſeeking for the principal Captain, and "hoped that they ſhould hear of him that Night; "for he had been walking all that Day in *White-*"*hall* at *Weſtminſter*; and at his coming home "they truſted to have him: That they had that "Night ſet a ſtanding Watch armed, from "Nine until Seven in the Morning; and meant "to continue the ſame ſo long as it ſhould be "thought convenient unto his Honour, and the "Reſidue of the Lords. And that that Night Mr. "Attorney General (the Recorder) was to ſet "his Hand and Seal unto a Warrant, to ſummon

"an

" an Inqueſt of Inquiry to appear To-morrow " at *Weſtminſter-hall*; and that the Citizens, " when they ſhould hear of it, would like it very " well; For they all cried out, that Juſtice " might be done upon thoſe Traytors. The " aforeſaid Apprentices, who were of the Myſ- " tery of Plaiſterers, were committed to *New-* " *gate*, upon the Queen's Highneſs and her " Council's Commandment; where they were " like to remain, till they were deliver'd by " ſpecial Warrant. And ſo concluded, beſeech- " ing God to preſerve, firſt her Majeſty, and " then his Lordſhip, from all theſe Traytors, and " ſuch other like People. Written from *Guild-* " *hall.*

Abusive Ballads and Libels were too common in the City in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, therein reflecting too boldly and ſeditiouſly upon the Government; particularly in caſe of a Dearth; often againſt Strangers that came and ſettled here, and followed their Trades: Which the Apprentices and others took grievouſly, without conſidering their miſerable State, being forced to leave their own native Countries, by Reaſon of Cruelty and Perſecution. But of theſe ſeditious Practices, the Magiſtrates of the City took Notice, and committed the Diſperſers and Authors, when they found them, and withal informed the Court thereof. Thus in the Year 1595, Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor, wrote to the Lord Treaſurer in the Month of *June*, " That that Morning com- " ing from the ordinary Place of the meeting of " him and his Brethren, in St. *Paul*'s Church " before Sermon, at the Steps, a Libel (a Copy " whereof, *literatim*, was incloſed) was deliver- " ed unto him by one of Sir *Richard Martins*'s " Servants, who told him, that it was that Morn- " ing found under the ſaid Sir *Richard*'s Door: " And hereof he thought it his Duty, by his " Letters, humbly to advertiſe his Lordſhip. In " this Libel he, the Lord Mayor, was reproach- " ed, and the ſaid Alderman, in whoſe Houſe " it was found, was commended: Concerning " which, and what might be gathered thereof, " he left to his honourable Conſideration.

And as tho' this Libel were an Introduction to a Mutiny, (or a Mob, as we call it) " That " while the Mayor was writing this, he under- " ſtood of ſuch great Diſorder of a Multitude of " rebellious Apprentices in ſeveral Parts of this " City, as, he feared, the ſame would not be " ſuppreſſed until ſome of them were puniſhed " by Martial Law; and their Maſters alſo fined " and puniſhed: Whom he, the Mayor, by ſe- " veral Precepts had commanded to keep their " Servants within their Doors: And ſo he ex- " pected to underſtand further of his Lordſhip's " Will or Advice; informing his Lordſhip in the " Concluſion, That ſince his Writing, he had " apprehended divers, and ſent them to Ward. " But that his Sword-bearer was hurt at the " *Tower*, being held by the Lieutenant's Man " himſelf, and the Sword pulled down:" For commonly theſe Mutineers met on *Tower-hill*, or in ſome Parts near the *Tower*.

And the next Year, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Mayor, in the Month of *July*, was brought to his Hands a certain Ballad, containing a Complaint of great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm: " And foraſmuch as it contained in it certain " vain and preſumptuous Matters, bringing in " the Queen, ſpeaking with her People Dia- " loguewiſe, in very fond and indecent Sort, (as " the ſaid Mayor in his Letter, wrote alſo to the " Lord Treaſurer, ſhewed) and preſcribing Or- " der for the remedying this Dearth of Corn; " which was extracted, as it ſeemed, out of a " Book publiſhed by the Lords the laſt Year; " but done in that vain and indiſcreet Manner, " as that thereby the Poor might aggravate their " Grief, and take Occaſion of ſome Diſcontent- " ment: Therefore he thought fit to acquaint " the ſaid Lord, that he called before him both " the Printer and the Party by whom it was put " to print; who pretended a Licence for it. But " that finding it to be untrue, he committed " him to one of the *Compters*, and took Sure- " ties of the Printer himſelf for his Appearance.

And then the Mayor deſired the Lord Treaſurer's Direction, whether he thought it fit to inflict any further Puniſhment upon him.

The Maker of this ſcurrilous Ballad, was one *Delonie*, an idle Fellow, and one noted with the like Spirit, in printing a Book for the Silk Weavers; wherein was found ſome ſuch like fooliſh and diſorderly Matter. Him the Mayor alſo was in ſearch for, but could not yet find him, as he ſignified alſo to the ſaid Lord, and ſent him a Copy of the Ballad. The Magiſtrates of the City would by no Means allow in thoſe Days any unworthy Reflections or Speeches againſt the Prince.

A little while after the ſaid *Slany*, Mayor, ſent the Lord Treaſurer two Libels more, which were found and brought to him; and now in *September* two more were likewiſe found that were diſperſed by ſome ſeditious Perſons in the City, which he likewiſe ſent to him, referring the Matter to farther Conſideration.

And this Fondneſs of Wit and Spight in abuſing Superiors, could hardly be remedied here in LONDON by any Puniſhment; for before this, when divers Apprentices, and ſuch like other diſorderly Perſons had ſuffered Puniſhment in the Beginning of the ſame Year 1596, a Libel was taken up in *April* that Year, within the Warder's Room before the *Tower* Gate by the Under-Porter there. And of this the ſame Mayor informed the Lord Treaſurer. It was eſpecially directed againſt one Man, (as his Lordſhip might perceive) yet foraſmuch as there was Mention made of the late Juſtice done againſt thoſe diſorderly Perſons, Apprentices and others, with an Invective againſt the Council of the Land; whereby he meant, as the Lord Mayor ſuppoſed, the learned Council and Judges of the Realm, he thought meet to make his Lordſhip acquainted withal. He added, that the Libel (as might be conjectured by the Stile and Manner of Writing, and the Place where it was found) ſeemed to have been deviſed by ſome Apprentice of St. *Katharine*'s, or thereabouts, or by ſome other leud and diſcontented Perſon, that could be contented to ſee ſome Stir and Diſturbance within this City and Commonwealth. He ſent that Lord both the Original and an Extract, becauſe the Writing was ſomewhat hard to be picked out. And ſo craving his Lordſhip's Direction, whether he ſhould proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of Mr. Lieutenant, or rather ſuppreſs it till they heard more; conſidering the Times, and the End and Purpoſe of ſuch as ſcatter infamous Libels and ſeditious Writings; who deſired nothing more than to have them blazed and ſcattered abroad.

There was, ſome Years ſince, *viz.* 1705, a Complaint made in Behalf of the Apprentices of LONDON, for the enhancing of the Fees of their enrolling, turning over, Copies of their Freedom, and other Exactions; the Particulars of which will more evidently appear by the following Paper, drawn up by Mr. *Bromley*, a good Citizen, printed in their Behalf.

The CASE *of the* APPRENTICES *of* LONDON, *and others, in Reference to the Complaints lately made to the Court of Aldermen of the Exactions in the Chamberlain's Office; humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council.*

WHEREAS a Committee of the Court of Aldermen was lately appointed to conſider of the Complaints made againſt ſome of the Officers in the Chamber of LONDON, for exacting Money from Perſons enrolled, turned over, and made free, over and above the legal Fees and Duties, to the Oppreſſion of great Numbers of her Majeſty's Subjects, eſpecially the poor Handicrafts, many of whom have not taken up their Freedom, becauſe they could not raiſe Money to anſwer the exorbitant Demands of the Officers;

Now, for the better Information of the ſaid Committee, and all others whom it may concern, the Publiſhing the ſaid legal Fees and Duties has been thought a uſeful Piece of Service, which take as follows, *viz.*

Paid by the Maſter to the Chamberlain or Yeoman of the Chamber for every Apprentice made free, if enrolled, 4 *s.*

If not enrolled, then by the Maſter 13 *s.* 2 *d.*

Paid by the Apprentice, whether enrolled or not, 1 *s.* and no more.

Except 5 *s.* towards the Orphans Fund, lately ſettled by Act of Parliament.

FEES *and* DUTIES *payable to the Clerk of the Chamber*, viz.

For enrolling of an Apprentice, 4 *d.*

For turning over of an Apprentice, 4 *d.*

For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Service, filing the Indenture, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Patrimony, if born in the City, for filing the Witneſſes Names, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 4 *s.*

If born out of the City, then for the ſame, 5 *s.*

For the Copy of a Freedom of thoſe made free by Redemption, filing the Order, ſealing, engroſſing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 4 *s.*

For every Perſon upon his Admiſſion into the Freedom, paid for Stamps by Virtue of a late Act of Parliament, 2 *s.*

Note, *Theſe are the legal Fees and Duties, and whatever is exacted over and above, is conceived to be Extortion, for which an Indictment or Information will lie.*

'TIS ſaid, that the Fees demanded, and taken of late by the Clerk of the Chamber, or his Deputy, for which Complaint hath been made, are as follow, *viz.*

For enrolling an Apprentice, inſtead of 4 *d.* 3 *s.*

For turning over an Apprentice, inſtead of 4 *d.* 3 *s.*

For the Copy of a Freedom, inſtead of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* &c. from 6 *s.* 6 *d.* to 16 *s.* 6 *d.* (including 2 *s.* for the Stamps) beſides what is exacted by the Yeoman of the Chamber over and above the legal Fees he is appointed to receive.

WHAT is given to the Under Clerks, Cuſhion-Bearer, and Poors Box, is an Act of Grace, and not of Debt, and ought always to be ſo diſtinguiſhed.

SEE the Statute made the 22d of *Henry* VIII. *Chap.* 4.

THE Abuſes of Maſters and Wardens of Fellowſhips and Fraternities, being ſet forth, in exacting exorbitant Fees of Prentices, &c. For Remedy whereof it is enacted, That no Maſter, Wardens, or Fellowſhip of Crafts or Myſteries, or any of them, nor any Rulers of Fraternities, take from henceforth of any Apprentice or any other Perſon or Perſons, for the Entry of any Prentice into their ſaid Fellowſhip, above the Sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* nor for his Entry when his Years and Term is expired and ended, above 3 *s.* 4 *d.* upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 *l.* for every Time that they do to the contrary, the one half to the King, the other half to the Party that ſhall ſue by Action of Debt, Information, or otherwiſe, and that in the Action aforeſaid no Protection or Eſſoign ſhall be allowed. *See the Statute of* 28 *Henry* VIII. Chap. 5. *where Proviſion is made to prevent the Evaſion of this Statute.*

BY this and many other Statutes it appears, how careful our Anceſtors have been to encourage Trade and Induſtry, and to prevent Extortion. And tho' Cities and Towns Corporate are not herein expreſsly named, they are, no doubt, by an equitable Conſtruction included, and can by no Means make Laws and Ordinances to oppreſs the Subject, by inhancing the antient Fees of Offices, eſpecially where Trade and Induſtry are concerned. Extortion is puniſhable by the Common Law of *England*, in many Caſes where the Statute Law doth not reach it.

THE Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*'s Definition of Extortion, *Inſtit.* 1. *Folio* 368, *viz.*

Extortion, in its proper Senſe, is a great Miſpriſion, by wreſting or unlawfully taking by any Officer, by Colour if his Office, any Money or valuable Thing, of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.

IN the antient Rolls of the Mayors are theſe ſeveral Rules and Judgments concerning the Apprentices of LONDON.

APPRENTICES have been diſcharged from the Service of their Maſters for ſeveral Cauſes, as may be underſtood from what follows:

ONE was diſcharged from his Maſter, becauſe his Maſter held no Shop, and withdrew himſelf from the City: Another, becauſe his Maſter did not teach him: Another, becauſe his Maſter was in *Ludgate*, and entruſted him not: Another, becauſe not enrolled within a Year: Another, becauſe his Maſter was diſtracted in his Mind: Another, becauſe his Maſter was ſo poor that he could not exhibit to him: Another, becauſe his Maſter diverted himſelf to other Occupations than his own Myſtery: Another, becauſe his Maſter was a Leper: Another, becauſe the Wife, after the Death of her Husband, taught him not: And laſtly, Another, becauſe his Maſter inordinately chaſtiſed him.

A Bill was once put in Parliament for a Statute to annul an Order made by the City, that none ſhould put his Son Apprentice to a Citizen of LONDON, unleſs he might expend 20 *s.* a Year.

CONCERNING the Freemen and Freedom and Liberties of the City, theſe Things are noted out of the Citiy's Records.

THE Lord Mayor might give the Freedom of the City to a certain Number; which was ſo diſliked that the City agreed yearly to give him 40 Marks to make none free, or two Hogſheads of Wine.

THAT all Freemen remaining out of the City, return within a certain Time to the ſame.

THAT if a Freeman proſecute another Freeman without the City, he ſhall loſe his Freedom, and make a Fine.

A Brief from the King, to the City, that none within the City, having 40 *l.* Land by the Year, but he take Knighthood upon him.

AN Act was commenced againſt one who took Cuſtom of a Freeman of the City ; (for the Citizens are free from Toll and Cuſtom throughout *England* by Charter.)

A Letter was ſent to the Men of *Jernemute*, (i. e. *Yarmouth*) that they hinder not the Citizens of LONDON of their Liberties ; but that they may buy and ſell freely, and exerciſe their Merchandizes. And a Petition was preferred by the Citizens in Parliament againſt them, about the End of *Edward* II.

ONE loſt his Liberty, becauſe he was admitted to the ſame without the Conſent of 12 Men of every Ward.

ANOTHER loſt his Freedom, becauſe he was convict in Parliament of great Extortions, ſo commendably did the Citizens cut off from themſelves ſcandalous Members.

THE King once ſent a Letter to the City for Foreigners to be admitted to the Freedom of it ; but the Anſwer they made was, that the ſaid Strangers would colour the Merchandizes of other Strangers, if they were admitted into the Liberty.

THERE are three ſeveral Ways to be made a Freeman ; firſt, by Birthright, as being the Child of a Freeman ; ſecondly, by Service, as aforeſaid ; and, thirdly, by Redemption or Purchaſe, by Order of the Court of Aldermen.

IN former Times, the Chamberlain was commonly concerned with the Sheriffs in the Duties incumbent upon them, and took Place of them, as appears by theſe Inſtances that happened in the Pleas of the Crown, before the King's Juſtices at the *Tower*, 28 *H.* III.

ONE *Henry de Buck* ſlew one *Le Ireis Tynlour*, with a certain Knypule (Knife) in the Street of *Fletebrige*, and fled to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Suthwerk*, and acknowledged his Fact, and abjured the Kingdom, in the Preſence of *Gervaſe Le Cordwaner*, and the Sheriffs.

Anno 18 *H.* III. *John de Colmere*, Chamberlain, *Raſe de Aſhely*, and *John Norman*, Sheriffs, on *Sunday* the Eve of St. *Mark*, a Clerk called *Henry de Bello*, a Foreigner, ſlew *Thomas de Aula*, in the King's Highway, near the Houſe of *John Aubyn*. He fled to the Church of St. *Brigid*, LONDON, by Night ; ſo that the Sheriff and Aldermen of the Ward had him watched for that Night till the Morrow ; and then came the Conſtable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen to the aforeſaid Church ; and he the ſaid *Henry* acknowledged the Fact before them, and he abjured the Kingdom. It was enquired by the Mayor and Citizens, of the King's Juſtices, if the Conſtable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen, could receive an Abjuration from any, without the Chamberlain. They ſaid they might, if the Chamberlain were abſent upon the King's Buſineſs.

FORMERLY the Office of Chamberlain of the City was in the Gift of the King. King *Hen.* III. in the 7th of his Reign, granted it to *William Jerners* by Patent ; and the ſame King, in the 53d of his Reign, granted it to *Walter Capets*, *ad Placitum*, i. e. during Pleaſure.

AND ſometimes there have been two Chamberlains together ; as there was in the Reign of King *Edward* I. (as will appear by and by) whoſe Names were *John de Dunſtaple*, and *Simon de Paris*, and both Aldermen.

CONCERNING the Chamberlains giving up their Accounts, as alſo the Bridge-Maſters, and other Officers of the City, was this Order made, 27 *Edw.* I.

Die Mercurii, &c. " *Wedneſday* after the " Feaſt of St. *Michael*, 27 *Edw.* I. it was or- " dained and agreed, by *Henry de Galeys*, then " Mayor of the City of LONDON, *John le* " *Blund*, *Geffery de Norton*, *Adam de Folham*, " *Adam de Roskeſle*, *John de Canterbury*, *Wil-* " *liam de Leyre*, *Nicholas de Farndon*, &c. *John* " *de Dunſtaple*, *Martin Box*, Aldermen of the " City aforeſaid, *Richard de Refham*, and *Tho-* " *mas Sely*, then Sheriffs, *John de Dunſtaple*, " and *Simon de Paris*, then Chamberlains of " the Chamber of *Guyhald*, LONDON, and " by the whole Commonalty of the City afore- " ſaid, before the aforeſaid Mayor, Aldermen " and Sheriffs, that the Chamberlains of the " Chamber of *Guyhald*, the Keepers of the " Bridge of LONDON, and all others of the " City, who ought to give up their Accounts to " the ſaid City, for the Time hereafter give them " up twice a Year, to wit, the firſt Week in " *Lent*, and in the beginning of *Autumn*.

THE preſent Chamberlain is *JOHN BOSWORTH*, Eſq;

The SHERIFFS COURTS.

THERE are two Courts of Record, called the *Sheriffs Courts*, belonging to the two Sheriffs, and to each Court belongs a Priſon, called a *Compter*, viz. the *Poultrey Compter*, and *Wood-ſtreet Compter*. And each Court has its peculiar Judge, who are Counſellors learned in the Law, and knowing in the Cuſtoms of the City. *The Sheriffs Court.*

THESE Courts hold Plea for all Actions of Debt, Treſpaſs, Account, Covenants broken, and on the Caſe, as alſo Attachments and Sequeſtrations ; and if the Action be laid under five Pounds, it cannot be removed to a ſuperior Court.

THESE Courts are held four Days every Week in the *Guildhall*, viz. on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* for *Wood-ſtreet Compter* ; and on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays* for the *Poultrey Compter*.

THE Proceedings in theſe Courts are in the Manner of thoſe of the higher, that is, by Declaration, Pleadings, a Jury, &c. And in caſe of any erroneous Judgment given, the Party grieved may ſue forth of the Court of Chancery, a Writ of Error, returnable in the Court of *Huſtings*, whither the Record being tranſmitted, the Errors may be there examined and corrected, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

To theſe two Courts, *viz.* the *Poultrey* and *Wood-ſtreet*, there belong eight Attorneys, who are admitted by the Court of Aldermen, and take the following Oath.

The OATH of the ATTORNEYS *of the Sheriffs Courts.*

YE ſhall ſwear that ye ſhall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Client, and their Quarrel without Champarty, and without procuring of any Juries or any Enqueſt embraſing. And that ye ſhall change no Quarrel out of his Nature after your Underſtanding. Alſo ye ſhall plead *Ne ley*, ne ſuffer to be pleaded or leyed by your Aſſent, no Forreign Releaſe, Acquittance, Payment, Arbitration, plain Accompt whatſoever it be to put the Court out of his Juriſdiction, nor none other Matter, but it be ſuch as ye may find right-

ful

ful and true by the Information of your Client, whoſe Information and Saying upon your Oath and Conſcience ye ſhall think to be true. And ye ſhall not enform ne enforce any Man to ſue falſly againſt any Perſon by falſe and forged Action. Ready ye ſhall be at all Times to come and attend at the Warning of the ſaid Mayor, and of the Sheriffs of the ſaid City, unleſs ye be letted about the Buſineſs of this City, or for ſome other reaſonable Cauſe. The Franchiſes, Laws and Ordinances of this City you ſhall keep, and do to be kept to your Power; and that well and lawfully ye ſhall do all Things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth to do. *As* GOD *help you.*

THESE Attorneys may demand in each Cauſe three Fees, one for the Appearance, one at joining Iſſue, and another upon Summons for Trial. But if the Cauſe ſhall be ſummoned more than once, then to have a Fee upon every Summons.

THE Jurymen are Freemen of the City, and ſerve in their Wards according to the ſeveral Months; each Ward taking their Turn.

TO each Court belongs a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks Sitters.

THE Secondaries allow, and return all Writs brought to remove Cauſes out of theſe Courts.

THE Clerks of the Papers file and copy Declarations upon Actions in theſe Courts.

THE Prothonotaries draw and engroſs all ſuch Declarations.

The Clerks Sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

To each Compter belong ſixteen Serjeants at Mace, and to each their Yeoman, beſides Under Officers, and a Priſon-Keeper. And if a Freeman is committed to Priſon in either of theſe Compters, he may remove himſelf to *Ludgate*.

THE two eldeſt Clerks in the Sheriffs Court for the Time being, are Attorneys of the *Pye-Powder Court* held in *Cloth-Fair*, during the three firſt Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, for the examining and trying Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences committed in the Fair, contrary to the Proclamation following:

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen do annually cauſe a Proclamation to be made for the better regulating this Affair, to this Tenour:

The PROCLAMATION *made on St.* BARTHOLOMEW's EVE *in the Afternoon at the great Gate going into* Cloth-Fair.

THE Right Honourable Sir *W. B.* Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and his Right Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen of the ſaid City, ſtraitly charge and command, on the Behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, That all Manner of Perſons of whatſoever Eſtate, Degree, or Condition they be, having Recourſe to this Fair, keep the Peace of our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King.

That no Manner of Perſons make any Congregation, Conventicles, or Affrays, by the which the ſame Peace may be broken or diſturbed, upon Pain of Impriſonment and Fine, to be made after the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Alſo that all Manner of Sellers of Wine, Ale, or Beer, ſell by Meaſures enſealed, as by Gallon, Pottle, Quart, and Pint, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Perſon ſhall ſell any Bread, but if it keep the Aſſize, and that it be good and wholeſome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Cook, Pye-baker, nor Huckſter, ſell, nor put to Sale, any Manner of Victual, but it be good and wholeſome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Perſon buy nor ſell, but with true Weights and Meaſures, ſealed according to the Statute in that Behalf made, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Perſon or Perſons take upon him or them within this Fair, to make any Manner of Arreſt, Attachment, Summons, or Execution, but if it be done by the Officers of this City thereunto aſſigned, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within the Limits and Bounds of this Fair, preſume to break the Lord's Day in ſelling, ſhewing, or offering to Sale, or in buying, or offering to buy, any Commodities whatſoever, or in ſitting, tippling, or drinking in any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Tippling-houſe, or Cook's-houſe, or in doing any other Thing that may tend to the Breach thereof, upon the Pains and Penalties contained in ſeveral Acts of Parliament, which will be ſeverely inflicted upon the Breakers thereof.

And finally, That what Perſons ſoever find themſelves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of Perſon in this Fair, that they come with their Plaints before the Stewards in this Fair aſſigned to hear and determine Pleas, and they will miniſter to all Parties Juſtice, according to the Laws of this Land, and the Cuſtoms of this City.

The COURT *of* REQUESTS, *commonly called the* COURT *of* CONSCIENCE.

The Court of Conſcience.

THIS Court has been eſtabliſhed by Act of Common-Council, for many Years paſt, and ſo continued for the Relief and Benefit of poor Debtors in LONDON and the Liberties, and likewiſe for poor Freemen, that have ſmall Debts owing to them. Firſt, on the 1ſt of *February*, in the 9th Year of King *Henry* VIII. an Act of Common-Council was made, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City for the Time being, ſhould monthly aſſign and appoint two Aldermen, and four diſcreet Commoners, to be Commiſſioners to ſit in the ſame Court twice a Week, *viz. Wedneſday* and *Saturday*; there to hear and determine all Matters brought before them between Party and Party, (being Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) in all Caſes, where the due Debt or Damage did not exceed 40*s*.

THIS Act was to continue but for two Years then next enſuing: But being found charitable and profitable for the Relief of ſuch poor Debtors as were not able to make preſent Payment of their Debts; and to reſtrain malicious Perſons from roceeding in their willful Suits; and alſo to be a great Eaſe and Help to ſuch poor Perſons as had ſmall Debts owing to them, and were not able to proſecute Suits in Law for the ſame elſewhere; the ſame Act has ſince then been continued by divers other Acts of Common-Council. And hereby (beſides the ſaid two Aldermen monthly aſſigned) the Number of Commiſſioners were increaſed from four to twelve. And ſo by that Authority, the ſame Court continued till the End of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, &c.

AND then divers People, being Citizens and Freemen of LONDON, (contrary to their Oaths formerly taken) repining at the Authority of the ſame Court, and not regarding the Expence of any Charges, how great ſoever, ſo they might have their Deſires upon their poor Debtors, and being often animated thereunto by divers

divers Attorneys and Solicitors (for their own particular Gain) did daily commence Suits, for ſuch petty Debts and Cauſes againſt poor Men (Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) in the High Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere, out of the ſaid Court of *Requeſts*, to avoid the Juriſdiction of the ſame Court, and to bar the ſaid Commiſſioners from ſtaying ſuch Suits, and examining the ſaid Cauſes, and thereby cauſed the ſaid poor Men, many Times, to pay ſix Times as much Charges as their principal Debts or Damage did amount to, to the undoing of ſuch poor Men, their Wives and Children, and alſo to the filling of the Priſons with the Poor ſo ſued; where otherwiſe they might have got their Debts in the ſaid Court of *Requeſts*, for very ſmall Charge, and little Trouble.

For Remedy whereof, and for ſtrengthening and eſtabliſhing the ſaid Court, an Act of Parliament was then made, *Anno primo Jacobi Regis*, That every Citizen and Freeman of LONDON, that had, or ſhould have any Debts owing to him, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Debtors (Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) inhabiting in LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, ſhould or might cauſe ſuch Debtors to be warned to appear before the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court; and that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or the greater Number of them, ſhould from Time to Time ſet down ſuch Orders between ſuch Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching ſuch Debts not exceeding forty Shillings, as they ſhould find to ſtand with Equity and good Conſcience.

But ſince the making of that Act, divers Perſons (intending to ſubvert the good and charitable Intent of the ſame) have taken hold of ſome doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, and have wreſted the ſame for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Juriſdiction of the ſame Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the ſaid Act.

For Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that ſome more full and ample Proviſion might be made for the further eſtabliſhing and ſtrengthening of the ſaid Court, and for the better Relief of ſuch poor Debtors, another Act of Parliament was made in the third Year of the Reign of King *James*, intituled, *An Act for the Recovering of Small Debts, and for the relieving of poor Debtors in* LONDON. The Tenour of which Act is as follows:

WHEREAS by Virtue of divers Acts of Common-Council made within the City of LONDON, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City, for the Relief of poor Debtors dwelling within the ſaid City, have accuſtomed monthly to aſſign two Aldermen and twelve diſcreet Commoners to be Commiſſioners, and ſit in the Court of Requeſts, commonly called the Court of Conſcience, in the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, there to hear and determine all Matters of Debt not amounting to the Sum of xl *s.* to be brought before them: And whereas at the Seſſions of Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, the nineteenth Day of *March*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majeſty that now is, for the further Relief of ſuch poor Debtors, and more perfect Eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Court, there was made and provided an Act, entituled, *An Act for Recovery of ſmall Debts, and relieving of poor Debtors in* LONDON: And whereas ſince the making of the ſaid Act, divers Perſons intending to ſubvert the good and charitable Intent of the ſame, and taking hold of ſome doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, do wreſt the ſame for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the ſaid Act.

For the Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that ſome more full and ample Proviſion may be made for the Relief of ſuch poor Debtor, be it enacted by Authority of this preſent Parliament, That every Citizen and Freeman of the City of LONDON, and every other Perſon and Perſons inhabiting, or that ſhall inhabit within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, being a Tradeſman, Victualler, or a Labouring Man, which now have, or hereafter ſhall have any Debt or Debts owing unto him or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Citizen, or by any other Perſon or Perſons being a Victualler, Tradeſman, or Labouring Man, inhabiting, or that ſhall inhabit within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall or may cauſe ſuch Debtor or Debtors to be warned or ſummoned by the Beadle or Officer of the ſaid Court of Requeſts for the Time being, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſuch Debtor or Debtors, or by any other reaſonable Warning or Notice to be given to the ſaid Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court of Requeſts, holden in the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City: And that the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three of them or more, ſhall have Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, from Time to Time, to ſet down ſuch Order or Orders between ſuch Party or Parties Plaintiffs, and his or their ſuch Debtor or Debtors Defendants, touching ſuch Debts not amounting to the Value of forty Shillings, in Queſtion before them, as they ſhall find to ſtand with Equity and good Conſcience: All ſuch their Order or Orders to be regiſtered in a Book, as they have been accuſtomed, and as well the Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor or Defendant, to obſerve, perform and keep the ſame in all Points. And that for the more due Proceeding herein, it ſhall be lawful for the ſame Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, to miniſter an Oath to the Plaintiff or Defendant, and alſo to ſuch Witneſſes as ſhall be produced on each Party, if the ſame Commiſſioners, or any three of them or more ſhall ſo think it meet.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if in any Action of Debt, or Action upon the Caſe upon any *Aſſumpſit* for the Recovery of any Debt, to be ſued or proſecuted againſt any the Perſon or Perſons aforeſaid, in any of the King's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or elſewhere out of the ſaid Courts of Requeſts, it ſhall appear to the Judge or Judges of the Court where ſuch Action ſhall be ſued or proſecuted, that the Debt to be recovered by the Plaintiff in ſuch Action doth not amount to the Sum of forty Shillings, and the Defendant in ſuch Action ſhall duly prove either by ſufficient Teſtimony, or by his own Oath, to be allowed by any the Judge or Judges of the ſaid Court where ſuch Action ſhall depend, that at the Time of the commencing of ſuch Action, ſuch Defendant was inhabiting and reſident in the City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, as above, that in ſuch Caſe the ſaid Judge or Judges ſhall not allow to the ſaid Plaintiff any Coſts of Suit, but ſhall award that the ſame Plaintiff ſhall pay ſo much ordinary Coſts to the Party Defendant, as ſuch Defendant ſhall juſtly prove before the ſaid Judge or Judges, it hath truly coſt him in Defence of the ſaid Suit.

And be it further enacted, That if any ſuch Plaintiff or Creditor, Defendant or Debtor, after Warning given to him or them, in Manner and Form before in this Act mentioned, by the ſaid Officer of the ſaid Court of Requeſts, ſhall without ſome juſt or reaſonable Cauſe of Excuſe, refuſe to appear in the ſaid Court before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſhall not perform ſuch Order as the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more

of them, ſhall ſet down, or concerning ſuch Debts as aforeſaid, that then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Court, or any other of the Sergeants at Mace of the ſaid City, by Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners or any three or more of them, to commit ſuch Party or Parties to Priſon, into one of the *Compters* of the ſaid City, there to remain until he or they ſhall perform the Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners in that Behalf.

Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to any Debt for any Rent upon any Leaſe of Lands or Tenements, or any other real Contracts, nor to any other Debt that ſhall ariſe by Reaſon of any Cauſe concerning a Teſtament or Matrimony, or any Thing concerning or properly belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, albeit the ſame ſhall be under forty Shillings; any Thing before contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do monthly aſſign ſuch Aldermen and Commons to ſit as Commiſſioners in the ſaid Court as they think fit: And the ſame Perſons, or any three of them, make a Court, and do ſit in *Guildhall* every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes as come before them.

A Cauſe may be brought and determined in this Court for 10*d.* Charge, *viz.* 6*d.* for the Plaint and the Summons, and 4*d.* for the Order: But if the Defendant do not appear the ſecond Court Day after Summons, an Attachment will be awarded againſt him, which will compel him to appear, and encreaſe the Charge.

IF any Citizen ſhall be arreſted for a Debt under 40*s.* this Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action; and if he appear not the firſt Court Day after the Summons left at his Houſe, will grant an Attachment againſt him, and force him to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Coſts. And if any Attorney in LONDON ſhall preſume to go on in any ſuch Suit after Notice to the contrary, or ſhall refuſe to obey the Order of this Court, upon Complaint thereof made to the Court of Aldermen, they will ſuſpend ſuch Perſon.

IN the Majority of Sir *William Craven*, an Attorney in the Sheriffs Court was ſent for by the Commiſſioners ſitting in this Court; and he refuſing to come before them, they made Complaint to the Court of Aldermen, who thereupon made an Order as follows:

C R A V E N, Mayor.

Jovis 24 *die Januarii Anno Domini* 1610, *Annoque Regis Jacobi Angl'* &c. *octavo.*

THIS Day Sir *John Jolls*, Knight and Alderman of this City, did declare unto this Court, that he and three diſcreet Commoners of this City (amongſt others) aſſigned by this Court to be Commiſſioners for this inſtant Month of *January* for the Court of Requeſts, commonly called the Court of Conſcience, according to an Act of Parliament made in the third Year of the Reign of the King's Majeſty that now is: And that they ſitting in the ſaid Court of Conſcience in the *Guildhall* of this City Yeſterday, being *Wedneſday*, the three and twentieth of this inſtant *January*, to hear and determine Matters for the recovering of ſmall Debts, and relieving of poor Debtors in this City, according as by the ſaid Act of Parliament they are authorized, and only out of a conſcionable Care to be certainly informed of the true State of a Caſe brought before them, and which was depending in the Sheriffs Court, where they were informed that *Thomas Hutton*, one of the Attorneys in the Sheriffs Court, was retained for the Plaintiff in the ſaid Court: And the ſaid *Hutton* being in the *Guildhall* in the View of the ſaid Sir *John Jolls*, and other the Commiſſioners, the ſaid Commiſſioners commanded the Beadle of the ſaid Court to go to the ſaid *Hutton*, and require him preſently to come to the ſaid Sir *John Jolls*, and other Commiſſioners. And albeit the Beadle went two ſeveral Times to him, yet the ſaid *Hutton* peremptorily and contemptuouſly made anſwer, *That he neither could nor would come to them.* The which being here examined in full and open Court, and the ſaid *Hutton* called to anſwer the ſame, was in Part confeſſed by the ſaid *Hutton*, and alſo proved by the Oath of the Clerk and Beadle of the ſaid Court of Requeſts. And to aggravate the ſaid Offence and Contempt, the ſaid *Hutton* here in open Court, did affirm, *That he knew not what Authority that Court had to ſend for him.* The which Indignities and Contempts offered to Commiſſioners choſen by this Court, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and to an Alderman of the City of LONDON, by a ſubordinate Officer of this City, this Court do generally hold the ſame intolerable, and the ſaid *Hutton* worthy of ſevere and condign Puniſhment: And therefore do order and decree, that the ſaid *Thomas Hutton* ſhall be preſently and abſolutely diſmiſſed, and this Court doth abſolutely diſmiſs him of and from his ſaid Place and Office of one of the Attorneys of the ſaid Sheriffs Court aforeſaid. And Mr. *Dale*, one of the Judges of the ſaid Court, was ſent for, and being here preſent, was required to take Notice thereof, and to publiſh the ſame in the Sheriffs Court, and to take preſent Order that the ſaid *Thomas Hutton* be not admitted hereafter to practiſe any more in the ſaid Court.

The CLERK'S FEES *of this Court.*

For every Plaint, 2*d.*
For every Appearance, 2*d.*
For every Order, 4*d.*
For every Precept or Warrant to commit to Priſon, 6*d.*
For every Search, 2*d.*
For every Satisfaction acknowledged upon an Order, 6*d.*

BEADLE'S FEES.

For warning every Perſon within the Liberties, 4*d.*
For warning every Perſon without the Liberties, 6*d.*
For ſerving every Precept or Warning, 4*d.*

The Court of CONSERVACY *of the River* THAMES.

The Court of Conſervacy.

THERE is a peculiar Court for the taking Care of this moſt important River of *Thames*, both for the Water and Fiſh of it: The Right of which is in the City. This Court is held before the Lord Mayor, at ſuch Times as he ſhall appoint and direct, within the Counties near adjacent to LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, viz. *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, on the North Side of the River, *Kent* and *Surrey* on the South.

THE Water-Bailiff is my Lord Mayor's Deputy, and ought to give Notice to his Lordſhip of all Offences committed by any Perſons, contrary to the Orders made for Preſervation of the Brood and Fry of Fiſh in the ſaid River.

THERE have been ſeveral Orders made and deviſed for that Purpoſe; ſome of which Orders are as follow, *viz.*

ORDERS

ORDERS devised and agreed upon by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Ducie, *Knt. and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of* LONDON, *and Conservator of the River of* Thames, *and Waters of* Medway, *for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of* FISH *within the West Part of the said River, as follows:*

FIRST, That no Man, upon Penalty and Forfeiture of his Net and Ten Pounds, with Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor, shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net, at any Time of the Year, before Sun-rising, nor after Sun-setting; for that in the Night-time unlawful Nets may be used, and other Abuses offered, to the great Hurt and Annoyance of the said River of *Thames*; and to shute in their several Rooms well known.

2. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall still, lie, or bend over any Net during the Time of the Flood, whereby both Salmons and other Kinds of Fish may be hinder'd and kept back from swimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of such Fishermen as dwell in the West Part of the said River; upon the like Pain and Penalty.

3. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall shute any Draw-net, Cod-net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon-fish shall be taken after *Holyrood* Day is past, being the fourteenth Day of *September*, because at that Time they are out of Season, and remain here upon the River only to spawn and breed; upon the like Payment.

4. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall fish with any Net, or lay or hale any Wheel, or use any other Net or Engine whatsoever, from Sun-setting on *Saturday* at Night, until Sun-rising upon *Monday* Morning, no, not during all the Time of *Lent*, as being a Thing not only very hurtful to the said River, but also a great Abuse and profaning of the Lord's Sabbath; upon the like Payment.

5. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-nets (called Shipping a Stern) into their Boats, before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water, nor that they ship some Part of their said Net, and land the rest; but that from henceforth they shall fulfil and observe that antient Order of landing their Nets (as they have heretofore usually done) at low Water, upon the like Payment.

6. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever shall use any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, at any Time of the Year, for that they are likewise very great Destroyers of Barbels and other Kinds of Fish; nor shall work with any Eley-net, Rugge-net, or Smelt-net, upon the said Water Westward, farther than *Isleworth* Church, from the tenth Day of *March* yearly, until *Holyrood* Day be past, being the fourteenth Day of *September*, upon the like Payment.

7. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall at any Time of the Year use or exercise any Flue, Trammel, Double-walled-net, or Hooped-net whatsoever, for that they are not only the utter Destruction of all breeding Barbels, but also a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood and Fry of Fish, being with those Kind of Nets infinitely destroyed, to the general Ruin of the River aforesaid; upon the like Payment.

8. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall lay any Weels, called Kills, in any Place of the River, from the tenth of *March* till the tenth of *May* yearly; for that all Roches do then shed their Spawn; nor that no Man whatsoever cut any Bull-rushes, or other Flags or Sedges growing upon the River from *Richmond* unto the Mark-stone above *Staines-bridge*, for that they are a great Succour and Safe-guard unto the Fish; upon the like Payment.

9. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall use within the said River of *Thames*, any Weel called a Lomb or a Mill-pot, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ten Pounds, and Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor: Nor that no Man whatsoever shall occupy upon the said River of *Thames*, any Nets called Purse-nets, otherwise Easting-nets; upon the like Payment.

10. *Item*, That no Fisherman or others shall be suffered to rug for Flounders either by Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, between *London-bridge* and *Strangate* on the South Side, and *Westminster-bridge* on the North Side, but only two Casts at Low Water, and two Casts at full Sea or High Water, for the Safeguard of the Fry and Brood of Fish; and no Flounder shall be taken under the Assize of six Inches: Nor that no Fisherman or other shall fleet with any Bley-net upon the Benches from *Whitehall* to the *Temple-stairs* upon High Waters, from *Whitsuntide* to *Bartholomewtide*; upon like Payment.

11. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever shall cast, bring, or cause to be brought, any Carrion, Soil, Gravel, Rubbish, Sods of Earth, or any other Filth or Annoyance, whereby Banks and Shelves are raised, and the common Passage hinder'd, to the great Danger of Fares, Boats, and Barges, passing to and fro upon the said River: Nor that no Fisherman or other shall drive or cause to be driven any Piles, Stumps or Stakes, within the said River of *Thames*, upon which the like Mischief and Dangers may arise, until such Time as they be lawfully licensed so to do; upon the like Pain and Penalty as aforesaid.

12. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall presume to take up any Rack or Drifth upon the Water of *Thames*, without Notice given thereof to the Water-Bailiff, or his Substitute, within convenient Time, he satisfying him for his Pains as shall be reasonable and thought fitting; nor shall conceal and keep secret the said Rack or Drifth from the said Water-Bailiff, to the End that such Order and Care may be taken therein as hath been accustomed, according to the Laws and Ordinances ordained for the Preservation of the said River; upon like Payment and Penalty.

13. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall fish with any kind of Net, or use any Angle-rod with more then two Hooks upon a Line, or saw or scratch for Barbel within the Limits of *London-bridge*, or shall use any other Engine nearer unto the Bridge than St. *Botolph's Wharf* and the *Bridge-house Wharf* on the East Side, nor nearer on the West Side than St. *Mary Overies-Stairs* and the *Old-Swan*; upon the Pain of Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor, and six Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of LONDON.

14. *Item*, That no Peterman shall at any Time hereafter fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water Westward farther then *Richmond-Crane*; unto which Place, or near thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth, for that the fishing upon that Place hath caused a great Destruction of Fish; upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time they shall so offend, and farther Punishment according to the Quality of his Offence.

15. *Item*, It is ordered that no Peterman shall hereafter at any Time of the Year take the Tides above *Richmond*, nor go in Company together, it being found very prejudicial and hurtful both to the River and Fishermen, and nothing available for the furnishing of any Markets, nor shall go

go to fiſh more than five together in one Company between *Richmond* and *London-bridge*, upon Pain of forfeiting for every Time ten Shillings, and Impriſonment during Pleaſure.

16. *Item*, That no Peterman, or any other, take any Flounders, or any other ſhort Fiſh, which they have uſually called Kettle-Fiſh, not being ſix Inches of Aſſize, being found to be to the great Deſtruction of the Fiſh, upon the like Penalty and Pain.

17. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniencies have heretofore riſen to the River of *Thames* by divers Fiſhermen keeping of Boys, who had neither Sufficiency to take the Charge of Fiſhing, nor bound Apprentice to the ſame: Therefore from henceforth it ſhall not be lawful for any Fiſherman to keep two Boys in one Boat, unleſs the one of them be at Man's Eſtate, or thought ſufficient by the Water-Bailiff to take the Charge, or elſe that one of them be an Owner; nor that no Fiſherman from henceforth do take any Apprentice to the ſaid Trade of Fiſhing, unleſs he firſt enter his Name into the Regiſter-Book of the Water-Bailiff of this City, kept for that Purpoſe, nor under the Term of ſeven Years; and that, after the Expiration of his ſaid Term, he likewiſe come again before the ſaid Water-Bailiff, to be by him admitted a lawful Fiſherman, (as of antient Time hath been accuſtomed,) upon like Payment.

18. *Laſtly*, That every Fiſherman upon the River of *Thames*, from *London-bridge* unto *Staines-bridge*, ſhall once every Year (*viz.* upon St. *Paul*'s Day, being the five and twentieth Day of *January*) appear before the Water-Bailiff of this City, at the Chapel of the *Guildhall*, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, there to enter their ſeveral Names into his Regiſter-Book kept for that Purpoſe: And farther, to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation of the ſaid River to be openly and publickly read, to the Intent that they and every of them may the better perform the ſame, upon Pain of ſix Shillings eight Pence for every Default ſo made. And if any Man whatſoever, Fiſherman or other, ſhall contemptuouſly or ſtubbornly reſiſt the Water-Bailiff, being Sub-Conſervator under the Lord Mayor, in the due Performance and Execution of his ſaid Office, he ſhall make ſuch Fine, or be impriſoned at the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayor for the Time being, as unto his Lordſhip ſhall ſeem moſt fitting.

ARTICLES to be inquired upon by the Jury for the River of THAMES *Eaſtward.*

Imprimis, You ſhall faithfully and truly preſent (without any Reſpect) all ſuch Perſons, Fiſherman and others, as do prophane the Lord's Sabbath in their unlawful Fiſhings, and going forth that Day to their Labour, being to the high Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, and availeth not to the furniſhing of any Market. And if any ſuch Fiſhermen have gone forth to Fiſh, having been at home, before *Sunday* at Night Sun down, you ſhall faithfully and truly preſent them.

Trinckermen. 2. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand for Smelts till the one and twentieth Day of *October* yearly, and ſo to continue until *Good-Friday* following. And to uſe no Manner of Net for Smelts than full two Inches in the Fore-part, Inch and a half in the ſecond Part, and in the third Part, which is the Hoſe or Cod, Inch and quarter wet and dry. And the Hoſe not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compaſs ſixty Meiſhes, and not above. And five Hoops placed a Foot and a half aſunder in the ſaid Cod, the laſt Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the End of the Cod, and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every Way, upright within the Hoop, and not otherwiſe.

3. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand to Fiſh above nine Tides in the Week, *viz.* three Tides againſt *Wedneſday*, three Tides againſt *Friday*, and three Tides againſt *Saturday* Market, and ſo likewiſe three Tides againſt Saints Eves and other faſting Days, and then to waſh, hale up, and go home with their ſaid Nets and Boats every *Saturday* Morning to their own Houſes. And in *Lent* Time they may ſtand every Day, the Sabbath Day excepted.

4. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand in any Byrth more than is allowed him to ſtand, but ſhall ſtand in all ſuch ſeveral Places, and in ſuch Manner as hereafter followeth, and in no other Place; that is to ſay, he ſhall keep his Cooplement

At Blackwall Ferry two, one Breaſt or Front, and no more.
At Ley Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich Town five, and no more.
At Gallion's Naſſe three, and no more.
At Buzard's Buſh five, and no more.
At the Eaſt and Weſt End of Barkin Shelp, two at each Place, and no more.
At Daggennam Shelp ſix, and no more.
At the Carrick four, and no more.
At Julian-Tree Job three, and no more.
At Dartford Job three, and no more.
At the Bight at Ereth Naſſe three, and no more.
At Stoke-fleet Naſſe, alias Stakes End five, and no more.
At Avely-Hole five, and no more.
At Purfleet five, and no more.
At Grayes-Thorock ſix, and no more.
At the two Thoroughs three, and no more.
And every Trincke to keep his true Cooplement, and to ſtand no more in a Byrth.

5. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand to fiſh for Whitings till the *Ember* Week before *Michaelmas*, yearly, and to come no higher than *Purfleet*, and to have the Hoſe or Cod of his Net full Inch and a half. And upon *Saturday* Sun up to waſh off his Net, hale up and go home, and not to return again to his Labour again till *Monday* Morning Day-light. And ſo likewiſe ſhall every Fiſherman do from *London-bridge* Weſtward, to *Graveſend-bridge* in the Eaſt, and not otherwiſe.

6. *Item*, That no Trinckerman or other Fiſherman ſhall buy any Trincke, or take to receive any Copy under the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty until he be allowed and thought fit by the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or by his Subſtitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, with the general Likings and Conſents of the ſaid Company of Trinckermen, and ſeventeen Trinckes allowed, and no more.

7. *Item*, That no Trinke ſhall ſtand to Fiſh before any Breach-Mouth, at the Riſing or Sinking of any Mother-Fiſhes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fiſh, and that every Trincke ſhall at all Times and Seaſons take up and carry away his Anchor at the Time of his leaving off from Fiſhing, and not leave his ſaid Anchor behind him to keep his Byrth, contrary to the antient Order and Cuſtom.

8. *Item*, That each Trincke ſhall every dark and foggy Night hang forth out of his ſaid Trincke-boat one Lantern with ſufficient Candle Light, for the better and ſafer Paſſage of Ships, Boats, and Veſſels paſſing to and fro upon the ſaid River: And that every Trincke Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the moſt, or any Henbilt above twenty two Fathom. And likewiſe

In Pariete Aquilonali
ex opposito Chori.

P. M.
Atavi
posuit
IOH: AVBRE
IVS, AR:

likewiſe to have a Warpe of forty Fathom to ſheer off and give Way if any Ship, Crayer, or other Veſſel ſhall chance to drive upon them.

9. *Item*, That every Trinckerman ſhall one Week before his going forth to fiſh, come up to the Chapel of *Guildhall*, LONDON, and there appear before the Water-Bailiff, as well to receive Leave and Licence for their going forth, as alſo to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation of the ſaid River, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End that they may the better obſerve and keep the ſaid Orders and every Thing therein contained.

Hebberman. 10. *Item*, That no Hebberman ſhall fiſh for Smelts before the twenty fourth Day of *Auguſt* yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good-Friday*; and that no Hebberman ſhall fiſh in any Haven, Creek, Breach, or Iſſue with any Net of leſs Aſſize than three Inches for Flounders, from the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, until the ſaid twenty fourth Day of *Auguſt* yearly; and ſhall likewiſe appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, there to receive Leave and Licence for their ſaid going forth; and that the Meiſh of their ſaid Smelt-nets be full Inch wet and dry, and not otherwiſe.

11. *Item*, That every Hebberman ſhall fiſh by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and ſhall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River, and not to lie a floating or flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midſt of the Stream, nor ſhall have any Kind of Weight of Lead, Iron, Stone, Barrel, Firkin, Kilderkin, Cask, or with any Wherry or other Device; nor ſhall fiſh from *Good-Friday* till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, betwixt *London-bridge* and *Graveſend*, with any Net under two Inches, except with a Wade-net for Bait only.

12. *Item*, That no Hebberman ſhall work any higher for Whitings than *Dartford* Creek, and to work with no Manner of Net for Whitings of leſs Aſſize than full Inch and half wet and dry; nor ſhall go forth to take any of the ſaid Whitings yearly until they be lawfully licenſed by the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, before whom they are ſeverally to appear at the ſaid Chapel of *Guildhall*, LONDON, one Week before *Gangtide* yearly.

Trawlerman. 13. *Item*, You ſhall preſent the Names and Sirnames of every Trawler unto the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or his Subſtitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being; and that no Trawler ſhall fiſh above *Holl* Haven on the North Side, and *Porfleet* on the South Side, till a Fortnight after *Michaelmas* yearly, and all the Summer to uſe no Net for Soals under two Inches and a half in the Cod, being two Yards long, and the reſt of the Net to be three Inches; and no Trawler to work in *Tilbury-Hope* after *Michaelmas* with any Manner of Net under four Inches for Plaice all the Net over; and no Trawler to come upon any Trawl with any other Net at any Time of the Year.

14. *Item*, To preſent all ſuch as have pitched, ſet, or erected any Riff-hedge, or Half-nets upon Stakes or otherwiſe within the full Sea and Low-Water, being an Engine utterly to kill ſmall Fiſh, and what Landmen they be upon the *Kentiſh* Shore, or in any other Place within the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, that do or have uſed the ſame.

15. *Item*, That no Trawler do ſtay abroad to fiſh after *Whitſontide* againſt *Wedneſday* Market till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, nor that no Trawler do fiſh in *Tilbury-Hope* upon the *Saturday* after Sun-riſing, but to waſh off, hale up, and go home, as all other Fiſhermen ought to do, and according to the old and antient Cuſtom of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

16. *Item*, That every Trawler upon the River Eaſtwards, do yearly appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON at the Chapel of *Guildhall* one Week before their true Times and Seaſons of going forth to fiſh, then and there to receive Leave and Licence for their ſaid Goings forth, and to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation and Government of the River of *Thames*, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End that they may the better obſerve and perform the ſame.

17. *Item*, That no Trawler that hath or doth uſe to trawl to take Soals, Chate, Plaice, or Thornback ſhall take or bring any ſuch Fiſh to any Market, or to any Country Town to ſell, except they contain the Aſſize as followeth, that is to ſay, every ſuch Soal, Chate, or Plaice, and Thornback to contain in Length ſeven Inches with the Head and Tail, and not under.

Draggerman. 18. *Item*, That no Draggerman that hath or doth uſe to drag for Shrimps, ſhall go forth to fiſh till the firſt Day of *November* yearly, and to continue till *Good-Friday*; nor ſhall uſe any ſuch Drag at any Time of the Year above *Haggar Naſſe* on the South Side, and *White Brake* Creek on the North Side, and not otherwiſe; and that every Draggerman ſhall upon the firſt Day of *November* yearly, appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, to receive Leave and Licence for going forth.

Shadders. 19. *Item*, That all Manner of Fiſhermen whatſoever that uſe to take Shads in Shadding-time, ſhall obſerve and keep their true Order of ſhooting a Drove's Length off from one another, and to preſent what Diſorder is kept amongſt them, both in going forth upon *Sundays* or otherwiſe; and that none of the ſaid Shadders ſhall go forth to fiſh until they have received Leave and Licence of the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or his Subſtitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, their true Time of going forth to be the Week before *Eaſter* yearly, and not before.

Peterman. 20. *Item*, That no Peterman whatſoever from *London-bridge* in the Weſt, as far as the River of *Medway* in the Eaſt, ſhall fleet for Flounders with any Rugge-net in the Night-time, from Sun going down until Day-light the next Morning betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*, becauſe in the Night-time they make great Deſtruction of ſmall Flounders, and carry them away both unſeen and unknown; nor that no Peterman do fiſh with any Hagan or Smelt-net below *London-bridge* at any Time of the Year.

21. *Item*, That no Peterman or other Perſon whatſoever ſhall fiſh betwixt *London-bridge* and *Limehouſe Naſſe* with any Manner of Net to fleet, beat, or rugge at any Time of the Year, except for Shads only; nor that no Peterman do rugge from *London-bridge* to *Black-wall*, and ſo Eaſtward, from *Michaelmas* yearly till *Whitſontide*, but only three Caſts at High-Water, and three Caſts at Low-Water in and out, and every Rugge-net is to contain two Inches three quarters in the Meiſh wet and dry, and every Bley-net two Inches and a half throughout wet and dry.

Smelt-leaps. 22. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall lay down in the River of *Thames* Eaſtward, any Smelt-leaps before St. *Paul*'s Day yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good-Friday* next following, and no longer; nor that no Fiſherman or other Perſon ſhall lay in the ſaid River any more than one Wand of eighteen and no more, and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licenſed thereunto by the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, and none to uſe them but Fiſhermen and Houſholders.

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likewiſe to have a Warpe of forty Fathom to ſheer off and give Way if any Ship, Crayer, or other Veſſel ſhall chance to drive upon them.

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11. *Item*, That every Hebberman ſhall fiſh by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and ſhall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River, and not to lie a floating or flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midſt of the Stream, nor ſhall have any Kind of Weight of Lead, Iron, Stone, Barrel, Firkin, Kilderkin, Cask, or with any Wherry or other Device; nor ſhall fiſh from *Good-Friday* till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, betwixt *London-bridge* and *Graveſend*, with any Net under two Inches, except with a Wade-net for Bait only.

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14. *Item*, To preſent all ſuch as have pitched, ſet, or erected any Riff-hedge, or Half-nets upon Stakes or otherwiſe within the full Sea and Low-Water, being an Engine utterly to kill ſmall Fiſh, and what Landmen they be upon the *Kentiſh* Shore, or in any other Place within the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, that do or have uſed the ſame.

15. *Item*, That no Trawler do ſtay abroad to fiſh after *Whitſontide* againſt *Wedneſday* Market till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, nor that no Trawler do fiſh in *Tilbury-Hope* upon the *Saturday* after Sun-riſing, but to waſh off, hale up, and go home, as all other Fiſhermen ought to do, and according to the old and antient Cuſtom of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

16. *Item*, That every Trawler upon the River Eaſtwards, do yearly appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON at the Chapel of *Guildhall* one Week before their true Times and Seaſons of going forth to fiſh, then and there to receive Leave and Licence for their ſaid Goings forth, and to hear the Orders and Inſtitutions ordained for the Preſervation and Government of the River of *Thames*, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End that they may the better obſerve and perform the ſame.

17. *Item*, That no Trawler that hath or doth uſe to trawl to take Soals, Chate, Plaice, or Thornback ſhall take or bring any ſuch Fiſh to any Market, or to any Country Town to ſell, except they contain the Aſſize as followeth, that is to ſay, every ſuch Soal, Chate, or Plaice, and Thornback to contain in Length ſeven Inches with the Head and Tail, and not under.

Draggerman. 18. *Item*, That no Draggerman that hath or doth uſe to drag for Shrimps, ſhall go forth to fiſh till the firſt Day of *November* yearly, and to continue till *Good-Friday*; nor ſhall uſe any ſuch Drag at any Time of the Year above *Maggot Naſſe* on the South Side, and *Stakie Brake* Creek on the North Side, and not otherwiſe; and that every Draggerman ſhall upon the firſt Day of *November* yearly, appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, to receive Leave and Licence for going forth.

Shadders. 19. *Item*, That all Manner of Fiſhermen whatſoever that uſe to take Shads in Shadding-time, ſhall obſerve and keep their true Order of ſhooting a Drove's Length off from one another, and to preſent what Diſorder is kept amongſt them, both in going forth upon *Sundays* or otherwiſe; and that none of the ſaid Shadders ſhall go forth to fiſh until they have received Leave and Licence of the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or his Subſtitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, their true Time of going forth to be the Week before *Eaſter* yearly, and not before.

Petermen. 20. *Item*, That no Peterman whatſoever from *London-bridge* in the Weſt, as far as the River of *Medway* in the Eaſt, ſhall fleet for Flounders with any Rugge-net in the Night-time, from Sun going down until Day-light the next Morning betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*, becauſe in the Night-time they make great Deſtruction of ſmall Flounders, and carry them away both unſeen and unknown; nor that no Peterman do fiſh with any Hagan or Smelt-net below *London-bridge* at any Time of the Year.

21. *Item*, That no Peterman or other Perſon whatſoever ſhall fiſh betwixt *London-bridge* and *Limehouſe Naſſe* with any Manner of Net to fleet, beat, or rugge at any Time of the Year, except for Shads only; nor that no Peterman do rugge from *London-bridge* to *Black-wall*, and ſo Eaſtward, from *Michaelmas* yearly till *Whitſontide*, but only three Caſts at High-Water, and three Caſts at Low-Water in and out, and every Rugge-net is to contain two Inches three quarters in the Meiſh wet and dry, and every Bley-net two Inches and a half throughout wet and dry.

Smelt-leaps. 22. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall lay down in the River of *Thames* Eaſtward, any Smelt-leaps before St. *Paul's* Day yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good-Friday* next following, and no longer; nor that no Fiſherman or other Perſon ſhall lay in the ſaid River any more than one Wand of eighteen and no more, and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licenſed thereunto by the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, and none to uſe them but Fiſhermen and Houſholders.

Eel-leaps. 23. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon ſhall lay in the ſaid River of *Thames* any Eel-leaps till fourteen Days after *Eaſter* yearly, and ſo to continue until *Michaelmas* next following: Nor ſhall lay any more or greater Quantity than only two Dozen, and no more: Nor ſhall lay any of the ſaid Eel-leaps until they be lawfully licenſed thereunto as aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe.

Eel-ſpear. 24. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall uſe upon the River of *Thames*, at any Time of the Year, any Spear called an Eel-ſpear, or any other Kind of Spear whatſoever, for that they are great Deſtroyers of young Brood and other Kind of Fiſh in great Abundance, and therefore altogether unlawful; no Man to uſe them upon Pain of Impriſonment, and further Fine at the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayor.

Fore-ſtalling. 25. *Item*, You ſhall further inquire, and true Preſentment make, of all ſuch Perſons as do uſe to go down the River to buy up either Fiſh, Victuals, or other Commodities before the ſame cometh to *Billinſgate* and other Keys, being known and appointed Places of Sale, vent and diſcharge thereof; if you know any ſuch, you ſhall preſent who they be, and how often they have ſo done.

Fiſh out of Seaſon. 26. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall work with any Manner of Net or Engine whatſoever, to take or kill any Dace or Roch from the tenth of *March* till the tenth of *May* yearly, for that they do then ſhed their Spawn: Nor that they take or kill any of the ſaid Dace, Roch, or other kind of Fiſh out of their due Kind or Seaſon, nor except they contain in Length according to the true Scantling and Aſſize, and not otherwiſe.

Soil and Rubbiſh. 27. *Item*, You ſhall further inquire, and true Preſentment make, whether any Butcher, Brewer, Inn-keeper, or any other Perſon or Perſons, as well within the City of LONDON, as in any other Country, Town, or Village, (as far as the Liberty of the Lord Mayor extendeth) have caſt or put into the ſaid River, any Paunches, Grains, Horſe-dung, or any other Rubbiſh, Soil, or Filth whatſoever, to the very great Annoyance and Hurt of the ſaid River, on Pain of Impriſonment, and further Fine at the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayor of LONDON: If you know any ſuch you ſhall preſent them.

Royal Fiſh. 28. *Item*, You ſhall further inquire what Royal Fiſhes have been taken within the Juriſdiction and Royalty of the Lord Mayor of LONDON, as, namely, Whales, Sturgeons, Porpuſſes, and ſuch like, and to preſent the Name and Names of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall take them to the Lord Mayor of LONDON for the Time being.

Lampern-rods. 29. *Item*, That no Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever ſhall lay in the ſaid River of *Thames* any Lampern-leaps to take Lamperns before *Bartholomewtide* yearly, and ſo to continue till *Good Friday*, nor ſhall lay any more or greater Quantity than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing ſeven Dozen of Leaps and not above: Nor ſhall lay any of the ſaid Rods until they ſhall be lawfully licenſed by the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or by his Subſtitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being.

30. *Laſtly*, Becauſe the Number of Fiſhermen do daily increaſe, and not only Fiſhermen, but alſo a great Number of Cable-hangers and Tradeſmen, ſuch as were never bound Apprentice to the Craft and Science of Fiſhing, to the great Hurt of the River, and Hinderance of Fiſhermen, the ſaid River being not able to relieve and ſuccour the Multiplicity of them being ſo great: It is now ordained, That every Fiſherman dwelling near unto the ſaid River, that doth take and receive into his or their Cuſtody any Apprentice to the ſaid Trade of Fiſhing, ſhall within one Month next after repair to the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, to have his Indenture written and engroſſed, to the End that after he may preſent him to the Chamberlain of LONDON to be enrolled, according to antient Cuſtom; and not to receive any Apprentice under the Term of Seven Years: And at the End and Expiration of the ſaid Term, the Maſter of the ſaid Apprentice do again preſent him to the ſaid Water-Bailiff, to be by him admitted and allowed a Fiſherman. And finally, You ſhall inquire and true Preſentment make, by the Oaths that you and every of you have taken, whether any Fiſherman or other Perſon whatſoever they be, have with any Manner of Net or Engine offended or miſuſed himſelf in fiſhing within the ſaid River, or whether they have any Manner of Ways made Deſtruction of the Brood and Fry of any Kind of Fiſh therein contained, contrary to the good and antient Laws, Ordinances, and Conſtitutions of the ſaid River of *Thames*. And to make a true, perfect and faithful Preſentment of all Kind of Enormities, Hurts, Offences and Annoyances, touching as well Fiſhermen, as any other Perſon or Perſons within the ſaid Juriſdiction, being any Manner of ways hurtful or offenſive to the ſame.

AT a Court of Aldermen the tenth of *July*, 1673, an Order was made as follows, *viz.*

THIS Court conſidering the great Decay of the Fiſhing Trade in the River of *Thames*, and conceiving, That drawing the Shores (of late ſo frequently practiſed) is the chief Ground thereof, as tending to the great Prejudice and utter Deſtruction of the Brood and Fry of all Sorts of Fiſh, did thereupon this Day ſtrictly order and enjoin, That no Perſon do hereafter preſume to draw the Shores in the River of *Thames* upon any Pretence whatſoever at any Time or Seaſon of the Year, either with lawful or unlawful Nets, ſave only for Salmons in Rooms appointed and ſet out for that Purpoſe by this Court: And that none do fiſh for Salmons in ſuch Rooms, but only ſuch as ſhall be impowered thereunto under the Seal of the Mayoralty of this City: And alſo that none fiſh with a Net under ſix Inches in the Meiſh, upon Pain that ever Offender ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence his Nets, and pay as a Fine the Sum of twenty Pounds, and ſuffer Impriſonment during the Pleaſure of this Court. And to the end more diligent and ſtrict Search may for the future be made upon the ſaid River than hitherto hath been, or poſſibly can be by one ſingle Perſon, for ſuch as fiſh with unlawful Nets, at unlawful Times, and in an unlawful Manner; The Water-Bailiff for the Time being is by this Court ordered and impowered, from Time to Time to authorize two or more honeſt Fiſhermen, in ſuch Town and Places as he ſhall think convenient, as well below as above the Bridge, to be aſſiſtant to him in the Execution of his Duty. And when they ſhall think fit, to go out and ſearch for any ſuch Offenders, and to take away their Nets, and to give their Names to Mr. Water-Bailiff, that he may take effectual Care, that they be ſeverely proceeded againſt according to Law.

WAGSTAFFE.

IN ſome convenient Places within the four Counties adjoining to the *Thames*, (as among others, *Graveſend* in *Kent*, and *Stratford Langton* in *Eſſex*) the Lord Mayor ſits judicially eight Times early; and hath a Power of ſummoning four Juries out of the Inhabitants of thoſe Counties; to whom an Oath is adminiſter'd, to make Inquiſition after Offences committed upon the River. And theſe go up the River as far as *Stanes-bridge*, and down the River as far as the Points of the River next the Sea, in a Barge prepared

pared for them, to examine and make Enquiries according to certain Articles to direct them therein, to the Number of thirty. Which may be ſeen in the Book called the *City's Law*. And according to the Verdict of theſe Juries, the Court proceeds to Puniſhment of all Tranſgreſſions of Fiſhermen, or others, that create any Damage or Hurt to the *Thames*, or the Fry.

But ſometimes theſe Seſſions of the Conſervacy have been omitted for a long Time. The Lord Mayors in the Reign of King *James* I. had not held this Court in divers Years, till the Year 1616, when Sir *John Jolls*, Lord Mayor, and divers Aldermen, and other Officers and Gentlemen, went in their Barges in great State, taking Water at *Billingsgate*, and ſo to *Graveſend*; where they ſat upon the *Conſervacy*.

The Right of the *Thames* to belong to the City, and of the Lord Mayor to be Conſervator of it, is indubitable from ſundry antient Charters, Acts of Parliament, Preſcriptions, Inquiſitions, and the like; as was learnedly ſhewn by *Jones*, Common Serjeant, at a Court of Conſervacy, *Anno* 1616, of which ſee more particularly *Book* I. *Chap.* VI. treating wholly of the River *Thames*. To all which may be added, a Part of King *James* I's Charter to the City: Where it is inſerted, " That the Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, Time out of Memory of Man, " have exerciſed the Office of Bailiff and Con- " ſervator of the Water of *Thames*, to be exer- " ciſed and occupied by the Mayor for the Time " being, or by his ſufficient Deputies.

Laſtly, As an Appendix to this Court of Conſervacy, wherein ſuch Care is taken for the Fiſh, let theſe By-Laws and Ordinances of the Company of Fiſhermen, made 1689, be added.

At a Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Free Fishermen *of the River of* Thames, *&c. held the 25th of* October, 1689, *the following By-Laws and Ordinances were order'd to be printed and publiſhed, to the End that all Perſons concerned therein, might take Care to avoid incurring the ſeveral Penalties for Breach of the ſame; and to be obſerved in the Weſtern Parts of the River* Thames; *that is to ſay, from* LONDON *Mark-ſtone Weſtwards of* Stanes-bridge *to* London-bridge.

IMPRIMIS, To the End unlawful Nets and Engines, and other Abuſes offered to the Prejudice and Deſtruction of the Fiſhery, may be diſcovered, it is ordained, That no Perſon uſing the Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, do ſhute, ſet, or draw any Draw-net, at any Time of the Year, before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſetting, within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

2. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, ſtill lie or bend over any Net, during the Time of Flood, whereby both Salmons, and other Kind of Fiſh, may be hinder'd or kept back from ſwimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of ſuch Fiſhermen as dwell in the Weſt Part of the ſaid River, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

3. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall ſhute, or place, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, any Draw-net, Cod-net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon ſhall be taken after *Holy-Rood-Day* is paſt, being the 14th Day of *September*, and before St. *Paul*'s Day, being the 25th of *January*; becauſe at that Time they are out of Seaſon, and remain here upon the Rivers only to ſpawn and breed, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

4. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon, uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, fiſh with any Net, or lay or hale any Weel, or uſe any other Net or Engine whatſoever, from Sun-ſetting on *Saturday* Night, until Sun-riſing on *Monday* Morning, at any Time of the Year, it being a Profanation of the Lord's Day, upon the Penalty of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, at any Time hereafter, ſhip their Draw-nets, called ſhipping a-ſtern, into their Boats, before ſuch Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a Low-Water; nor ſhall they ſhip ſome Part of their ſaid Net, and land the reſt, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, uſe any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, at any Time. For that they are very great Deſtroyers of Barbel, and other kinds of Fiſh; nor ſhall work any Bley-net, or Rugge-net, upon the ſaid Water Weſtwards, from the 10th Day of *March*, until the 10th Day of *May* yearly, from *Brentford* upwards; nor any Smelt-net, until *Holy-Rood* Day be paſt, upon the Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, at any Time of the Year, uſe or exerciſe any Flue, Trammel, or double walled Net, or hooped Net whatſoever, not being three Inches and a quarter broad,, at the leaſt, in the Meiſh. For that they are not only the utter Deſtruction of all breeding Barbels, but alſo a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood, Spawn and Fry of Fiſh, being with thoſe kind of Nets greatly deſtroyed, upon the Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

8. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, lay, ſet or place any Weels called *Kills*, in any Place of the River of *Thames*, from the 10th of *March* until the 10th of *May* yearly. For that all Roches do then ſhed their Spawn, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall uſe within the ſaid River of *Thames* any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or *Millpot*, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof againſt the Stream, upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings; nor ſhall uſe, exerciſe, or occupy upon the ſaid River of *Thames*, any Net called a Purſe-net, otherwiſe a Caſting-net, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

10. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, be ſuffered to rud for Flounders, either Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, unleſs their Rud-nets be full two Inches and three Quarters broad in the Meiſh, for the Safeguard of the Fry, Spawn and Brood of Fiſh; and that no Flounders ſhall be taken or killed by any ſuch Perſon, under the Aſſize of ſix Inches in the Length, from white to white, (being the Subſtance of the Body, excluding the Tails:) and that no ſuch Perſon ſhall, within the ſaid Bounds or Limits, fleet with any Bley-net, not being two Inches broad in the Meiſh, wet and dry, from the 24th of *September* till the 10th of *March* in every Year, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of Forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

11. *Item*,

11. *Item*, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall within the ſaid Bounds, fiſh with any Kind of Net, or uſe any Angle-Rod with more than two Hooks upon a Line, or ſaw or ſcratch for Barbel; nor ſhall uſe any other Engine nearer unto *London-bridge* than St. *Botolph*'s Wharf, and the *Bridge-houſe* Wharf on the Eaſt Side, or nearer unto the Weſt Side than St. *Mary Overy*'s Stairs, and the *Old Swan*, upon Forfeiture of ſix Shillings and eight Pence for every ſuch Offence to the Company; and alſo ſix Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of LONDON, for every ſuch Offence, as hath been antiently accuſtomed within the ſaid City.

12. *Item*, That no Petermen ſhall at any Time hereafter, fiſh or work with any Manner of Smelt-nets, upon the ſaid River of *Thames* Weſtward, farther than *Richmond* Crane, (unto which Place, or near thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth.) For that the fiſhing beyond that Place hath cauſed a great Deſtruction of Fiſh, upon Pain of forfeiting twenty Shillings for every Time he or they ſhall ſo offend.

13. *Item*, That no Peterman ſhall hereafter, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides, nor Pouſe upon the whole River of *Thames*, it having been found very prejudicial both to the River and Fiſhermen, and nothing available towards the furniſhing of any Markets, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings, by every Perſon that ſhall commit ſuch Offence.

14. *Item*, That no Peterman, or Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall take any Sort of Fiſh, which are uſually called Kettle-Fiſh, not being ſix Inches of Aſſize, upon Forfeiture of ten Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

15. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniences have heretofore ariſen to the River of *Thames*, by divers Fiſhermen keeping of Boys, who were not ſufficient to take the Charge of Fiſhing; therefore, from henceforth it ſhall not be lawful for any Fiſherman to keep two Perſons in one Boat, unleſs one of them be of Man's Eſtate, or be thought ſufficient to take the Charge of Fiſhing, or that one of them be an Owner, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Week he or they ſhall offend herein, *&c.*

At a Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of FREE FISHERMEN *of the River of* Thames, *&c. held the 25th Day of* October, *1689, the following By-Laws and Ordinances were ordered to be printed and publiſhed, to the End that all Perſons concerned therein, might take Care to avoid incurring the ſeveral Penalties for Breach of the ſame; and to be obſerved by all the Fiſhermen and Druggermen below* London-bridge, *that is to ſay, from* London-bridge *to* Yeandal, *alias* Yeanlet, *and the Waters of* Medway, *in the Counties of* Kent, Eſſex, Middlex *and* Surrey, *ſo far up the River* Medway, *till they meet with the Liberties of the City of* Rocheſter, *and all other Places, from the* North Foreland *in* Kent, *to* Harwich *in* Eſſex, *and all other Waters within the Precinct aforeſaid.*

IMPRIMIS, That no Perſon uſing the Art, Myſtery, or Craft of a Fiſherman, ſhall below *London-bridge*, in any of the Waters in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and *Surrey*, to the Liberties of *Rocheſter*, and between the *North Foreland*, in the ſaid County of *Kent*, and *Harwich* in the County of *Eſſex*, uſe or practice Trincking, Stowboating, Trawling, or Catching of Fiſh, or Bait, on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

2. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon ſhall within the ſaid Bounds or Limits uſe or imploy any Trawle-net, that ſhall not be three Inches at the Head, and two Inches and a half at the Cod; and that all ſuch Nets of ſuch Perſons that are already made, ſhall be taken off at threeſcore, and knit down to two Inches and a half, upon Pain of forfeiting the Sum of ten Pounds; and no ſuch Perſons ſhall henceforth begin to fiſh or work upon any Trawle before the fourteenth Day of *September* yearly, upon the Forfeiture of thirty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

3. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon uſing any Seaſon in buying or ſelling of Fiſh, ſhall put out his Flag before he hath bought, upon Forfeiture of five Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

4. *Item*, That no Net ſhall be drawn by any ſuch Perſon between two Boats, within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand for Smelts within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, between *Good-Friday* and the one and twentieth Day of *October* yearly; and that no ſuch Perſon ſhall uſe any Manner of Net for Smelts, which ſhall not be full two Inches in the Fore-part, and one Inch and a half in the ſecond Part, and in the third Part (which is the Hoſe or Cod) Inch and quarter wet and dry, and the Hoſe not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compaſs ſixty Meiſhes, and not above, and five Hoops placed a Foot and a half aſunder in the Cod, the laſt Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the Ends of the Cod, and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every Way upright within the Hoop, and not otherwiſe, upon Forfeiture of ten Pounds for every ſuch Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Trincke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid to fiſh for Smelts, any longer than from *Monday* Morning until *Friday* Night weekly, unleſs it ſhall be in *Lent* Time, and then to ſtand every Day, except Lord's Days, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Trincke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand in any Birth or Turn, within the Bounds or Lmits aforeſaid, more than is herein after allowed, but ſhall ſtand in ſuch ſeveral Place, and in ſuch Manner as hereafter followeth, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence to the contrary; that is to ſay,

At Blackwall Ferry two a-Breaſt a-Front, and no more.
At Ley Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich Town five, and no more.
At Gallion's Naſſe three, and no more.
At Buzard's Buſh five, and no more.
At the Eaſt and Weſt End of Barkin Shelp, two at each Place, and no more.
At Daggenham Shelp ſix, and no more.
At the Carrick four, and no more.
At Julian-Tree Job three, and no more.
At Dartford Job three, and no more.
At the Bight at Ereth Naſſe three, and no more.
At Stoke-fleet Naſſe, alias Stakes End five, and no more.
At Avely-Hole five, and no more.
At Purfleet five, and no more.
At Grayes-Thorock ſix, and no more.
At the two Thoroughs three, and no more.
And every Trincke to keep his true Couplement, and to ſtand no more in a Birth.

8. *Item*, That no Trincke of any ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand to fiſh for Whitings within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, till *Ember* Week before *Michaelmas* yearly, and ſhall come no higher than *Purfleet*;

Purfleet; and that the Hoſe of the Cod of every one of their Nets ſhall be full Inch and an half; and every ſuch Perſon ſhall upon *Saturday*, at the Sun-riſing at the fartheſt, waſh off his Net, hale up, and not return to his Labour until *Monday* Morning Day-light, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Trincke ſhall ſtand to fiſh before any Breach Mouth, at the Riſing or Sinking of any Mother-Fiſhes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fiſh; and that every Trincke ſhall at all Times and Seaſons take up and carry away his Anchors, at the Time of his leaving off from Fiſhing, and not leave his ſaid Anchor behind him to keep his Birth, upon Forfeiture of ten Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

10. *Item*, That every ſuch Perſon, Owner of ſuch Trincke, ſhall within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, in every dark and foggy Night, hang forth out of his ſaid Trincke Boat, one Lantern with a ſufficient Candle-light, for the better and ſafer Paſſage of Ships, Boats, and Veſſels paſſing to and fro within the Bounds and Limits aforeſaid, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Omiſſion thereof; and that every Trincke Cable of every ſuch Perſon uſed within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, ſhall be no more than twenty five Fathom long at the moſt, or any of their Henbuilt above twenty five Fathom; and likewiſe ſhall have a Warpe of ſixty Fathom, and no more, to ſheer off and give Way, if any Ship, Crayer, or other Veſſel ſhall chance to drive upon them within the Limits aforeſaid, upon the like Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence. Alſo, that no Trincke ſhall be worked without a Licence firſt obtained from the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, in the Manner antiently accuſtomed; and that all Trincke Men ſhall yearly, at the *Guildhall* Chapel, preſent themſelves before the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, as hath been accuſtomed.

11. *Item*, That no ſuch Perſon, being a Hebberman, ſhall within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, fiſh for Smelts between *Good-Friday* and the four and twentieth Day of *Auguſt* yearly; and that no ſuch Hebberman ſhall fiſh in any Haven, Creek, Breach or Iſſue, within the Bounds or Limits aforeſaid, with any Net of leſſer Aſſize than two Inches and three quarters in the Meiſh for Flounders, and from the Feaſt of *Eaſter* until the four and twentieth Day of *Auguſt* yearly, and until he ſhall have received Leave and Licence for his going forth in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned and provided for; and that the Meiſh of their ſaid Smeltnets be one full Inch wet and dry, and not otherwiſe, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every ſuch Offence.

Besides theſe principal Courts of LONDON, there are other Courts of leſs Note kept within the City, and belonging to it, as the Wardmote Court, the Halmote Court, the Court of the Coroner, the Court of the Eſcheator, *&c.*

The Wardmote *Court.*

The Wardmote Court.

A *Wardmote* is much the ſame as a *Folkſmote* was among the *Saxons*, or a *Plebiſcitum* among the *Romans*, and is defined to be an Aſſembly of the whole People (*i. e.* Free Citizens) of one Ward duly ſummoned by the Lord Mayor, the Alderman of the Ward, as Head of the Aſſembly, or his Deputy, being preſent, in order to correct Defects and Diſorders, remove Annoyances, and promote the Common Intereſt and Commodity of the ſaid Ward.

The Wardmote Courts are like the Leet Courts in the Country; for as thoſe were derived out of the Country Court, ſo theſe were derived out of the Lord Mayor's Court, which is a Court of Record, and erected for the better Government of the City; and the Alderman of every Ward had an antient Right to hold Leets there.

The Lord Mayor doth annually iſſue out his Precept to the Aldermen of every Ward, to hold his Wardmote for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Officers; the Tenor of which Precept is to the Effect following:

By the MAYOR.

To the Aldermen *of the* Ward.

Wardmote Inquest *for a Year.*

WE Charge and Command you, that upon St. *Thomas*'s Day the Apoſtle next coming, you do hold your Wardmote, and that you have afore us at our General Court of Aldermen to be holden in the *Guildhall*, the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany* next coming, all the Defaults that ſhall be preſented afore you by Inqueſt in the ſaid Warmote, and the ſaid Inqueſt ſhall have full Power and Authority by one whole Year, to enquire and preſent all ſuch Defaults as ſhall be found within your ſaid Ward, as oftentimes as ſhall be thought to you expedient and needful, which we will, ſhall be once every Month at leaſt.

Inquest *Dying.*

And if it happen any of your ſaid Inqueſt to die, or depart out of your ſaid Ward within the ſaid Year, that then in Place of him or them ſo dying, or departing out of your ſaid Ward, you cauſe to be choſen one able Perſon to enquire and preſent with the other in Manner and Form aforeſaid.

Non-Appearance.

And that at the ſaid General Court, you give afore us the Names and Surnames of all them of your ſaid Ward, that come not to your ſaid Wardmote, if they be duly warned, ſo that due Redreſs and Puniſhment of them may be had, as the Caſe ſhall require, according to the Law.

Watch, Light, Vizard.

And that ye do provide, that at all Times convenient, covenable Watch be kept; and that Lanterns with Light by Nightertail in old Manner accuſtomed, be hanged forth; and that no Man go by Nightertail without Light, nor with Vizard, on the Peril that belongeth thereto.

Common-Council.

And alſo, that you do cauſe to be choſen Men, of the moſt ſufficient, honeſt, and diſcreet Men of your ſaid Ward, to be for your ſaid Ward of the Common-Council of this City for the Year enſuing, according to the Cuſtom in that Behalf yearly uſed. And alſo that you do cauſe the ſaid Men ſo to be choſen to be of the Common-Council, to be ſworn before you and in your Preſence, according to the Oath for them uſed, and of old Time accuſtomed, the Tenor of which Oath hereafter enſueth:

The Oath.

"Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall be true to our "Sovereign Lord the King that now is, and to "his Heirs and Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, "and readily ye ſhall come when ye be ſummoned to the Common-Council of this City, "but if ye be reaſonably excuſed; and good and "true

" true Counſel ye ſhall give in all Things, touch-
" ing the Commonwealth of this City, after your
" Wit and Cunning: And that for Favour of
" any Perſon ye ſhall maintain no ſingular Pro-
" fit againſt the common Profit of this City:
" And after that you be come to the Common-
" Council, ye ſhall not from thence depart, un-
" til the Common-Council be ended, without
" reaſonable Cauſe, or elſe by the Lord Mayor's
" Licence; and alſo any ſecret Things that be
" ſpoken or ſaid in the Common-Council, which
" ought to be kept ſecret, in no wiſe you ſhall
" diſcloſe. As God *you help*.

AND after this Oath, the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance of later Times were wont to be adminiſtered, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in King *Charles* the IId's Time, *For the regulating of Corporations*.

CONSTABLES, SCAVENGERS, BEADLE, RAKER.

AND that alſo in the ſaid Wardmote you cauſe to be choſen certain other honeſt Perſons to be Conſtables and Scavengers, and a common Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the Streets and Lanes of all your ſaid Ward, according to the Cuſtom yearly uſed in that Behalf; which Conſtables have, and ſhall have full Power and Authority to Diſtrain for the Salary and Quarterage of the ſaid Beadle and Raker, as oftentimes as it ſhall be behind unpaid.

ROLL *of* NAMES.

ALSO, that you keep a Roll of the Names, Surnames, Dwelling-places, Profeſſions and Trades of all Perſons dwelling within your Ward, and within what Conſtable's Precinct they dwell; wherein the Place is to be ſpecially noted by the Street, Lane, Alley, or Sign.

CONSTABLE, ROLL.

ALSO, that you cauſe every Conſtable from Time to Time to certify unto you the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profeſſion and Trade of every Perſon, who ſhall newly come to dwell within his Precinct, whereby you may make and keep your Roll perfect; and that you cauſe every Conſtable for his Precinct to that Purpoſe, to make and keep a perfect Roll in like Manner.

INNHOLDER, LODGER, SOJOURNER.

ALSO, that you give ſpecial Charge that every Innholder, and other Perſon within your Ward, who ſhall receive any Perſon to lodge or ſojourn in his Houſe above two Days, ſhall before the third Day after his coming thither, give Knowledge to the Conſtable of the Precinct where he ſhall be ſo received, of the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profeſſion, and Trade of Life, or Place of Service of ſuch Perſon, and for what Cauſe he ſhall come to reſide there; and that the ſaid Conſtable give preſent Notice thereof to you; and that the ſaid Innholder lodge no ſuſpected Perſon, or Men or Women of evil Name.

IT was upon great Reaſon that this was made one of the Articles of Inqueſt, becauſe of ſo many Miſdemeanors and Exorbitances committed uſually in the publick Houſes in LONDON, in former Times, as well as later, by ſuch as uſed them.

As far back as the Reign of King *Edward* II. above 400 Years ago, many Robberies and Murders were committed by looſe People that took Harbour in ſuch Houſes, and were concealed or maintained there, which occaſioned that King to write to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, " For the redreſſing and remedying of
" many Robberies, Murders, and other Trans-
" greſſions, done, maintained, and wickedly
" ſuſtained by Receivers of Gueſts and publick
" Bauds, in divers Inns and other Places in the
" City and Suburbs. And the King very much
" wondered that they, who were obliged more
" ſtrictly to the as well honeſt as ſecure Cuſtody of
" the ſaid City and Suburbs, ſhould permit ſuch
" Evils and Wickedneſſes to be done, main-
" tained and ſuſtained, to the King's Diſgrace,
" and the City's Scandal, and not without their
" own Negligence and Defect hitherto.

SEARCH, NEW-COMERS.

ALSO, that you cauſe every Conſtable within his Precinct, once every Month at the fartheſt, and oftner, if Need require, to make diligent Search and Inquiry, what Perſons are newly come into his Precinct to dwell, ſojourn, or lodge; and that you give ſpecial Charge, that no Innholder or other Perſons ſhall reſiſt or deny any Conſtable, in making ſuch Search or Inquiry, but ſhall do his beſt Endeavour to aid and aſſiſt him therein.

FRANK PLEDGE.

AND for that of late there is more Reſort to the City of Perſons evil affected in Religion and otherwiſe than in former Times have been: You ſhall diligently inquire, if any Man be received to dwell or abide within your Ward, that is not put under Frank Pledge, as he ought to be by the Cuſtom of the City; and whether any Perſon hath continued in the ſaid Ward by the Space of one Year, being above the Age of 12 Years, and not ſworn to be faithful and loyal to the King's Majeſty, in ſuch Sort as by the Law and Cuſtom of the City he ought to be.

BEADLE.

To all theſe Purpoſes the Beadle of every Ward ſhall employ his Diligence, and give his beſt Furtherance.

STOCKS, *&c.*

ALSO you are to take Order, that there be provided and ſet up a Pair of Stocks, and a Whipping-Poſt, in ſome convenient Place in every Pariſh within your Ward, for the Puniſhment of Vagrants, and other Offenders.

FIRE.

ALSO, that ye have ſpecial Regard, that from Time to Time there be convenient Proviſion for Hooks, Ladders, and Buckets, in meet Places within the ſeveral Pariſhes of your Ward, for avoiding the Peril of Fire.

STREETS.

ALSO, that the Streets and Lanes of this City be from Time to Time kept clean before every Church, Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, Door, dead Wall, and in all other common Paſſages and Streets of the ſaid Ward.

HUCKSTERS *of* ALE *and* BEER.

AND where by divers Acts of Common-Council, afore Time made and eſtabliſhed for the Commonweal of this City, amongſt other Things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter enſueth:

ALSO

Also it is ordained and enacted, That from henceforth no Huckſter of Ale or Beer, be within any Ward of the City of LONDON, but honeſt Perſons, and of good Name and Fame, and ſo taken and admitted by the Alderman of the Ward for the Time being, and that the ſame Huckſters do find ſufficient Surety afore the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, to be of good Guiding and Rule: and that the ſame Huckſters ſhall keep no Bawdry, nor ſuffer no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any other unlawful Games, to be done, exerciſed, or uſed within their Houſes; and to ſhut in their Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from *Michaelmas* to *Eaſter*, and from *Eaſter* to *Michaelmas*, at Ten of the Clock in the Night, and after that Hour ſell none Ale or Beer. And if any Huckſter of Beer or Ale, after this Act publiſhed and proclaimed, ſell any Ale or Beer within any Ward of the City of LONDON, and be not admitted by the Alderman of the ſame Ward ſo to do, or find not ſufficient Surety, as is above rehearſed, the ſame Huckſter to have Impriſonment, and make Fine and Ranſom for his Contempt, after the Diſcretion of the Mayor and Aldermen: And alſo that the ſaid Huckſters ſuffer no Manner of Eating and Drinking within their Cellars or Vaults contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the ſaid Act more plainly appeareth at large: We charge you that you do put the ſame in due Execution accordingly.

As Notice was taken in former Times of the Inconveniency of ſuffering Publick Houſes to entertain Perſons at unſeaſonable Hours, ſo latter Times have not been unſenſible of it; and have therefore appointed, when ſuch Houſes ſhould be ſhut up, as in this Order of Quarter-Seſſions, *Edwyn*, Mayor.

LONDON ſſ. Ad General' Quarterial' Pacis Dom' Regis tent' pro Civit' Lond' per adjorn' apud Guihald' ejuſdem Civit' die Veneris, ſcil' decimo tertio die Maij, Anno Regni Dom' noſt' Willielmi Tertii, nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. decimo, coram Humfrido Edwyn, Mil' Major' Civit' London', Thom' Stamp, Mil', Tho' Lane, Mil', Edro' Clark, Mil', Aldermannis Civit' præd' & Salathiel Lovel, Mil', un' Serv' dicti Dom' Regis ad Legem, ac Recordat' ejuſdem Civit' & aliis Sociis ſuis Juſtic' dicti Dom' Regis ad Pacem in Civ' præd' conſervand' necnon ad divers' felon' tranſgr' & al' malefacta infra eandem Civit' perperat' audiend' & terminand' aſſign'.

WHEREAS many Murders, Manſlaughters, and other great Diſorders are frequently committed and done in divers Taverns, and other Publick Houſes within this City and the Liberties thereof, by diſorderly Perſons reſorting thereto, and abiding therein at late and unſeaſonable Hours in the Night, to the Ruin of many Families: And in ſuch Publick Houſes are harbour'd Houſe-breakers, Robbers, Lewd and Debauched Men and Women; by Reaſon whereof, many Thefts, Robberies, and other Miſdemeanors are frequently done and committed, to the great Diſturbance of the Peace, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to the great Diſhonour of the Government of this City: For preventing of which great Evil and Miſchiefs for the future, it is order'd by this Court, That all Vintners, Coffee-Sellers, Ale-houſe-keepers, Victuallers, and all others keeping Publick Houſes within this City and the Liberties thereof, do not henceforth permit or ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons to be, or continue in their reſpective Houſe or Houſes, Tippling or Drinking, after the Hour of Ten of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Michaelmas* and our *Lady-Day*; nor after the Hour of Eleven of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*. And it is further order'd, That all Conſtables, Watchmen, and others employed or entruſted to keep and preſerve the Peace and good Order of this City in the Night-time, do make diligent Enquiry after, and due Obſervation and Search of all Taverns, Ale-houſes, Victualling-houſes, and other Publick Houſes in this City and the Liberties thereof, and give Information upon Oath from Time to Time, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, or ſome other Juſtice of the Peace of this City, of all Perſons offending contrary hereunto; to the end they may be effectually proſecuted, and proceeded againſt according to Law for ſo doing, at the publick Seſſion of the Peace to be held for this City, as Keepers of Diſorderly Houſes, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further order'd, That this Order be printed and publiſhed, for the better Obſervance thereof.

GOODFELLOW.

Measures *Sealed.*

And alſo that ye ſee all Tipplers, and other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well of privy Oſteries, as Brewers and Innholders within your Ward, not ſelling by lawful Meaſures, ſealed and marked with the Letter C crowned, according as in that Behalf it is ordained and purveyed, be preſented, and their Names in your ſaid Indentures be expreſſed, with their Defaults, ſo that the Chamberlain may be lawfully anſwered of their Amercements.

Stranger *born.*

And alſo that you ſuffer no Stranger born out of the Realm, to be of the Common-Council, nor to exerciſe or uſe any other Office within this City, nor receive or accept any Perſon into your Watch, privy or open, but *Engliſhmen* born: And if any Stranger, born out of this Realm, made Denizen by the King's Letters Patents, or any other after his Courſe and Lot be appointed to any Watch, that then ye command and compel him or them to find in his Stead and Place one *Engliſhman* to ſupply the ſame.

Billets *and* Fire-Wood.

And alſo that you cauſe an Abſtract of the Aſſize appointed by Act of Parliament for Billets and other Fire-Wood, to be fair written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a Table in ſome fit and convenient Place in every Pariſh within your Ward, where the common People may beſt ſee the ſame.

Streets. *Pain forty Shillings.*

And furthermore we charge and command you, that you cauſe ſuch Proviſion to be had in your ſaid Ward, that all the Streets and Lanes within the ſame Ward be from Time to Time cleanſed and clearly voided of Ordure, Dung, Mire, Rubbiſh, and other filthy Things, whatſoever they be, to the Annoyance of the King's Majeſties Subjects.

VAGRANTS.

AND alſo that at all Times, as you ſhall think neceſſary, you do cauſe Search to be made within your ſaid Ward, for all Vagrant Beggars, ſuſpicious and idle People, and ſuch as cannot ſhew how they live; and ſuch as ſhall be found within your ſaid Ward, that you cauſe to be puniſhed and dealt with according to the Law and the Statute in ſuch Caſe ordained and provided.

JURY-MEN.

AND alſo we will and charge you the ſaid Alderman, that yourſelf certify and preſent before us, at the ſame general Court to be holden the aforeſaid *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, all the Names and Surnames truly written of ſuch Perſons within your ſaid Ward, as be able to paſs in a Grand Jury by themſelves; and alſo all the Names and Surnames truly written of ſuch Perſons, being and dwelling within your ſaid Ward, as be able to paſs in a Petty Jury, and not able to paſs in a Grand Jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every Grand Jury Man to be worth in Goods an hundred Marks, and every Petty Jury Man forty Marks, according to an Act in that Caſe made and provided. And the ſame you ſhall endorſe on the Backſide of your Indenture.

HARLOTS.

ITEM, for divers reaſonable and urgent Conſiderations, us eſpecially moving, we ſtrictly charge and command you, on the King our Sovereign Lord's Behalf, that you diligently provide and foreſee, that no manner of Perſon or Perſons within your ſaid Ward, of what Condition or Degree ſoever he or they be of, keeping any Tavern or Ale-houſe, Ale-cellar, or Victualling-houſe, or Place of common Reſort to eat and drink in, within the ſame Ward, permit or ſuffer at any Time hereafter, any common Women of their Bodies, or Harlots, to reſort and come into their ſaid Houſe, or other the Places aforeſaid, to eat or drink, or otherwiſe to be converſant or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent; upon Pain of Impriſonment, as well of the Occupier and Keeper of every ſuch Houſe or Houſes, and all other the Places afore remember'd, as of the ſaid common Women, or Harlots.

ARTICLES.

ALSO, that you do give in Charge to the Wardmote Inqueſt of your Ward, all the Articles deliver'd to you herewith.

This following, added of later Times.

Keeping PEACE *in the Wardmote.*

AND that you have a ſpecial Care of keeping the Peace and good Order during your Wardmote. And if any offend herein, you fine or puniſh him or them according to Law.

MONIES *for* FINES.

AND whereas the Monies received for the Fines of Perſons refuſing to hold Ward-Offices within your Ward, ought to be employed in the Service and for the publick Benefit of the whole Ward, and not of any particular Precinct or Pariſh within the Ward: Theſe are therefore to require you to take Care, that all ſuch Fines be from Time to Time diſpoſed of accordingly for the Benefit of the whole Ward, as you with the Deputy and Common-Council-Men in your Ward ſhall think moſt fitting and convenient. And that no ſuch Fines be received or employed in any particular Precinct or Pariſh.

NOT failing hereof, as ye tender the Commonweal of this City, and Advancemant of good Juſtice, and as ye will anſwer the contrary at your uttermoſt Peril. Dated at, *&c.* under the Seal-Office of the Mayoralty of the ſaid City.

The ARTICLES *of the* CHARGE *of the Wardmote* INQUEST.

PEACE.

YE ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall truly enquire if the Peace of the King our Sovereign Lord be not kept as it ought to be, and in whoſe Default, and by whom it is broken or diſturbed.

FRANK PLEDGE.

ALSO, if any Man be received within this Ward, but if he be under Free Pledge, that is to ſay, be ſworn after the Alderman at his Court, or elſe afore the ſaid Alderman, between this and the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany* next coming.

OUTLAWS, TRAITORS, FELONS, *&c.*

ALSO, if there dwell any Man within the Ward, that is outlawed, or indicted of Treaſon or Felony, or be any Receiver of Traitors or Felons.

THAMES.

ALSO, ye ſhall enquire, and truly preſent all the Offences and Defaults done by any Perſon or Perſons within the River of *Thames*, according to the Intent and Purport of an Act made by our late Lord King *Edward* VI. in his High Court of Parliament, and alſo of divers other Things ordained by Act of Common-Council of this City, for the Redreſs and Amendment of the ſaid River, which as now is in great Decay and Ruin, and will be in ſhort Time paſt all Remedy, if high and ſubſtantial Proviſion and great Help be not had with all Speed and Diligence poſſible; as more plainly appeareth in the ſaid Act of Common-Council of this City.

CONGREGATIONS.

ALSO, if any manner of Perſon make Congregation, or be Receiver or Gatherer of evil Companies.

RIOTER, BARRETOR.

ALSO, if any Man be a common Rioter or a Barretor, walking by Nightertail without Light, againſt the Rule and Cuſtom of this City.

PEACE, HUE *and* CRY.

ALSO, if there be any Man within this Ward, that will not help, aid, nor ſuccour the Conſtables, Beadles, and other Miniſters of this City in keeping of the Peace, and arreſt the Evil-Doers with rearing of Hue and Cry.

HUCKSTERS.

Receivers of Apprentices, Artificers, &c.

ALSO, if there be any Huckſter of Ale and Beer, that commonly uſeth to receive any Apprentices, Servants, Artificers, or Labourers, that

that commonly uſe to play at the Dice, Cards, or Tables, contrary to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe ordained and provided.

Innholder, Taverner, Victualler.

Also, if there be any Innholder, Taverner, Brewer, Huckſter, or other Victualler, that hold open their Houſes after the Hour limited by the Mayor.

Curfue.

Also, if any Pariſh-Clerk do ring the Bell, called the *Curfue-Bell*, after Curfue rungen at the Churches of *Bow*, *Barking* Church, and St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

Bawds, Maintainers *of* Quarrels.

Also, ye ſhall enquire if any Putour, that is to ſay, Man Bawd, or Woman Bawd, common Hazerdours, Contectour, Maintainer of Quarrels, Champartours, or Embracers of Inqueſts, or other common Miſdoers be dwelling within this Ward, and preſent their Names.

Strumpet, Adulterer, Witch, Scold.

Also, if any Bawd, common Strumpet, common Adulterer, Witch, or common Scold be dwelling within this Ward.

And here Mr. *Strype* inſerts the great Care the Governors of the City have in former Times uſed againſt ſuch looſe Perſons, Bawds, Harlots, and Inticers of young Folks to their Wickedneſſes. Which Evils they have endeavour'd to reſtrain, after Preſentments thereof, and Proof, by Impriſonment, open Shame, and Diſgrace, and ſometimes Baniſhment for ever out of the City; and that accompanied with all the Marks of Infamy poſſible. This will appear by two Examples, the one in the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII's Reign, the other in that of King *Edward* VI. which were taken out of the City Records, and kindly communicated to him by one of the Clerks there.

CAPELL, Mayor.

Die Veneris xxviiij° *die Junij, Anno Regni Regis Henrici* VIII. *Secundo.*

FORASMOCH as *Elyn Davy*, *Elizabeth Eden*, *Johan Michel*, *Agnes White*, *Marion Bekworth*, and *Johan Weſthede*, that here ſtanden, been endicted in the Ward of *Portſoken* of this City, ſome of theym for common Bawds, and ſome other of theym for common Harlots of their Bodies, and thereof been lawfully convicted and atteynted: Therefore it ys adjudged by the Mair and Aldermen of this Citie, after the laudable Laws and auncient Cuſtomes of the ſame, that the ſeyd *Elyn Davy*, *Elizabeth Eden*, *Johan Michel*, *Agnes White*, *Marion Bekworth*, and *Johan Weſthede*, ſhall be brought to *Newgate*, and the ſame Day, in the Market-Seaſon, to be ladde from thens with Baſons and Pannes afore theym, Ray-hods on their Hedes, and white Rodels in their Hands, to the Pillory in *Cornhill*, and there the Cauſe to be proclaymed; and ſo from thens to *Algate*, and from *Algate* to be conveied to and through *Candlewickſtrete*, *Watling-ſtrete* and *Flete-ſtrete*, to the *Temple-barre*, and there to be voided out of this Citie for ever. And yf the ſeyd *Elyn*, *Elizabeth*, *Johan*, *Agnes*, *Marion*, and *Johan*, or any of them hereafter may be found within this Citie, they or ſhe ſo found to be ſet on the Pillory aforeſaid, three Market-Days next following, every Day by the Space of an Hour, and furthermore, to have Impriſonment by the Space of an Year and a Day.

JUDDE, Mair.

Quarto die Auguſt' Anno Edvardi VI. *quinto.*

AD Cur' in exterior' Camera Guihald' Civit' LONDON' die & anno ſupradict' coram Andrea Judde, Mil' Major' Civitat' LOND. Johan Greſham, Mil', Georgio Barnes, & Richardo Turke, Aldermannis, ac Auguſtino Hynde & Johanne Lyon, Vic' Perſon' ſubſcript' viz' Rich' Dichar, al' Rich' Maſſie, ad Barr' duct' ac de & ſuper Præſentationem ſive Indictament' verſus ipſum in Cur' Wardemot' pro Dom' Rege nup' fact' ſive præſentat' arreſtatus placitavit non Culp' & inde po' ſe verif' Ideo ven' fac' Jur' &c. ſup' quo dict' Auguſtinus Hynd & Johannes Lyon, tunc Vic' dictæ Civitat' virtute cujuſdam Præcept' per prædict' Major' & Record' eis inde direct' retornaver' quoddam Panell' Jur' æquibus xij exacti comp' viz. Thomas Orwell, Gregorius Conyars, Willielmus Roe, Thomas Nicolls, Richardus Bourne, Thomas Ebdon, Robertus Johnſon, Richardus Carpenter, Robertus Smith, Willielmus Younge, Thomas Crumpe, & Richardus Gilman, ac jur' & onerat' dicunt ſuper Sacramentum ſuum, quod prædict' Richardus Dichar eſt Culp' modo & forma prout, &c. Ideo commiſſus eſt per Cur' prædict' Richardus ad Carcer' unde ven' reducat' & abhinc iuxta rit' & morem inde vetuſt' in biga collat' præd' Rich' liripip' verſicolori ornatus, cum Pelvium pulſationibus & Tintinabulis æreis, & al' humoi' ridicul' ac ſtrident' inſtrument' per publica Civitat' loca, & præſertim per Fora Mercator' uſque ad Algate, deducat' & ibidem extra Civitatem expellerit & exulet imperpetuum.

Which relates the Puniſhment of one *Richard Dichar*, a Bawd, indicted in the Court of Wardmote; and in fine, adjudged by the Court of Aldermen, after Tryal before them, to be carried back to Priſon; and thence, according to antient Cuſtom, to be put into a Cart, cloathed in a Party-colour'd Coat, and ſo drawn through the publick Streets of the City, and eſpecially thro' the Markets, with the Sound of Baſons and Bells, and other Noiſes, (to expoſe him the more to Mockery and Shame) and ſo to *Aldgate*, and from thence to be forthwith expelled out of the City, and baniſhed for ever.

Hot-House.

Also, if there be any Houſe wherein is kept and holden any Hot-houſe or Sweating-houſe, for Eaſe and Health of Men, to the which be reſorting or converſant any Strumpets, or Women of Evil Name or Fame. Or if there be any Hot-houſe or Sweating ordained for Women, to the which is any common Recourſe of young Men, or of other Perſons of Evil Fame and ſuſpect Conditions.

Also, if there be any ſuch Perſons that keep or hold any ſuch Hot-houſes, either for Men or Women, and have found no Surety to the Chamberlain for their good and honeſt Behaviour, according to the Laws of this City, and lodge any manner of Perſon by Night, contrary to the Ordinance thereof made, by the which he or they ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* to the Chamber, if they do the contrary.

THAMES, DITCHES, STREETS, *&c.*

ALSO, if any Manner of Perſon caſt or lay Dung, Ordure, Rubbiſh, Seacoal-duſt, Ruſhes, or any other Thing noyant, in the River of *Thames*, *Walbrook*, *Fleet*, or other Ditches of this City, or in the open Streets, Ways, or Lanes within this City.

CHANNEL.

ALSO, if any Perſon after a great Rain falls, or at any other Time, ſweep any Dung, Ordure, Rubbiſh, Ruſhes, Seacoal-duſt, or any other Thing noyant, down into the Channel of any Street or Lane, whereby the common Courſe is there let, and the ſame Things noyant driven down unto the ſaid Water of *Thames*.

HOGS, KINE, OXEN, DUCKS.

ALSO, if any Manner of Perſon nouriſh Hogs, Oxen, Kine, Ducks, or any Beaſts within this Ward, to the Grievance and Diſeaſe of their Neighbours.

USURY.

ALSO, if any Uſurers, or falſe Cheveſancers be dwelling within this Ward.

PERSONS *indicted in one* WARD, *flying into another.*

ALSO, where afore this Time it is ordained and enacted as hereafter follows: *Item*, For to eſchew the Evils of miſgoverned Perſons that daily, when they be indicted in one Ward, fly into another; it is ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, that as ſoon as a Man or Woman ſuſpect, firſt do come to dwell within any Houſe, in any Ward within the City, the Conſtables, Beadles, or other Officers of the ſame, ſhall be charged by their Oaths, at the General Court, to enquire and eſpy from whence they come; and if they find by their own Confeſſion, or by the Record of any of the Books of any Alderman of the City, that they be indicted or caſt of evil and noyous Life, and will not find Surety for their good Abearing and honeſt Governance to the Alderman for the Time being, that then they ſhall not dwell there from thenceforth, but ſhall be warned to avoid within three or four Days, or more or leſs, after, as it ſhall be ſeen to the Alderman of the Ward for the Time being; and that the Landlord that letteth the Houſe, or his Attorney, ſhall be alſo warned to make them to avoid out of his Houſe aforeſaid, within the ſaid Time limited by the Alderman; and if they be found there after the Time, that then not only the ſaid diſhoneſt Perſons ſhall have Impriſonment of their Bodies after the Diſcretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, but alſo the ſaid Landlords, Letters of the ſaid Houſes, ſhall forfeit to the *Guildhall* as much as they ſhould have had for letting of the ſaid Houſe, or ſhould be paid by the Year, if the ſaid Perſons or others had dwelled in the ſaid Houſe.

COLOURING *Foreign* GOODS.

ALSO, if any Freeman againſt his Oath made, conceal, cover, or colour the Goods of Foreigners, by the which the King may in no wiſe loſe, or the Franchiſes of this City be imblemiſhed.

FOREIGN BUYING *and* SELLING.

ALSO, if any Foreigner buy and ſell with any other Foreigner within this City, or the Suburbs thereof, any Goods or Merchandizes, the ſame Goods or Merchandizes be forthwith forfeit, to the Uſe of the Commonalty of this City.

FREEMEN *not Reſident.*

ALSO, if every Freeman which receives or takes the Benefit, and enjoys the Franchiſes of this City, be continually dwelling out of the City, and has not, nor will not (after his Oath made) be at Scot and Lot, nor Partner to the Charges of this City, for the Worſhip of the ſame City, when he is duly required.

ORPHANS, WARDS, MARRIAGES.

ALSO, if any Man conceal the Goods of Orphans of this City, of whom the Ward and Marriage of Right belongs to the Mayor and Aldermen of this City.

OFFICERS.

AND if any Officer, by Colour of his Office, do Extortion unto any Man, or be Maintainer of Quarrels againſt Right, or take Carriage, or arreſt Victual unduly.

BOATMAN, FERRIER.

ALSO, if any Boatman or Ferrier be dwelling in the Ward, that takes more of Boatmanage or Ferriage than is ordained.

PURPRESTURES.

ALSO, if any Man make Purpreſtures, that is to ſay, encroach, or take of the common Ground of this City, by Land or by Water, as in Walls, Pales, Stoops, Grieces, or Doors, or Cellars, or in any other like within the Ward; or if any Porch, Penthouſe, or Jetty be too low, in letting of Men that ride beſide, or Carts that go thereforth.

PENTHOUSES, JETTIES, STALLS, *&c.*

ALSO, that Penthouſes and Jetties, be at leaſt the Height of nine Feet, and that the Stalls be not but of two Feet and a half in Breadth, and to be flexible or moveable, that is to ſay, to hang by Jemewes or Garnets, ſo that they may be taken up and let down.

WAY, WATERCOURSE.

ALSO, if any common Way, or common Courſe of Water be forecloſed or letted, that it may not have his Courſe as it was wont, to the Noyance of the Ward, and by whom it is done.

PAVEMENTS.

ALSO, if any Pavement be defective, or too high in one Place, and too low in another, to the Diſturbance of Riders and Goers thereby, and Carts that go thereupon.

REGRATORS, FORESTALLERS.

ALSO, if any Regrator or Foreſtaller of Victual, or of any other Merchandizes which ſhould come to this City to be ſold, be dwelling in this Ward. A Regrator is as much as to ſay, he that buyeth up all the Victual or Merchandizes, or the moſt Part thereof, when it is come to the City or the Suburbs of the ſame, at a low Price, and then afterwards ſells at his own Pleaſure, at a high and exceſſive Price. A Foreſtaller is he that goes out of the City, and meets with the Victual or Merchandize by the Way, coming to the City to be ſold, and there buys it; both theſe are called

called in the Law *Inimici publici Patriæ*, which is to ſay, Open Enemies to a Country.

Price *of* Victual.

Also, if any Butcher, Fiſhmonger, Poulterer, Vintner, Oſtler, Cook, or Seller of Victual, do ſell Victual at unreaſonable Prices.

Hay.

Also, if any Hoſtler ſell Hay, Oats, or Provender at exceſſive Prices, taking greater Gain thereby than is reaſonable and lawful.

Victual *Unwholſome* Price.

Also, if any Victualler ſell any Victuals not covenable, or unwholeſome for Man's Body, or elſe dearer than is proclaimed by the Mayor.

Measures *Unſealed.*

Ye ſhall diligently make Search and Inquiry, whether there be any Vintner, Innholder, Alehouſe-keeper, or any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever within your Ward, that do uſe or keep in his or their Houſe or Houſes, any Cans, Stone-Pots, or other Meaſures which are unſealed, and by Law not allowed, to ſell Beer or Ale thereby, and whether they do ſell any of their beſt Beer or Ale above a Penny the Quart, or any ſmall Ale or Beer above a Half-penny the Quart, and whether any of them do ſell by any Meaſure not ſealed? If there be any ſuch, you ſeize them, and ſend them to the *Guildhall* to the Chamberlain's Office, and preſent their Names and Faults by Indenture, ſo oft as there ſhall be any Occaſion ſo to do.

Weights *and* Measures.

Ye ſhall alſo make Search in the Shops and Houſes of all the Chandlers, and of all others which ſell by Weight or Meaſure, dwelling within your Ward, and ſee that their Scales be not one heavier than another; and that their Meaſures, as well Buſhels as leſs Meaſures, as well thoſe that ſell Seacoals by, (which ought to be heaped) that they be in Breadth according to the Standard, ſealed as all others; and that all Yards and Ells be their juſt Lengths and ſealed, that the Poor and other his Majeſty's Subjects be not deceived; and further, if any do buy by one Weight or Meaſure, and ſell by others; and if in your Search you find any falſe Weights, Meaſures, or Scales, ye ſhall ſeize them, and ſend them to the *Guildhall* to the Chamberlain; and you ſhall alſo do the like, if you ſhall find any that do ſell any Thing by *Venice* Weights, contrary to the Law and his Majeſty's Proclamations, preſent their Names and Faults.

Innholder, Brown Baker.

Also, if any Innholder bake any Bread to ſell within his Houſe; and if any Baker of four Bread, bake white Bread to ſell, or mark not his Bread, or elſe take more for the baking than three Pence for a Buſhel.

House, Tyle.

Also, ye ſhall enquire if any Houſe be covered otherwiſe with Tile, or Stone, Lead, for Peril of Fire.

Leper, beggar.

Also, if any Leper, Faitour, or mighty Beggar be dwelling within this Ward.

Bakers, Brewers.

Also, if any Baker or Brewer bake or brew with Straw, or any other Thing which is perilous for Fire.

Painted Visage.

Also, if any Man go with painted Viſage.

Candle-Light.

Also, if there be any Man that hangs not out a Lantern with a Candle therein burning after the Uſage, according to the Commandment thereupon given.

Tall Wood, Billets, Faggots.

Also, if any Perſon bring or cauſe to be brought to this City or the Liberties thereof, to be ſold, or ſell, offer, or put to Sale, any Tall Wood, Billets, Faggots, or other Fire Wood, not being of the full Aſſize which the ſame ought to hold.

Wood, Country.

Also, if any Freeman of this City uſe to reſort into the Countries near this City, and there to ingroſs and buy up much Billet, Tall Wood, Faggot, Toſard, or other Fire Wood, and convey the ſame by Water unto this City, and there lay it upon their Wharfs and other Places, and ſo keep it till they may ſell it at high and exceſſive Prices at their own Wills.

Also, if any Woodmonger or any other, ſell any Billets or other Fire Wood above the Price ſet by the Lord Mayor.

Cheese, Butter.

Also, if any Citizen of this City, by himſelf, or any other Perſon for him, or to his Uſe, uſe to reſort into the Country, and there buy and ingroſs great Quantity of Cheeſe and Butter, as well barrelled as otherwiſe, and after convey it by Water or otherwiſe to this City, to be ſold at dear and exceſſive Prices.

Freemen *to ſhew their Copies.*

Also, foraſmuch as it is thought that divers and many Perſons dwelling within the Liberties of this City, daily occupy as Freemen, whereas indeed they be none, nor never were admitted into the Liberties of this City; ye ſhall therefore require every ſuch Perſon dwelling within this Ward, whom ye ſhall ſuſpect of the ſame, to ſhew you the Copy of his Freedom, under the Seal of the Office of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City; and ſuch as ye ſhall find without their Copies, or deny to ſhew their Copies, ye ſhall write and preſent their Names in your Indentures.

Melting Tallow.

Also, you ſhall inquire and truly preſent all ſuch Perſons as uſe melting of Tallow, contrary to an Act of Common-Council in that Caſe made and provided.

Fire-Presses.

Also, you ſhall truly preſent all Perſons which have or uſe any Fire-Preſſes within the ſaid City, or Liberties of the ſame, for preſſing or dreſſing of Nether-ſtocks, Woollen Cloths, or other Things.

Also,

ALSO, you ſhall enquire of all Armourers and other Artificers, uſing to work in Metal, which have or uſe any Rear-dorſes, or any other Places dangerous or perillous for Fire.

APPRAISERS.

ALSO, if any have appraiſed any Goods of any Freeman deceaſed, leaving behind him any Orphan or Orphans, and the Appraiſers not ſworn before the Lord Mayor or the Alderman of the Ward.

BEAMS.

ALSO, if any Freeman buy any Wares or Merchandizes unweighed, which ought to be weighed at the King's Beam, of any Stranger or Foreigner free of the Liberties of this City, contrary to the Act of Common-Council in that Caſe made and provided.

CLOTHS.

ALSO, if any buy or ſell any Cloth or Cloths in the Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, or other Place of any Clothworker, or other Perſon, againſt any Ordinance or Cuſtom of this City; or if any Clothworker, or other, do receive or harbour any Cloths, before the ſame be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, contrary to the Ordinance made in that Behalf.

CARMEN.

ALSO, if any Carman take any Money for Carriage of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, above the Rates ordained.

BUILDINGS, *divided Houſes, Inmates.*

ALSO, if any make or cauſe to be made any new Building or Buildings, or divide or cauſe to be divided any Houſe or Houſes, or receive any Inmate or Inmates, contrary to the King's Majeſty's Proclamation, or contrary to Law, or any Statute of this Realm.

HAWKERS.

ALSO, if any be dwelling within this Ward, which do offer to put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes in the open Streets or Lanes of this City, or go from Houſe to Houſe to ſell the ſame, commonly called Hawkers, contrary to an Act made in that Behalf.

FREEDOM.

ALSO, if any have covenouſly, fraudulently, or unduly obtained the Freedom of this City.

COLLECTORS.

ALSO, if any Collector of Fifteens, or other Duties for the publick Service of the King, or of this City, do retain in his Hands any Part of the Money collected to his own Uſe.

WOMEN *Receivers of Servants.*

YE ſhall alſo enquire, if there be dwelling within your Ward any Woman-Broker, ſuch as reſort unto Mens Houſes, demanding of their Maid-Servants, if they do like of their Services; if not, then they will tell them, they will help them to a better Service, and ſo allure them to come from their Maſters to their Houſes, where they abide as Boarders until they be provided for: In which Time it falls out, that by lewd young Men that reſort to thoſe Houſes, they are oftentimes made Harlots, to their Undoing, and the great Hurt of the Commonwealth; wherefore if any ſuch be, you ſhall preſent them, that Order may be taken for Reformation.

PRIVIES.

ALSO, if you have or uſe any common Privy, having Iſſue into any common Sewer of the City.

VAGABONDS.

ALSO, if any Conſtable, Beadle, or other Officer, be negligent or remiſs in diſcharging his Duty touching the Execution of the Statute made for Puniſhment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and ſturdy Beggars, or otherwiſe, and wherein the Default is.

POOR.

ALSO, if any to whom the Execution of the Statute made for Relief of the Poor doth appertain, be remiſs in diſcharging his Duty touching the Execution of the ſame Statute, and wherein the Default is.

LEGACIES.

ALSO, if any Executor or other Perſon retain in his Hands any Legacy, Sum of Money, or other Thing given to any charitable Uſe.

DRUNKARD, *Whoremonger, Sabbath-breaker, Jeſuit, Seminary Prieſt, Secular Prieſt, Popiſh Recuſant, Cozeners,* &c.

YE ſhall enquire whether there be within your Ward any common Drunkard, Whoremonger, Blaſphemer of God's holy Name, Prophaner of the Sabbath, Jeſuit, Seminary or Secular Prieſt, or any Receiver, Reliever, or Maintainer of any of them, or any Popiſh Recuſant, Cozener, or ſwaggering idle Companion, ſuch as cannot give Account how they live; if there be any ſuch you ſhall preſent them, and the Names of thoſe that lodge them, or aid them.

MASS.

YE ſhall enquire whether any Perſon or Perſons do or ſhall ſay or ſing Maſs within your Ward, or be preſent at any Maſs.

ROMAN *Catholick Religion.*

ALSO, if any Perſon or Perſons within your Ward, being evil affected, do or ſhall extol the *Roman* Catholick Religion above the Religion profeſſed and eſtabliſhed by the King's Majeſty's Authority in *England*, or do or ſhall deprave the Religion now profeſſed in this Realm by Authority as above, which may breed Diſcord in the City, and Diſſention in the Commonwealth, ye ſhall carefully preſent the ſame Perſons and their Offences.

STABLE-DUNG.

ALSO, if any Perſon or Perſons that keepeth Horſes in their Houſes, do lay his or their Stable-Dung, or ſuch Kind of ſtinking Filth, in any Streets or Lanes of this City, to the great Annoyance of the People paſſing that Way, and do not lead his Dung-Cart to the Stable-Door, as he ought to do.

ASSEMBLY *Monthly.*

YOU ſhall aſſemble yourſelves once every Month, or oftener, if Need require, ſo long as

you ſhall continue of this Inqueſt, and preſent the Defaults which you ſhall find to be committed concerning any of the Articles of your Charge, to the End due Remedy may be ſpeedily ſupplied, and the Offenders puniſhed as Occaſion ſhall require.

Making of PRESENTMENTS.

AND in making your Preſentments, your Clerk is carefully to write the Chriſtian Name, Surname, and Addition or Calling of every Offender, and the Name of the Pariſh wherein the Offence was committed, and ſome certain Time how long the Offence hath been continued: And in preſenting any Perſons for dividing Houſes for Inmates, to write the Names and Addition to the preſent Landlord receiving the Rents, and the Names of the Tenants in Poſſeſſion, and of the Inmate in any Houſe: And alſo to write in the Margent on the Side of every Preſentment, the Name or Names upon whoſe Evidence you make ſuch Preſentment, and the Places of their Abode.

An ACT for the Reformation of divers Abuſes uſed in the Wardmote Inqueſt.

COMMONS, DINNERS, BANQUETINGS.

ITEM, Where the Wardmote Inqueſts within the ſeveral Wards of this City, for the Maintenance of Honeſty, Virtue, and good Living, and for the Aboliſhment, Exiling, and Suppreſſing all Kind of Vice, evil Rule, and Iniquity, according to the antient laudable Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, are yearly ſeverally charged and ſworn, upon the Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, before the Aldermen of the ſaid Wards, chiefly and principally to the End and Intent, that they with all Diligence ſhould truly and duly inquire and preſent all ſuch Enormities, Nuiſances, Miſorder, and Offences as are, or at any Time within the Space of one whole Year then next enſuing, ſhall be ſeverally uſed, committed or done within the ſaid Wards, and have a Day yearly to make their ſaid Preſentments until the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of the *Epiphany*: The ſaid Inqueſts heretofore little or nothing at all regarding (as it is very manifeſt, and not unknown, the more is the Pity) their ſaid Oaths, or yet the great Commodities, Utility, Quietneſs, Honour, and Worſhip, that might or ſhould grow and enſue to the ſaid City and Inhabitants of the ſame, thro' their good, induſtrious, and indifferent Proceedings, for the Advancement of Virtue and Repreſſing of Vice, have drawn it in a Manner into a very ordinary Courſe, and common Cuſtom, to conſume and ſpend a great Part of their ſaid Time, that they have yearly given unto them, when they receive their ſaid Charge, partly in ſetting up among themſelves a certain Commons, and making and keeping many coſtly and ſumptuous Dinners, Suppers, and Banquets; inviting and calling to the ſame at ſundry Times, in a Manner, all the Inhabitants of the ſaid ſeveral Wards, to the no little Charges of the ſame Inhabitants, and partly in paſſing and occupying much Part of the ſaid Time in playing at Dice, Tables, Cards, and ſuch other unlawful Games, both to the great Coſts, Charges, and Expences of the ſaid Inqueſts (whereof the greateſt Part moſt commonly are but poor Men) and alſo to the very lewd, pernicious and evil Example of all ſuch as have any Succeſs or Recourſe unto the ſame Inqueſts: And whereas alſo the ſaid Inqueſts have of late uſurped to diſpence with ſuch Perſons as they, by their Search, and otherwiſe, have founden to offend and trangreſs the Laws, in uſing and occupying of unlawful Weights and Meaſures, taking of the ſaid Offenders certain Fines, (which as it is ſaid) the ſaid Inqueſts have commonly uſed to employ toward the Maintenance of their ſaid Feaſting and Banqueting, directly againſt the due Order of our Sovereign Lord the King's Laws, and the publick Wealth of all his Highneſs's Subjects within the ſaid City, and much to the Reproach and Diſhonour of the ſame City:

FOR Remedy and Reformation thereof, be it ordained, enacted and eſtabliſhed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That all and every the Wardmote Inqueſts of the ſaid City, from hence orth to be yearly charged and ſwern within the ſeveral Wards at the Time afore rehearſed, ſhall at all Times and Places meet, and for the due Execution of their Charge, meet and aſſemble themſelves together; and that they, and every of them, after their ſaid Meetings, Inquiſition, and treating of their ſaid neceſſary Matters, ſhall go home to their own ſeveral Houſes, to Breakfaſt, Dinner, and Supper, during all the ſaid accuſtomed Time of their Charge and Seſſion aboveſaid; and that none of the ſaid Inqueſts ſhall from henceforward ſet up any Manner of Commons, or keep or maintain any Manner of Dinners, Suppers or Banquets among themſelves, or uſe at their Aſſemblies and Seſſions, any of the Games above-mentioned, or any other whatſoever unlawful Games or Plays at any Time, before the giving up of the ſaid Preſentments at the Time above remembered, or ſhall take or receive any Manner of Fine or Fines, for the Concealment and Diſcharging of any of the Offences afore recited; but truly preſent the ſame Offences, and every of them, according to their Oaths, upon Pain of Impriſonment, by the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being.

FIRE *and* CANDLES, *&c.* RECREATION.

PROVIDED alway, and be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall be lawful for all and every the ſaid Inqueſts, to take and receive, towards the Charges of their Fire and Candles, and other Neceſſaries during the Time of their ſaid Seſſion, all and every ſuch Matter of Money, as any honeſt Perſon or Perſons of their free Will, and benevolent Mind, will give or offer unto them; and when they have made their ſaid Preſentments, to go and aſſemble themſelves together for their Recreation and Solace where they ſhall think it good, and there not only to beſtow and ſpend the twenty Shillings which every Alderman within his Ward, according to a certain Order lately taken, ſhall yearly give unto them, at the Time of the Delivery of the ſaid Preſentments, towards their ſaid Charges in this Behalf, but alſo the Reſidue of the ſaid Money received and gathered, as it is aforeſaid, of the Benevolence of their ſaid loving Friends, if any ſuch Reſidue ſhall fortune to remain, any Clauſe or Article in this preſent Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding: Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Commonweal of this City, and Advancement of good Juſtice, and as ye will anſwer for the contrary at your uttermoſt Peril.

HALMOTE *Court.*

The Halmote Court.

So called, becauſe it is that Court which every Company in LONDON keep in their Halls, antiently called the *Hulmote* or *Folkemote*, for the

Lord *Coke* makes them to be the ſame. *Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*; i. e. the Meeting of Citizens in their publick Hall.

The Court of the CORONER.

The Coroner's Court.

THE Mayor is Coroner within LONDON, and this Court is held before him or his Deputy. This Court is to enquire concerning the Death of any Man, when he is ſuppoſed to come to ſome untimely End, and that *ſuper Viſum Corporis*, i. e. upon Sight of the Body; and likewiſe of the Eſcape of the Murderer: Alſo concerning Treaſure *Trouve*, Deodands, and Wrecks of the Sea.

The Court of the ESCHEATOR.

The Eſcheator's Court.

THE Lord Mayor is alſo Eſcheator within the City. And this Court is alſo held before him or his Deputy. All Original Writs of *Diem clauſit extremum*, *Mandamus*, *Devenerunt*, *Melius inquirend'* &c. are directed to the Eſcheator, to find an Office for the King after the Death of his Tenant, which held by Knights Seervice. The Eſcheator alſo may find an Office for Treaſon, Felony, &c.

The Court of the TOWER.

The Tower *Court.*

THIS Court is held within the Verge of LONDON, before the Steward, by Preſcription of Debt, Treſpaſs, or other Actions of any Sum greater or leſs.

The Court of St. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

The Court of St. Martin's Le Grand.

ST. *Martin's Le Grand* is a Liberty diſtinct from the Government of LONDON, and ſubject to the Deanary of *Weſtminſter*. In this Liberty is a Court, which is a Court of Record, and kept every *Wedneſday* weekly, for the Trial of all perſonal Actions, of what Nature ſoever. And there is a Court-houſe and a Priſon. The leading Proceſs is a *Capias* againſt the Body, or an Attachment againſt the Goods. So that a Man's Goods may be arreſted in his own Houſe upon the firſt Proceſs, if he be not taken. Which is according to the Practice of all antient Liberties or Franchiſes.

IT ſhall not be omitted, that the Lord *Coke* in his *Inſtitutes* hath a Diſcourſe of the Courts in LONDON, and their Juriſdictions. The Courts he ſets down to be theſe. 1. The Court of *Huſtings*. 2, 3. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 4. The Court of Equity before the Lord Mayor, commonly called, *The Court of Conſcience*. 5. The Court of *Mayor* and *Aldermen*. 6. The Court of *Orphans*. 7. The Court of *Common-Council*. 8. The Court of *Wardmote*. 9. The Court of *Halmote*. 10. The Court of *Chamberlain* for Apprentices. 11. The Court of *Conſervation* of the Water and River of *Thames*. 12. The Court of the *Coroner* in LONDON. 13. The Court of *Eſcheator* in LONDON. 14. The Court of *Policies* and of *Aſſurances* in LONDON. 15. The Court of the *Tower* of LONDON. What are the Juriſdictions, Rights, and Powers of theſe Courts, and what elſe he obſerves of them, are beſt ſeen in the *Inſtitutes* themſelves.

THERE is ſtill one Court (and that a Court of eminent Note) held in the City, that remains to be declared: namely,

The Court of the King's Commiſſion of the Peace of Oyer *and* Terminer, *and Jail-Delivery for* Newgate.

The King's Commiſſion Court of Oyer *and* Terminer.

THIS Court is called, *The King's Commiſſion of the Peace of* Oyer *and* Terminer, and Jail-Delivery of *Newgate* for the City of LONDON and County of *Middleſex*: Which Court is held at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, commonly call'd the *Seſſions-Houſe*, and generally eight Times or oftner every Year.

THE Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other of his Majeſty' Juſtices of the Peace of the City of LONDON, the two Sheriffs of LONDON; and oftentimes the Judges (being always in theſe Commiſſions) come and ſit to give their Aſſiſtance.

THE Jurors for all Matters committed in LONDON, are Citizens of LONDON, choſe out of ſuch Wards as are appointed for Juries according to the Months of the Year. And the Jurors for Crimes and Miſdemeanors committed in *Middleſex*, are Freeholders of the ſaid County, choſen out of the reſpective Hundreds in the ſaid County.

IN this Court are heard and determin'd all ſuch Crimes and Miſdemeanors as extend to Loſs of Life, Corporal Puniſhment, Fine, Amercement, &c. of which theſe following are the chief, *viz.* High Treaſon, Petty Treaſon, Murther, Felony, Burglary, Forgery, &c. Now to declare what theſe Crimes are, and to ſhew the Puniſhments to be inflicted upon any Perſon or Perſons guilty of any of them, by the Laws of this Realm.

HIGH TREASON.

NOTWITHSTANDING that ſome High Treaſons are much more odious and heinous than others; yet the Puniſhment (according to our Law) is the ſame for all Sorts (Coining of Money excepted): And that Law is,

THAT the Traitor is to be taken from the Priſon, and laid upon a Sledge, or Hurdle, and drawn to the Gallows, or Place of Execution, and there hanged by the Neck until he be half dead, and then cut down, his Intrails to be cut out of his Body, and by the Executioner; then his Head to be cut off, and his Body to be divided into Quarters; and afterwards his Head and Quarters are to be ſet up in ſome open Places directed; which uſually are on the City-Gates, on *London-bridge*, or upon *Weſtminſter-hall*; and to render the Crime more terrible to the Spectators, the Hangman, when he takes out the Heart, ſhews it the People, and ſays, *Here is the Heart of a Traitor.*

BESIDES this Death, he doth forfeit all his Lands and Goods to the King, his Wife to loſe her Dower, his Children their Inheritance, and all their Part or Pretences to his Eſtate; and if he be a Perſon of any Degree or Honour, his Children are deprived of the ſaid hereditary Honour. But Noblemen are not ſo ſeverely ſerved as to have their Quarters and Heads ſet up; but, by the King's Grace, they are generally beheaded only. The like Favour is oft ſhewed to Gentlemen of Faſhion who are not Noble.

FOR Coining of Money, the Puniſhment antiently was, and ſtill is, Drawing, Hanging, and for the moſt Part, Quartering.

PETTY TREASON.

PETTY Treaſon is, when a Servant kills his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience. The Puniſhment for this Crime is to be drawn on a Sledge, as before, to the Place of Execution, and there to be hanged by the Neck until dead. The Puniſhment for a Woman convicted either for High Treaſon or Petty Treaſon, is to be drawn to the Place of Execution, and there to be bound to a Stake, with Faggots and com-

combuſtible Stuff ſet about her, and ſet on Fire, and ſo burnt.

Felonies.

Felonies are of divers Kinds: For any Offence that is a Degree next to Petty Treaſon, is accounted Felony; as Theft, Burglary, Sodomy, Rape, Willful Burning of Houſes, Forgery, *&c.* For which, until the Reign of King *Henry* I. there were ſeveral Sorts of Puniſhments; but it was then ordained, that the Puniſhment for all Felonies ſhould be Hanging by the Neck until dead, as at preſent.

Murther, Manslaughter.

This is a high Crime, but yet the Death is but hanging, as aforeſaid. But this Crime hath often too much Favour, by the frequent bringing in the Criminals guilty only of Manſlaughter; as, that he killed the other in his own Defence, or upon a ſudden Quarrel, and in Heat of Blood, without *Malice prepenſe*, or the like. And for this Crime of Manſlaughter, Burning in the Hand is the Puniſhment. But Duelling, if proved a Duel, is Death; and yet by Interceſſion with the Prince, this Crime ſometimes gets a Pardon: But if ſo, an Appeal may be brought, and the Criminal tried again, and then hanged: And this is ſometimes done.

Note, That if a Peer of the Realm commit High Treaſon, Petty Treaſon, or Felony, altho' his Sentence for Death be the ſame with that of a common Perſon; yet the Prince doth uſually extend his Favour to ſuch ſo far, as to cauſe them to be beheaded with an Axe.

Note alſo, That if a Criminal indicted of Petty Treaſon or Felony, refuſe to plead to his Indictment, or to put himſelf upon a legal Trial; then, for ſuch a Refuſal, he is order'd to be ſent to undergo that painful Death, called, *Paine forte & dure*, which with us is called *Preſſing*, which is thus executed: The Criminal is ſent back to the Priſon whence he came, and there laid in ſome low dark Room, upon the bare Ground on his Back, all naked, except his Privy Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords faſtened to the ſeveral Parts of the Room, and then there is laid on his Body, Iron, Stone, or Lead, ſo much as he can bear; the next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley Bread, without Drink; and the third Day ſhall have to drink ſome of the Kennel-Water with Bread. And this Method is in Strictneſs to be obſerved until he is dead.

This grievous Kind of Death, ſome ſtout and reſolute Men have ſometimes undergone, but rarely. And if in caſe the Criminal can undergo ſuch a Death, then he ſaves his Eſtate for his Wife, Children, or Relations; nor is he attainted.

But if it be in caſe of High Treaſon, then his not pleading ſignifies nothing, and he forfeits Eſtate and Honour.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminal's Friends uſually inter the dead Body decently, and where they pleaſe: But if the Crime be very heinous, as for Robbing and Murthering, then by Order, the Criminal is hanged in the Place near where the Fact was done; and afterwards his Body is hanged in Chains in ſome publick Road, or near the Place where the Crime was committed, until it rot. And in ſome Caſes his Right Hand is firſt cut off, and then hanged. In all ſuch Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be marked with a hot Iron on the thick or brawny Part of the Inſide of the Left Hand, with a T for Theft; and if for Manſlaughter, with M. But wandering Rogues and Vagabonds are burned with an R. And ſome Years ago the Parliament did make an Act for Shoplifters, and notorious Perſons, whoſe Crimes did not deſerve Death, to to be burnt in the Cheek near the Eye; but this is not uſed now.

Petty Larceny.

This is Small Theft, and of Things of a low Value, not exceeding 12*d.* The Puniſhment was antiently, ſometimes the Loſs of an Ear, ſometimes by Cudgelling, or the like; but ſince *Edward* III. by Whipping, the Criminal being tied by the Hands to the Tail of a Cart, and ſtripped naked to the Waiſt, whether a Man or Woman; ſo following the Cart by or near the Place where the Felony was committed, and is laſhed with a Whip of four, or five, or ſix Cords knitted, by one that follows the Cart for that Purpoſe.

Perjury.

This is *bearing of falſe Witneſs* upon Oath before a Court of Judicature, or before Magiſtrates impower'd to take an Oath, as Maſters in Chancery, Juſtices of the Peace, and the like. The Puniſhment is the Pillory, with the Head put into it, but ſometimes only ſtanding upon the Pillory for an Hour's Space in publick Places; as, the *Royal Exchange*, *Temple-bar*, the *Maypole* in the *Strand*, againſt *Weſtminſter-hall*, or near the Place where the Party injured reſides, or deſires he ſhould ſtand. By the Law, the Criminals ſometimes have their Necks put into the Pillory, and their Ears being nailed to it, to be cut off; ſometimes burnt with a P for Perjury. And the Trees growing upon his Ground, if he had any, were rooted up, and his Goods confiſcated.

Cheating, Libelling, False Weights *and* Measures, *Offences in* Bakers, Brewers, *&c.*

These Offences are commonly puniſhed by ſtanding on the Pillory, and ſometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off; or for Blaſphemy or the like, to be whipped to and from the Pillory, and whilſt they are in the Pillory, to have their Tongues bored thro' with a hot Iron.

The Priſon for theſe Criminals, and ſuch like Malefactors, is *Newgate*.

The Executions of Malefactors, however they are done monthly (a Month ſeldom failing thro'-out the Year, but ſeveral ignominiouſly end their Lives at *Tyburn*) do not reſtrain wicked Men and Women from committing their Theſts, Burglaries, Murthers, and Felonies. One Cauſe whereof are the Reprieves the Condemned do ſo frequently obtain: Which both encourage Sinners to go on in their evil Courſes, and hinder the Confeſſions of their Acceſſaries, and the ſincere Repentances which otherwiſe they would make. As the late Ordinary of *Newgate* obſerved in one of his Execution Papers, concerning one *Richard Lewis*, a Butcher, condemned for Robbery: That one Thing that made him backward to prepare for Death was, that a certain Perſon offered to uſe his Intereſt to get him a Reprieve; and for that received two Guineas and a Half Guinea, and one Crown Piece, beſides a Guinea ſpent upon his Friends in Wine, and ſuch like Treat: And a Note alſo given him to pay him ten Guineas more when the Thing was effected. And yet the Perſon, deſirous of more Ready Money, did to that Porpoſe write to *Lewis* ſome Letters. And this was the Tranſcript of one of them:

" I have been at the Secretary's Office twice,
" to know the Iſſue of what I have been about,
" but could get nothing more than what was told

" me

" me before; That what I had left, ſhould be " look'd into, and if Things appear as I have un- " dertaken to make them appear, I ſhould have " a Reprieve —— It coſt me more than what I " have had from you; and I expect more to- " wards what Expences I may be at. And when " you have ſupplied me, I ſhall go and know " what muſt be depended on.

J. E.

THESE Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* afforded great Eaſe and Commodity to the City; whereas in former Times the Kings of *England* appointed not the Mayor, Recorder, *&c.* to be Judges of Miſdemeanors againſt the King within the City, at monthly Seſſions, but Judges Itinerants at the *Tower*, to ſit on the Pleas of the Crown now and then, at uncertain Times, when the King was minded to ſqueeze or humble the City. And when they came, they proceeded with ſuch Rigour in theſe Inquiſitions againſt the City, that the Citizens were often fined ſeverely, and ſometimes impriſoned, and ſometimes the City's Charter was ſeized into the King's Hands; which proved ſo burthenſome to the City, that they at laſt got theſe Itineraries ſuperſeded by Act of Parliament, and the preſent Practice of holding the Commiſſions in the *Old Bailey* by themſelves, eſtabliſhed in the Room.

IT may not be amiſs to ſhew ſomething of the Manner and Practice of theſe Pleas of the Crown antiently by the ſaid Judges Itinerants, to ſhew how Matters ſtood with the City in former Days.

THERE is a Tract in the Cuſtody of the Town-Clerk of LONDON, with this Title, " The " Manner and Order how the Barons and the " reſt of the Commonalty of the City ought to " behave and carry themſelves towards the King " and his Juſtices at the Time, wherein it ſhould " pleaſe the King to hold the Pleas of the " Crown at the *Tower*, concerning Attachments, " Accidents of Murder, *&c.*" Some Collections out of which are as follow, tranſlated from the *Latin*.

Magnetes, &c. *i. e.* The great Men and the diſcreeter Sort of the City, were wont to meet in a certain convenient Place, to pacify Angers, Rancors and Diſcords, which had before ariſen in the City: That ſo by renewing Peace and Amity among them, they might be in Will and Act as one Man and one People, ſave themſelves harmleſs, and their Cuſtoms and Liberties.

IF by ſome Chance any made Diſturbance in the City, and diſquieted the Citizens, he was to be reckoned among his Fellow Citizens a publick Enemy, and as well he as his Heirs were to be deprived of the City for ever: And that becauſe by Reaſon of ſuch a turbulent Citizen, the King might take into his Hands the City and Liberties, to the Grievance and Detriment of the whole City.

THE King ſometimes ſent his Letters to ſummon the Attachments of his Crown: But if it happened that the Day of the Summons preſcribed, was dated to a leſs Term than to that of forty Days, then diſcreet and ſolemn Men were ſent to ſhew the King and his Council that he would give them another Day, becauſe, according to their old Liberties and Cuſtoms, they ought not to be ſummoned to ſuch Attachments to a leſs Term than forty Days at leaſt.

WHEN they received Commandment (the Liberties of the City being ſafe) to ſhew and plead the ſaid Attachments, Accidents of Death, *&c.* then all the Aldermen made all the Rolls thro' each Ward, wherein were contained Pledges and Attachments belonging to the Crown, to inſtruct and warn the Neighbours to meet at the Day appointed at *Barking* Church, and thence to go to the *Tower* of LONDON, that they might anſwer diſcreetly and providently to the King and his Juſtices, of thoſe Things that would be objected to them.

ON the Day of making theſe Pleas of the Crown, the Cuſtom was, that early in the Morning, all the Laity of the City came together to *Barking* Church, and thence, all being decently and well clad, entered into the *Tower*; and while theſe Pleas laſted, no Sheds, Shops, Cellar, Solar, (or Chamber) wherein ſaleable Things were either ſold or made, were opened.

THE ſame Day, from the Common-Council of the City, were ſent forth out of *Barking* Church, ſix or more of the more ſolemn, worſhipful, and diſcreet Barons of the City, who ſhould go into the *Tower* to our Lord the King, and his Council and Juſtices, on the Behalf the City, to ſalute and welcome them; praying them, that if it pleaſed the King, they might appear before them in the ſaid *Tower* without Danger, and to keep to the Mayor and the reſt of the Citizens, their Liberties and Cuſtoms ſafe; becauſe the King and all his Predeceſſors, Kings of *England*, and their Juſtices, always preſerved to all the Citizens, their Liberties and Cuſtoms ſafe and indemnified.

THE ſame Men alſo ſhewed to the King, his Council and Juſtices, that they forbid on the Behalf of the King, that none preſume to keep the Gates and Doors but ſome of their Fellow Citizens, and ſuch as ſhould be deputed by them for this Purpoſe; nor any Marſhal or Crier appear among their Fellow Citizens, unleſs of themſelves, and by the Will of the Citizens; becauſe, according to the Liberty of the City, they ought to have no Porter, Door-keeper, Marſhal, or Crier, nor were accuſtomed to have, unleſs of themſelves, and ſuch as pleaſed them. That all the Gates and Doors ſtand open to the Barons and to all the Citizens, becauſe the Pleas of the Crown were held, and that they might have free Ingreſs and Egreſs.

THEN three diſcreet and moderate Men were choſen, one whereof repreſented in order to the King, his Council and Juſtices, the Chances and Miſchances belonging to the Crown happening in the City from the Time wherein the old Pleas were laſt pleaded to this Time: The other two ſtood by the ſaid Preſenter, one on his Right and the other on his Left; that if he happened to be tired in repreſenting, the other might go on in making the Preſentments: And if perhaps he that preſented miſtook, he might in Silence be rectified by the two ſtanding by; ſo that none elſe might by any Means preſume to diſturb or correct the Preſenter.

NO Tumult, Muttering, Chiding, or Talking together, was to be heard among the People, as long as theſe Things were preſenting; but all to keep themſelves in Peace, as they tendered the Honour and Liberty of the City; and that the Preſenter be heard by all, and underſtood in Peace.

WHATSOEVER Matters were objected againſt the Barons and City, they anſwered nothing on the ſudden, although they were well inſtructed and certified to anſwer; but conſulting and diſcourſing together, they anſwer by the Common-Council, ſaving the Liberties of the City; and to frame the Anſwers, 24 or more were choſen out of the Common-Council, who preſently went to the Common-Council of the City, for the Safety and Defence of the whole City.

AFTER the King's Juſtices had ſhewn and delivered to the Mayor and Barons, Chapters (or Articles) of the Crown, they preſently required a competent Day to provide themſelves and conſult together, that they might give an Anſwer

Anſwer ſafely to the ſaid Chapters at the Day granted by the Juſtices, and in the mean Time diſcreetly to enrol thoſe Chapters and their Anſwers.

Out of the Number of the 24, or more beforementioned, four or more were provided and joined with the Mayor, chiefly to make Anſwers to the Objections and the Chapters; and the Mayor's Clerk, together with the Common-Clerk of the City, and the Sheriffs Clerks ſat before them to note, *memoriter*, all the Matters objected, leſt for want of noting, they might be forgotten; and one was *Protonotator*, from whoſe Note all the reſt took each his Copy of Writing, as well the King's Objections, as the Commonalty's Anſwers.

The Sheriffs had their Servants preſent, and the Aldermen the Beadles of their Wards, decently and handſomely habited and ſhod, ready at hand to perform the Commands of the Mayor and Barons of the City, and putting off their Caps and their Cloaks, to walk reſpectfully in their Coats and upper Coats, carrying ſtreight white Rods in their Hands; of theſe, four were aſſigned to keep the Doors and Gates, and two Criers, and others, were Marſhals, to perform what ſhould be injoined them.

According to the antient Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City, there were three Purgations in the Pleas of the Crown, whereby ſuch as were called in and accuſed, might acquit themſelves: The firſt was *De Morte*, of Death or Murder: The ſecond *De Maihemia*, of Maiming: The third Purgation was *De Inſultis, Baculis, Toſtis, Vulnerationibus*, &c. of Aſſaults, Battery with Staves, Burnings, Woundings, and ſuch like Injuries done in the Time of the Lord's Nativity, or in *Eaſter* and *Whitſun* Weeks.

As for him that would purge himſelf by the firſt, called *The Great Law*, the Appealed and Accuſed made ſix Oaths in his own Perſon, that he was innocent of Felony and breaking the King's Peace, and of the whole Crime laid upon him, and ſo let *God help him* and thoſe holy Things; after that ſix Men were to ſwear, that the other ſwore a ſound and ſafe Oath, according to their Conſciences and Underſtandings; and *God help them*, &c. and this Order was to be continued to the Number of 36 Men compleat; ſo that firſt the Accuſed ſwore, and then after him the ſix, until the Number above-noted were full.

For chooſing of the 36 Men, the Accuſed choſe 18 Men on the Eaſt Side of *Walbrook*, and 18 on the Weſt Side, and they not of his Kin, or any Way related to him by Marriage, or otherwiſe.

He that was accuſed of Maiming, took three Oaths in his own Perſon, that he was free and innocent of Felony, or breaking the King's Peace; and then ſix Men ſwore, that he made a juſt and true Oath, according to their Conſciences and Underſtandings; and this Order was continued to the Number of 18.

He that was accuſed of Aſſault, Battery, Burning, Wounding, Blows, Blood-ſhedding, and other Injuries done at the Holy Times beforementioned, made an Oath in his own Perſon, as before; after him ſix Men ſwore as before, who were choſen out of the Neighbourhood where he dwelt.

To obtain the Favour and Benevolenoe of the King and his Juſtices in theſe Pleas of the Crown, the Anceſtors of the Barons and Citizens beſtowed abundance of Gifts and Preſents upon them and their Clerks. It was impoſſible for the Barons and all the Citizens otherwiſe to paſs in thoſe Pleas elſewhere, than through the King's Hand and of his Juſtices; therefore they thought it no Diſgrace or Shame to do as thoſe did, who manfully and ſtrenuouſly governed and defended the City and its Liberties in the Times before them; and they thought it beneficial for them to do the ſame that they did, leſt by the Objections of them (*viz.* the King's Juſtices and their Clerks) the Citizens ſhould be brought into Law and Trouble.

In caſe it were demanded of the Mayor and Barons of the City, who were the Preſenters and Finders of Perſons ſlain, of Murders, or other Miſchances, they were to anſwer from the Common-Council, after this Manner: That although the Uſe of the Kingdom were ſuch out of the City, any one is eſteemed in LONDON the Preſenter or Finder of ſuch Preſcripts, according to the antient Cuſtom and Liberty of the City. For in ſo populous a City, ſuch Emergencies can by no means be concealed: Becauſe, before it hath been intimated to the Bailiffs, Things are divulged through the Compaſs of the City. And therefore no ſuch is had, or is wont to be had, in the City, unleſs only a common Report of the People of the City.

In the fifth Year of King *Henry* III. were theſe Pleas of the Crown held at the *Tower* before *Hubert de Burgo* and his Fellows, Juſtices: When many nice and captious Queſtions were put to the Citizens to anſwer. The firſt of all theſe Queſtions was, How Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, and Barons, and others that have Rents in LONDON, of certain Tenements, and cannot have their Rents, how they ſhall recover them, &c. All theſe Queſtions, with their Anſwers, were enrolled in the *Tower*, in the 15th of the ſame King, before the ſame *Hubert*, when there was another Itinerary. Again, the Pleas of the City of LONDON were again held the 28th of the ſame King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, at the *Tower*, before *William de Eboraco*, Provoſt of *Beverley*, *Jeremy* of *Caxton*, and *Henry* of *Bath*. Which held from *Eaſter-Day* for fifteen Days together. There had been no Pleas of LONDON pleaded for eighteen Years paſt. It was then granted to the Barons of LONDON, that as ſoon as they ought to begin to plead, they have, without the Gate of the *Tower* of LONDON, their own Door-keeper; and the Porter of the Lord the King to be within Doors; and that they have likewiſe their own Door-keeper without the Hall-door, when they are to plead, to bring in the Barons and others of the City, who were to plead, and of whom they have Knowledge; and that the Door-keeper of the Lord the King be within; and that they have their own Serjeants with their Rods.

It is worth ſeeing what was done at this ſitting of the aboveſaid Juſtices Itinerants at the *Tower*. *Firſt*, they deliver'd to the Mayor, &c. Chapters concerning what they were to anſwer concerning the Pleas of the Crown. And here were terrible Retroſpections, and Matters long before paſt and gone, now called to Account. For the old Pleas of the Crown, which had been at another Time before the King's Juſtices, and not determined, which were many, were all called over again; as well as the new Pleas of the Crown, which afterwards aroſe in Time of Peace. Pleas were alſo had of thoſe which were in the King's Mercy, (that is, ſubject to Forfeitures) and which were not; of Dues to King *John*, the Father of the Lord the King, due both before the War and after, (and that was a long Time before) and who were the Debtors; and if dead, who their Heirs. Again, Pleas of thoſe who within the Liberty of the City, had maliciouſly thrown down ſome Mens Houſes, or burnt them, againſt the King's Peace: Who they were, and whoſe Houſes they were: And if they made Peace together without the King's Licence. Pleas of Valets and Boys, who are

and ought to be in Cuſtody of the King: Whether they were married, or to be married: And if married, To whom: Of the Services of the Lord the King, what they are, and who holds them: Of Churches; what they are, and ought to be, of the King's Donation: Of the Eſcheats of the Jews; as well of the Tenements of the Jews as Chriſtians; and who holds them: Of Purpreſtures made upon the King, either on Land or Water, *&c.* and a great many more Enquiries concerning their Pleas.

CONCERNING theſe, if it might be proved, that it was not ſo uſed in the Times of former Kings, all the Barons were in the King's Mercy; Mercy, that is, at his Mercy to fine them as he pleaſed: And ſo the Chapters were delivered them.

THE third Day, according to the Cuſtom, the Barons came and anſwered. And *Simon Fitzmary* (one of the Aldermen) came and offered to the Lord the King an hundred Marks; ſo that the Pleas of the City might be held and pleaded as they were pleaded in the Time of King *Richard* and King *John*: And they were admitted. And he [*Simon Fitzmary*] putteth all his Goods in Pledge of the ſaid hundred Marks.

THEN came the Mayor; and he and the Aldermen anſwered concerning the old Pleas of the Crown before mentioned.

THE Kings of *England* would ſometimes ſend their Juſtices to ſit upon theſe Pleas of the Crown, in ſome Diſpleaſure conceived againſt the City, or ſome of its Members. And the Juſtices would be very captious in watching for Advantages to mulct or impriſon them, or take away the Charter.

AND the Citizens, in inſiſting upon their Liberties, would ſometimes ſpeak ſo plain, that it drew them into Danger, and their Liberties too. As it happen'd at the ſaid Pleas of the Crown 28 *Hen.* III. when one *John de Coudres* [ſome publick Officer, as it ſeems, of the City] had ſaid before the King's Juſtices, *That the Liberties of the City, and the Life and Limbs of the Citizens,* [which relates to the Pleas of the Crown] *ought to be equally regarded.* The Juſtices concluded, that the King muſt be ſpoke with upon this. And he was arreſted by the King's Commandment at the *Tower* of LONDON. After, at the Petition of the Citizens, the King deliver'd the ſaid *John* to them by Bail, under Danger of all their Liberties that they had, to have him before the King at his Pleaſure; thence to anſwer to our Lord the King: And ſo he was ſet at Liberty.

Other LAWS, CUSTOMS *and* PRIVILEGES.

ALTHOUGH under the Conſideration of the ſeveral Courts, divers Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, and Privileges and Immunities of its Magiſtrates and Members have been remember'd; yet are there ſome other Laws and Practices of the City, founded upon antient Uſage, and Acts of the City itſelf, and ſome upon Acts of Parliament, as may be obſerved by the Matter hereafter related.

Firſt, To mention a Privilege or two of the Chief Magiſtrates of LONDON, beſides what hath been ſhewn already. The Lord Mayor, for the Time being, may cauſe any Perſon inhabiting within LONDON, or the Liberties, to be ſummoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring ſuch Perſon before him: And then (which is more than other Juſtices of the Peace can do) he hath Power to hear and determine the Differences ariſing between them.

IF any Apprentice or other Perſon ſhall be carried from the City on Ship-board, or there detained againſt his Will, the Mayor may ſend his Warrant by his Water-Bailiff, and compel the Captain or Commander of the Veſſel to releaſe ſuch Perſon.

THE Mayor has Power to grant a Warrant, by Way of Certificate, to all Chriſtian People throughout *England*, in Behalf of any Citizen of LONDON, that he may freely uſe Commerce, buy and ſell any Manner of Goods, whereſoever he ſhall come, without all Manner of Toll, or Let or Hinderance.

THE Kings of *England* from antient Times, granted to the Mayor of LONDON yearly certain Warrants for Bucks; and ſo Queen *Elizabeth* granted: Which they had, in Reſpect of their Privileges, granted to the City to hunt in all Foreſts, Parks and Chaces within the County of *Middleſex*; and accordingly, Sir *John Langley*, Mayor, *July* 4, 1577, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, in his own Name, and the Name of his Brethren, that he would move her Majeſty herein, as ſhe and her Progenitors antiently had been accuſtomed to grant yearly; and the Common-Hunt was the Bearer of this Letter, and appointed to attend upon him for the ſame.

AND ſuch an high Authority does he bear within the City, that in former Times the Mayor of LONDON thought it not his Duty to ſtand before the higheſt Officer of the King, within the City's Juriſdiction; and in Matter of Precedency, or taking Place, he would not give Way to any Nobleman; as appears by theſe two remarkable Inſtances: The Lord Treaſurer, *Anno* 1285, or thereabouts, had ſummoned Sir *Gregory de Rokeſley*, Mayor, with the Aldermen and Citizens, to the *Tower*, to make Inquiſition how the King's Peace had been kept in the City: But the Mayor refuſed to go in the Quality of Mayor; therefore at *Barking* Church he laid aſide his Mayoralty, and committed his Office to one *Aſſly*, and ſo went to the *Tower* as an Alderman, or Commoner, upon the ſaid Summons; for which he was impriſoned, and many other Citizens at that Time: And the King (*Edw.* I.) upon this, took away the City's Privilege to chooſe their Mayor, and ſet over them a *Cuſtos* of his own making.

AND at the Serjeants Feaſt in *Ely-Place*, *An.* 1464, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor, and the Aldermen and many Citizens, being invited to the Feaſt by the Serjeants, the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, Lord Treaſurer, was ſeated above him; whereat the Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of the Commoners left the Place, would not ſtay, but departed home, and the Lord Mayor invited the Aldermen that Day to dine with him, and all the Citizens were wonderfully diſpleaſed.

AN Alderman, a Knight, may take Place of a Commoner Knight. In the Beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, a Conteſt happened in the City for Precedency. The Commoners, being Knights, would take Place of other Knights, though they were Aldermen, if the Commoners were knighted before them. The Aldermen that were Knights, though knighted after them, nay, though they were not Knights at all, ſtood for Precedency as Aldermen, before all Commoners Knights. One of the Chief Knights Commoners at this Time was Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, a Mercer in *Cheapſide*, who had been often burſtling, he and his Wife, about this Ceremony; the Aldermen Knights, and their Wives, ſtriving for Precedency; and Sir *Baptiſt* and his Lady ſometimes, for Peace ſake, granting it. Sir *Baptiſt* kept his Shop after he was knighted, which was looked upon as ſome Diſparagement to him; it not being uſual, as it ſeems, in thoſe Times, after Knighthood,

Knighthood, to keep their Trade going, and this the Aldermen gave a Fling at, in their Petition to the King; for at laſt the Buſineſs came to this Upſhot, that they preferred a Petition to the King, for his Determination of this Matter, which was in the Year 1607, which Petition was to this Tenor:

To the KING'S *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble PETITION *of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of your Honourable City and Chamber of* LONDON,

SHEWING,

" THAT whereas it hath pleaſed your moſt " Excellent Majeſty, of your Princely Favour, " both at your Majeſty's Coronation, and ſince, " to dignify your Suppliants with the Degree of " Knighthood, as alſo certain Commoners, yet " keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades " within this City: And foraſmuch as ſome of " thoſe Knights Commoners do pretend a Pri- " ority before ſome of your Suppliants later " knighted, and ſtand with them in Contention " for Place and Superiority in Precedency at pub- " lick Meetings, even in their own Wards and " Juriſdiction, contrary to the moſt ſeemly and " beautiful Order of the ſaid City.

" Your Suppliants moſt humbly beſeech, that " your Majeſty will be pleaſed to recommend " the judicial Hearing and Determination of " this Difference to the Right Honourable the " Lords in Commiſſion for the Office of Earl " Marſhal of *England*; to the End, that the " antient Magiſtracy, which is derived and held " from your Majeſty's ſupreme Authority, to- " gether with their antient Cuſtoms and Pri- " vileges, being rightly underſtood, their Lord- " ſhips may take ſuch Order therein, as your " Highneſs be no further troubled herewith, nor " the ſettled Order of the City's quiet Govern- " ment hereafter prejudiced nor diſturbed.

THIS was accordingly referred to the Court Marſhal; for under the Petition it was thus writ:

At the Court at Newmarket, 12 *Mar.* 1607.

" HIS Majeſty having a gracious Reſpect " to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of his High- " neſs's City of LONDON, is pleaſed to " refer the Conſideration of this Petition to the " Lords Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl " Marſhal of *England*, to the End that ſuch Or- " der may be ſet down in the Differences men- " tioned in this Petition touching Precedency, as " ſhall be convenient for the Preſervation of the " Credit of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, have " Authority in the Government of this City.

Signed, *Daniel Dun.*

Vera Copia, *Rob. Treſwel. Somerſet.*

WHEN the Caſe was heard before the Court Marſhal, the City aſſigned theſe Reaſons for their Knights Aldermen to take Precedency of any Knights Batchelors elſe; nay, and for Aldermen, though not of the Degree of Knights, to do the ſame.

THE City of LONDON, they argued, was a Corporation privileged from much of the ordinary Courſe held throughout the Kingdom; and endued with many Liberties and Immunities, firſt granted thro' ſpecial Favour of the Kings of this Realm; and afterwards confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, as aiming at the Benefit and Honour of the State: Which the Induſtry and Loyalty of the Inhabitants has ſo well anſwered, that the Place has thereby gained the Names of the *King's Chamber*.

THAT the Government of this City depended chiefly upon the Mayor, as the King's Lieutenant; and ſecondly, upon the Aldermen, as ſubordinate Magiſtrates, to govern the ſeveral Diviſions or Wards of the ſame; whereof by like Authority, granted from Sovereign Majeſties, they were made Keepers; and to theſe Aldermen was left the Rule of the Inhabitants, reſiding in the ſame, which were known by the Name of the Commons of the City.

THAT the Body of the Commons was divided into Guilds or Companies, which were antiently ranked in Degrees of Priority or Precedency, according to the Worthineſs of their Trades or Myſteries; and the Brethten of every Guild had their Places in the Company, either according to their Seniority, or as they held Offices in the ſame; moreover, every Citizen knew his Place, not only in his Company, but alſo *cæteris paribus*, in Reſpect of ſuch as were of other Companies, which was not the leaſt Part of the Policy of this City.

THAT the Queſtion now was, Whether a Commoner dignified with Knighthood, without any other Advantage of Honour, by Employment or otherwiſe, and uſing Trade and keeping Shop in the City, ſhould take Place of an Alderman Knight within the ſame City, contrary to this beautified Order, of antient Time ſettled and confirmed, with ſuch Charters and Grants from his Majeſty; or whether any other Batchelor Knight ſhall take Place of any Alderman within this City?

THAT in the Negative may be thus argued. Honour is given to aſſiſt Government, not to derogate from it, or to diminiſh it; but if a Commoner Knight have Precedency of an Alderman in the Place of his Authority, it doth in ſome Manner ſhadow and eclipſe his Authority and Government. He that has Power upon juſt Occaſion to command, hath Precedency of him that is ſubject to that Command, in the ſame Place where he commands; but an Alderman has Power, upon juſt Occaſion, to convent the Commoner within his Ward, notwithſtanding his Knighthood; *ergo*, he has Precedency before him in that Place.

A leſs Good in the State is not admitted to prejudice a greater Good; but if a private Knight ſhall take Place of an Alderman, and conſequently prejudice Magiſtracy, and diminiſh the Honour of the City, a leſs Good does hinder a greater Good; *ergo*,

THAT in the Court of Pleas of Law holden in *Guildhall*, *pro Domino Rege*, the Aldermen are Judges; and in that Regard, they wear their Scarlet Robes; but Judges have Precedence of others within their Circuit; *ergo*,

Neither hath it in former Times been queſtioned, Whether an Alderman ſhall take Place of a Commoner Knight? for it appeared by antient Journals, or Repertories of the City, (wherein every Man is regiſtered according to his Place of Precedence) that an Alderman Knighted took his Place according to his Seniority among the Aldermen, and not as he was a Knight; *ergo a fortiori*, a Commoner Knight is not to take Place of an Alderman within the City; for the Record ſtands thus:

" Commune Concilium tent. undecimo die Ju- " lij, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, Dei " gratia, Angliæ, &c. tertio, coram Henrico Am- " cotes,

" cotes, Mil' Majore, Rob. Brook, Recordatore,
" Armigero, Rad. Warren, Wil. Haxton, Mar-
" tin Bowes, Joh. Greſham, Milite, Joh. Wil-
" ford, Andr. Judd, Geor. Barnes, Ricardo Jer-
" vis, Tho. White, Auguſtino Hinde, Ricardo
" Turke, Henrico Goodyer, Johan. Lyon, Jo-
" han. Lamberd, Will. Gerrard, Stephen. Kir-
" ton, ac Will. Lock, Milite, Aldermannis,
" Vicecom. ac majore parte Communiariorum
" de Communi Concilio Civitat. predict. exiſtent.

AND for their Place without the City, the Record of *primo Hen.* VIII. *Jennyngs* Mayor, concerning the Funeral of *Henry* VII. is extant, in this Manner:

" AND upon the next Day then following, the
" Mayor and Aldermen, with all ſuch Perſons as
" have been afore appointed to ride in Black,
" ſhall go by Water in Barges to *Weſtminſter*,
" there to be preſent at Maſs and Offering. The
" Mayor, with his Mace in his Hand, offered
" next after the Lord Chamberlain. The Al-
" dermen Barons, and repreſenting Barons Eſtate,
" which have been Mayors, offered next to the
" Knights of the Garter, and before all the
" Knights of the Body. Next after thoſe Knights,
" all the Aldermen that have not been Mayors.

THIS was the Aldermens Plea: But thoſe on the other Side, in the Behalf of Sir *Baptiſt*, urged, that this Difference about Precedency had been ſtarted by the Pride of the Citizens, and their Wives. For, before, whatſoever was pretended, a Knight took Place by Antienty of Dubbing. And ſo the Heralds directed. And Sir *Baptiſt Hickes*, in a Letter to his Brother Sir *Michael Hickes* of the Court, written upon this Occaſion, tells him, That after he was Knighted, he preſently went to the chiefeſt of the Heralds, to be informed by him, what his Place of Precedency was, in caſe he ſhould meet with ſome Aldermen, later Knighted than himſelf in LONDON; and then he had it under that Herald's Hands, that he was to take Place of them according to the Antienty of Knighthood. He writes likewiſe in the ſame Letter, That before that Time never any Alderman made Queſtion to take Place of a Knight: And that he well remember'd, that [in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign] Sir *Rowland Hayward*, who was (as he ſaid) a ſtout Alderman, would never take Place of a Batchelor Knight, Knighted before him. And that Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, Sir *Richard Martin*, and before them, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Batchelor Knights, took, and take Place according to the Antienty of their Knighthood. And that there were many Knights that took Place of Aldermen Knights, and who had and did give them Place in LONDON, by Reaſon of the Antienty of Knighthood. And that therefore the contrary was an infringing of the Dignity of Knighthood.

THE Earl of *Dunbar* ſeemed alſo to be of the ſame Judgment, and promiſed Sir *Baptiſt*, that he would ſpeak himſelf to the Earl of *Northhampton*, one of the chiefeſt Commiſſioners for Earl Marſhal, that his Right ſhould receive no Blemiſh nor Diſgrace. For this Knight, with Sir ——— *Herrick*, another Commoner, maintained this chargeable Suit againſt the whole Court of Aldermen; till at laſt, after divers Years, they let the Buſineſs fall; and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Earl Marſhal's Court, the Court of Aldermen ſtill perſiſting in the Suit, made this Decree, that the Knights Aldermen, ſhould have Precedence in the City. And theſe are the very Words of the Order, as it was tranſcribed out of the Herald's Books, and humanly communicated by Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. Garter.

At a MARSHAL's COURT *holden at* Whitehall, *on* Wedneſday *Morning the 19th of* February, 1611.

WHEREAS upon the humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, exhibited to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, complaining, That divers Citizens and Commoners of the ſaid City, being Knighted, did challenge Precedency of Place before the Aldermen, at publick Meetings within the City; it pleaſed his Majeſty, for the upholding of the antient and ſeemly Orders of the ſaid City, to refer the Conſideration of that Difference unto the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners; to the End, ſuch Order might be ſet down, as might ſtand with the Preſervation of the Credit and Reputation of ſuch as, under his Highneſs, had Authority in the Government of the ſaid City: And whereas the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, having prefixed and appointed two ſeveral Days to both Parties, for the hearing and ending of the ſaid Difference, at both which Days the ſaid Knights Commoners made Default; their Lordſhips did thereupon appoint the 19th Day of *November* then following, and now laſt paſt, to both the ſaid Parties peremptorily, to attend with their Council at *Whitehall*, to receive ſuch abſolute and final Determination in the Cauſe, as to Juſtice ſhould appertain: And that either of the ſaid Parties failing, or making Default, ſhould be adjudged to have thereby concluded themſelves, for queſtioning the ſaid Difference any more thereafter: Foraſmuch as the ſaid Knights Commoners did then alſo make Default, and alledging, That they would no longer ſtand in Oppoſition to the Premiſes; their Lordſhips have thereupon order'd, that the ſaid Aldermen ſhould have and take Place and Superiority, in Precedency within the City, before the ſaid Knights Commoners, which now are Freemen or Citizens of the ſaid City, and ſuch other Citizens or Commoners, as hereafter ſhall be made Batchelor Knights; until We, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, upon full Hearing of the Cauſe, and the Proofs and Allegations on both Parts, ſhall ſee good Cauſe to order and adjudge the contrary.

H. Northampton, *T. Suffolk*,
Lenox, *E. Worceſter*.
Nottingham,

THE Knights Batchelors of the City may alſo take Notice of this Rule for their Precedencies: That their Seniority of Knighthood doth not always give them a Right to Precedency. For ſometimes a junior Knight, upon ſome ſignal Honour done him, ſhall take Place of a Senior. For which an Order at a Court Marſhal, *March* 19, 1609, may be taken Notice of, *viz.*

" SOME Queſtion aroſe between Sir *Thomas*
" *Smith*, lately employed by his Majeſty, Am-
" baſſador to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, and certain
" Knights Batchelors of the City of LONDON,
" more antient than he, according to the Grounds
" of Honour, as well as the Precedents of for-
" mer Times; by Virtue of that Power and
" Authority which we have from his Majeſty, by
" Strength of his Commiſſion, to decide Doubts
" and Queſtions of like Nature: We do reſolve
" and judge, that the Precedency is due to him,
" in Reſpect of the Honour which he hath had to
" ſtand covered in the Preſence of a King: And
" do further decree, that the ſame Right be
" yielded

" yielded hereafter unto others, that upon like " Reaſon ſhall pretend the like Privilege.

Northampton, *Nottingham*,
E. Worceſter, *T. Suffolk.*

THE Aldermen have a Negative Voice in the Common-Council; as was found by ſeveral Aldermen, and others, of the Common-Council, appointed in the Year 1683, *Pritchard* Mayor, to inſpect Acts and other Proceedings, enter'd in the Journal of that Court: Who reported, among other things, " That they had ſeen ſeveral En- " tries in the Journal of this Court, that the " Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon Matters " propounded, had taken Time to adviſe and " conſider thereof; and to others have declared " their Diſſent. And even in thoſe worſt of " Times, as *March* 4, 1641, upon two Petitions " brought into the Common-Council by a Com- " mittee, to be preſented to the Parliament, " they were read, but not voted, becauſe the " Lord Mayors *Locumtenens*, and the major Part " of the Aldermen thought fit to adviſe upon the " ſame. And *Jan.* 24, 1644, it was declared " by the Mayor and Aldermen, that they had a " Negative Voice in Common-Council, by the " antient Cuſtom and Charters of the City. And " that they had alſo ſeen the Opinion of divers " learned Counſels, heretofore given to the Court " of Aldermen, under their Hands, that they " have a Negative Voice in making Laws and " Orders, and admitting of Officers in Common- " Council; as the Lord Chief Juſtice *Pemberton*, " Sir *William Dolben*, Serjeant *Maynard*, Sir " *William Jones*, Sir *George Jeffreys*, and Sir " *Francis Winnington*. And the ſaid Committee " humbly propounded, to take away all Diſputes " in this Matter for Time to come; and that the " ſame might have the Approbation and Concur- " rence of this Honourable Court." And accordingly it was by the Court, together with other Things, approved and agreed to.

CHAP. VII.

Divers important Acts of Common-Council againſt employing FOREIGNERS, *&c.*

IT would be endleſs to ſet down all the Laws, Cuſtoms and Privileges of the City. Thoſe that have already been mention'd are not a few, and of the chief and moſt publick Note. For the reſt, and for larger Diſcourſe of theſe already ſpecified, Recourſe is to be had to the Law-Books of LONDON; as, *Reports of ſpecial Caſes touching the Cuſtoms and Liberties of the City*; *by Sir* Henry Calthorp, *Recorder of* LONDON. *Lex Londinenſis*; *or, The City's Law*. The Book of the Charters of LONDON. *Privilegia Londini*, and the like, that ſo Citizens may be better acquainted with their own Laws and Cuſtoms.

Com' Concil' tent' primo die Auguſti, Annis Regnor' Dom' noſtr' Philipi and Mariæ, Regis & Reginæ Angl' &c. tertio & quarto, coram Willielmo Garrard, Mil' Major' Civit' LONDON' ac Recordator' ejuſdem Civit' Bowes, Greſham, Jud' &c. Aldris' Lee & Machill, Vicecom' ac major' parte Com' &c.

An Act of Common Council for reſtraining of Foreigners.

WHEREAS by the antient laudable Laws, Liberties and Franchiſes of this noble City of LONDON, no Perſon or Perſons ſhould be willingly ſuffered to exerciſe, uſe or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, unleſs he or they were Free of the ſame City, or Apprentice or Apprentices with ſome that be Free of the ſame City; the which ſaid antient Laws, Franchiſes and Liberties notwithſtanding, divers Artificers and Handicraft Men, being Freemen of this City, not regarding or eſteeming the ſame Laws, Liberties, Cuſtoms and Franchiſes, nor the Oath that they have taken to the ſaid City at ſuch Time as they were made Free, for the Maintenance and Advancement of the ſame City, have now of late not only willingly ſuffered, hired and ſet at Work, within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſame City, in divers and ſundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations; but alſo have refuſed to take and ſet at work in the ſaid manual Occupations or Handicrafts, the honeſt poor Citizens and Freemen of the ſame City, to the great Hindrance, Loſs and Prejudice of the ſaid poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the ſaid poor Handicraft Men, being Citizens and Freemen of the ſaid City, and alſo of their poor Wives and Children for ever, unleſs ſome ſpeedy Remedy be herein provided.

For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon or Perſons, now being Free of this City of LONDON, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, ſhall after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, now next coming, by any Colour, Way, or Means, ſet at Work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City, the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, any Manner of Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds of current Money of *England*, for every Time that any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend, or commit, or do, any Thing contrary to the Purport, true Meaning, and Effect of this preſent Act.

All and ſingular which Penalties and Forfeitures, above and by this preſent Act limited and appointed, ſhall be divided into three equal Parts, whereof the one to be to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City for the Time being, and one other Part thereof to be to the Uſe of the firſt Preſenters of the ſame Offences, and the third Part thereof to be to the Uſe of the Company or Fellowſhip that every

every ſuch Offender ſhall be free of; and that all and every Penalty and Penalties, and Forfeitures, ſhall be recovered, as well upon the proper Confeſſion of the ſame Offence, made by the ſame Offender or Offenders themſelves, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, as alſo upon good and ſufficient Proof thereof to be made by Witneſſes before the ſaid Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, or by Bill or Plaint of Debt, to be commenced by any ſuch Informer or Preſenter in any of the King's and Queen's Majeſties Courts of Record within the ſaid City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Party Defendant.

And be it alſo enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City for the Time being, upon every Confeſſion or Proof of any ſuch Offence aforeſaid, before them made or ſufficiently tried, to commit every ſuch Offender or Offenders to Ward, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they have fully ſatisfied and paid the ſaid Forfeiture or Forfeitures and Penalties to the Uſe aforeſaid.

Provided always, That this preſent Act of Common-Council, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not in any wiſe extend, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Maſters or Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* and *Bridewel*, or to any other of the Hoſpitals belonging to the ſaid City for the Time being, or to any of them, for ſetting at work either Strangers or Foreigners within the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, neither to the ſaid Strangers or Foreigners that ſhall ſo happen to work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Freeman or Woman of the ſame City, for having or ſetting at work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter, in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the ſaid City, nor to any ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices that ſhall ſo ſerve, that his or their Indenture of Apprenticehood be enrolled in the Chamberlain's Office of the ſaid City, according to the antient Cuſtom of the ſame City in that Behalf uſed and obſerved.

Provided alſo, That this preſent Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to any Perſon or Perſons now being, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſaid City, for ſetting at work at any Time or Times any Perſon or Perſons, being Felt-makers, Cap-thickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, or Brewers, to any that now keepeth, or hereafter ſhall keep any Brew-houſe within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, for working or uſing any of the ſaid Crafts or Occupations within the ſame City, or within the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, this preſent Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An ACT againſt thoſe who walk up and down Streets hawking with Wares, and ſuch as have Stalls at Peoples Doors, or Tables and Stools in the open Streets with Wares thereon.

GARRARD Mayor.

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhal' Civit' LONDON. ſexto die Julij, 1602, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ Elizabethæ Reginæ, nunc quadrageſimo quarto.

WHEREAS by the Privileges and Franchiſes of the City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament, every Warehouſe, Shop, and other Place within the City of LONDON, and Liberties of the ſame, having open Shew into any of the Streets or Lanes of this City, hath Time out of Mind been reputed, and known to be, and ſo ought, and hath been accuſtomed to be, and in very Deed is an open and publick Market-Place for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid City and the Liberties of the ſame: And whereas in antient Time the open Streets and Lanes of the ſaid City, have been only uſed and accuſtomed, and ſo ought to be uſed and accuſtomed for open Paſſage, as the common Highway only, and not for Huckſters, Pedlers and Haglers to ſtand and ſit to ſell their Wares in, and to paſs from Street to Street, and Place to Place, hawking and offering their Wares to ſell, other than certain Places of the ſaid City, which have been of antient Time accuſtomed to be ſpecially uſed for Country People to ſtand and ſit to ſell Victuals in, and that only on certain Days in the Week, and certain Hours of the Day: And whereas now of late there be two Sorts of People, which are greatly encreaſed, and do greatly hinder the ordinary and honeſt Tradeſmen, being Shop-keepers, in their ſeveral Trades within this City, and the Liberties of the ſame, and impoveriſh others, and utterly undo many of them: The one of which two Sorts be Foreigners, and others, which walk up and down the Streets hawking with Wares, and offering the ſame to be ſold openly to all Sorts of People, as they ſtand, ſit or paſs; and likewiſe come to Men or Womens Doors, and into their Houſes or Rooms, and offer their ſaid Wares to ſell: And the other of the two Sorts be for the moſt Part Women, and ſome others alſo ſitting or ſtanding at Mens Doors or Stalls, with their Wares lying or hanging for Shew and Sale there, and ſome of them ſtanding or ſitting with their Wares upon Tables or Stools in the open Streets, Lanes or High-ways of the ſaid City, ordained and appointed for Paſſage, and not for Sale of Wares: By Reaſon whereof, very many Houſholders, who have been in great Trade, and raiſed great Profit by retailing in their Shops, are very much hinder'd, and ſome forced to ſet Haglers and Hawkers a-work to carry abroad their Wares up and down the Streets, to the End to take ſome Money to help to relieve themſelves and their Families. Which Inconveniencies (if due Remedy be not in Time provided) are like to grow, in very ſhort Time, to do very much Hurt, not only in abating her Majeſty's Profit in her Subſidies, and other Services; but alſo in weakning the Citizens in ſuch Sort, as they ſhall not be able to yield their Aid in bearing Scot and Lot, and other Charges ordinary and extraordinary, for Maintenance of the good Eſtate of the ſaid City, and very many of them, only by means of the ſaid Inconveniencies, made utterly unable to maintain their Houſholds and Families. For Remedy therefore of the ſaid Inconveniences, be it enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and his Right Worſhipful Brethren the Aldermen of the ſame City, and the Commons in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That foraſmuch as all Stalls and Perpreſtures whatſoever, which any Perſon whatſoever holdeth without the principal Wall, Plat or Foundation of his Houſe, do by the Charter of the Queen's Majeſty's Progenitors, by her Highneſs confirmed, in Right belong to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON; it ſhall be lawful to the Aldermen and Commoners of the ſaid City, Committees appointed, or from Time to Time to be appointed by the Common-Council, for Letting of the Lands and Tenements appertaining to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or for any two or more of the

the ſaid Aldermen, and three or more of the ſaid Commoners, by writing under the Common Seal of the ſaid City, to authorize any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, whom they ſhall think meet, in the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, to enter into all, and every ſuch Stalls and Perpreſtures, to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or the ſame to deface, break down, take away, or diſpoſe, as the ſaid Aldermen and Commoners ſhall think meet and appoint, and eſpecially the Stalls and Perpreſtures of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall offend in any Thing contrary to the true Intent of this Act, or any Branch or Article herein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, inhabiting, or which hereafter ſhall inhabit within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties of the ſame, ſhall at any Time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatſoever, let, or willingly ſuffer to be uſed, any Stall, Incroachment, or Perpreſture, ſituate or being near, before his, her or their Houſe, Shop, or other Place whatſoever, in any open Street or Lane of this City whatſoever, for or by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, which ſhall there ſell, utter, or put to Sale, any Linnen Cloth, or any Ware made of Linnen Cloth, or any Starch or other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever; nor ſhall willingly ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, to ſell, ſhew, offer or put to Sale any Linnen Cloth, Starch, Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, upon any Stool, Seat, or other Thing, before his, her or their Houſe or Stall, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of twenty Shillings, of lawful Money of *England*, for every Time wherein he, ſhe, or they ſhall offend, contrary to the true Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall at any Time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, ſell, or put to Sale, by Way of Hawking, or as a Hawker, any Linnen Cloth, or any other Ware made of Linnen Cloth, Starch, or any other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, in any open Street or Lane within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, (Victuals in the Market-Place and Market-Time only excepted) otherwiſe than upon the Stall of his, her or their own Shop or Dwelling-Houſe, or in his, her or their Shop, Warehouſe or Dwelling-Houſe, upon Pain to forfeit for every Time wherein he, ſhe or they ſhall ſo offend all the Linnen Cloth, or other Ware whatſoever, to be ſold, uttered, or put to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning hereof, and to forfeit alſo the Sum of twenty Shillings of lawful Money of *England*.

And be it further enacted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the one Moiety or Half-part of all the Penalties and Forfeitures to be forfeited by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſame City; and the other Moiety to him or them that will ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, to be affirmed, exhibited, or commenced and proſecuted in the Queen's Majeſty's Court, to be holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the ſame City, wherein no Wager of Law ſhall be admitted for the Defendant; and it ſhall and may be lawful to all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, thereunto authorized by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City aforeſaid, for the Time being, who ſhall ſee or know any Linnen Cloth, or Wares made of Linnen Cloth, Starch, or other Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, which ſhall be bought, ſold, uttered, or offered to be put to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning of this preſent Act, (and thereby ſhall be forfeited by Virtue of this Act) to ſeize the ſame, and to carry and convey the ſame to the *Guildhall* of the ſaid City, or to ſome Place near unto the ſame, there to remain in ſafe Cuſtody until the ſame ſhall be diſpoſed of according to the true Meaning of this preſent Act.

An ACT of Common-Council made in the 22d Year of King Charles *the Firſt*, 1646, Againſt buying and ſelling, and colouring of Foreign Goods.

WHEREAS by Experience it is found, that foreign buying and ſelling, and colouring of Foreigners Goods, meeting with and buying Commodities and Merchandizes coming towards the City of LONDON, and the common Markets there, are of late Years more uſed and practiſed than in former Times; all which tendeth much unto the Prejudice of this City, and is contrary to the antient Liberties and Franchiſes thereof; in which Caſes, by the antient Cuſtoms of the ſaid City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament, the Commodities ſo foreign bought and ſold, coloured, met, and foreſtalled, as aforeſaid, are reſpectively forfeited to the City of LONDON; but in Default of a competent Reward, or Allowance to be made unto the Proſecutors of Offenders in ſuch Caſes, the ſaid Offenders are grown too frequent, whereby the Freemen of the City of LONDON are much damnified; for the Remedy whereof, and Encouragement of ſuch Perſons who ſhall take Pains in the Premiſes, be it enacted, concluded, and agreed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth whatſoever Perſon or Perſons that ſeizeth and preſenteth to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, any Goods, Merchandizes or Commodities duly proved Foreign, bought and ſold, or coloured, or which hath or ſhall be bought of any Merchant, or other, that bring the ſame to the City of LONDON, either by Land or by Water, to be ſold before the ſame come to the ſaid City, and have been there ſhewed to Sale, ſhall have for his or their Pains and Labour, the Moiety, or one Half of the reſpective Forfeitures, the Charges of Suits being firſt deducted.

An ABSTRACT of an Act of Parliament made 1 & 2 Phil. & Mariæ, *Cap.* 7.

None dwelling out of Cities and Towns Corporate, to ſell by Retail Woollen or Linen Cloth, Haberdaſhery, &c.

THAT whereas the Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate and Market Towns, did heretofore flouriſh, where Youth were well educated, and civilly brought up, and were highly ſerviceable to the Government, but were brought to great Decay, and were like to come to utter Ruin and Deſtruction, by Reaſon that Perſons dwelling out of the ſaid Cities and Towns, came and took away the Relief and Subſiſtence of the ſaid Cities and Towns, by ſelling their Wares there: For Remedy whereof, be it enacted, That no Perſon or Perſons dwelling any where out of the ſaid Cities or Towns, (the Liberties of the two Univerſities only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell, or cauſe to be ſold by Retail, any Woollen and Linnen Cloth, (except of their own making) or any Haberdaſhery, Grocery, or Mercery Ware, at or within any of the ſaid Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, or Market Towns within this Realm, (except in open Fairs) on Pain to forfeit and loſe, for every Time ſo offending,

ing, ſix Shillings and eight Pence, and the whole Wares ſo ſold offered or proffered to be ſold: The one Moiety of all which Forfeitures to be to the Uſe of the King and Queen, and the other Half to him or them that ſhall ſeize or ſue for the ſame, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt, Information, or otherwiſe, wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed.

An ABSTRACT *of an Act of Common-Council made the* 15*th of* April, Anno quarto Jac. I. *Sir* Leonard Holliday *Lord Mayor.*

No Foreigner to keep open Shop in the City, or ſell by Retail.

WHEREAS by the antient Charters, Cuſtoms, Franchiſes and Liberties of the City of LONDON, confirmed by ſundry Acts of Parliament, no Perſon not being Free of the City of LONDON, may or ought to ſell, or put to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes within the City or Liberties of the ſame, by Retail, or keep any open or inward Shop, or other inward Place or Room, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes, or for Uſe of any Art, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft within the ſame: And whereas alſo, *Edward*, ſome Time King of *England*, of famous Memory, the Third of that Name, by his Charter made and granted to the ſaid City in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, confirmed alſo by Parliament, amongſt other Things granted, That if any Cuſtoms in the ſaid City, before that Time obtained and uſed, were in any Part hard or defective, or any Things in the ſame City newly ariſing, where Remedy before that Time was not obtained, ſhould need Amendment, the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, with the Aſſent of the Commonalty of the ſame City, might put and ordain thereunto fit Remedies, as often as it ſhould ſeem expedient to them, *&c.* ſo that ſuch Ordinance ſhould be profitable to the King, for the Profit of the Citizens, and other People repairing to the ſaid City, and agreeable to Reaſon: Now foraſmuch as divers and ſundry Strangers and Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City (nothing regarding the ſaid antient Charters, Franchiſes, Cuſtoms, or Liberties of the ſaid City, but wholly intending their private Profit) have of late Years deviſed and practiſed, by all ſiniſter and ſubtle Means, how to defraud the ſaid Charters, Liberties, Cuſtoms, good Orders and Ordinances; and to that End, do inwardly, in privy and ſecret Places, uſually and ordinarily ſhew, ſell, and put to Sale their Wares and Merchandizes, and uſe Arts, Trades, Occupations, Myſteries and Handicrafts within the ſaid City and Liberties of the ſame, to the great Detriment and Hurt of the Citizens, who pay Lot and Scot, bear Offices, and undergo other Charges, which Strangers, and others not Free, are not chargeable withal, nor will perform; for Reformation of which Diſorders, and for avoiding of ſuch Prejudice and Damage as thereby groweth to to the Freemen of the ſaid City, and is now more of late, than was any Time heretofore ſuffered; and to provide for the common Profit and Good of the Freemen and Citizens of this City.

It is therefore, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council aſſembled, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, That no Perſon whatſoever (not being Free of the City of LONDON) ſhall at any Time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatſoever, either directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, ſhew, ſell, or put to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever by Retail, within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, upon Pain to forfeit to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the ſaid City, the Sum of Five Pounds, of lawful Money of *England*, for every Time wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall ſhew, ſell, or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the ſaid City, Liberties or Suburbs thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And it is further Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, That no Perſon whatſoever, (not being free of the City of LONDON) ſhall at any Time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, keep any Shop or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, for every Time wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall keep any Shop, or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by way of Retail; or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City, Liberties or Suburbs of the ſame, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning thereof: All which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money to be forfeited by Virtue of this Act and Ordinance, ſhall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, to be commenced and proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the King's Majeſty's Court, to be holden in the Chamber of the *Guild-hall* of the City of LONDON, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſame City; wherein no Eſſoign or Wager of Law ſhall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: And that the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall in all Suits to be proſecuted by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance, againſt any Offender, recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit to be expended in and about the Proſecution thereof. And further, That one full and equal third Part of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue hereof, (the Coſts of Suit for the Recovery of the ſame, being deducted and allowed) ſhall be, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, paid and delivered to the Treaſury of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the poor Children to be brought up and maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital. And another equal third Part to him or them which ſhall give firſt Information of the Offences, for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall grow, and proſecute Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for Recovery of the ſame; (any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.)

Provided always, That this Act or Ordinance, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to any Perſon or Perſons, for bringing or cauſing to be brought any Victuals to be ſold within this City, or the Liberties thereof, but that they, and every of them, may ſell Victuals within the ſaid City, and the Liberties thereof, as they might lawfully have done before the making thereof; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Note, This Act hath been allowed in the King's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, for a good and reaſonable By-Law; and is recited at large, in the eighth Part of *Coke's Reports*, upon a Caſe ſolemnly argued thereon in *Hillary Term*, 7 *Jac.* I. called, *The City of* LONDON's *Caſe*.

A Committee of Common-Council ſitting to receive Information about Foreign BUYING *and* SELLING.

At a Court of Aldermen held Nov. 10, 1691.

STAMPE, Mayor.

THIS Court having received frequent Complaints of the many Miſchiefs ariſing to the Freemen of this City in their Trade and Commerce, occaſion'd by Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling; as alſo by divers Freemen Colouring Foreigners Goods, which is contrary to the Laws and Uſage of this City, and a Deſtruction to the Trade and Privilege which the Freemen ought to enjoy; and being reſolved (as much as in them lies) to preſent the ſame for the future, have therefore appointed a Committee to ſit in the Council-Chamber in *Guildhall* every *Wedneſday*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to receive Informations of any Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling. And for that Purpoſe, all good Citizens who ſhall any ways know of any Goods foreign bought and foreign ſold, or any Foreigners coloured in any Freeman's Name, are hereby deſired to inform the ſaid Committee thereof, to the End the Offenders may be proſecuted, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, and that every ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall have a Moiety of the Forfeitures of the ſaid Goods. And it is Order'd, That this be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

GOODFELLOW.

ASHURST, Mayor.

BY an Act of Common-Council made in the Year 1694, It is Enacted, That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, made againſt Wandering Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, *&c.* ſhall be ſtrictly and duly put in Execution: And that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes in any Street, Lane, Publick Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe or Coffee-houſe, within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for every Offence by Him, Her, or Them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no Perſon or Perſons within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall buy any ſuch Wares, Goods or Commodities ſo expoſed by ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning and Intent hereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit for every Offence by him, her, or them committed contrary hereunto, the like Sum of Forty Shillings.

And for the better Prevention of the ſaid Miſchiefs for the future, it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other publick or private Houſe whatſoever, within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any ſuch Hawker, or Wandering Pedler or Petty Chapman, in his, her, or their Houſe or Houſes, Shop or Shops, or other Place or Places belonging to him, her, or them, to ſell or expoſe to Sale any ſmall Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this preſent Law. And that in caſe any ſuch Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other publick or private Houſe within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall offend therein, That then, and in every ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, loſe, forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty Shillings of lawful *Engliſh* Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money ſo forfeited, and to be paid by Force and Virtue of this preſent Act, as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be ſued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought; and that the Sum or Sums ſo recovered (the Coſts of ſuch Suit being firſt deducted) ſhall be diſpoſed of as followeth, *viz.* one Moiety to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall or will firſt diſcover and ſue for the ſame, according to the antient Cuſtom of this City in that Behalf.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That this preſent Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to, or be conſtrued, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks, Wares or Goods whatſoever, from carrying or cauſing to be carried abroad any ſuch Goods by him or them ſo made, to ſell or expoſe to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, exerciſing the Trade of ſelling or uttering by Retail or Wholeſale ſuch reſpective Goods and Wares, who ſhall or may buy the ſame to ſell again, any thing in this preſent Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided alſo, That no Perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any Penalty impoſed by this Act, unleſs ſuch Suit or Proſecution ſhall be commenced within the Space of one Month next after ſuch Offence committed, any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

Fiſh, Fruit, Gazettes, and Books, are excepted out of this Act.

An ABSTRACT *of ſeveral antient* GRANTS *to the City of* LONDON, *confirmed in Parliament, touching Foreign Buying and Selling, and the Qualification of* BROKERS, *&c.*

EDWARD the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of *England* and *France*, Lord of *Ireland*, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, ſend Greeting. Know ye, That whereas, amongſt other Liberties granted to the Citizens of our City of LONDON, by the Charters of our Progenitors, ſome Time Kings of *England*, which we have confirmed, and by our Letters Patents it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchants Strangers coming into *England* ſhall remain at Board with the Free Hoſts of the City aforeſaid, and of other Cities and Towns in *England*, without keeping any Houſes or Societies by themſelves: And that there ſhall not be any Brokers of any Merchandizes for the future, unleſs choſen thereunto by the Merchants, in the Myſteries in which the ſaid Brokers exerciſe their Offices, and thereupon do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the ſaid City: And alſo, That the Merchants who are not Free of the ſaid City, may not ſell by Retail any Wine or other Merchandizes within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof; as in the ſaid Charters and Confirmation thereof may more fully appear. And now our Well-beloved and faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of our ſaid City of LONDON, beſeeching us by their humble Petition, exhibited to us and our Council in the laſt Parliament, in theſe Words, *viz.* "To our "Lord the King, and his good Council, your "Liege Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and "Com-

" Commonalty of the City of LONDON, " ſheweth, That whereas they have often ſued " (in divers Parliaments) to have Conſideration, " how that they are impoveriſhed and undone, " by Reaſon that the Liberties by your Majeſty " and your Noble Progenitors to them grant- " ed, are reſtrained, and in great Part taken " away: And whereas at the laſt Parliament " holden at *Weſtminſter*, it was anſwered to " them, That they ſhould declare Grievances " ſpecially, and that they ſhould have good Re- " medy; of which Grievances, amongſt divers " others, theſe be, That any Stranger might " dwell in the ſaid City, and keep a Houſe, and " be a Broker, and ſell and buy all Manner of " Merchandizes by Retail, and one Stranger to " ſell unto another to ſell again, to the great " enhancing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a " Cauſe to make them remain there more than " forty Days: Whereas, in Time paſt, no Mer- " chant Stranger might do any ſuch Thing, con- " trary to the Franchiſes of the ſaid City be- " fore theſe Times had and uſed; by which " Grievances the Merchants of of the ſaid Ci- " ty are greatly impoveriſhed, and the Navy im- " paired, and the Secrets of the Land by the " ſaid Strangers diſcovered to our Enemies by " Spies, and other Strangers into theſe Houſes " received. May it therefore pleaſe your Ma- " jeſty, and Council in this preſent Parliament, " to ordain, That the ſaid Merchants Strangers " may be reſtrained in the Points aforeſaid: " And that the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Com- " monalty of the ſaid City, may enjoy the ſaid " Franchiſes, any Law or Cuſtom heretofore made " unto the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwith- " ſtanding.

We, for the great Affection which we have and bear to the ſaid Citizens, and being willing graciouſly to provide for the Peace and Profit of the ſaid Citizens in that Behalf, with the Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, upon Condition that they put the ſaid City under good Government, to our Honour, and Profit of our Realm of *England*, and rightly govern the ſame; that no Foreigner, for the future, ſhall ſell any Merchandizes by Retail within the ſaid City or Suburbs thereof, any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding, ſaving to the Merchants of *Almain*, their Liberties by us and our Progenitors to them granted and confirmed. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Myſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 4th of *December*, in the 50th Year of our Reign of *England*, and of *France* the 37th.

CHARTER of Richard II. *confirmed by Parliament*, 4 December, Anno Regni ſui Primo.

WHEREAS the ſaid Citizens by their Petition exhibited to us in Parliament, did ſet forth, That although they, for a long Time paſt have uſed and enjoyed certain free Cuſtoms, until of late Years they have been unjuſtly moleſted, which Cuſtoms are as follow, *viz.* That no Foreigner do ſell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame: Nevertheleſs, being deſirous for the future to take away all Controverſies about the ſame, do by theſe Preſents, with the Aſſent aforeſaid, Will and Grant, and by theſe Preſents, for us and our Heirs, do Confirm unto the ſaid Citizens and their Succeſſors, that for the future no Foreigner ſell to another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the ſaid City: Nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame; the Privileges of our Subjects of *Aquitain* in all Things excepted, ſo that ſuch buying and ſelling be made betwixt Merchant and Merchant.

CHARTER of Henry VII. *confirmed by Parliament.*

AND moreover, altho' Time out of Mind, for the Commonweal of our Realm and the ſaid City, it hath been uſed, and by Authority of Parliament approved and confirmed, That no Stranger from the Liberty of the City buy or ſell from any Stranger from the Liberty of the ſame City, any Merchandize or Wares within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Forfeiture of the ſame: The ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and their Predeceſſors, have had and received, and have been accuſtomed to receive, and have to the Uſe of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, all and all Manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and ſold within the Liberties of the ſaid City, between Foreigners, as Merchandizes and Wares forfeited, until of late Years they were troubled or moleſted: We being deſirous for the future to take away all Doubts and Controverſies herein, and to confirm, and by expreſs Words to explain and declare the Liberty and Cuſtom aforeſaid, to them the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our ſaid City, their Heirs and Succeſſors: And being willing that the ſaid Liberties be peaceably and quietly had, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed by the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Forfeitures aforeſaid: By this preſent Charter we do confirm to the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, that no Stranger from the Liberties of the ſame City buy or ſell from another Stranger to the Liberties of the ſaid City any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the ſaid City, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame. And if any Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City ſhall ſell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the ſame City, of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the ſame City, that the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, may have, hold and receive all and all Manner of ſuch like Merchandizes and Wares ſo bought, and to be bought, ſold, or to be ſold within the Liberty of the ſaid City, between whatſoever Strangers to the Liberties of the ſaid City, as forfeited; and all ſuch Forfeitures, as alſo the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions whatſoever, any Way forfeited, loſt, or to be loſt, or to be forfeited, or due thereon to the Uſe and Profit of the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Succeſſors, without any Lett of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, and without any Account, or any other Thing to be given or paid thereof to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, any Statute, Act or Ordinance of us or our Progenitors made to the contrary notwithſtanding; although the ſaid Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, and their Predeceſſors, have before this Time uſed, abuſed, or not uſed the ſaid Cuſtoms or Liberties; ſaving always that the Great Men, Lords and Nobles, *Engliſh* and Strangers, of what Condition ſoever they ſhall be, may have free Liberty within the ſaid City, to buy for their Family or own proper Uſes, any Merchandizes in Groſs, without Forfeiture, Loſs or Hindrance whatſoever; ſo that they do not ſell again any of the ſaid Merchandizes to any other.

Commun' Concil' tent' in Camera Guihald' Civit. LONDON. die Veneris quarto die Julij, Anno Regni Dominæ noſtræ ANNÆ, nunc Reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. undecimo, Annoq: Domini 1712. Coram Roberto Beachcroft, Mil' Major' Civitatis prædict', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Garrard, Bar', Richardo Hoare, Mil', Johanne Ward, Armigero, Franciſco Eyles, Armigero, & Thoma Scawen, Armigero, ejuſdem Civitatis Aldermannis, & Willielmo Stewart, Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum Civitatis prædict' necnon majore parte Communiarior' dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT concerning Foreigners.

No Foreigner to occupy any Trade, or keep any Shop for Sale of any Wares within the City.

WHEREAS by the Laws and Cuſtoms of this City of LONDON, no Perſon or Perſons ſhould be willingly ſuffered to exerciſe, uſe, or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, or to ſell or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, in any Shop, inward or outward, or other Place or Room kept for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, unleſs he or they were Free, or Apprentice or Apprentices with ſome that be Free, and bound by Indenture according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid City: Nor ſhould any Artificers or Handicrafts-Men, or other Shop-keepers or Traders by Retail, being Free of this City, be permitted to employ, hire or ſet on work in any ſuch Handicraft or manual Occupation, or in buying, ſelling, or expoſing to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, not being Free of the ſaid City, or Apprentice or Apprentices, as aforeſaid; the which Laws and Cuſtoms notwithſtanding, divers not being Free of the ſaid City, do uſe and exerciſe ſundry manual Occupations or Handicrafts within the ſame City, or Liberties thereof, and ſeveral other Artificers and Handicrafts-Men, and other Shop-keepers and Traders by Retail, being Freemen of this City, not regarding the ſame Laws and Cuſtoms thereof, have of late, not only willingly employed, hired and ſet on work within the ſaid City and Liberty thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſame City, in divers and ſundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations, and in buying and ſelling, and expoſing to Sale by Retail divers Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof; but have alſo refuſed to take, employ, and ſet on work in their Trades and Occupations the honeſt poor Citizens and Freemen of the ſame City, to the great Hindrance, Loſs and Prejudice of the ſaid poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the ſaid poor Handicrafts-Men, and other Perſons bred to Trades, and not of Ability to ſet up the ſame, being Citizens and Freemen of the ſaid City, unleſs ſome ſpeedy Remedy be herein provided.

For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, ordained and eſtabliſhed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in this preſent Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That no Perſon whatſoever, not being Free of the ſaid City, ſhall at any Time after the Feaſt-Day of St. *Michael*, the Archangel, now next enſuing, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, uſe, exerciſe, or occupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occupation or Handicraft whatſoever, or keep any Shop, Room, or Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares, or Merchandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, for every Time wherein ſuch Perſon ſhall uſe, exerciſe or occupy any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occupation, or Handicraft whatſoever, or keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons now being Free of this City of LONDON, or who hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, ſhall after the ſaid Feaſt-Day of St. *Michael* the Archangel, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatſoever, ſet on work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the ſaid City, or the Liberties thereof, any Perſon or Perſons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners from the Liberties of the ſaid City, knowing or having due Notice given to him or them, that ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo by him or them to be ſet on work, is or are a Foreigner or Foreigners, as aforeſaid, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, for every Time that any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall offend, commit or do any Thing contrary to the Purport, true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon now being Free of this City, or who hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſame, and ſhall by himſelf, or by any other, keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatſoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, by Way of Retail, or uſe any Art, Trade, Occupation, Myſtery or Handicraft whatſoever, within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall after the ſaid Feaſt-Day of St. *Michael* the Archangel, directly or indirectly, employ, retain or keep in his Service as a Journeyman or hired Servant, in buying, ſelling, or expoſing to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever by Way of Retail, any Perſon not being Free of the ſaid City, knowing or having due Notice given to him, that ſuch Perſon ſo by him employed, retained, or kept, is not Free of the ſaid City, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, for every Time wherein any ſuch Perſon ſhall offend, commit, or do any Thing contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prohibit any Citizen and Freeman of this City from keeping in his Service any Perſon being under the Age of twenty one Years upon Trial, in order to be bound his Apprentice, for any Time exceeding three Months.

Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued, or extend to Charge any Freeman of this City, dealing in coarſe or heavy Goods, for employing any Servant hired for yearly Wages, and dwelling with him, in the weighing, rummaging, lading, or unlading any Goods or Merchandizes in the Way of his Trade, or in any laborious Work not concerning the Art, Skill, and Myſtery of the ſame, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That this Act or any Thing herein contained, ſhall not in any wiſe extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* and *Bridewell*, or to any other of the Hoſpitals belonging to the ſaid City for the Time being, for the ſetting on work either Strangers or Foreigners within the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, neither to the ſaid Strangers or

or Foreigners that ſhall ſo happen to work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Freeman or Woman of the ſame City, for having or ſetting on work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter, in any Art, Trade, Myſtery, manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the ſaid City or Liberties thereof, nor to any ſuch Apprentice or Apprentices that ſhall ſo ſerve, ſo as his or their Indenture of Apprenticeſhip be enrolled in the Chamberlain's Office of the ſaid City, according to the antient Cuſtom of the ſaid City, in that Behalf uſed and obſerved.

Provided alſo that this preſent Act or any Thing herein contained, ſhall not extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to any Perſon or Perſons now being, or that hereafter ſhall be Free of the ſaid City, for ſetting on work at any Time or Times any Perſon or Perſons being Felt-makers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters or Brewers, or to any Perſon that now keepeth, or hereafter ſhall keep any Brew-houſe within the ſaid City or the Liberties thereof, for Working or Uſing any of the ſaid Crafts or Occupations within the ſaid City or the Liberties, this preſent Act or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And it is hereby further Enacted, That all and ſingular the ſaid ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act impoſed on any Offender or Offenders againſt the ſame or any Part thereof, ſhall and may be ſued for and recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint to be commenced or proſecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in any of the Queen's Majeſty's Courts of Record within the ſaid City; and that the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being, ſhall in all Suits to be proſecuted by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance againſt any Offender, recover the ordinary Coſts of Suit, to be expended in and about the Proſecution thereof. And further, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue of this Act (the Coſts of Suit-Recovery of the ſame being deducted and allowed) ſhall, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, be paid and delivered to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital of *Bridewell*, for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital; and the other Moiety thereof to him or them who ſhall firſt give Information of the Offences for which ſuch Forfeitures ſhall be incurred, and proſecute the Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City, for Recovery of the ſame, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GIBSON.

An Act of Common-Council was made Anno 1694, againſt thoſe they called *Hawkers*, *Pedlers*, *Petty Chapmen*, &c. providing againſt their carrying about their Wares in the Streets and Lanes of the City and Liberties, or in Taverns, Inns, Ale-houſes, Coffee-houſes, *&c.* upon Pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings: And thoſe that ſhould buy any ſuch Wares, to be fined Forty Shillings.

And the Year enſuing, *viz.* 1695, becauſe theſe Pedlers, *&c.* did preſume to bring into the Markets of the City (which were intended only for the ſelling of Food and Proviſion) Mercery Wares, Lace and Linen, and ſuch like Commodities, that ought to be ſold only by Freemen in their Shops and Ware-houſes; therefore an Act was made for the Reſtraint of ſuch, a Penalty of three Pounds to be laid upon every ſuch Offence. Theſe two Acts follow, together with an Abſtract of an Act of Parliament in the 1ſt and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*, againſt this Abuſe, ſo long ago practiſed, with another Act of Common-Council to that Purpoſe, made in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* I. But the ſaid Abſtract being ſet down before, is here omitted.

Com' Concil' tent' in Cam' Guildhal' Civit' LONDON' die Martis, quinto die Junij 1694, Annoq; Regni Dom' Will' & Dom' Mariæ nunc Regis & Reginæ Angl', &c. ſexto, coram Will' Aſhurſt, Mil', Major' dictæ Civit'; Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patience Ward, Mil', Johanne Moor, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Salathiel Lovel, Mil', Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dictæ Civit'; Thoma Lane, Mil', Edr'o Clark, Mil', Humphrido Edwyn, Mil', Ric'o Levitt, Mil', Joſepho Smart, Mil', Alderman', & Thoma Abney, Mil', & Will' Hedges, Mil', Vic' & Alderman' dictæ Civit', nec non major' parte Coi' ar' dictæ Civit', in eod' Coi' Concil' tunc & ibm' aſſemblat'.

This Day the following Act paſs'd into an Act of this Court.

A BILL for the Prevention of Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and other unlawful Traders, wandering abroad within the City of LONDON *and the Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, amongſt other Things it is Enacted, Ordained and Declared, That all Pedlers and Petty Chapmen wandering abroad, ſhall be taken, adjudged and deemed Rogues and Sturdy Beggars, and ſhall be taken, apprehended and ſtripp'd naked from the Middle upward, and be openly whipp'd until his or her Body be bloody, and ſhall be further dealt with, as in, and by the ſaid Laws and Statutes is directed and appointed:

And whereas alſo great Numbers of Vagrant and Idle Perſons, both Men and Women, either unſettled and having no Habitations, or wandering or roving from the Places of their Abode and Habitations, do daily reſort to this City and the Liberties thereof, as Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, wandering up and down, Selling, or offering to Sale, divers Sorts and Kinds of Small Wares, and other Goods and Merchandizes, contrary to, and in Contempt of the ſaid good and wholeſome Laws and Statutes, and alſo contrary to the Welfare and Good Government of this City, and to the manifeſt Loſs, Damage and Detriment of the honeſt and induſtrious Shop-keepers, Tradeſmen and Inhabitants thereof:

For the Prevention whereof for the Time to come, and for the better and more effectual repreſſing the Miſchiefs aforeſaid, Be it Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worſhipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, That the ſaid Statutes ſhall from henceforth be ſtrictly and duly put in Execution againſt all ſuch Offenders within this City and the Liberties thereof; and to that End and Purpoſe, that all Conſtables and other inferior Officers within this City and Liberties thereof, ſhall ſeize, take and apprehend all ſuch vagrant and wandering Perſons, going and wandering about within this City and the Liberties thereof, or any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Paſſages or Places within the ſame, ſelling or expoſing to Sale any Manner of Wares or Commodities whatſoever; and carry ſuch Offender or Offenders before ſome, or one of their Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace for the Time being, within this City and Liberties thereof, to be proceeded againſt, as by the ſaid Statutes are directed and appointed. And that in caſe any Conſtable or other inferior Officer ſhall

ſhall willfully neglect or refuſe to do, and perform his Duty therein, that then, and in ſuch Caſe the Penalty of Twenty Shillings for every ſuch Offence ſhall be levied upon him ſo offending. And further, that the Sum of Five Pounds ſhall be required, levied and received, of, and upon every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall let or hinder the due Execution of the ſaid Laws and Statutes, as by the ſaid Laws and Statutes is alſo Enacted and Ordained.

And whereas alſo by the antient and laudable Cuſtoms of this City, no Wares, Goods or Merchandizes whatſoever ought to be Bought or Sold, or expoſed to Sale within this City and the Liberties thereof (ſave only in publick Markets, or in open Shops or Warehouſes, kept and uſed for that Purpoſe, and Fairs) during the Time of ſuch Markets and Fairs only: Yet nevertheleſs divers and ſundry lewd, idle and diſorderly Perſons, lodging or living within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, or near Neighbourhoods or Places thereunto adjoining, do frequently Sell and expoſe to Sale divers Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, as Hawkers and Petty Chapmen, going and wandering in the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and other Places thereof, from Houſe to Houſe, and from Door to Door, contrary to the ſaid Good, Laudable and Profitable Cuſtoms of this City, by Reaſon whereof the Citizens, Shop-keepers and Inhabitants of the ſaid City are not only greatly hinder'd and prejudiced in their Trades and Occupations, but alſo many of their Majeſties good Subjects, inhabiting and reſiding within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, and others reſorting thereunto, are frequently cheated, defrauded and abuſed in buying bad and deceitful Wares and Commodities of them:

For Prevention whereof for the Time to come, and for the better and more effectual putting in Execution the ſaid Antient and Laudable Cuſtoms of this City againſt ſuch Offenders as aforeſaid; Be it further Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the ſaid Lord Mayor, the ſaid Aldermen his Brethren, and the ſaid Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, that from and after the firſt Day of *Auguſt* now next enſuing, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall Sell or expoſe to Sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, in any Street, Lane, publick Paſſage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other publick Place within this City or the Liberties thereof, unleſs it be in open Markets appointed, uſed and accuſtomed for the Vending thereof, or in common and publick Fairs, during the Time of ſuch Markets and Fairs, upon Pain to pay and forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no Perſon or Perſons within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall buy any ſuch Wares, Goods or Commodities, ſo expoſed by ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning and Intent hereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary hereunto, the like Sum of forty Shillings.

And for the better Prevention of the ſaid Miſchiefs for the future, It is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other publick or private Houſe whatſoever within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall permit or ſuffer any ſuch Hawker or wandering Pedler or Petty Chapman in his, her or their Houſe or Houſes, Shop or Shops, or other Place or Places belonging to him, her or them, to Sell or expoſe to Sale any Small Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this preſent Law. And that in caſe any ſuch Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-houſe, Coffee-houſe, or other publick or private Houſe within this City or the Liberties thereof, ſhall offend therein, That then, and in every ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo offending, ſhall for every ſuch Offence loſe, forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings of lawful *Engliſh* Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That for the better putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, a good and ſufficient Pair of Stocks, at, or before the ſaid firſt Day of *Auguſt* ſhall be made, provided and ſet up (if not already done) in ſome convenient and publick Place in every reſpective Ward within this City, and ſhall be from Time to Time kept in good and ſufficient Repair at the Coſts and Charges of the ſeveral and reſpective Wards of this City.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, That all, and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money ſo forfeited, and to be paid by Force and Virtue of this preſent Act as aforeſaid, ſhall, and may be ſued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and preſented in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City, for the Time being, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought, and that the Sum or Sums ſo recovered (the Coſts of ſuch Suit being firſt deducted) ſhall be diſpoſed of as follows, *viz.* one Moiety to the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall or will firſt diſcover and ſue for the ſame, according to the antient Cuſtom of this City in that behalf.

Provided always nevertheleſs, that this preſent Act, or any Thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to, or be conſtrued, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks, Wares or Goods whatſoever, from carrying or cauſing to be carried abroad any ſuch Goods by him or them ſo made, to ſell or expoſe to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, exerciſing the Trade of Selling and Uttering by Retail or Wholeſale ſuch reſpective Goods and Wares, who ſhall or may buy the ſame to ſell again, any Thing in this preſent Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And whereas alſo divers good Acts have been heretofore made, and are ſtill in Force, to prevent the irregular and diſorderly ſelling or expoſing to Sale, out of the lawful Markets, Fiſh, Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Plants under ſeveral Penalties: Therefore it is hereby declared and provided, That no new or further Penalty impoſed by this preſent Act ſhall extend to any Perſon or Perſons inhabiting in this City or the Liberties thereof, for Selling or Expoſing to Sale any of the ſaid Goods, or to prohibit any Perſon or Perſons from buying the ſame, nor to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall at any Time hereafter Sell or expoſe to Sale any unbound Books, Almanacks, or Gazettes, licenſed Pamphlets, or Papers whatſoever.

Provided alſo, that no Perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any Penalty impoſed by this Act, unleſs ſuch Suit or Proſecution ſhall be commenced within the Space of one Month next after ſuch Offence committed, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera Guihald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris, Viceſimo quinto die Octobr' Anno Dom. 1695; Annoque Regni Domini Willielmi Tertii, Regis Angliæ, &c. ſeptimo: Coram Thoma Lane, Mil',

Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Thoma Stampe, Mil', Alderman. Salathiel Lovell, Mil', Servien' ad Legem ac Recordat' dictæ Civitat', Ricardo Levit, Mil', Willielmo Hedges, Mil', & Thoma Smart, Armig', Alderman', necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem Aſſemblat'.

An ACT of Common-Council for the Prevention of Hawkers, Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and others therein mentioned, for expoſing to Sale, vending or ſelling ſeveral Wares and Merchandizes in the publick Markets within the City of LONDON, *and the Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Laws, Cuſtoms, and antient Uſages of the City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament, every Shop and Warehouſe within the ſaid City, and Liberties of the ſame, having open Shew into any Streets and Lanes thereof, have, Time out of Mind, been known and accuſtomed to be, and in very Deed is an open and publick Market-Place for Perſons Free of the ſaid City, for every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*, for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes within the ſaid City and Liberties thereof.

And whereas all other publick Markets within this City, and the Liberties of the ſame, that is to ſay, *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-yard* or *Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-lane-Market*, *Newgate-Market*, and all other ſuch like Markets, were and are appointed and ordained by the Laws and Conſtiutions of this City, to be held and uſed upon particular and certain Days only in the Week, and on certain Hours of ſuch Days, as open Markets for all Foreigners and Freemen and Women to uſe and reſort unto for Sale of Fleſh, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, and ſuch like Victuals and Food, for the Support and Suſtenance of the Citizens and other Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Liberties of the ſame; and were not appointed for any other Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever, ſave for the Sale of Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as appears by the Laws and Orders of the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, for regulating the ſame:

But nevertheleſs, for Want of due Encouragement in the Execution thereof, ſeveral Hawkers, Pedlers, and Petty Chapmen and others, contrary to the ſaid Conſtitution and proper Uſe and Invention of the ſaid Markets, do now come to the ſaid Markets, and there ſell and expoſe to Sale, Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen, Grocery Wares, Confectionary Wares, Drapery Wares, Millenary Wares, Glaſſes and Earthen Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Turners Wares, Hoſiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Toys and other Wares and Merchandizes, and ſuch like Commodities, which by the Uſage and Cuſtoms of this City ought only to be ſold in the Shops and Warehouſes of the Freemen of this City, and Liberties of the ſame; by Reaſon whereof the publick Markets and Market-Places appointed only for the Sale of Victuals, Food, Herbs, Roots, Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as before-mentioned, are become incumbred and made inconvenient for the expoſing the ſame to Sale, and the Prices of Victuals much enhanced thereby, and the Trades uſed to be exerciſed in the Shops and Warehouſes in the ſaid City and Liberties thereof are much hindred and decayed, to the great Prejudice and Damage of the Citizens of the City:

Now for the effectual preventing and ſuppreſſing the ſaid Miſchiefs for the Time to come; be it enacted and ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council aſſembled.

And be it hereby enacted by the ſaid Court, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the 25th Day of *December*, now next enſuing, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, whether Free or not Free of this City, ſhall ſell or expoſe to Sale in the ſaid publick Markets, called *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-yard*, or *Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-lane-Market*, *Newgate-Market*, or in any or either of them, or in any other ſuch like Market or Market Grounds thereunto belonging, within this City and Liberties of the ſame, any Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen, Grocery or Confectionary Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Hoſiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Drapery Wares, Millenary Wares, Glaſſes or Earthen Wares, Toys, or any ſuch like Commodities or Merchandizes, which are ſold in the open Shops or Warehouſes of the Freemen of this City and Liberties thereof, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence (by him, her or them committed or done to the contrary) the Sum of three Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be ſued for and recovered, with reaſonable Coſts of Suit, by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and proſecuted within fourteen Days after ſuch Offence or Offences ſhall be committed, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in the open Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City.

Which ſaid Sum or Sums of Money ſo forfeited and recovered from Time to Time, (the neceſſary Charges for the Recovery thereof being firſt deducted) ſhall be to the Uſes, and diſpoſed of as followeth: That is to ſay, one Moiety thereof to be paid and delivered to the Treaſurer of St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the Poor, Sick and Maimed, provided for and maintained in the ſaid Hoſpital: And the other Moiety to him or them that ſhall and doth proſecute and ſue for the ſame (in Manner as aforeſaid) from Time to Time: Any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

GOODFELLOW.

LONDON, April 15, *in the 4th Year of* Jac. 1.

IT was then enacted by the Common-Council of LONDON, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, not being Free of that City, ſhould at any Time after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* then next enſuing, by any Colour or Ways whatſoever, directly or indirectly (by themſelves, or by any other) ſhew, ſell or put to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, (Victuals only excepted) within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, upon Pain to forfeit and pay, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of five Pounds.

Note, This Act is recited at large in the 8th Part of *Coke*'s Reports, upon a Caſe ſolemnly argued thereon in *Hilary* Term, 7 *Jac.* 1. called *The City of* LONDON's *Caſe*, being between the Chamberlain and one *Waggoner*.

To what is gone before may properly be joined a Collection of particular Orders, made as Matters occurred through the greateſt Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Anno 1563, the Infection of the Plague beginning to threaten the City, *July* the 5th, Commandment came from the Queen to the Mayor, and the Mayor ſent for the Maſter and Wardens of

of the Company of Clerks, and commanded them, That they ſhould enquire within their reſpective Pariſhes, Whether any died of the Plague, and to make a Certificate thereof; and that the Curates and Church-Wardens ſhall give them Warning of any Houſe when the Plague ſhall happen in it: And they ſhall command, that they ſhall not come to the Church for the Space of one Month next following, after that the Plague hath been in the Houſe; and ſo to have a Croſs on the Door of every Houſe, of Blue, and a Writing under it, ſignifying that the Infection is there, and to avoid it.

Four Days after, a Commandment was iſſued out, That every Man, in every Street and Lane, ſhould make Bonfires three Times in the Week, in order to the ceaſing of the Plague, if it ſo pleaſed God; and ſo to continue theſe Fires every where, *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*.

There came forth another Proclamation in the Beginning of *Auguſt*, from the Lord Mayor, againſt Dogs running about the Streets; and Notice given that a Man was hired to kill Dogs, as many as he could find in the Streets; and that he had a Fee to look every Day and Night for them.

Anno 1569, for the preventing of all idle Perſons and begging People, whether Men, Women, or Children, or other maſterleſs Vagrants, an effectual Order was made in *April* the ſaid Year, to take them all up, and to diſpoſe of them in ſome of the four Hoſpitals of LONDON, by the 16 Beadles belonging to the ſame, who had their ſeveral Standings and Walks in every Ward. Thoſe that were Vagabonds and ſturdy Beggars, were carried to *Bridewell*; thoſe that were aged, impotent, ſick, ſore, lame, or blind, to St. *Bartholomew*'s and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals; all the Children under the Age of 16, to *Chriſt's* Hoſpital; and this Order was made at a Meeting of the Governors of all the Hoſpitals; the true Copy of which is as follows:

Anno Domini 1569, *April.*

ORDERS to be obſerved by the xvi *Beadles appointed at a Courte holden in* Chriſt's *Hoſpital, in Preſence of the Governors of all the* iiij *Houſes*, viz.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Chriſt's *Hoſpital.*

Cheap Ward	Farringtonne within, and ſo moche of Farringtonne without, under the Deputy of Sainct Sepulchres.
Cripplegate, within and without	
Aldrichegate	

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

Cornhill Ward	Baſſinghall
Coleman-ſtreate	Allgate
Byſhopegate	Lyme-ſtreate
Broad-ſtreate	Portſoken.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of St. Thomas's *Hoſpital.*

Towre Ward	Byllingſgate
Dowgate	Walbroke
Candellweke-ſtrete	Langbourne.
Bridge	

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of Bridewel.

Caſtell-Baynard Ward	Farringtonne without, except the Precinct of the Deputie of St. Sepulchres.
Quenehith	
Bread-ſtreate	
Vintrie	
Cordwayner	

All which are to be diligently attended, over and above theſe Orders hereunder preſcribed; that is to ſaie,

Fyrſte, That there do attend at all the Gates of this Cittie everie Morninge from Three of the Clocke untill Seven in the Forenone, and from Seven in the Eveninge untill Eleven at Nyght; and alſo at the Tyde Tymes fallinge in the Nyght, as well at *Byllingſgate* as at *Lyon*'s-*Keye*, one of the ſayde xvj Beadles, thear to watche the comeing of all Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and maſterles Men and Women; to the Intent they may by them be apprehended. Provided allwaies, That the ſaid Beadles ſo agree and accord together that they indifferentlie appoynt themſellves for the Accompliſhment of their Attendance in this Behalf, ſo that one attend as moch, and as often as another.

Item, That the Beadelle, (in whoſe Circuite ſtandeth anie of the Gates of this Cittie) faile not to ſee the ſame Gates continually attended all the Dai long, from vij of the Clock in the Forenone untill vij at Night; and ſoche other of them as be not occupied at the Gates, to continue in walking the Circuite whereunto they are appointed.

Item, In walking their Circuites before mencioned, that they fail not to go once every Daie to the Collectours Houſes, in every Pariſh within the Circuit, to underſtand of them or ſome of their Neighbours, if either Vacabonnde, Beggers, Children, or maſterles Men or Women be in the Streates of their Pariſhes, that by them they may be apprehended.

Item, That one of the ſaid Beadles twyſe everie Daie (that is to ſaie at vij a Cloke in the Morninge, and at One in the Afternone) ſhall repaire to the Treaſurar of the Howſe wheare he ſerveth, to knowe his Pleaſure.

Item, For *London-bridge*, the Barges of *Gravesende* and other Tide Boates coming up in the Daie Tyme, the better to apprehend the Vagabonds, Beggers- Children, and maſterleſſe Men and Women, and the Bringers of them, whereuppon there is iiij of the ſame xvj Beadells appoynted to attend every Day; that is to ſaie, ij of them from vij of the Clocke in the Morninge untill One at Afternone; and th'other twaine for to be ij of St. *Thomas* Hoſpitall onlie, for that it is in their owne Circuite; and they to remaine from One of the Clocke until vij at Night; and one of the twaine (when the Tyde happeneth in Tyme of theire Attendance, either in the Forenone or Afternene) ſhall repaire to *Billingegate*, and to the *Lyon-Key*, to the Purpoſe before declared: Provided alwayes that one of the ſame ij Beadles thear appointed, be one of them laſt admitted; to th' Intent he may growe the more perfect in his Dewtie, by th' Inſtruction of his Fellowe: And the Appointment of the Forenones Attendance ſhall be as followeth:

Uppon
- Mondaie, one of Chriſtes Hoſpital and one of St. Bartholomews.
- Tweſdaie, one of St. Thomas Hoſpital and one of Bridewell.
- Wedneſdaie, one of Chriſtes Hoſpital and one of St. Bartholomews.
- Thurſdaie, one of St. Thomas Hoſpital and one of Bridewell.
- Fridaie, one of Chriſtes Hoſpital and one of St. Bartholomews.
- Satterdaie, one of St. Thomas Hoſpital and one of Bridewell.
- Sondaie, one of Chriſtes Hoſpital and one of St. Bartholomews.

Item, Thoſe Beadles which ſerve the ſaid Place fower Tymes in one Weke, ſhall ſerve but iij Tymes the next Weke followinge.

Item,

Item, When the Vagabonds be ſet on work abroade, the iiij Beadells that ſhall attend dailie uppon them, ſhall be appoynted in the like Ordre as the Appoyntment is for *London-bridge*, ſaving that thoſe which ſerve the Bridge one Daie, ſhall ſerve in the Attendaunce of the Vagabonds the Daie next followinge, and to be one of every Howſe. And they ſhall conduct them from their Lodginge to their Worke, whereſoever it ſhall happen to be, and very diligentlie attend that they loyter not; and at Night alſo conduct them to their appoynted Lodginge.

Item, That all the Vagabonds and ſturdie Beggers, with all the Maſterleſs Men or Women by them apprehended, ſhall be carried to *Bridewell*, and to none other Place, of what Howſe ſoever the Beadles be that take them.

Item, That all the Aged, Impotent, Sick, Sore, Lame and Blind Perſons taken by anie of the ſaide Beadles, ſhall by them be apprehended and carried to St. *Bartholomews* and St. *Thomas Hoſpital*.

Item, That all the Children taken by them, (being under th' Age of xvj Yeares) be brought to *Chriſts Hoſpital*.

Forthermore, it is agrede by the ſaide Courte, That yf anie of the ſaide xvj Beadles neglect anie Parte of their Dutie which to them is appointed, either by theiſe foreſaid Orders preſcribed, or other for them appoynted, or hereafter to be appoynted, or at anie Tyme they take any Manner of Bribes, or the poore Peoples Monie from them; the Governoures of that Houſe wheare they ſerve, (by an Ordre taken before the Lorde Maior and Courte of Aldermen) ſhall not onlie deprive the ſaide Perſone of his Office, Staſe and Lyverie, and place another at their Diſcreſſion, but further poniſhe the ſaide Offender accordinge to his Deſerts in that Behalfe. And here ends theſe *Orders*.

THE Recorder (tho' not this Year, but divers Years after) gave this Advice for the finding out Felons in LONDON. "I take this Courſe, "as I think, to be the beſt and ſureſt Way to "find out Felons, Thieves, and ſuch like, *viz.* "That my Lords direct their ſpecial Letters of "Commandment to my Lord Mayor, that he "give Order to every Alderman, and to their "ſeveral Deputies, to cauſe ſeveral Conſtables "and Beadles of each Ward, each Man within "his Precinct, to take every Night an Account "of every Gueſt that lodgeth in their Houſe, "and to enter the ſame into a Book, and to "preſent the ſame unto their Alderman; and ſo "the Aldermen over to my Lord Mayor. The "which Thing is even as eaſy to be done as it "was at *Calais*, being *Engliſh*. For the Charge "and Precinct of every Conſtable in *Calais*, was "as big as the Precinct of any Conſtable in "LONDON. And this being duly executed, "it would be an Example to the whole Realm "to do the like. And by this Means (which is "but the due Execution of the antient Laws of "this Realm) ſhould be avoided great Whoredoms, Murthers, Thefts, unlawful Aſſemblies, "Conſpiracies, Confederacies, and ſuch like; "and, in the End, ſave Numbers from *Tyburn*.

BUT notwithſtanding the former Order, and the Charges committed to the Beadles of the Hoſpitals to clear the City of Vagabonds and Beggars, it had not its full Effect. For in the Year 1570, or thereabouts, the City ſwarmed again with Beggars; many whereof were valiant and ſturdy Rogues, and Maſterleſs Men and Vagrants, and maimed Soldiers. For the preventing the Miſchief occaſion'd by ſome of theſe, and the great Annoyance they gave the City, the City took a more regular Courſe; and appointed a Committee to treat with ſome fit Perſons to be Marſhals of the City, who ſhould take ſome good Courſe with theſe wandering People, for the clearing of the Streets of them, and appointing them to their ſeveral Places and Puniſhments, if they deſerved it. And theſe were to be armed and well aſſiſted with Servants for the ſafer Execution of their Office. Theſe Committees choſe two able Perſons, *viz.* *William Sympſon* and *John Read*, to take upon them this Office, to be the City Marſhals, for the Conſideration of ſix Shillings and eight Pence a Day, for them and their Horſes, and ſix Perſons a-piece to attend on each Day, at 12 *d.* a-piece, which is twelve Shillings the Day for either of them. The Appointment of thoſe Men to be left unto the Marſhals themſelves, to make the better Choice of fit Men for their Purpoſe. They required moreover, that one Month's Pay, amounting to 35 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* at twenty-eight Days to the Month, for them and their Attendance, might be paid them aforehand, the better to furniſh them in their Preparation and Want. And to help forward this Work, tending to ſo notable a Purpoſe, with all Speed to be expedited, the Committees thought convenient that this Month's Pay might, by Way of Loan, be ſupplied among the Aldermen. And in that mean Time, and upon the well proceeding therein, the Commons might be moved to the Eſtabliſhment of a ſettled Supply for the Continuance thereof in ſome convenient Manner; and that then after there might be a Weekly Payment of their Salary by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Aldermens Diſburſements ſatisfied, when that Contribution ſhould be eſtabliſhed. It was alſo thought convenient that twelve fair Partizans ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould be preſently provided by the Chamberlain for this Service, at the Charge of the City; and Coats or Mandilions for the Attendants upon the Marſhals.

IT was alſo thought by the Committees, that the Name of MARSHAL, for the diſorderly Perſons in the City of LONDON, would be moſt proper, and might be beſt uſed without Offence And this ſeems to have been the Beginning of the Office of the CITY MARSHAL.

ABOUT the Year 1570, or within ſome few Years of it, the Plague was in the City: Then great Care was taken for preventing the ſpreading of the Infection, and for hindering of idle Perſons going about, that might carry it along with them. There were Orders ſet down by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for taking away ſuch Enormities, as were Means not only to continue, but encreaſe the Plague and Diſorders in the City, and out of Articles made and decreed for providing for the Poor, and ſetting them to work.

ALDERMEN *or their* DEPUTIES.

1. To gyve Charge to Churche-wardens, Conſtables, Pariſhe Clerkes, Sextons and Bedells, to enquire what Howſes be infected.

2. To viſitt the Ward often to ſee Orders obſerved, eſpeciallie towching Cleannes in the Streets.

3. The Aldermen or their Deputies in there own Perſons to appoint Surveyors monethlie in everye Pariſhe.

4. To appoint that Certificat may be made to them, what Howſes be infected.

5. To gyve Charge to all Teachers of Children that (as near as they can) they permit no Children to come to there Shcoles from infected Howſes, eſpeciallie till ſuch Howſes have been clere by the Space of xxviij Daies, and that none kepe a greater Number then their Roomes ſhall be thought fit by the Aldermen or their Deputies to conteyne.

Surveyours.

1. To ſee the Orders for the Sick executed daylie and diligentlie, upon Knowledge from the Aldermen what Howſes be infected.
2. To appoint Purveyors of Neceſſaries for infected Howſes (being of the ſame Howſes) and deliver them Reed Roddes to carrie, and ſee that none other reſorte to there Howſes.

Constables.

1. To bring every Daie Notice in Writing to the Aldermen or theire Deputies, what Howſes be infected.

Constable *and* Church-warden.

1. To provide to have in Readineſs Women to be Provyders and Deliverers of Neceſſaries to infected Howſes, and to attend the infected Perſons, and they to bear Reed Wandes, ſo that the Sick maie be kept from the Whole, as nere as maie be, needful Attendance weyed.

Constable *and* Bedell.

1. To enquire what Howſes be infected.
2. To view dailie what Papers remayne upon Dores xxviij Daies, or to place newe.

Clarkes *and* Sextons.

1. To underſtand what Howſes be infected.
2. To ſee Bills ſett upon the Dores of Howſes infected.
3. To ſuffer no Corpes infected to be buried, or remayne in the Churche, duringe Prayer or Sermon, and to kepe Children from coming nere them.

Scavengers *and* Rakers.

1. To ſee the Stretes made cleane every Daie, ſaving *Sonday*, and the Soil to be carried awaie.
2. To warne all Inhabitants againſt their Howſes, to keep Channells clere from Fylth (by onlie turning yt aſyde) that the Water may have Paſſage.

Common Hunt.

1. To kyll Doggs, *&c.* or to looſe his Place.

Howsholders *and* Howses.

1. Howſes having ſome Sicke, though none die, or from whence ſome Sicke have bene removed, are infected Howſes, and ſuch are to be ſhutt upp for a Moneth.
2. The whole Familie to tarrie in xxviij Daies.
3. To kepe ſhut the lower Romes for the like Space.
4. One licenſed to go for Proviſion, *&c.*
5. No Clothes hanged into the Streets.
6. Such as have Wells or Pumpes, every Morning by Six, and every Evening after Eight a Clocke, ſhall cauſe ten Bucketts-full to runne into the Stretes.
7. Every Evening at that Howre, the Streets and Channells to be made cleane, the Water not ſwept out of the Channell, nor the Streets over wet, but ſprinkled, *&c.*
8. The Howſes infected, and Things in them, to be ayred in the xxviij Daies, and no Clothes or Things about the infected Perſons to be gaven awaie, or ſould, but either deſtroyed or ſufficientlie purified.
9. Owners of Houſes infected, with theire Familie, maie within the Moneth, depart to any theire Houſes in the Country, or to any other Howſe in the Cittye, without being ſhutt upp, ſo they abſteyne from retourning to the Cyttye, or frome going abrode out of Houſe in the Cittye, for a Moneth.
10. None ſhall keep Dogge or Bitche abrode unled, nor within howling or diſturbing theire Neighbours.
11. To have no Aſſemblie at Funeral Dynners, or uſual Meting in Howſes infected.
12. None ſhall for a Moneth come into infected Houſes, but ſuch as be of the Howſe, and licenſed to do Service abrode.
13. No Donghills out of Stables, Beare-houſes, or other Places, to be made in the Strete.
14. To have dowble Tyme of Reſtraint for conſenting to pull downe Bills, and the Taker-awaie ſuffer Impriſonment for viij Daies.

Two Vewers of Dead Bodies.

Two Vewers of Sick-suspected *ſhall be appointed and ſworne.*

Theſe Vewers to reporte to the Conſtable, he to the Clarke, and he to the Chiefe of Clark. All upon Pain of Impriſonment. A Paine of ſtanding on the Pillorye for falſe Reports, by the Vewers. A Loſs of Penſion to ſuch as ſhall refuſe.

Mending of Pavements.

That diligent Care to be had, that Pavements be amended, where Nede is; and that principall Paviers be appointed to ſurvey the Wants of Paving, eſpecially in Channells, and that the Dwellers againſt ſuch may be forced to amend them.

Interludes *and* Plaies.

If the Increaſe of the Sicknes be feared, that Interludes and Plaies be reſtreyned within the Libertyes of the Cyttye.

Phisicions *and* Surgeons.

That skilful and learned Phiſicions and Chirurgeons maie be provided to miniſter to the Sick.

Vagrant, Maiſterleſs, and Poore People.

1. That all ſuch as be diſeaſed be ſent to St. *Thomas* or St. *Bartylmewes* Hoſpital, there to be firſt cured and made cleane; and afterwards, thoſe which be not of the Cyttye, to be ſent awaie according to the Statute in that Caſe provided; and the other to be ſett to worke in ſuch Trades as are leſt uſed by the Inhabitants of the Cyttye, for the avoyding all ſuch vagrant Perſons, as well Children Male and Female; Soldiers lame and maymed, as other idle and loytering Perſons that ſwarme in the Stretes, and wander upp and downe begging, to the great Danger and Infecting of the Cyttye, for th' Increaſe of the Plague, and Annoyance to the ſame.
2. That all Maiſterleſſe Men who live idelie in the Cyttye, without any lawfull Calling, frequenting Places of common Aſſemblies, as Interludes, Gaming-Howſes, Cockpitts, Bowling-Allies, and ſuch other Places, maie be baniſhed the Cyttye, according to the Laws in that Caſe provyded.

All which Orders aboveſaid, the Aldermen and there Deputies are every one in their Place

to ſee performed, both in themſelves and others, and in Caſes of Doubt, to yield their Opinions, and give Direction.

THE Queen in the Year 1572, being ready to go her Progreſs, took Care of the City, and gave the Lord Mayor ſpecial Charge to look after his Government; and joined with him, to deviſe by all good Means, for the quiet Order to be continued, both in the City and Places adjoining, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of LONDON and others; and wrote to him this Letter following in the Month of *July*.

To the LORD MAYOR *of* LONDON.

The Queen's Order to the Mayor in the Time of her Progreſs.

RIGHT Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that by the Authority you have as Lord Mayor of our City of LONDON, with the Aſſiſtance and Advices of your Brethren of the ſame, you may and will ſee our ſaid City well governed, and our good and faithful Subjects ordered and continue in Quietneſs, as other your Predeceſſors, and your Self have commonly done: Yet, for the ſpecial Care We have for our ſaid City, and Weal of our good Subjects, thinking it convenient for your own Eaſe, to have you aſſiſted by other Perſons of great Truſt, Wiſdom and Experience, during this Time of our Progreſs and Abſence in remote Parts from thence; and eſpecially that no Diſorder ſhould ariſe in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoining to the City, out of your Juriſdiction: We have for that Purpoſe made Choice of the moſt Reverend Father in God the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of LONDON, L. *Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sir *Tho. Wroth*, Sir *Owyn Hopton*, Sir *Tho. Greſham*, Dr. *Wylſon*, and *Tho. Wilbraham*: And have appointed that they, or ſome convenient Number of them, ſhall join with you, to deviſe, by all good Means, from Time to Time, as Occaſions may give Cauſe, for quiet Order to be continued in our ſaid City, and among our Subjects, and to prevent and ſtay Diſorders, both there and in other Parts near to the ſame, being out of your Juriſdiction. For which Purpoſe, and for the better Underſtanding of our Deſire and Intention, We have cauſed our Privy Council to confer with ſome of the aforenamed Perſons, as you ſhall underſtand by them. Willing and requiring you (when you ſhall meet together, or ſome of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon ſome certain Place and Time, once every Week or oftener, as the Caſes may require, and there to meet for the due Execution of our good Meaning and Pleaſure.

Writs of Habeas Corpus *abuſed.*

ABOUT this Time a great Abuſe prevailed in LONDON, which was, that the worſt Sort of People, and other Evil-Doers in this City, became emboldened in their Wickedneſs by this Means; that when any of them was committed to Priſon by the Mayor, Sheriffs, or Aldermen, for any Diſobedience, Contempt, lewd Living, or other Miſdemeanors, they forthwith obtained Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, whereby they diſcharged themſelves out of Priſon; ſo as the Magiſtrates could not do Execution of Juſtice upon them, to the great Encouragement of Malefactors, and Contempt of Authority; therefore in the Year 1572, and in the Month of *November*, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mayor, by a Letter, moved the Lord Treaſurer, to be a Means to the Queen's Juſtices, that the ſame Writs might not be ſo common, unleſs it were in Caſes depending in Suit betwixt Party and Party in the Courts of this City; whereby Juſtice ſhould be better and more ſpeedily executed, to the Terror of the Lewd, and the Comfort of the Queen's good and honeſt Subject, and to the Quietneſs and good Order of the City.

Veniſon forbid by Act of Common-Council.

GREAT Houſe-keeping and Feaſting, as it was antiently uſed in LONDON, ſo the Cuſtom continued down all along Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, eſpecially among the Companies, and at the Chief Magiſtrates Tables: There was exceſſive ſpending of Veniſon, as well as other Victuals in the Halls. Nay, and a great Conſumption of Veniſon there was frequently at Taverns and Cooks Shops, inſomuch that the Court was much offended with it; whereupon *Anno* 1573, that the City might not continue to give the Queen and Nobility Offence, the Lord Mayor, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, and Aldermen had, by Act of Common-Council, forbidden ſuch Feaſts hereafter to be made, and reſtrained the ſame only to neceſſary Meetings, in which alſo no Veniſon was permitted; and becauſe they found great Expence of Veniſon to have been in Taverns and Cooks Houſes, and withal very many and great Enormities, by Reaſon of Drunkenneſs, ſeditious Rumours, unthrifty Aſſemblies, Incontinence, and other Evil to grow of inordinate reſorting to Taverns and Tippling Houſes, eſpecially for the meaner Sort, they reſtrained drinking and eating in ſuch Houſes; and the Mayor ſending this Act to the Lord Treaſurer, prayed him, that he would likewiſe take the ſame Order in St. *Martin*'s and *Weſtminſter*, and other exempt and adjoining Places, without which their Proceedings would lack a great Part of the Fruit that was hoped to enſue thereby.

GRANTING Places in Reverſion was contrary to ſome of the antient Laws of the City; for the preventing whereof divers Laws had been made by the Mayor and Aldermen; and in the Year 1574, finding yet the Inconvenience thereof, the Mayor and Aldermen renewed that Order, and took ſpecial Care for putting it in due Execution, that the Offices of the City ſhould not be any more granted in Reverſion; which was a ſpecial Ordinance among them, and which had been made for great Cauſes touching the State of the City, and chiefly to ſatisfy the Commons of the City, who ſhewed great Diſlike of this Practice.

BY the Care of *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, and the other Magiſtrates, in the Year 1575, there were few or no Rogues and Thieves in the Jail; for the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, ſitting in the *Star-Chamber*, and according to the Order, calling for the Book of Misbehaviour of maſterleſs Rogues, Fencers, and ſuch like, there was none to preſent for LONDON, though for *Surrey* there were five or ſix Strumpets that had lately been puniſhed at the Aſſizes at *Croyden* and *Weſtminſter*, the Dutchy, (that is, the Places about St. *Clement*'s and the *Savoy*) St. *Giles*'s, *High-Holbourn*, St. *John*'s-*ſtreet* and *Iſlington* (great Harbours of ſuch miſdemeaned Perſons) were never ſo well and quiet; for Rogues nor maſterleſs Men dared now once to appear in thoſe Parts; into ſuch good Order had the Care of the Magiſtrate at this Time brought the City and Suburbs.

IN this Year 1575, in the Month of *Auguſt*, at the *Star-Chamber* before-mentioned, the Lord *Bacon* ſet down in Writing, certain Orders for reforming ſundry Matters: One was for ſuppreſſing of over great Number of Alehouſes. Soon after, the Lord Mayor, Sir *Rowland Haywood*, and the Recorder for the Liberties of *Southwark*, Juſtice *Southcote*, and the Recorder for *Lambeth* Town, *Lambeth* Marſh, the Clink, the Bank, *Paris-garden*, the Over-ground, *Newington*, *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, and *Kent-ſtreet*, ſetting altogether, they put down 200 Alehouſes, and yet left a ſufficient Number, yea, and more they

they feared than the Lord Keeper would like of at his next coming. Then after Dinner, the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and the Recorder, went to *Weſtminſter*: And there in the Court, they had before them all the Officers of the Dutchy, and of *Weſtminſter*, and put down near 100 Alehouſes there; and the like Reformation was done at St. *Giles's*, *High-Holbourn*, St. *John-ſtreet* and *Iſlington*: Mr. Lieutenant and Mr. *Fiſher* dealt for the Eaſt Parts of the City.

It is remarkable, all this good Order for Reformation was taken, when the Court was abſent, as it was now, being fled at a Diſtance, by Reaſon of the Plague this Year (1575,) in LONDON: Then did *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, uſe theſe Words in a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*: "The only Cauſe that this Reformation taketh "ſo good Effect here about LONDON, is, "That when by Order we have either juſtly "executed the Law, or performed the Councils "Commandment, we are wont to have either a "great Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or ſome "other Token from ſuch other inferior Perſons "as will deviſe one Untruth or other, to accuſe "us of, if we perform not their unlawful Re-"queſts. The Court is far off; here we are not "troubled with Letters, neither for the Re-"prieve of this Priſoner, nor for ſparing that "Fray-maker. Theſe Secretaries, Chamber-"Keepers and Solicitors in the Court, procure "many Letters from their Lords and Ladies "upon untrue Suggeſtions; the which Let-"ters do great Hurt." Thus the honeſt Re-"corder.

Two Years after, *viz.* *Auguſt* 1577, there was a great Seſſions, 18 executed at *Tyburn*, and one *Barlow*, Prieſt; all notable Cut-purſes and Horſe-ſtealers, and the chiefeſt Thieves in the Land. The Recorder informing the Lord Treaſurer, according to Cuſtom, of the Tranſactions of the Seſſion, adds, That there was Plain-dealing, and neither Favour nor Partiality; and that it was the quieteſt Seſſions that ever he was at; and no more Juſtices but the Lord Mayor, Sir *Will. Damſel*, and himſelf, and, the Court being removed from LONDON to *Windſor*, for fear of the Plague, there was not any reprieved, hinting by the by, that to be the Reaſon of the Peaceableneſs of the Seſſion, and the good Juſtice done ſo impartially.

In the Year 1578, and in the Month of *July*, (the Queen, as it ſeems, now going her Progreſs) the Lords of the Council ſent their Letters for the good ordering of the City, to the Biſhop of LONDON, the Lord *Wentworth*, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lieutenant of the *Tower* and Recorder *Fleetwood*. There uſed to be joined to theſe in former Letters from the Court to the ſame Inſtant, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Sir *William Damſel*, the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Mr. Juſtice *Southcote*, and others, but by Omiſſion left out in theſe Letters. Being met, the Recorder ſhewed unto the Aſſiſtants certain Points that the Lord Treaſurer in Time paſt gave them for keeping good Order, *viz.* Plays, unlawful Games, Fence-Schools Vagabonds and ſuch like, to be ſuppreſſed; to have a vigilant Eye to the Plague, and to the Watches, and to lay Privy Searches. The Benefit of which appeared, that at the laſt Privy Search Mr. *Fiſher*, and the Recorder, took above 60 Rogues, being all of the Country. They ſent them alway at their Peril, and ſome were well whipped.

The encreaſing of the City by Building and Inmates, was looked upon as very dangerous to the City, and of very ill Conſequence; wherefore the Queen, at the City's Deſire, ſet forth this following Proclamation:

By the QUEENE.

Proclamation againſt new Buildings and Inmates.

THE Queene's Majeſtie, perceiving the State of the Citie of LONDON (being anciently termed her Chambre) and the Suburbes and Confines thereof, to increaſe dayly by Acceſſe of People to inhabite in the ſame, in ſuch ample Sort, as thereby many Inconueniences are ſeene already, but many greater or Neceſſitie like to followe, being ſuch as her Majeſtie cannot neglect to remedie, hauing the principall Care vnder Almightie God to foreſee aforehand, to haue her People in ſuch a Citie and Confines, not onely well gouerned by ordinarie Juſtice, to ſerue God and obey her Majeſtie, which by Reaſon of ſuch Multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly be done without deuiſe of moe newe Juriſdictions and Officers for that Purpoſe, but to be alſo prouided of Suſtentation of Victuall, Foode, and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Life vpon reaſonable Prices, without which no Citie can long continue: And finally, to the Preſeruation of her People in Health, which may ſeeme impoſſible to continue, though preſently by God's Goodnes the ſame is perceiued to be in better Eſtate vniuerſally, then hath bene in Man's Memorie: Yet where there are ſuch great Multitudes of People brought to inhabite in ſmall Roomes, whereof a great Part are ſeene very poore, yea, ſuch as muſt liue of Begging, or worſe Means, and they heaped vp together, and in a Sort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Seruantes in one Houſe or ſmall Tenement, it muſt needes followe (if any Plague or popular Sicknes ſhoulde by God's Permiſſion, enter amongſt thoſe Multitudes) that the ſame would not onely ſpread itſelf and inuade the whole Citie and Confines, as great Mortalitie ſhoulde enſue to the ſame, where her Majeſties perſonall Preſence is many Times required, beſides the great Confluence of People from all Partes of the Realme, by Reaſon of the ordinarie Termes for Juſtice there holden, but woulde be alſo diſperſed through all other Partes of the Realme, to the manifeſt Danger of the whole Body thereof, out of the which neither her Majeſties owne Perſon can be (but by God's ſpeciall Ordinance) exempted, nor any other whatſoeuer they be. For Remedie whereof, as Time may nowe ſerue, untill by ſome further good Order to be had Parliament or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied: Her Majeſtie by good and deliberate Aduiſe of her Counſell, and being alſo thereto mooued by the conſiderate Opinions of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and other the graue wiſe men in and about the Citie, doth charge, and ſtraightly command all Maner of Perſons of what Qualitie ſoeuer they be, to deſiſt and forbeare from any newe Buildings of any Houſe or Tenement, within three Miles from any of the Gates of the ſayde Citie of LONDON, to ſerue for Habitation or Lodging for any Perſon, where no former Houſe hath bene known to haue bene, in the Memorie of ſuch as are now liuing, And alſo to forbeare from letting or ſetting, or ſuffring any more Families then one onely to be placed or to inhabite from hencefoorth in any Houſe that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

And to the Intent this her Majeſties Royal Commandment and neceſſary Prouiſion may take Place and be duely obſerued, for ſo univerſall a Benefice to the whole Body of the Realme, for whoſe Reſpects all particular Perſons are bound by Gods Lawe and Mans, to forbeare from their particular and extraordinare Lucre: Her Majeſte ſtraightly chargeth the Lorde Maior of the Citie of LONDON, and all other Officers having Authoritie in the ſame, and alſo all Juſtices of Peace,

Peace, Lordes, and Bailiſes of Liberties, not being within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Lorde Maior of LONDON, to foreſee that no Perſon do begin to prepare any Foundation for any new Houſe, Tenement, or Building, to ſerue, to receiue, or hold any Inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to uſe any Victualling therein, where no former Habitation hath been in the Memorie of ſuch as now doe live, but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do; and both the Perſons that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all Manner of Workmen that ſhall (after Warning giuen) continue in any ſuch Worke tending to ſuch newe Buildings, to be committed to cloſe Priſon, and to remaine without Bale, untill they find good Sureties with Bondes for reaſonable Summes of Money (to be forfaitable and recouered at her Majeſtie's Suite, for the Uſe of the Hoſpitals in and about the ſaid Citie,) that they ſhall not at any Time attempt the like. And further, the ſaid Officers ſhall ſeaze all Manner of Stuffe ſo (after Warning giuen) brought to the Place where ſuch newe Buildings ſhal be intended, and the ſame Cauſe to be conuerted and employed in any publicke Vſe for the Citie or Pariſhe where the ſame ſhal be attempted. And for the auoiding of the Multitudes of Families heaped up in one Dwelling-Houſe, or for the conuerting of any one Houſe into Multitude of ſuch Tenements for dwelling or victualling Places, the ſaide Lorde Maior and all other Officers in their ſeueral Liberties within the Limites of three Miles, as aboue-mentioned, ſhall commit any Perſon giuing Cauſe of Offence from the Day of Publication of this preſent Proclamation, to cloſe Priſon, as is afore limited; and alſo for the Offences in this Part of Increaſe of many Indwellers, or as they be commonly termed, Inmates, or Vnderſitters, which haue beene ſuffered within theſe ſeuen Yeeres, contrary to the good auncient Lawes or Cuſtomes of the Citie, or of the Boroughes and Pariſhes within the foreſaid Limite of three Miles afore-mentioned, the Lord Maior and other the Officers aboue-mentioned, ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſſed in their ordinarie Courtes and Lawe Days, betwixt this and the Feaſt of *All-Saints* next comming. Within which Times ſuch Underſitters, or Inmates, may prouide themſelues other Places abroade in the Realme, where many Houſes reſt vnhabited, to the Decay of diuers auncient good Borroughes and Townes. And becauſe her Majeſtie intendeth to haue this Ordinance duely executed, her Pleaſure is, that the ſaid Lord Maier of LONDON, and other the Officers hauing Juriſdiction within the ſaid Space of three Miles aboue-mentioned, ſhall after the Proclamation hereof, as ſpeedily as they may, meete in ſome conuenient Places neere to the ſaid Citie, and there (after Conference had) accord among themſelues, how to proceede to the Execution hereof. And if Cauſe ſhall ſo require, to impart to her Majeſties Priuie-Counſell any Let or Impediment that may ariſe, to the Intent that Remedy be giuen to any ſuch Impediment, according to her Majeſties Pleaſure heretofore expreſſed.

Giuen at *Noneſuch* the ſeuenth Day of *July*, 1580, in the two and twentieth Yeere of her Majeſties Reigne.

GOD ſaue the QUEENE.

Imprinted at LONDON, *by* Chriſtopher Barker, *Printer to the Queenes moſt excellent Majeſtie.*

The Lord Treaſurer's DIRECTIONS *to the new Lord Mayor.*

IN the ſame Year 1580, Sir *John Branch* entering Lord Mayor, when he came to the Court of *Exchequer* to take his Oath, the Lord Treaſurer declared himſelf, for the Nearneſs of his Place about the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, to underſtand her Pleaſure; and delivered unto him ſeveral Advertiſements of certain Matters, to be had in Remembrance, and diligently look'd into:

Firſt, For Execution of the Queen's late Proclamation, namely, againſt the Increaſe of new Buildings, and Multiplication of Families within the City of LONDON, and three Miles Compaſs of the ſame. Which Proclamation his Lordſhip ſaid to have proceeded from Information given from the Mayor himſelf: Who had advertiſed the Council, that the Multitude in and about the City did ſo overgrow, that there was ſome Fear and Peril of ruling them. And further, he alledged three Conſiderations as Grounds of that Proclamation, *viz.* the over-peopling for Governance, eſpecially of the worſt and baſeſt Sort; the Exceſs of Prizes of Victuals and Fewel; and the Danger of Plague and Infection. From which her Majeſty's Perſon could not be inſured to be free.

Secondly, For Proviſions of Hoſpitals, and other good Means to be thought of, in Time of Health againſt Time of Sickneſs.

Thirdly, The Conſervation of the River of *Thames*: Wherein his Lordſhip firſt made Mention of the City's Juriſdiction from *London-bridge* to *Stanes*; and therein did remember, that Hatches, Stops, and Wayres, wherewith her Majeſty was grieved, and found Fault in the Paſſage of her own Barge; beſide the Multitude of Fry of Fiſh deſtroyed thereby, and made Meat for Swine. He alſo made Mention of the Commodity of the River for bringing of Fewel, Victual and Carriages that Way to the City; and concluded, That Order had been given for Redreſs thereof; but he heard not of the executing it. It was anſwer'd, That it was done. And then he further ſaid, That her Majeſty did find Fault with a great Enormity about the Bridge, by certain Things which ſhe called *Trunkers*. Which her Pleaſure was, that the Lord Mayor ſhould cauſe to be redreſſed.

Fourthly, His Lordſhip did remember certain lewd Perſons, Fugitives come from beyond the Seas, and eſpecially from *Rome*; Miſlikers of the Religion, State and Government; and Practiſers of Sedition; Perſons dangerous to the Realm, and of whom the City of LONDON, being the greateſt and wealthieſt Place of the Realm, had chief Cauſe to beware; and where the greateſt Number of them lurked. And therefore he willed, that ſuch ſhould be diligently ſought.

THESE Admonitions of ſo grave and wiſe a Counſellor, and delivered as the expreſs Pleaſure of the Queen, had this Succeſs; that at the very firſt Court of this Mayor, which was held *November* 3, 1580, it was order'd, That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould both in their own Perſons, and with their earneſt Travail, and by their inferior Officers, ſee and cauſe the ſaid Admonitions to be moſt carefully and vigilantly look'd unto, and the ſaid Diſorders reformed, to the uttermoſt of their Power. And that therefore the Orders following ſhould be forthwith put in Execution:

Firſt, For the Matter of new Building and Multiplication of Families, Precepts ſhall be directed to the ſeveral Aldermen of the Wards of this City, to call their ſeveral Inqueſts of Wardmote, upon their Oaths to enquire and preſent all Offences againſt the ſaid Proclamation; both in Erecting of new Buildings, and in Letting out, or Converting of former Houſes to greater Num-

ber of Habitations than heretofore have been: And alſo of the peſtering of the City and Places adjoyning with Inmates, and with Increaſe of Alleys, and with Strangers; ſuch as either come not hither for their Conſcience in true Religion, or be of ſuch Places as they may ſafely return: And alſo to enquire, ſo near as they can by credible Information, all Offences againſt the ſaid Proclamation in Places pretended exempt, and within three Miles without the Walls of the ſaid City.

To the Intent, that for ſuch Things as are in the Juriſdiction of this City, ſpeedy Remedy be given: And for the reſt, Petition be made to the moſt Honourable Council. And that Precepts be ſent to the Wardens of the ſeveral Companies of the Carpenters and Bricklayers, that none of their Companies do work in any ſuch New Buildings, or Severance of former Houſes, on Pain of Impriſonment, during the Council's Pleaſure, or Diſfranchiſement for ever.

Secondly, For the Matter of Plague and Infection, the Miniſters of this Court ſhall be commanded to ſeek out the Orders heretofore ſent by the Lords of the moſt Honourable Council, and alſo thoſe that have been conſider'd by the Common-Council of this City, and allowed by the ſaid Lords in this Behalf. And certain grave Perſons, both Aldermen and Commoners, ſhall be appointed in Commiſſion eſtſoons to conſider thereof, and of all Places convenient; and for further Orders, both in clean keeping of Streets, Lanes and Houſes, and otherwiſe requiſite in that Behalf: And thereof inform this Court, That Order may be taken accordingly with the good Liking of the moſt Honourable Lords.

Thirdly, For the Matter of Conſervation of the River *Thames*. And firſt for Weyers and Stops about the Bridge, it is order'd that the Water-Bailiff ſhall be called, and commanded to deliver in Writing a true, diſtinct and particular Report of the State of the River, and how her Majeſty's late Commandment hath been executed according to the Laws of this Realm, and Right of the City. And for the Matter of Trinkers, he ſhall likewiſe enquire by all lawful Means; and certify to this Court of the Quality of thoſe Trinkers, their Number, their Places and Manner of Fiſhing; what Harm they do, and how and in what Sort they may and ought to be reformed. And for all other Matters pertaining to this City to redreſs touching the River, and the Navigableneſs and Fiſhing thereof, he ſhall truly inform. That for ſuch Things as lie within the Power of this City to amend, Remedy be given ſpeedily. And for the reſt, Suit be made to her Majeſty and her Council, and Reformation ſought by Order of her Majeſty's Laws.

And this Service, for the more ſpeedy doing thereof, it is order'd that *Anthony Hall* be requir'd to be Aſſiſtant to the ſaid Water-Bailiff with his Travail and Diligence: And that at ſuch Times yearly as the Water-Bailiff goeth up with Citizens for view of the *Thames* the ſaid *Anthony Hall* ſhall always be one of the ſaid Citizens.

Fourthly and laſtly, for the Matter of Popiſh and Seditious Rumour-ſpreaders, it is order'd, That ſpecial Precepts be directed to all the Aldermen by all Means to make diligent Enquiry and Search for ſuch Perſons, and eſpecially for ſuch as come to this City by Water: And that there be ſpecial Perſons, known well affected in Religion, appointed to examine ſuch Suſpects as ſhall be for thoſe Cauſes brought unto them, and thereupon her Majeſty's Council be ſpeedily advertiſed.

NEAR about this Time, divers good Orders were appointed to be executed in the City of LONDON for ſetting Rogues and idle Perſons to work, and for Relief of the Poor, Arts, Occupations, Works and Labours to be ſet up in *Bridewell*, Stock and Tools to be provided. All Vagrants to be brought to *Bridewell*, that ſhall be found remaining in this City, after a Proclamation for their Departure to other Places, where by Law they ought to be provided for. The Diſeaſed to be ſent to Hoſpitals to be cured; and being cured, to be ſent to *Bridewell* again; and there to be examined; and ſo to be diſcharged or ſet on work, in ſuch Work as they ſhall be found fitteſt for, and kept with thin Diet only. Such Vagrants as ſhall be found skilful in any Occupation, the Governors of *Bridewell* ſhall uſe their Endeavours, that ſome Citizen or other take them into their Service. Such as belong by Law to the Charge of the City, having young Children upon their Hands, and none found by Law to find them, thoſe Children to be ſent to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital, ſo far as the Houſe ſhall be able to maintain them, the reſt to be maintained at the Charge of the Pariſh: Carriers or others that bring any Children or other into the City, and leave them unplaced or not ſufficiently provided for, to be puniſhed by Impriſonment, or otherwiſe as ſharply as Law will permit; and be bound to convey them back again. Inn-keepers or others that wittingly receive or keep ſuch, either to provide for them, or diſcharge the City of them. Warning of this to be given by Proclamation. Several Charges to Conſtables and other Officers concerning taking up Vagrants, with other effectual Proviſions againſt Idleneſs and Poverty, were now made; and digeſted into a Book printed by *John Day*, the better to be known by all and obſerved.

RECORDER *Fleetwood* had ſet up Privy Searches in LONDON for the better finding out of looſe and dangerous Perſons, who about theſe Times exceedingly peſtered the City. In theſe privy Searches he employed truſty Officers to go about ſecretly into the obſcurer Parts, to ſeek for Rogues and Thieves. By which Courſe he at laſt almoſt cleared the Town of them. In the Year 1581, ſoon after *Chriſtmas*, were brought into Juſtice-Hall above an hundred Perſons taken in one Night's privy Search.

AND as they had theſe Ways to find out and bring to light theſe idle maſterleſs Beggars and Vagabonds; ſo they had divers Sorts of Puniſhments for them, namely, Impriſonment at *Bridewell*, and Whipping there; and ſuch as were ſtrong, were ſent ſometimes to the Milnes, and ſometimes to the Lighters to work.

UPON Occaſion of a great Parcel of Rogues encompaſſing the Queen's Coach near *Iſlington* one Evening in the Year aforeſaid, when ſhe was riding abroad to take the Air; (which ſeemed to put her into ſome Diſturbance) Notice was preſently given to the Mayor and Recorder. On that Night and the next Day were taken ſeventy-four Rogues, and ſent to *Bridewell*

UPON *Twelfth-Day* the Lords of the Council gave Charge to the Maſter of the Rolls and the Recorder of LONDON, touching Rogues and maſterleſs Men, and to have a Privy Search. That very Day the Recorder met the Governor of *Bridewell*, and they examined together all the aboveſaid ſeventy-four Rogues, and gave them ſubſtantial Payment. And the ſtrongeſt they beſtowed in the Milne and the Lighters; the reſt were diſmiſs'd, with a Promiſe of double Payment, if they were met with again.

UPON *Sunday*, the Day after this *Twelth-Day*, out of the Dutchy, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, *Lambeth* and *Newington*, were gathered up a Shoal of forty Rogues, Men and Women. All ſent to *Bridewell*. The ſame Day Afternoon at St. *Paul*'s were taken up twenty cloaked Rogues, that uſed to keep their Standings there.

THE next Day, being *Monday*, in the Morning, the Maſter of the Rolls, and other Juſtices for the Places about LONDON, took order with the Conſtables, for a privy Search againſt *Thurſday* at Night. And the Mayor and Recorder did the like in LONDON and *Southwark*.

THE next Day ſix Fellows were brought out of the *Savoy* Hoſpital, entertained there as Poor, who were nothing elſe but Draymen to Brewers; they were ſoundly paid, and ſent home to their Maſters.

ALL *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Thurſday*, came in Numbers of Rogues that were rewarded according to their Deſerts; the Strong put to Labour, and the Weaker diſmiſſed into their Countries.

Friday, at the Juſtice-Hall were brought in above 100; the Maſter of *Bridewell* well received them, and immediately gave them Puniſhment.

Saturday after Dinner, the Recorder went to St. *Paul*'s and other Places, as well within the Liberties as elſewhere, and found not one Rogue ſtirring.

THE Obſervations the Recorder made to the Lord Treaſurer concerning the Tranſactions of this Week, were, That of all theſe Companies there were not, of LONDON, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, *Middleſex* nor *Surrey*, above 12; the Reſidue for the moſt Part were of *Wales*, *Salop*, *Cheſter*, *Somerſet*, *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Eſſex*; and that few or none of them had been about LONDON above three or four Months; and that they met not again with any in all their Searches that had received Puniſhment. So cautious did good Labour and good whipping make them; and further, he obſerved, That the chief Allurers of theſe evil People were the *Savoy*, and the Brick-kilns near *Iſlington*.

April 1582, was executed *Margaret Harding*, a famous Cut-Purſe in theſe Times; the Week before *Chriſtmas* ſhe pleaded a Pardon for the like Fault; which Pardon was procured by Monſieur *de Alphene*; and there was now a Gentleman at the Court that ſhe reported had 100 Marks of her; the Woman had before the Benefit of ſundry other Pardons, as well general as ſpecial; ſuch Prevalency had her Bribes at Court, or ſo dextrous were her Cheats, that they procured many Friends to intercede for her.

CONCERNING the Over-building in the City before-mentioned, it ſhould have been added, That about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign great Care was taken, that the City grew not too populous, to prevent the Increaſe of poor and needy People, and the Danger that might come to the City in Plagues by too great Multitudes: Alſo Care was taken for the preventing of Drinking-Houſes, now uſed to be much in Cellars. And when old Houſes were repaired, that were of good Amplitude, they would make two or three Tenements of them, to increaſe the Rent. And theſe were turned, ſome into Alehouſes, or let to ſuch as were of the poorer Sort. Great Houſes alſo were ſometimes turned into Alleys, conſiſting of divers Houſes. Many Sheds alſo were ſet up to ſerve for ſmall Shops, which did but harbour poor People. There were alſo made Holes under the Shops for the poorer Sort of Artiſans; which were injurious both to the Beauty and Wholeſomeneſs of the City. Stalls alſo were ſet out from the Houſes into the Streets upon *London-bridge*, and in other Places of the City, to the ſtreightening of the Streets for Paſſage. Moreover, to the further Inconvenience of the City, many were made Free by Redemption, the Lords making Requeſts for certain People of the City for that Purpoſe. And hereby it became much filled by ſuch, their Wives and Children. It was looked upon alſo as no Ways conducing to the wealthy State of the City, for young Men to ſet up their Trades as ſoon as they were out of their Time, without being Journeymen for ſome Time: Nor was it liked by the graver Citizens, that the young Citizens ſhould keep Fairs; which to do was required double Number of Servants, to the Over-peopling of LONDON. And whereas before, there were many large Gardens belonging to the Houſes in the City, eſpecially ſuch Houſes as were of the greater Size of Building: Now in theſe Gardens were Houſes builded, and many of them uſed for lewd and evil Purpoſes, and many privy Contracts were here made for the Sale of Children. *Moorfields*, which formerly the Citizens uſed for their Health and Pleaſure to walk in, and to take the Air, began now to be incloſed, to the Hinderance of theſe healthful and uſeful Walkings.

FOR the remedying of all theſe Things, a Device (by the Recorder *Fleetwood*) was prepared *Anno* 1583, to be offered to the Lords of the Conncil, 1. Againſt ſetting up new Buildings in or near LONDON. 2. Againſt converting great Houſes to Alleys, or Multitude of Habitations. And, 3. Againſt Inmates, in theſe ſeveral Articles following:

To provide for Time to come that her Majeſty's Proclamation be better obſerved.

Some Correction or Blame where Negligence hath been in Execution, and a more ſevere Charge hereafter,

How lawfully to wache in ſome exemplary Manner, for the Houſes already bylded againſt the Proclamation, that the ſame may be ſome Way redreſſed, becauſe Lawe wanteth to pull them downe.

That the Offenders, ſome at leaſt of each Sort, be holden in Impriſonment during her Majeſty's Pleaſure, and under Aſſeſſement of great Fines, 'till they come to Submiſſion to abide the Order of the Lords; upon which Submiſſion and Bonde for obſerving thereof, the Lords may take Order touching the reforming the Houſes already bylded.

That it be ordered and the Parties bound, that where new Houſes have been bylded in Place of old, they be put two or more into one, till they be reduced at the moſt not to excede the Number that they were before.

That they be alſo bounde, that in thoſe Houſes they ſhall place none but ſuch as ſhall not burden the Citie with their Povertie, and that ſhal be of good Behaviour.

That the Mayor and Juſtices of LONDON, *&c.* be commanded not to allowe any in ſuch Houſe to kepe Alehouſe, or other Victualling.

That no Inne of Court of Chancerie receive more than the Houſe can conveniently lodge, and for Execution thereof, that all ſuch as lodge out of the Houſe be judged Inmates.

That her Majeſty's Order may be executed as well to Sheds as to Dwelling-Houſes, becauſe Men uſe to lye in thoſe Sheds under the Stalls; where if one dye infected, it is more dangerous than in any Houſe, and ſuch People do commonly ſojourne at the Alehouſe.

That the Mayor of LONDON be commanded to execute the Citie's Law againſt Tippling in Cellars, and to put the Bondes in Sute that he hath againſt ſuch as turne Houſes to Alleys, and to Place Poore in their Tenementes burdenous to the Citie.

That making Holes under Stalles for Artiſans be taken awaye, which is to be done very well by an undirect Meane to the Beautie and Wholſomeneſs of the Citie, *viz.* That the Lord Mayor be commended for the good Reformation made upon

upon *London-bridge*, to take away the Foreſtalling or ſetting out of Stalls into the Streete beyond the Poſtes of their Houſes, and that he be commanded to do the like throughout LONDON.

That ſuch as your Lordſhips doe not chooſe out to be empriſoned and made Examples, may nevertheleſſe not be diſcharged, but remaine in Terror of ſuffering the like, that they may alſo ſubmit and be bound.

That your Lordſhips forbeare to make Requeſtes for Men to be made Free by Redemption; by whome and their Iſſue and Servants the Citie is much filled.

That your Lordſhips will command the Mayor, *&c.* to conſult of reaſonable Meanes by reſtrayning Exceſs of Apprentiſes, by abridging the eaſie ſetting up of young Men, without ſerving as Journeymen, and the Diſſolution of good Townes by our running to Faires, in which Caſe they muſt have double Number of Servants, that the Over-peopling of LONDON may be remedied.

May it pleaſe to pardon this new Deviſe, to extend to the new Buildinge allready made.

That her Majeſtie will ordaine an Officer in the Citie by her Prerogative, called a *Harbinger*, for the Plague.

This Harbinger to have Power to take up Lodging in any of theſe new bylded Houſes, to receive the Infected of the Plague, there to be received, lodged and cheriſhed 'till they be Whole.

A Remedie for new Buildinges in Gardens, wherein now are Habitations, and many Times incontinent Actes, and the Sale of Men's Children by privie Contracts, *&c.* as *Bridewell* knoweth.

The Citie of LONDON hath ever had, and now moſt meete it ſhould have, their free and open Walks in the Fields about the Citie, and namely in *Moorefields*, and ſome other Fields, where Groundes have ben encloſed for Gardens and new Dwellings there bylded.

Order may be given (as in like Caſe hath been at Sute of Archers for Shooting) now for Wholeſomneſs of the Citie, by Commiſſion out of the Chancerie, that all thoſe Incloſures made within Memorie, be laid open, as they were before the Encloſure.

In the Year 1583, one Day in the Month of *July*, there were two great Feaſts at LONDON, one at Grocers Hall, and another at Haberdaſhers Hall, (as perhaps there was in all the reſt upon ſome publick Occaſion) Sir *Edward Osborne*, Mayor, and divers of his Brethren the Aldermen, with the Recorder, were at Haberdaſhers Hall, where the ſaid Mayor, after the ſecond Courſe was come in, took the great ſtanding Cup, the Gift of Sir *William Garret*, being full of Hypocraſe, and Silence being commanded through all the Tables, all Men being bare-headed, my Lord openly, with a convenient loud Voice, uſed theſe Words; "Mr. "Recorder of LONDON, and you my good "Brethren the Aldermen, bear Witneſs that I "do drink unto Mr. Alderman *Maſſam*, as She-"riff of LONDON and *Midleſex*, from *Mi-"chaelmas* next coming, for one whole Year; "and I do beſeech God to give him as quiet "and peaceable a Year, with as good and gra-"cious Favour of her Majeſty, as I myſelf and "my Brethren the Sheriffs now being, have hi-"therto had, and as I truſt ſhall have: This "ſpoken, all Men deſired the ſame." The Sword-Bearer in Haſte went to the Grocers Feaſt, where Mr. Alderman *Maſſam* was at Dinner, and did openly declare the Words that my Lord Mayor had uſed; whereunto Silence made, and all being huſh, the Alderman anſwered very modeſtly in this Sort: "*Firſt*, I thank God, "who, through his great Goodneſs, hath called "me from a very poor and mean Degree, unto "this worſhipful State. *Secondly*, I thank her "Majeſty for her gracious Goodneſs in al-"lowing to us theſe great and ample Franchi-"ſes: And *Thirdly*, I thank my Lord Mayor "for having ſo honourable an Opinion of this "my Company of Grocers, as to make choice "of me, being a poor Member of the ſame." And this ſaid, both he and all the Company pledged my Lord, and gave him Thanks.

At a Seſſions of Jail Delivery, *Anno* 1584, there were 200 at leaſt, and moſt of them Pilferers, and no Matters of Importance were then brought. Thus did Idleneſs prevail in thoſe Times.

At a Seſſions in *July* 1585, this may be worthy to be related, as it was written from *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Lord Treaſurer, That he and ſome others that were then upon the Bench, ſpent a Day about ſearching out ſundry that were Receivers of Felons; and a great many were found in LONDON, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark* and Places about the ſame. And they got the Names of 45 maſterleſs Men and Cut-Purſes, whoſe Practice was to rob Gentlemens Chambers and Artificers Shops, in and about LONDON; and ſeven Houſes of Entertainment for ſuch in LONDON; ſix more in *Weſtminſter*; three more in the Suburbs, and two in *Southwark*. Among the reſt they found out one *Wotton*, a Gentleman born, and ſome Time a Merchant of good Credit, but falling by Time into Decay. This Man kept an Alehouſe at *Smart's-Key*, near *Billingſgate*, and after, for ſome Miſdemeanor, put down, he reared up a new Trade of Life; and in the ſame Houſe he procured all the Cut-Purſes about the City to repair to his Houſe. There was a School-houſe ſet up to learn young Boys to cut Purſes. Two Devices were hung up, one was a Pocket, and another was a Purſe: The Purſe had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawks Bells, and over the Top did hang a little Sacring Bell; the Purſe had Silver in it, and he that could take out a Counter without any Noiſe, was allowed to be a publick *Foyſter*: And he that could take out a Piece of Silver out of the Purſe without Noiſe of any of the Bells, was adjudged a judicial *Nypper*, according to their Terms of Art. A *Foyſter* was a Pick-Pocket, a *Nypper* was a Pick-Purſe or Cut-Purſe.

It gave great Encouragement to Evil-doers about theſe Times, and good Men complained of it, that Thieves and Malefactors condemned were ſo frequently and commonly ſpared; and this Evil came from the Court, inſomuch that the Recorder aforeſaid, a wiſe and honeſt Man, obſerved to the Lord Treaſurer, that it was grown a Trade in the Court to make Means for Reprieves; 20*l.* was nothing: And then ſome Courtier would ſend his Letter to the Recorder or the Sheriff to ſtay the Execution of ſuch an one. And they, many Times abuſed by wrong Information, and that Information carried to the Queen, and then her Heart was moved to Compaſſion, and a Reprieve forthwith ſent away. He reflected likewiſe upon the City, and the Juſtices themſelves, as well as the Court: And that there was not any in their Commiſſion of LONDON and *Middleſex*, but were deſirous to ſave, or to ſtay any poor Wretch, if by Colour of any Law or Reaſon they could do it. And then he ſubjoined a Saying of *William* of *Wickham*: My Lord *William* of *Wincheſter*, ſays he, was wont to ſay, "When the Court is furtheſt "from LONDON, then is there the beſt "Juſtice done in all *England*.

The

THE Tranſactions with the Mayor and Sheriffs at *Michaelmas*, in the Year 1584, may appear by this Diary, ſent by *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Court.

" Upon *Mighelmas* Even the Lord Maior, Al-
" dermen and Commons, admitted the new
" Sheriffs unto their Offices, and ſwore them.
" At which Tyme they appoynted Mr. *Bland*,
" his Son, the Queen's Skinner, to be their
" Under-Sheriff of *Middleſex*, who was then
" ſworn alſo.

" Upon *Myghelmas* Day, the foreſaid Aſſem-
" blie met agayne, and did chowſe a new Lord
" Maior, who was Mr. *Thomas Puliſon*, Alder-
" man; at which Tyme he ſtood up, and gave
" the Commons great Thanks, diſabling himſelf
" for it, as the Order is; and after hym the
" old Lord Maior ſtood up, and gave them his
" Thanks in lyke Maner, *&c.* At after Diner
" the new Sheriffs received the Charge of the
" four Priſon-Howſes from the old, by In-
" denture.

" *In craſtino Michlis'* my Lord, the Alder-
" men, and many of the Liveries went to the
" *Exchequer*, with the new Sheriffs, *viz. Slayne*
" and *Billingſley*; where I [the Recorder] did
" preſent theym in the Name of the whole Ci-
" tie, who there were admitted by Maiſter Baron
" *Sotherton*, (the Court being ful of Officers.)
" There we did ſuch Services as apperteyned,
" *viz.* in bringing a Number of great Horſe-
" Shoes and Nayles, Chopping Knives and litel
" Roddes. After this is the Maior of *Oxford*
" ſworn, and is yearly invited to Dinner with the
" elder Sheriff; and at the ſame Time we invited
" all the Officers to Dinner.

" *Thurſday*, the next Day after, we kept the
" General Seſſions at *Weſtminſter-hall* for *Mid-*
" *dleſex*: Surely it was very great; we ſat the
" whole Day, and the next after alſo at *Fynsbury*;
" upon *Saturday* at *Bridewel*, &c. upon *Mon-*
" *day* at the Seſſions of Gaole Delivery; we
" had there two hundred at the leaſt, moſt of
" them were Pilferers, *&c.*

IN the Year 1586, at one of the Seſſions was but little to do, and very few Criminal Cauſes; and in the Seſſions of *May* this Year, none were executed; and the Matters in the ſaid Seſſions ſlender, and of no great Importance; the Reaſon whereof was owing to the great Care of the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by whoſe Means they had in Priſon in *Newgate* the moſt principal Thieves of the Realm; and they lacked none but one *Mannering*, who daily gathered into his Society lewd Perſons, that committed in all Parts of the Realm moſt dangerous Robberies. The Thieves being cag'd up, the leſs Harm was done abroad.

FOR the better taking up of all maſterleſs and ſuſpicious Perſons this Year, 1586, it was now reſolved, That ſtrong Watches ſhould be ſet in every Town and Place about LONDON, in the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, and in the Hundred of *Oſulton*. Order therefore was ſent from the *Rolls* in *April*, to every High Conſtable, requiring and ſtraitly charging them in the Queen's Name, to certify them in Writing, what Number of able Men they ſhould be able to make within every Townſhip, Pariſh, Village and Hamlet, for ſtrong Watches to be made and prepared within their ſeveral Watches: And theſe Men to be well armed, and furniſhed with ſufficient Armour and Weapon, fit and neceſſary for that Purpoſe: And to cauſe thoſe Numbers of Men preſently to be put in Readineſs, that both they (the High Conſtables) and the ſaid Numbers might be ready upon any ſudden Occaſion to be employed. And to this Order was adjoined another Paper, containing Articles to be executed by the High Conſtables within their ſeveral Watches.

THE Queen had put forth a Proclamation touching the Aſſize, and carrying of Weapons, which began now to be worn extraordinary long; that is, that they ſhould be of ſuch a Length, and ſhould not be carried, as they had been before, upwards, in a hectoring Manner. And for the better Obſervation of the Queen's Proclamation in LONDON, the Lord Mayor, in the Month of *November*, ſet Watches at every Gate, who were to meaſure every Man's Sword, and to take Notice of his Way of carrying it; at *Ludgate*, eſpecially, (through which thoſe of the Court uſually came) the Lord Mayor ſet *William Bernard*, *John Hall* and *George Monger*, Drapers, and others. While they were upon the Watch, there paſſed a Gentleman through *Ludgate* into the City, whoſe Name was *Palmer*, who ſaid, That he ſerved the Lady Marchioneſs of *Northampton*; Trial being made of the Length of the Weapon, it was found reformed; whereof *Bernard* told the Gentleman he was glad, and warned him not to carry the Point of his Weapon upward, for that it was contrary to her Majeſty's Will, and Order of the Council. And *Hall* bid him, and the reſt of the Perſons with him, to depart in Peace, and carry their Swords according to the Queen's Order. *But if you will carry them up in Deſpight, at your Peril be it.* At parting, the ſaid Gentleman turned his Back, and lifted up his Sword as high as he could carry it. Hereupon he was apprehended, and carried before the Mayor. And when one *Sheldon*, a young Man in a Green Cloak overtook them, and followed them through *Pater-Noſter-Row*, reproving the Gentleman for going ſo peaceably, and willing him to reſiſt, and not to go; they ſeized him, and brought him alſo to the Mayor, who committed them till the Council's Pleaſure were known.

IN the ſame Year (*viz.* 1586,) a Dearth was in LONDON, both of Corn, and Wood for Fuel. The Dearth of Corn occaſioned, as was thought, partly by the Spoil which certain *Dunkirkers* made, having taken four or five Ships of Corn coming for LONDON from beyond the Seas; and partly by the great Recourſe of People to the City at that Time: And the Corn accuſtomed to come up from the Countries about, was ſtopp'd by the Juſtices of Peace, and not ſuffered to come. For the Redreſs of this Dearth, which was in Danger ſtill to encreaſe, and the Price of Corn likely to be much enhanced, in *October* the City went to the Lords of the Council, where the Recorder ſet forth to them the Reaſons of this Evil, and the Means to dreſs it; which was, that in the Counties of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Suſſex*, *Hampſhire*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties about LONDON (which were wont to ſerve the City with Corn) Proviſion of Corn might be made for the ſaid City, and quietly ſuffered by the Juſtices of the Shires without Interruption, to come to LONDON: And for that Purpoſe the Treaſurer was moved for obtaining the Privy-Council's Letters preſently, (for that the Bakers much complained) that Order might be taken that no Corn ſhould be carried out of the Land: That the Merchants that brought Corn from *Dantzick*, and other Places from beyond the Sea, might have Liberty, the Markets here being furniſhed to carry and convey the reſt out of the Realm, for the better Management of the Merchants trading in Corn, as their Lordſhips had been heretofore moved: And that the Lord Treaſurer would take Order, that at *Weſtminſter* and St. *Katharine's*, and other Places about LONDON, Billets might be ſold and Faggots, at the Price taken

and ſet down by the Lord Mayor within the City of LONDON; that is, Weſtern and *Kentiſh* Billets, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the Thouſand, Weſtern Faggots, 5 *s.* 4 *d.* the Hundred, *Kentiſh* Faggots, 6 *s.* the Hundred.

The Cuſtom of the Citizens and Officers thereof was to go well habited, wearing ſome of their Wealth upon their Backs. About the Middle of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the City was grown very rich, and now endeavoured to get themſelves eaſed of two Statutes made againſt the Exceſs and inordinate Uſe of Apparel; the one of 24 *H.* VIII. the other of 1 and 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*, whereby the antient Habit of the Magiſtrates would be reſtrained. The Queen perceiving the Rigour of theſe Acts, and how they contained overmuch Strictneſs, by Proclamation dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Feb.* 16, in the 19th Year of her Reign, and by other Orders more lately publiſhed, did in ſome Part mitigate the ſame: Yet the Mitigation was not ſuch as the ſame Acts could, with that Mitigation, be obſerved within her Majeſty's City and Chamber of LONDON, without Violation of that decent Order and Conveniency that was by Citizens, Officers, and others thought meet to be uſed and continued; who, though they were not of Subſtance and Value anſwerable by the Rates limited by the Book of Subſidy, yet did hold Place of ſuch worſhipful Calling otherwiſe, as required ſome larger Limitation than was generally preſcribed by the Statutes and Proclamation; wherefore Sir *George Bond*, Mayor, in the Month of *April*, 1588, wrote a Letter to the Lords of the Council; "That foraſmuch as they were deſirous that ſome convenient and comely Order, ſuch as might ſtand with the Honour of the Queen, might be in LONDON uſed and continued, which could not without ſome further Toleration, they thought good to preſent to the Lords of the Council a Book, which they cauſed to be drawn, containing a certain Limitation and Order for Apparel of Citizens and Officers of the City in their ſeveral Degrees and Callings, and of their Wives; which they prayed them by their honourable good Means to her Majeſty, by publick Proclamation, or otherwiſe to be allowed unto them; and that obſerving the ſame, they might not be impeached for Breach of either of the ſaid Acts, by Reaſon of wearing any Apparel or Stuff, by the ſame Book deſired to be allowed them." This Requeſt was the more neceſſary, becauſe there were a great Sort of Informers now-a-days running up and down, to ſee who they were that broke thoſe Acts for Apparel; and many of the Citizens were, or were like to be informed againſt for their Appearance, and like to be grievouſly moleſted by ſuch Informations, in divers of the Queen's Courts, for Offences againſt the ſaid Statutes and Proclamations. Therefore the Mayor, and in his Name the City, beſought the Privy-Council to be a Means to the Queen to extend her Favour ſo far as to give Order that they might not be moleſted for any Offences paſt, and that ſome Remedy, as afore is ſaid, might be had in their Behalf for the future.

Measurage of Seacoal, and other Things meaſurable upon the River *Thames*, was an antient Privilege of the City; but in the Year 1591, it received ſome Interruption, the Lord Admiral pretending ſome Right to it; but at length he was brought to allow to the City their Meaſurage.

And the City, to have this the more firmly confirmed to them for the future, obtained of the Queen the Ratification thereof, by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Treaſurer, who conferred with the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor, about the drawing up of the Book that was to paſs from the Queen to the City. They both had viewed the Book preſented to them, and reformed it in what Points they thought good, and ſo returned it back to the Treaſurer, who was to give his own Warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor for their Approbation of the ſame under their Hands, which Sir *William Webb*, Mayor, requeſted of the ſaid Treaſurer, in a Letter dated the Year aboveſaid.

In the Year 1592, which was a Plague Year, there were Articles preſented to the Lords of the Council to be conſidered of, for Proviſion and Order, as well againſt the Increaſe of the Plague, as alſo for Relief of the poor People, whether Lame or Whole, and vagrant People, who daily begged in the Streets; whereof one great Advice was, to remove the Sound from the Sick, ſo that whenſoever any Houſe was infected, then to leave the Sick to the Houſe, and to remove the Sound into Houſes to be appointed on Purpoſe.

In the Month of *June* 1595, on a *Sunday*, a Multitude of rebellious Apprentices got together in divers Parts of the City, and near the *Tower*, to be ſheltered there from the Mayor. Theſe were ſo formidable, and had ſo often uſed theſe Diſorders before, that Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor, wrote to the Lord Treaſurer thereof, and was of Opinion, that they would not be ſuppreſſed until ſome of them were puniſhed according to Martial Law, and their Maſters alſo fined and puniſhed, whom he had by ſeveral Precepts commanded to keep their Servants within.

Great Care was continually taken in the City for the Poor. In the Mayoralty of Sir *Stephen Slany*, *Decemb.* 1, 1595, there was taken the total Number of all poor Houſholders inhabiting within the ſeveral Wards of the City and Liberties thereof, who wanted Relief, which was given up by the ſaid Mayor to the Queen: The whole Number of theſe poor Houſholders in the ſeveral Wards was 4132, that is to ſay, in the Ward of

Alderſgate	241	Cordweyner-Street	33
Aldgate	132	Cornhil	35
Baſſiſhaw	50	Cripplegate	466
Bread-Street	83	Dowgate	80
Biſhopſgate	447	Farringdon *infra*	232
Billingſgate	48	Farringdon *extra*	831
Bridge	32	Lyme-Street	18
Broad-Street	177	Langborn	72
Candlewick-Street	114	Portſoken	218
Caſtle-Baynard	216	Queenhith	64
Cheap	29	Tower	237
Colman-Street	117	Vintree	100
		Walbrook	60
			4132

About theſe Times many Ballads were diſperſed in the City, abuſing the Government. The Author of one of them was diſcovered in the Year 1596, when Corn having been dear, a Book of Orders was iſſued out from the Privy Council for remedying the Dearth. But to ridicule theſe Orders, and to diſaffect People to the Government, a Ballad was printed and diſperſed, and ſoon brought to Sir *Stephen Slany*, Mayor. It contained a Complaint of the great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm; and it brought in the Queen ſpeaking to her People Dialoguewiſe, in very fond and undecent Sort; and preſcribing Orders for the remedying the Dearth, extracted, as it ſeems, out of the aforeſaid Book. The Author was one *Delonie*, an idle Fellow, and the ſame who before had printed a Book for the Silk-Weavers; wherein was alſo fooliſh and diſordered Matter.

Matter. The Mayor called the Printer before him, and the Party by whom it was put to print; who pretended a Licence: But finding it untrue, he committed him to the Compter, and took Surety of the Printer for his Appearance, and ſent the Ballad to the Lord Treaſurer. This was in *July*; and in *September* following two Libels more fell into the Mayor's Hands, diſperſed by ſome ſeditious Perſons in the City; which he ſent alſo to the Treaſurer, together with a Bag, with certain Things encloſed in it, left at one Mr. *Kempton*'s Houſe, Deputy of the Ward, a Citizen of good Reputation. So much were Men now ſet upon affronting the Government by this Way of Libelling. And before any of the former, *viz.* in *April*, there was taken up in the Warders Room before the *Tower-gate*, by the Under Porter there, another abuſive Writing, directed to certain Perſons; but mentioning therein a late Execution of Juſtice againſt ſome diſorderly Apprentices and others; with an Invective againſt the Council of the Land. Whereby he meant probably the learned Council and Judges. The Libel ſeemed to have been deviſed, by the Stile and Manner of Writing, by ſome Apprentice of St. *Katharine*'s, or thereabouts. This the Mayor ſent alſo to the Lord Treaſurer, and deſired to know, whether he ſhould proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of the Lieutenant, or rather ſuppreſs it till they heard more, conſidering the Times, and the End and Purpoſe of ſuch as ſcattered ſuch infamous Libels, and ſeditious Writings; who deſired nothing more than to have them blazed and ſcattered abroad.

ABOUT the Year 1593, and before, the City, as well as other Parts of the Kingdom, was grievouſly peſtered with Beggars; and they, many of them poor disbanded Soldiers, become poor and maimed by the Wars in the *Low Countries* and with *Spain*; and many more that pretended themſelves to be ſo; who committed many Robberies and Outrages. This cauſed the Queen to ſet forth a Proclamation in the Month of *February*, for the *Suppreſſing of the Multitudes of idle Vagabonds, and avoiding miſchievous, dangerous Perſons from her Majeſty's Court.*

It ſets forth, "How idle Perſons and Vaga-
"bonds were manifeſtly ſeen wandering in the
"common High Ways, to the Annoyance of the
"common People, both in their Goods and Lives;
"a Multitude of able Men, neither impotent nor
"lame, exacting Money continually upon Pre-
"tence of Service in the Wars, without Relief.
"whereas many of them never did ſo ſerve. And
"yet ſuch as had ſerved, if they were maimed
"or lamed by Service, were provided for in the
"Countries, by Order of a good Statute made
"the laſt Parliament.

"For Reformation whereof, She commanded
"her Juſtices and Officers to have a better Re-
"gard thereto, and to appoint upon certain
"Days of the Week, Monthly (for ſome Seaſon)
"Watches and privy Searches in Places needful.
"And thereby to attach and impriſon ſuch idle
"Vagabonds; and to ſend the Lame and Maim-
"ed into their Countries according to the Sta-
"tute, *&c.* And the Juſtices of Aſſize now in
"*Lent* Aſſizes, to confer with the Juſtices in
"every County, in the Places where the Aſſizes
"ſhall be kept, and there to charge them, and
"to direct them in ſome good Order, how eve-
"ry of them ſeverally in their ſeveral Quarters,
"might ſee Watches kept, and privy Searches
"to be made.

"It was found in and about the City of
"LONDON, and in the Parts near about her
"Majeſty's Court, that there did haunt and re-
"pair a great Multitude of wandering Perſons:
"Whereof ſome were Men of *Ireland*, that had
"theſe late Years unnaturally ſerved as Rebels
"againſt her Majeſty's Forces beyond the Seas;
"who could not have any good Meaning towards
"her Majeſty, as of late had been manifeſtly
"proved in ſome already taken, that had ſecret-
"ly come into the Realm, with full Purpoſe, by
"Procurement of the Devil and his Miniſters,
"Enemies and Rebels on the other Side the Sea,
"to endanger her Majeſty's noble Perſon:
"Which Kind of Perſons, having ſo ſerved a-
"gainſt her Majeſty, were directly to be taken
"whereſoever they might be found, and pro-
"ceeded withal, as Traitors.

"And as for the Procurers and Authors hereof
"being known to be of ſundry Conditions; ſome,
"Rebellious Subjects, Fugitives; ſome, by
"Order of their Prieſthood, yielding Diſpenſa-
"tion and Abſolution by Shrift to the intended
"Miſchieves; and ſome other more able, by
"Reward to hire the Offenders, being Perſons
"of high Degree * in the World. The Re-
"venge whereof belonged to Almighty GOD: In
"whoſe Hand her Majeſty hath of long Time
"repoſed herſelf; and ſo intended conſtantly
"with Comfort to continue.

"But conſidering the Diſcovery of theſe *Iriſh*
"Traitors could hardly be made, where there
"were alſo many others like vagrant Perſons of
"that Nation, that haunted about the Court,
"by Pretence of Suits, where they had no juſt
"Cauſe to make any; therefore her Majeſty
"willed and commanded, that no Manner of
"Perſon born in the Realm of *Ireland*, except
"he were an Houſeholder, known in ſome
"Town, where he lived in Obedience to her
"Majeſty's Laws, or were a menial Servant with
"ſome Nobleman, Gentleman, or other honeſt
"Houſeholder, or did reſide or were in Com-
"mons in any Houſe of Court or Chancery, or
"a Student in the Laws, or a Student in any of
"the Univerſities; or elſe be ſent out of *Ire-*
"*land* by her Majeſty's Deputy, or ſome Go-
"vernor of the Provinces there with Commen-
"dation, or about any Service or Suit recom-
"mended, ſhould remain in this Realm, but
"ſhould without Delay repair into the Realm of
"*Ireland*, to the Places of their natural Habi-
"tation, *&c.* upon Pain of Impriſonment and
"Puniſhment, as Vagabonds.

"There was a Number of like vagrant Per-
"ſons, both *Engliſh* and others (beſide *Iriſh*)
"that haunted about the Court, uſing a Co-
"lour of Suits to her Majeſty, or to her Coun-
"cil, and other Attendants on her Majeſty,
"where, in Truth, many of them had no juſt
"Cauſe of Suits. Others, that having Suits, and
"had received their Anſwers, did not depart,
"but lived idly about the Court. For Remedy
"of this, her Majeſty forbade all Perſons that
"were not Servitors to her Majeſty, in her
"Court; or that were not Attendant Servitors
"upon the Counſellors, or upon other Lords and
"Ladies, or Gentlemen, attending on her Ma-
"jeſty, to forbear to come to the Court, or near
"to the Court. But if any Perſon had Cauſe
"to prefer any Complaint or Requeſt to her
"Majeſty, or her Council, being in the Court,
"it was lawful for any ſuch Perſon to come to
"one of the Maſters of Requeſts, to whom a
"Room was appointed near the Court, to re-
"ceive daily ſuch Requeſts, and to prefer them
"as Cauſe ſhould require, without coming into
"the Court; but to depart within twenty-four
"Hours towards their Dwelling-Places.

"And for the executing of this Order, for the
"excluding of theſe Vagrants, either *Iriſh* or

* *The King of* Spain, *and Prince of* Parma, *hired Perſons to kill the Queen.*

"*Engliſh*,

" *Engliſh*, or of any other Nation, her Majeſty " charged the Knight-Marſhal, her Porters, her " Maſters of Requeſt, and her Knight-Harbin- " ger, and every other ordinary Officer in her " Majeſty's Court, to take every one in theſe " Caſes, which might belong unto them, and to " commit the Offenders to Priſon; there with- " out Delay to be tryed, and proceeded withal, " according as Rogues and Vagabonds ought to " be.

Given at the Honour of *Hampton Court*, the 21ſt of *February* 1593, in the 36th Year of her Majeſty's Reign.

THIS was backed ſoon after with an Order to be publiſhed and executed by the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and other Officers in all Places within three Miles of the ſaid City, for avoiding of all Kind of Beggars, that did wander about contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm: And it was ſigned by ſeveral of the Privy Council. The Order was as follows:

" Whereas it hath been order'd by Act of " Parliament, that all poor, aged and impotent " Perſons, ſhould repair to the Places where they " were born, or where they were moſt conver- " ſant by the Space of three Years, and there to " be maintained: And likewiſe that all Perſons " wandering about as Beggars, and being whole " and ſtrong in Body, and able to work, having " no Lands or other Means to get their Living, " ſhould be taken as Rogues and Vagabonds; " and if any impotent Perſon, being provided " for, were in the Pariſh where he was born, or " had been converſant by the Space aforeſaid, " and ſhould without Licence wander abroad out " of the ſame, he ſhould be whipt, and return- " ed again to his Pariſh; and if he ſhould eft- " ſones offend, then to be puniſhed as a Rogue.

" And for that alſo in this Time of Parliament " Order hath been taken by a Collection of cer- " tain Sums of Money, that all ſuch as were " found in and about the City of LONDON, " having been maimed and ſore hurt in her Ma- " jeſty's Service, ſhould have a convenient Re- " lief in Money paid to the County where they " were born, with Paſſports for that Purpoſe, " (which hath been accordingly performed) and " there to be maintained with weekly Portions " of Money for the Space of twenty Weeks: " Before the End whereof, it was provided by " an Act of Parliament made in this late Seſſion, " that ſuch maimed Soldiers were to have a con- " tinual weekly Payment in Places of the Coun- " tries where they were born:

" For this Purpoſe, all Officers, to whom the " Execution of theſe Statutes do belong, within " the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, " and in all other Places within three Miles of " the City, ſhall forthwith cauſe Inquiſition to " be made of all Kind of Perſons wandering up " and down, as Beggars; and being aged and " impotent, to compel them to depart, and re- " pair to the Places where they were born, or " were more converſant by the Space of three " Years paſt, with convenient Paſſports, there to " be maintained according to the Laws, and to " forbear from their further begging in any other " Place. And ſuch other as wander abroad, as " Beggars, being able to work, and having no " lawful Means whereby to live, to be taken and " puniſhed as Rogues, according to the Laws in " that Behalf provided.

" And further, to ſuffer no Soldier that pre- " tendeth to have been hurt and maimed in her " Majeſty's Service, to whom Relief hath been " given as aforeſaid; or any other pretending " himſelf to have been a Soldier, and not thought " worthy to be Partaker of the Relief lately " given, to continue near, or about the Cities " of LONDON or *Weſtminſter*, the Borough " of *Southwark*, or in any other Place within " three Miles of the ſaid Cities or Borough, but " to be compelled likewiſe to depart to the " Counties where they were born, there to re- " ceive convenient Maintenance.

" And theſe Ordinances, conformable to the " Laws of the Realm, the Lord Mayor of the " City of LONDON, and all other Officers " to whom it ſhall belong, within the Limits " aforeſaid, are to ſee duly and ſpeedily execu- " ted, and the Offenders puniſhed, as they will " anſwer to the contrary at their Peril. At the " Court of St. *James*'s, the 17th of *April*, *An.* " *Dom.* 1593.

Jo. Puckring, C. S.	*Hunſdon*,
C. Howard,	*J. Forteſcue*,
Ro. Cecill,	*Eſſex*,
W. Burghley,	*T. Heneage.*

Printed and Publiſhed, and ſet up from the foreſaid Lord of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

William Rowe, Mayor.

GREAT Crowds and Routs of the baſer Sort of People, whereof the City Apprentices made a great Part, would ſometimes get together, and make dangerous Diſturbances, and uſe much Violence, ſuch Aſſemblies as we in theſe Days call *Mobs*. Theſe were to be checked. Which cauſed the Queen in the Year 1595, to iſſue out a Proclamation, *For ſtaying of all unlawful Aſſemblies in and about the City of* LONDON, and *for Orders to puniſh the ſame*. The Purport whereof was,

" That the Queen was informed of ſundry " great Diſorders committed in and about her " City of LONDON, by unlawful great Aſ- " ſemblies of Multitudes of a popular Sort of " baſe Condition, whereof ſome were Appren- " tices and Servants to Artificers; and to ſuch " like as are not able, or not diſpoſed to rule " their Servants, as they ought to do. And ſome " attempting to reſcue out of the Hands of pub- " lick Officers, ſuch as have been lawfully ar- " reſted; whereby her Majeſty's Peace hath " been of late notably broken, to the Diſhonour " of her Majeſty's Government; and chiefly for " Lack of due Correction in Time of ſuch mani- " feſt Offenders, by the Officers of her City, and " others in Places round about it:

" For Reformation whereof, ſhe had Confe- " rence with her Council, of the moſt ready " Means for their Puniſhment, and for the Stay " of the like. And for that Purpoſe ſtraightly " charged all her Officers, both in the City and " Places near it, in the Counties of *Middleſex*, " *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*, that had Authority " to preſerve the Peace, and to puniſh Offenders, " that they ſhould more diligently, to the beſt of " their Powers, ſee to the Suppreſſion of all ſuch " Offenders, and eſpecially of all ſuch unlawful " Aſſemblies.

" And becauſe ſuch Aſſemblies and Routs " were compounded of ſundry Sorts of baſe Peo- " ple, ſome known Apprentices, ſuch as were of " baſe manual Occupations; ſome others, wan- " dring idle Perſons of Condition, Rogues and " Vagabonds: And ſome colouring their wan- " dring by the Name of Soldiers returning from " the Wars, *&c.* Therefore ſhe had notifyed " her Pleaſure to her Council to preſcribe cer- " tain Orders to be publiſhed in and about the " ſaid City, which ſhe would have ſtraightly " obſerved: And for that Purpoſe, that ſhe " meant to have a Provoſt-Marſhal, with ſuffici-

" ent

" ent Authority to apprehend all ſuch as ſhould " not be readily reformed and corrected by the " ordinary Officers of Juſtice, and them with- " out Delay to execute upon the Gallows, by " Order of Martial Law: At our Manor of " *Greenwich*, the 4th of *July*, 1595, in the 37th " Year of our Reign. Here follows

The ORDERS *preſcribed by her Majeſty's Command by the Advice of her Council; publiſhed in* LONDON, *and other Places near the ſame, for the Obſervation of her Majeſty's Proclamation.*

THAT no Perſon but ſuch as were Officers for Preſervation of the Peace, or ſuch as ſhall aſſiſt them, or ſuch as were of known honeſt Converſation, do walk up and down in the Streets or Fields after Sunſet, or Nine of the Clock at Night, upon Pain to be apprehended and committed to Priſon.

That no Perſons, except publick Officers, aſſemble themſelves in any Company at any Time, in any Place other than in Churches for Prayers or Sermons, or for Appearance afore Officers of Juſtice, or by their Commandment, or in the common Halls of Companies, upon Pain, *&c.*

That no Houſhoulder, or any Perſon that keepeth Inns, or Lodging for any Stranger, do ſuffer their Servants or their Gueſts, being not Gentlemen, or others of good Value or Converſation, to go out of their Houſes in the Evening after Nine of the Clock, upon Pain to be impriſoned; or if they cannot reſtrain them, to inform preſently the Conſtable, *&c.*

That no Perſon do write, or be privy to any ſeditious Bills, to be diſperſed or ſet up, upon Pain to be executed by Martial Law. And if any come to the Knowledge of any ſuch Perſon that hath written, or ſet up, or diſperſed any ſuch ſeditious Bill, and will reveal the ſame, and the Party taken, the Revealer ſhall have 20 *l.* or a better Reward.

All Perſons that are not known to be Servants to the Queen's Majeſty's Houſe, or not ordinarily pertaining to any Lord or Gentleman, and do wander abroad, either in the Name of Soldiers, or that ſeek Service, or do come as Suitors to her Majeſty, or to any of her Officers for Suits of Law, ſhall preſent themſelves to certain Perſons of Judgment hereafter named, that were appointed by the Council to examine their Condition; according whereto they ſhall be directed how to leave their Wandring. Or, if they be ſuch, to be received or retained in Service, or come as Suitors to any common, or to any publick Officer, they ſhall be ſo provided for as their Caſes ſhall require, and not be ſuffered to wander abroad, to the Offence or Terror of other good quiet People, that have Cauſe to travel by the Highways for their lawful Buſineſs.

That all Perſons that ſhall be arreſted by any Officer lawfully authorized, ſhall obey the ſame Officer; and if any ſhall make Reſiſtance, every other Perſon being preſent, and required by the Officer to aſſiſt him, ſhall ſo do to the beſt of his Power, upon Pain to be committed to the ſame Place where the Party that did diſobey ought be. And if any Perſon ſhall attempt to aid the Party that ſhould be arreſted, to be reſcued, ſuch Perſon, and all that ſhall accompany him, ſhall be apprehended, and ſhall be executed by the Provoſt-Marſhal, by Martial Law.

That all Officers of the City, and all other Places near the City, having Authority to apprehend Rogues, and to puniſh them, ſhall in that Circuit of their Juriſdiction meet together twice every Week, or oftener, and ſhall cauſe Search to be made in all the Common Streets, and in the Highways, by ſome Company of able Men, to apprehend ſuch Rogues and Vagabonds, and ſhall take Order for the diſpoſing of the Poor and Lame, to repair to the Places where they ought to be provided for, by the Names of their Pariſhes, and not to be ſuffered to wander abroad without Proviſion or Relief.

THEN follow the Names of thoſe that were to ſit at Seſſions Hall, to examine the Condition of the Perſons that ſhould be taken wandring: They were of two Sorts, ſome for ſuch as pretended to be Soldiers, others for ſuch as pretended to ſeek Service, or follow Suits. Theſe laſt were, Sir *Owen Hopton*, *Robert Wroth*, *Rich. Warren*, *Will. Fleetwood*, Recorder of LONDON, *Arthur Atie*, *Rich. Skerrington*, *George Aſhby* of *Weſtminſter*, *Tho. Fowler*, the Town Clerk of the Peace of *Middleſex*.

UPON the Acceſs of King *James* to the *Engliſh* Throne, it appeared by his Proclamation ſet forth in *September*, *Ann. Dom.* 1603, that Rogues and Vagabonds increaſed, notwithſtanding all the Proviſion the Queen by Laws and Proclamations had made from Time to Time againſt them. The Import of this King's Proclamation, was for baniſhing the moſt dangerous Sort of them out of the Kingdom into foreign Countries, mentioning the Statute of 30 *Eliz.* " For the Repreſſing " of Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and diſſolute " Perſons, wherewith this Realm was then much " infected, *&c.* But that now they ſwarmed " again, and abounded every where more fre- " quently than in Times paſt. Therefore that " no Impediment might be to the due and full " Execution of that Law, his Highneſs's Privy- " Council, according to the Power in that Be- " half given by the ſaid Law, had by their Or- " der aſſigned Places and Parts beyond the Seas, " unto which ſuch incorrigible and dangerous " Rogues ſhould be baniſhed and conveyed; " (which Order is hereunder ſet down;) his " Majeſty purpoſing to have the ſame Law duly " and fully executed, required all Juſtices of " Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* to ſee the ſaid " Law, in all the Parts and Branches of the ſame, " duly and exactly executed. Given at his Ma- " nor at *Woodſtock*, *Sept.* 17.

The ORDER.

FORASMUCH as it hath appeared unto us, as well by our own Views in our Travels in this preſent Progreſs of his Majeſty, as alſo by good and credible Information from divers and ſundry Parts of the Realm, that Rogues grow again, and increaſe to be incorrigible and dangerous, not only to his Majeſty's loving Subjects abroad, but alſo to his Majeſty and his Honourable Council in and about the Court; which growing partly through the Remiſſneſs of ſome of the Juſtices of Peace, and other Officers in the Country; and partly for that there hath been no Suit made for aſſigning ſome Place beyond the Seas, to which ſuch incorrigible and dangerous Rogues might be baniſhed, according to the Statute in that Behalf made. We therefore of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, finding it of Neceſſity to reform theſe great Abuſes, and to have the due Execution of ſo good and neceſſary a Law, do according to the Power limited to us by the ſame Statute, here aſſign and think it fit and expedient, that the Places and Parts beyond the Seas, to which any ſuch incorrigible and dangerous Rogues ſhall be baniſhed and conveyed, according to the ſaid Statute, ſhall be theſe Countries and Places following, *viz.* the *Newfoundland*, the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, *France*,

Germany, *Spain*, and the *Low-Countries*, or any of them, ſigned,

T. Buckhurſt	*E. Wotton*
Suffolk	*Nottingham*
Ro. Cecill	*Mar*
Lenox	*J. Stanhope.*
Devonſhire	

Now as to the more modern State and Condition of LONDON, as to its Wealth and Incomes, it muſt be confeſſed, that by Reaſon of the great Fire, and divers Loſſes and Expences, the City was thrown ſomewhat behind Hand; but it has now greatly retrieved itſelf, and is ſaid to be in a very flouriſhing Condition.

THE annual Receipts and Diſburſements of the ſaid City may appear in ſome Sort, from the following Account of the then Chamberlain, Sir *Leonard Robinſon*, Knt. printed in the Year 1694.

Sir *Leonard Robinſon*, Debtor.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Caſh remaining in this Accomptant's Hands, on the Foot of his laſt declared Account	1543	15	08
To the Renter-General	3950	06	11
To the Renter of *Finsbury*	380	02	06
To Freemen and Enrolments	1168	02	02
To Rent-Farms	5639	09	06
To Sheriffs Fines	5440	00	00
To Fines for Leaſes	3949	00	00
To *Greſham* Caſh	1200	00	00
To Caſual Receipts	375	01	02
To Orphanage Money	97	06	01
	23743	04	00

Per Contra, Creditor.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By Rents and Quit-Rents	736	07	10
By Workmens Wages and Works extraordinary	2787	01	01
By neceſſary Charges	271	13	04
By foreign Charges	848	17	06
By Aſſeſſments, Rates and Tythes	1580	10	01
By Courts of Conſervacy	163	09	10
By Gifts and Rewards	2078	08	01
By Solicitors, *&c.* Bills	970	13	06
By Allowances, Fees and Penſions	2690	00	08
By Liveries	365	18	08
By Orphans Portions paid	97	06	01
By Intereſt, and finding Money paid	859	06	03
By Bequeſt	238	09	01
	13688	02	00

Caſh reſting to Balance, in Sir *Leonard Robinſon*'s Hands, *Sept.* 29, 1694, 10055 *l.* 2 *s.*

SOME good Citizens, not many Years ago, ſhewed their zealous Affection for promoting the better State of the Chamber, both in their Common-Council, and other their private Conſultations and Devices. And they have taken Notice, how ſome Expences of the City might be retrenched, and what great Advantage might be made by farming out Places and Offices, which now are wont to be ſold for Life. For they have noted in ſome publick Prints, how many of the Liveries, Fees and Offices are now become uſeleſs, by Alterations in the City Affairs, and ſome of them moreover pernicious, vexatious and burthenſome, having little other Pretence for their Continuance, but that the Officers purchaſed their Places with great Sums of Money. To Inſtance, (among many others) in the three Clerks of the Markets, who, (reckoned but 20 Years paſt) have been paid 468 *l. per Ann.* by 9 *l. per* Week out of the Chamber; whoſe Offices for ſo long a Time were uſeleſs, the Markets being farmed, and the Farmers obliged to do the Duty of theſe Officers. Hence may appear the City's great Damage by theſe Sales; for it hath been paid for 20 Years laſt paſt, ſo many times 468 *l.* amounting in the Whole to 9360 *l.* And the City may have this Payment continued on it for ever, the Officers pretending to Freehold by Virtue of their Purchaſe, and to have a good Right to ſell their Offices, *Toties quoties*.

AND concerning the buying of Places they further obſerved, That the Mayor hath 2000 *l. per Ann.* incident to his Mayoralty, beſides his Share of the Sale of Offices, which was about four Fifths; and the Sheriffs had about 1500 *l. per Ann.* and about one Fifth Share in the Sale of Offices. And that there was a Poſſibility that a Mayor might get 20,000 *l.* in the Year of his Mayoralty. They obſerved moreover, that tho' ſome Places had been ſold for above 2500 *l.* yet in the Memory of many Citizens living, no Place or Office in the City was worth above 100 *l.* So that the Purchaſe of their Offices were many of them 20 Times more than formerly. They ſet forth likewiſe the Evil and Inconvenience of this Practice; as, that the Sellers regarded not ſo much the Ability or Honeſty of the Perſon of the reſpective Office, but he that could give moſt was made the Officer. That many of theſe Places were concerned in the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice; and the Selling of Places having in all Times, by the beſt Governments, been accounted a Corruption, and of dangerous Conſequence to the well-being of a good Commonwealth, it was moſt reaſonable, that in Courts where Juſtice is to be adminiſtred, there the greateſt Care ſhould be taken, that no Corruption be. That the Offices of Clerk and Beadle belonging to the Court of Requeſts, or Court of Conſcience, ſettled by Act of Parliament in 4 *Jac.* 1. for the Relief of poor Debtors, *&c.* were ſold for 1000 *l.* each, at leaſt, to the great Oppreſſion of the Poor, and Obſtruction of the Execution of Juſtice there.

IT was likewiſe obſerved, That the fifteen Coal-Meeters, who paid about 1700 *l.* each for their Places, and 80 *l. per Annum* Rent; and the ten Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 *l.* for their Places, and no Rent; if theſe Officers were admitted to their Places without Money, the firſt would pay (inſtead of 80 *l.*) 350 *l. per Ann.* each, and the latter about 250 *l. per Ann.* each, which would bring 7000 *l. per Ann.* into the Chamber: And the like might be obſerved in many other Offices and Places.

ALL which Things conſidered, it was thought a Device very advantageous to the Wealth of the City, that for the future, as Places fell, they might be farmed out for the Benefit of the City: as may appear by this Propoſal made by one of the Citizens.

A PROPOSAL *humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council.*

THE Places ſold in LONDON, having coſt the preſent Poſſeſſors above One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds, as appears by a late Liſt thereof, and ſuppoſing they have been allowed 12 and a half *per Cent.* for their Purchaſe-Money, which is leſs than was allowed by Parliament to the Purchaſers of Annuities for Life, they do amount to near Twenty Thouſand Pound *per Annum.*

Now if for the future, as theſe Places fall by the Death of the Poſſeſſors, they were Farmed out, and the Money paid into the Chamber for the Uſe of the Mayor and Commonalty, there would in a very ſhort Time be a plentiful Supply for the Support of the City's Government on all Occaſions; as the Place of the late Bailiff of *Southwark* was, whom Sir *Thomas Lane* would not ſuffer to transfer his Place, though he offered Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* The Bailiff dying about a Year after, the City allowed Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* and have ſince leaſed the Place at 300 *l. per Annum*, and may have more when the Leaſe expires; and if the late Clerk of the Chambers Place, now vacant, were ſo lett, it would yield another 300 *l. per Annum*, and what the preſent Lord Mayor falls ſhort of 4000 *l.* by Perquiſites in his Mayoralty, may be made up out of this Rent.

This Way of Admiſſion would be much eaſier to the Officers, and will prevent thoſe Corruptions and Exactions, ſo much of late complained of. But in caſe the Farming out ſome of theſe Places ſhall be thought unlawful or imprudent, *viz.* ſuch as are more immediately concerned in the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice, Artificers, Workmen, and ſuch as furniſh the City with Commodities and Materials; the other Places will be ſufficient to raiſe Twelve or Fifteen Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, and Juſtice in the City will be better adminiſter'd, when all concerned therein are admitted freely.

The City will alſo ſave by good Husbandry, more than 30 *per Cent.* in Things wherein its Artificers, Workmen, and Furniſhers of Commodities, *&c.* are concerned. By theſe Methods, this Honourable City may ſoon recover its antient Wealth, Honour and Grandeur.

The principal Objection againſt this Propoſal is, how to ſupport the Government for the preſent, till it can be reduced to Practice. To anſwer which, according to the beſt Account can at preſent be got; the Profits incident to the Mayoralty of LONDON are now above 2000*l. per Annum*, beſides the Share in the Places ſold; which Sum, with good Husbandry, in retrenching unneceſſary Expences, may eaſily be made up 4000 *l. per Annum.*

TO this may be ſubjoined an Act of Common-Council made *Anno* 1703, Sir *John Parſons*, Kt. Mayor, for a Method to get the City out of Debt, and to prevent its further declining State: Which was, That one third Part of Places ſold ſhould be paid into the Chamber, in the Chamberlain's Court.

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guihald' Civitat' LONDON' die Jovis viceſimo quarto die Februarij Anno Regni Dominæ noſtr' Annæ nunc Reginæ Angliæ, &c. ſecundo, coram Johanne Parſons, Mil', Majore dict' Civitat', Roberto Clayton, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Galfrid' Jefferies, Mil', & Roberto Beachcroft, Mil', ac ejuſdem Civitat' Aldermannis, & Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomit' Civitat' præd' necnon majore parte Communiariorum in eodem Communi Concil' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT to prevent the further declining STATE *of the City of* LONDON.

WHEREAS the yearly neceſſary Charge of the Government of the City of LONDON and yearly Payment of Eight Thouſand Pounds out of the Revenue of the ſaid City to the Orphans and other Creditors of the ſame City, do amount unto much more than the preſent Income of the ſaid City, by Reaſon whereof the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON are become greatly indebted: Now, in order to make ſome Proviſion for Payment of the preſent Debt of the ſaid City, and to prevent the further declining State thereof: Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That when, and as often as the reſpective Intereſts of all, any, or either of the ſeveral Officers or Perſons belonging to the ſaid City, or Bridge-Houſe, who at preſent ſtand admitted, or who hereafter ſhall be, into any Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, of or belonging to the ſaid City or Bridge-Houſe, or either of them, ſhall expire or determine, by Death, Alienation, Surrender, or Removal for juſt Cauſe, one full third Part of all the Benefit or Profit which ſhall hereafter ariſe to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender, or other Diſpoſition of all or any of the ſaid Offices or Employments, ſhall for the future redound, be and accrue unto, and to the ſole Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the ſaid City, for the Increaſe of the publick Revenue of the ſame. And in caſe the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being, or any or either of them, ſhall give away, permit or allow to be given away by any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, any or either of the ſaid Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, the ſaid Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or any or either of them who ſhall ſo give, permit or allow to be given away as aforeſaid, any or either of the ſaid Offices or Employments, ſhall pay and make good to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, for the Increaſe of the publick Revenue of the ſaid City, one full third Part of what ſuch Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, would or might have produced to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff or Sheriffs of the ſaid City for the Time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or Removal for juſt Cauſe or Diſpoſition of the ſaid Offices or Employments, or any, or either of them; and that hereafter there ſhall be no new Admiſſion or Admiſſions of any Perſon or Perſons, to any or either of the ſaid Offices or Employments by the Lord Mayor, or by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, or either of them, unleſs and until one full third Part of the Benefit and Profit which ſhall be made as aforeſaid by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or other Diſpoſal of any of the ſaid Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to and for the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON, for the Increaſe of the publick Revenue of the ſame City, and ſuch Payment teſtified by a Receipt under the Hand of the Chamberlain of the ſaid City for the Time being; and all Admiſſion or Admiſſions of any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall hereafter be admitted to any of the ſaid Offices or

or Employments before ſuch Payment made to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, to uſe the aforeſaid, and teſtified as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and is hereby Enacted and Declared null, void, and of none Effect, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

And whereas ſeveral Artificers and others of and belonging to the ſaid City and Bridge-houſe, do receive Ten Shillings, more or leſs, by the Week, work or not work; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Death, Alienation or Surrender, Yielding up, or Removal for juſt Cauſe, of all, any or either of the ſaid Artificers or others, the Payment of Ten Shillings by the Week, more or leſs, work or not work, ſhall not hereafter be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be admitted to the Place or Places, Employment or Employments, of all, any or either of the ſaid Artificers or others, but that the ſaid Payment or Payments of ſuch Sum or Sums of Money to any ſuch Perſon or Peſons ſo admitted, ſhall utterly ceaſe and determine, any Act of Common-Council, Cuſtom or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided that nothing contained in this Act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to any of the Officers or Offices of the Coal-Meeters or Corn-Meeters of this City, or any or either of them, but that the ſame Officers or Offices, and every of them, ſhall remain in the ſame State as they are ſettled by Act of Common-Council, made and paſſed on or about the Twenty Seventh Day of *September*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Three, any Thing herein to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

ASHURST.

To know how the City ſtands in Regard of the Health or Sickneſs of the Inhabitants, the Weekly Bills of Mortality were appointed long ago, carefully and wiſely; that ſo if any infectious Diſeaſe were found to reign, Means might be uſed for the ſtopping it, and preventing the Deaths of innumerable Citizens. Hereby alſo are many other Advantages gained, as to know the Populouſneſs of the City, nay, of the whole Kingdom, as ſome ingenious Men that have made Obſervations on theſe Bills, have diſcovered.

The Beginning of the Weekly Bills.

The keeping of them began (ſaith a Learned Author) *Anno* 1592, being a great Year of Sickneſs; and, after ſome Diſuſe, was eſtabliſhed by Order *Anno* 1603, the next Year of Sickneſs; the firſt of the continued Weekly Bills of Mortality, commencing *October* the 29th the ſaid Year, being the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt. Diſeaſes began firſt to be diſtinctly taken Notice of, *Anno* 1629.

These Bills are made and compoſed after this Manner: When any one dieth in a Pariſh, either the Tolling or Ringing of the Bell, or the Beſpeaking of a Grave, intimateth it to the Searchers, who alſo keep a Correſpondence with the Sexton; and thereupon the antient Matrons ſworn to that Office, repair to the Place where the dead Corpſe lieth: and upon their own View and other Examination, make a Judgment by what Diſeaſe or Caſualty the Perſon died: Which Judgment they report to the Pariſh-Clerk, as he doth every *Tueſday* Night, the Account of every Chriſtning or Burial that Week, to the Clerk of the Hall. Whence on *Wedneſday* the general Account is made up and printed, and on *Thurſday* publiſhed, and brought to the reſpective Families in every Pariſh, that pay four Shillings a Year for them, which is the Pariſh-Clerk's Benefit.

In leſs than fourſcore Years, it appears by theſe Bills of Mortality, there have been five great Mortalities; that is, from the Year 1592, to the Year 1665. 1. In the Year 1592, between *March* and *December*, died 25,886, whereof of the Plague 11,503. The next Year died of the Plague 10,662. 2. *Anno* 1603, there died from *March* to *December* 37,294, whereof of the Plague 30,561. *Note*, the Plague that began in 1603, laſted eight Years, *viz.* to the Year 1611. 3. *Anno* 1625, the Burials were, reckoning from *Thurſday December* the 16th, 1624, to *Thurſday December* the 15th, 1625, 54,265, whereof of the Plague, 35,417. 4. *Anno* 1636, from *April* to *December* were buried, 23,387, (or 23,359, according to another Account) whereof of the Plague 10,400. 5. *Anno* 1665.

From theſe Bills of Mortality, Obſervations were taken by an ingenious Citizen in the Year 1662, concerning the Increaſe of ſome Diſeaſes, and the Decreaſe of others. Thus Agues and Fevers increaſe, ſuppoſed to be by Surfeits and Exceſſes; and ſo do Abortives, by Reaſon of the ſtreightning of Bodies, Mixtures of Copulations, and the unwholſome Diet. The Scurvy encreaſeth, and ſo the Conſumption with the *French* Pox, which goeth under that Name. The Stone and Strangury decreaſeth, which the Obſerver makes to proceed from the drinking Ale ſo plentifully. The Gout ſtands at a Stay; there dies but one of a Thouſand of the Gout, tho' more die gouty; the Reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that have the Gout, are ſaid to be long Livers; and when they die, are returned as aged. The Rickets encreaſed from the Year 1634, and the Liver-grown, which is next a-kin to it, thereupon decreaſed. The Riſing of the Stomach ſince it was firſt mention'd, *Anno* 1636, is improved, it being ſuppoſed the Green-ſickneſs, goes under that Name. Convulſions were fifty-two in the Year 1629, and in the Year 1636, were 700 and odd, and hath increaſed ſince.

Apoplexies and ſudden Obſtructions increaſe; Bloody Flux, Scouring and Flux increaſe; and ſo do Cancers, Gangreen, Fiſtula, Wolf, Cholicks and Winds decreaſe. Dropſies, by exceſſive Drinking, increaſe; and ſo do King's Evil and Impoſtume, and Lethargy, but moderately, ſometimes increaſing, and ſometimes decreaſing. Worms and Teeth increaſe conſiderably; ſo Purples and Spotted Fever.

The Obſerver further took Notice, that many Times other peſtilential Diſeaſes, Purples, Fevers, Small-Pox, the Dyſentery, called by ſome, the Plague in the Guts, forerun Plague-Years; as about 8000 of all Diſeaſes and Caſualties in the Year 1622 improved to 11,000 in the Year 1623, and to 12,000 in the Year 1624; the next Year 1625, (the Year of a great Plague) being 54,000 and upwards only of the Plague. There died about 2000 of the Small-Pox from the latter End of 1634, to the Beginning of 1636, when there died of the Plague 10,400.

It was further obſerved hence, that the City is repeopled after a great Plague in two Years, as is generally aſſerted. For Chriſtenings in the City are (if the Inhabitants are not *Anabaptiſts*) the moſt certain Standards of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Inhabitants. Chriſtenings in the Year 1624, that is, the Year preceding the great Plague, were 8299. And the next Year after the Plague, *viz.* 1626, they were 6,701. But within two Years after, they amounted to 8,408. Such is the Confluence of all Sorts of People to this great City.

It is obſerved further, concerning the Increaſe of the City by Computation of the Chriſtenings, that the City increaſed half in half in thirty Years Space; that is to ſay, from 1603 to 1633. For the Number of 5,458 chriſtened in the Year 1604, increaſed to the Number of 9997 chriſtened in 1632.

To theſe Obſervations may be joined a few Collections concerning the Plague in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1582; in the

latter End of which Year, the Plague was in LONDON and *Weſtminſter*; and great Care was taken, as well preventing the Increaſe of it in both Cities, as againſt the ſpreading of it, by infecting ſuch as came out of the Countries to the Term, or on other Occaſions, when People uſually flocked into the City, and took up Lodgings in publick Houſes, which might have been infected, and ſo carrying it back into the Country. Therefore the Lord Treaſurer, in the Month of *January*, ſent Order to the Mayor, Sir *Thomas Blank*, to make diligent Inquiry into all Victualling Houſes, and Houſes for Reception of Strangers; and that whereſoever the Plague was, or had been within two Months before, publick Notice ſhould be given, by fixing up in proper Places of the City, a Liſt of thoſe Houſes, and in what Streets and Parts of the City they were ſituate, that they might be avoided by ſuch as ſhould have Need of Harbour and Habitation, when they came from other Parts.

THE Mayor did as was commanded him, and gave Notice of the ſame to the ſaid Lord in a Letter dated *January* the 14th, to this Purport: "That he had, according to his Lordſhip's Direction by his Letters, reformed the Catalogue of Victualling Houſes infected within the Liberties of the City, from the 13th of *November* laſt, being within the two Months appointed, and that as his Lordſhip willed, with the Advice of Mr. *Norton*; and that he had informed him, That he had Regard to two Things: The one, to give ſuch plain Deſcription and Notes of the Streets and Places as might ſerve for eaſy Notice to ſuch as repaired to the City: The other, that it ſhould be in ſuch Shortneſs as might be brought into leſs than one Side of a Sheet of Paper, to be fixed in Places convenient." The Mayor alſo in a Note incloſed, ſignified the Places, with Reſpect to *Weſtminſter* (for the better Security of the Court) and the Way thither, and the Entrance alſo into the City, and deſired his Lordſhip to conſider thereof.

AND further, "That he thought good to move his Lordſhip to the ſame Intent, that in Term-Time uſually in Manner, all Houſes, (not only publick Houſes) in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as alſo without *Temple-bar*, uſed Lodging, Victualling, or letting out of Chambers; whether it were his Pleaſure, that all ſuch Houſes in thoſe Parts as did ſo lodge and let out Chambers, though they were not otherwiſe uſually Victuallers, ſhould be likewiſe noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Mouths.

AND then, like a careful Magiſtrate and good Subject, added theſe Words: "I do likewiſe humbly thank your Lorſhip for your honourable and loving Care of this City, in the ſaid Matter of Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects hitherto: And, for my own Part, I will not fail in Diligence by your Directions according to my Duty.

THUS alſo were Orders taken at *Weſtminſter* the 21ſt of *December*, the ſame Year by Mr. Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Mr. Recorder of LONDON, Mr. *Humphrey Smith*, and Mr. *Owen*, by the Direction of the Lord Treaſurer, to be obſerved in *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties, and alſo in the Dutchy in *Lancaſter* without *Temple-bar*; which were theſe, *viz.*

Firſt, Diligent Care to be had by Search of every Perſon, and where any ſuch Perſon ſhall be found to die of the Plague, that then that Houſe to be ſhut up by the Space of 21 Days next following: And that no Perſon be ſuffered to go forth out of the ſame Houſe during the Time aforeſaid, unleſs the ſame Perſon do carry in his or her Hand a white Stick, in Length two Foot, upon Pain of open Impriſonment in the Stocks.

Item, If any Houſe being ſo viſited, and the Parties therein not able to live of themſelves, that then Conſideration to be had by Contribution of the Pariſhioners for their Relief and Suſtentation.

Item, Upon every ſuch Houſe that ſhall happen to be infected, as aforeſaid, there ſhall be ſet up and fixed upon the Street-Door in Paper or Parchment, theſe Words, *Lord, have Mercy upon us*; and there to remain by the Space of 21 Days together. And if the ſame ſhall happen to be taken away, or defaced, within the Time limited, that then the Owner of every ſuch Houſe ſhall ſet up and fix, or cauſe to be ſet up and fixed, upon the ſaid Door, the like Words, and there to remain as aforeſaid.

Item, That no Houſholder whatſoever, ſhall take or receive into his or her Houſe, any ſick or infected Perſon, out or from any other Houſe or Place, upon Pain of Whipping, and open Impriſonment, as aforeſaid.

Item, That the Streets, Alleys, Lanes, Channels, and all other neceſſary Places, ſhall be ſcoured; and ſo from Time to Time kept clean, before every Man's ſeveral Houſe in the Streets; and alſo that no Hogs ſhall be ſuffered to go or wander in the ſaid Streets, nor any vagrant Perſon, upon Pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That no Perſon ſhall take or receive into his or her Houſe or Cellar, any Inmates, upon Pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That no Upholſter, Broker, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall buy any old Apparel or Bedding whatſoever, unleſs they make the Bailiff, Headborough, or Conſtable of the ſaid Ward, privy and conſenting thereto, upon Pain of Impriſonment.

Item, That every Headborough and Conſtable within his Ward, ſhall ſee theſe Articles to be performed. And for ſuch Offenders as will not be reformed accordingly, to be puniſhed openly in the Stocks, as aforeſaid.

Item, That if any Officers elected and choſen to ſee theſe Articles and Orders executed, do not execute their Office and Charge herein, he ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of ſome one of the ſaid Juſtices.

Item, If the Infection happen to be in the Houſe of any Baker or Victualler whatſoever, within any of the Liberties aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Baker or Victualler not to ſell or utter any Bread or other Victuals within 21 Days after Knowledge had of any ſuch Infection, upon Pain of open Impriſonment, as aforeſaid.

Item, If any Ambiguities or Doubts do ariſe concerning the Orders aforeſaid, that then the Officers to repair to Mr. Dean of *Weſtminſter* for his Directions therein.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Twelve Principal COMPANIES *of the* CITY *of* LONDON.

AS the Government of this City is chiefly maintained by the ſuperior Magiſtrates before ſpoken of, *viz.* Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; ſo a neceſſary Part of the Government thereof conſiſts in the Companies of the Freemen; which Freemen ſeemed antiently to be called *Barons*. This Word *Baron* was brought by the *Normans* to anſwer the Word *Thane*, uſed by the *Saxons*. Which, we are told, they uſed ſometimes in a large Signification to mean a Freeman, born of Free Parentage. And ſo did the *Normans* take the Word *Baron*, calling the Free Citizens of their beſt eſteemed Cities and Boroughs by the Name of *Barons*; and ſo *Bracton* means when he writes *Per Barones* LONDON. i. e. *By the Barons of* LONDON, that is, by the Free Citizens of that City. There are divers Charters, wherein Mention is made of ſuch like Barons; as, the Barons of *Warwick* in *Doomſday*; and in our Time the Burgeſſes of the *Five Ports* are called the Barons thereof.

Aldermanni in unaquaq; Warda colligunt omnia quæ ſunt Regi debita.

Barones auxilium eorum dant Regi. Non trahatur in exemplum.

OF theſe Barons or Free Citizens, conſiſt the Companies; and the City of LONDON, conſiſting of various Tradeſmen, that is, of ſuch as make and ſell Commodities; for the Regulation of them there muſt be Laws and Rules, according to which they ſhould follow their Trades, Arts, and manual Occupations: And for this End, thoſe of each Trade or Myſtery (as it is ſtiled) are diſtinguiſhed into Companies, or Societies, or Fraternities; which have their ſeveral Halls and Places of Meeting (generally magnificent Buildings) to confer together Monthly, or oftner, concerning their proper Buſineſſes, as alſo for Feaſting on ſet Days. They have alſo Maſters, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, Clerks, and other Officers to conſult for, and to direct and order all Things relating to the good Eſtate of their reſpective Societies, and to puniſh and reſtrain all Abuſes incident to their Trades.

THESE are called alſo Corporations, becauſe they are incorporated or embodied together by Charters from the Kings and Queens of *England*, or by Acts of Parliament, with certain Liberties and Privileges, for the better Government of their reſpective Members: And moſt of theſe Companies have weighty Truſts of Charity repoſed in them, and are richly endowed with Lands and Livings for that Purpoſe.

SUCH Reſpect is given to the Maſters and Wardens of the ſaid Companies, that when they meet at their ſeveral Halls, either ſitting upon Buſineſs or Feaſting, they take the Precedency at their Tables of all the reſt of the Society, though they be Batchelor-Knights, or Baronets.

OF theſe Companies there are as many almoſt as there are Trades and Myſteries practiſed and profeſſed; but the twelve firſt are the Chief, and are by ſome ſtiled *Honourable*. None is capable of being Lord Mayor, but he muſt be of one of the Twelve Companies; and therefore if any of an inferior Company be choſen to that Honour, he muſt quit his former Company, and make himſelf a Member of one of the Twelve.

THE firſt of theſe, and which has the Precedency of all the Companies of LONDON, is the

MERCERS.

THE Mercers were firſt enabled to be a Company, and to purchaſe Lands to the Value of 20 *l.* by the Year, in the 17th of King *Richard* II. *Anno Domini* 1393.

THEY conſiſt of four Wardens, and about 40 Aſſiſtants, but the laſt Number is uncertain: They have 283 on the Livery, for which a Fine is paid of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Their Arms are: *Gules, a Demi-Virgin, with her Hair diſhevelled, proper, crowned, Or, Wainſcot Purple, iſſuing out of Clouds proper, within a Bordure Nebulee, Or.*

Their Patroneſs is the Bleſſed Virgin.

THIS Company, in former Times, conſiſted chiefly of ſuch as ſold rich Silks brought from *Italy*, and who lived, for the moſt Part, in *Cheapſide*, St. *Laurence-Jewry*, and the *Old-Jewry*; afterwards the Mercers were generally Merchants. And when, in the Year 1585, a great Muſter was to be made at *Greenwich*, before Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Citizens, to conſiſt of 6000 Men, the Mercers ſent out 294 Soldiers, who were out ſeven Days and a Night, at 16 *d.* *per* Day each; which, with all other neceſſary Expences of Arms, Proviſions, *&c.* coſt them 392 *l.* 10 *s.*

THIS Company are the Overſeers of the flouriſhing School of St. *Paul*'s, and of that called *Mercers Chapel School*; of both which ſee more *Book* I. *Chap.* XIII.

OF this Company was the famous Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Knt. that renowned Merchant, who

founded the Lectures at *Greſham* College, and who built the *Royal-Exchange*; of the firſt of theſe ſee more at large in *Book* I. *Chap.* XI. of the other in *Cornhill* Ward, *Book* II. *Chap.* VII.

NONE for many Years ſucceſſively have been Maſters of this Company but Knights, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, or ſuch who have fined for thoſe Places, or other Perſons of Diſtinction. As in the Year 1702, was choſen *John Morrice*, Eſq; Member of Parliament, and Son of Sir *William Morrice*, ſome Time Secretary of State, *&c.*

THEIR Hall ſtands in *Cheapſide*, near the *Poultrey*, and has likewiſe a Pair of handſome Gates leading into it, out of *Ironmonger-lane*: Of which, and their Chapel, formerly known by the Name of St. *Thomas* of *Acre*, or *Acon*: See more in *Cheap* Ward, *Book* III. *Chap.* III.

WHEN any one of this Company is choſen Mayor, to make one of the Triumphs of the Day, whereon he goes to *Weſtminſter* to be ſworn, a beautiful young Virgin uſed to be carried through the Streets in a Chariot, in all the Magnificence imaginable, with her Hair diſhevelled, and hanging about her Shoulders to repreſent the Maidenhead, which the Company give for their Arms. And the Lady is plentifully gratified for her Pains, beſides the Gift of all the rich Attire ſhe wears. Such a Pageant made Part of the Splendor of the Day, *Anno* 1701, when Sir *William Gore* was Mayor.

WHEN the Maſter was choſen, they uſed to have a very ſplendid Feaſt; and Perſons of the Court and of the beſt Quality were preſent. And after the Feaſt was over, the new Maſter was conducted in State by the Company to his own Houſe, where they were treated again. In the Year 1577, in the Month of *July*, on a *Monday*, was the Mercers Feaſt, when Sir *Lionel Ducket* (who had been Lord Mayor in the Year 1572) was choſen Maſter. There was then preſent, among others, the Maſter of the *Rolls*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Sir *William Damſel*, Mr. *Sackford* of the Privy-Chamber, and the Recorder *Fleetwood*. Dinner being done, as the Order was, they brought the Maſter home to his Houſe, where they had a great and royal Banquet.

FROM this Company proceeds a great Benefit to many Widows of Clergymen and others, out of a Fund ſettled here, having Annuities paid to them at the Rate of 30 *l. per Cent.* according to the reſpective Sums that are paid in by Husbands, to commence at their Deaths. It may be worth relating how this Fund began. Dr. *Aſsheton*, Rector of *Beckenham* in *Kent*, firſt propoſed it to the Mercers, *Novemb.* 11, 1698, at a General Court then held; who thereupon appointed a Committee to conſider of the ſame; which Committee, after ſeveral Meetings and Diſcourſes with Dr. *Aſsheton*, acquainted him what Eſtate they had to ſettle for Security, being in clear Rent 2888 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum*, (beſides the Payment appointed by the Benefactors to be paid out of the ſame) which by a moderate Calculation would yield them, when the Leaſes came out, 13,500 *l. per Annum* clear. And the ſaid Dr. *Aſsheton* conſidering the ſame to be reaſonable Security, the ſaid Committee made their Report to a General Court the 23d of *December*, the ſame Year. Which Court, having read the ſaid Report, did ſuſpend their Reſolution of the ſame for that Time. And another General Court was appointed to be held the 13th of *January* following; that ſo all the Members of the Company might have Time to conſider of the ſaid Propoſal, and the Report of the Committee thereupon. At this laſt General Court they did accept the ſaid Propoſal, and did declare, that in caſe 100,000 *l.* ſhould be ſubſcribed and paid into the Company in ſuch Manner as hereafter ſhould be mentioned, the ſaid Company undertook to pay unto the Widows of the Subſcribers, according to the aforeſaid Propoſitions, 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, free of Taxes and Charges at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*. That for the better Security of the Payments, as ſoon as the ſaid 100,000 *l.* ſhould be ſubſcribed, they would ſettle and convey in due Form of Law, the Lands, Houſes, and Eſtate before-mentioned, in Truſtees, for the due Payment of the ſaid Annuities. That all married Clergymen, and other married Perſons, (except as hereafter excepted) that inhabited in the Kingdom of *England*, and exceeded not the Age of 60 Years at the Time of the Payment of the Money, and receiving the Company's Bond, and were then in good and perfect Health, and had ſubſcribed any Sum, not leſs than 50 *l.* nor exceeding the Sum of 300 *l.* in caſe they died in the Kingdom of *England*, and left their Wives, Widows; the ſaid Widows ſhould receive, as before-mentioned, the Sum of 30 *l.* yearly, for every 100 *l.* ſo ſubſcribed; and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſs Sum. Perſons that went to Sea, and Soldiers, not to be admitted to ſubſcribe, in regard of the Caſualties and Accidents they were particularly liable to.

THESE and other Articles were then publiſhed and declared: Purſuant hereupon, the Subſcription-Books were laid open *March* 1, 1698, and ſeveral Thouſand Pounds were ſubſcribed, but not amounting to the 100,000 *l.* required. At a General Court, *June* 16, 1699, it was reſolved, that the ſaid Settlement propoſed before ſhould be forthwith ſettled by able Counſel in the Law, in Truſtees of undoubted Reputation and Ability, for the Aſſurance of the Subſcribers. And as ſoon as the Settlement was made, Publication to be made thereof. Then they enlarged the Sums to be ſubſcribed, *viz.* That all married Men of the Age of 30 Years, or under, might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 1000 *l.* That all married Men of the Age of 40 Years might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 500 *l.* And that all married Men, not exceeding the Age of 60 Years, might ſubſcribe any Sum not exceeding 300 *l.* And the Widows of all ſuch Perſons ſubſcribing, to receive the Benefit of 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, according to the former Propoſal.

AND they declared further, That any Perſons under the Limitation aforeſaid mentioned, might ſubſcribe for the Uſe and Benefit of any Perſon or Perſons, as ſuch Subſcriber ſhould by his Laſt Will and Teſtament direct, during the natural Life of his Wife, in caſe ſhe ſurvived him; declaring in his Subſcription that it was ſo intended. [This was firſt ſeaſonably propounded by Dr. *Blackhal*, the late Right Reverend Biſhop of *Exon*, that ſo his Children alſo might, if he thought good, receive Part of that Benefit with his Widow.]

THE Deed of Settlement was enrolled in her Majeſty's High Court of *Chancery*; and an authentick Copy of it tranſcribed into a Book, and well atteſted, may be peruſed on *Fridays* every Week, between the Hours of Nine and One in the Forenoon. Therein is ſhewed what Eſtates are ſettled, and the Value of them; who are the Truſtees, and to whom theſe Eſtates are made over and conveyed, for the Security of the Subſcribers, and the effectual Payment of the Widows.

Dr. *Aſsheton* did, in the Year 1698, print a little Book, intituled, *A full Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Advantage of this Propoſal:* With Directions for the Widows, how to receive their Annuities without any Delay, Charge, or Deduction. Which Book was given *gratis* at *Mercers Hall*. That Reverend Divine did in the Preface to that little Book declare, that he did not for his own private Advantage project this, but

but ſincerely deſigned a publick Good: And in like Manner, that the Worſhipful Company undertook to manage this Propoſal, not from any Proſpect of Advantage to their own private Perſons, but only out of a generous Deſign to make the Company more capable to anſwer the End and Reaſon of their Charter: which was, *To eſtabliſh and manage Publick Charities*, and thereby to enlarge their Capacities of doing Good. And he farther preſumed to declare, that the Company of Mercers, by accepting and managing this Propoſal, would do a greater and more publick Good to the whole Nation, than they could pretend to do by founding an Hoſpital for Widows in every County of the Kingdom, inaſmuch as it is a much nobler Charity to prevent any from being poor, than to relieve him when he actually becomes ſo.

THERE have been near an Hundred Lord Mayors of the Mercers Company.

FOR the principal Charities and Benefactions entruſted to the Care and Management of this Company, ſee the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Page* 32.

GROCERS.

THE ſecond Company of the City of LONDON, is that of the Grocers, who were firſt incorporated by the Name of the Grocers, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* III. *Anno Domini* 1345. The Arms and Supporters were granted by *Thomas Bennoit*, Clarencieux, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. *viz. Anno* 1531. Helm and Creſt was afterwards granted, and the ſame Arms and Supporters confirmed by *William Hervey*, Clarencieux, under the Seal of his Office, and the Seal of his Arms, *Anno* 1562, 4 *Reg. Elizabeth*; and approved in a Viſitation *Anno* 1634.

ARMS; *Argent, a Chevron Sable between ſix Cloves in Chief, and three in Baſe Sable. Creſt, on a Helmet and Torſe, a Camel Trippant proper, bridled of the ſecond. The Supporters two Griffins per Feſs, Gules and Or.*

PATRON St. *Anthony.*

THE Company is govern'd by a Maſter, four Wardens, and ſeventy Aſſiſtants; there are about 219 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 20 *l.* and Steward 10 *l.*

THE Hall of this Company is ſituated in the *Poultrey*, in a Lane ſomewhat Weſt of St. *Mildred*'s Church. In Reſpect to the Largeneſs and convenient Situation of it, it hath formerly been made uſe of by ſeveral Lord Mayors; and for many Years laſt paſt has been taken up by the Bank of *England*; but they having lately built themſelves a new Houſe, it is now again wholly in the Hands of the Company.

THIS Company of Grocers traded in divers Commodities, ſome by Wholeſale, ſome by Retail, but chiefly in Fruits of Foreign Growth, as Figs, Almonds, Raiſins, Corinths, commonly called Currants; alſo in Sugars and Spice: But ſo much in that of Pepper, that they were antiently called *Pepperers:* Whereof we meet with many Citizens of great Wealth and Subſtance in former Times. And in the later Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome there were called Pepperers, as dealing only in Pepper, which was commonly laid up in *Leadenhall.*

IN the Year 1589, or thereabouts, a great *Spaniſh* Carack, richly laden with Plate and other Commodities, was taken from the *Spaniards*, and brought into *England:* Wherein, among other Goods, was a conſiderable Quantity of Pepper; which the Dealers in Pepper had bought of the Queen at a good Rate: Whereof having ſold about eighty Bags, divers Parcels of Pepper were brought in upon them by the Procurement of the Grocers, to furniſh themſelves at cheaper Rates than they had bought of her Majeſty. And a long Time of Sickneſs in the Nation had proved a great Lett to them in the Sale of it. They feared therefore the Hardneſs of the Bargain would greatly impoveriſh their Eſtates. Wherefore they petitioned the Lord Treaſurer, that the Queen might command, that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the Pepper-Vend requiring no leſs; and they would be ready to ſatisfy her Majeſty the Cuſtom of ſo much Pepper as by Computation might be brought in during the Time of the Reſtraint, after ſuch Rate as had been brought in, ſince the Time of the buying this Pepper; and thereby they ſhould be able to perform their Payment at the Day appointed; promiſing not to advance the Price of Pepper above three Shillings in the Pound during the Reſtraint.

Stow mentions the following Paſſage he had met with concerning the Merchandize of Corinths, or Currants, as they are commonly called; a Parcel whereof were brought in by divers Strangers; which the Company of Grocers meant to have bought at ſuch a reaſonable Price as the Retailers might well have ſold the ſame at 3 *d.* or 3 *d.* Half-penny the Pound. But others, unskilful, and not traded in the Myſtery, hearing thereof, gave 600 *l.* more for the ſame than they had bid; and ſo enhanced the Price, to the enriching the Stranger, and impoveriſhing our own People. This was made a Matter of Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer.

STARCH was firſt ſold by the Grocers; which, as it ſeems, came in about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. For about the Year 1594 or 1595, Sir *John Packington* procured the Queen's Letters Patents for him only to make and ſell Starch. It grew now a Commodity in great Requeſt, and was vended for the moſt Part by the Grocers, ſerving the greateſt Part of the Chapmen through *England*. But the Grocers, by this Patent, were cut off, and ſo moleſted, that they were fain to make Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer, with the Subſcription of their Names, to the Number of thirty-nine, *viz. William Layer, Richard Denman, Will. Brockbank, Peter Heylin, Henry Parkhurſt, John Caſon*, &c. For the Aſſigns of the Patentee, minding to enrich themſelves very extraordinarily by the Execution of the ſaid Patent, took Courſes to compel the Grocers to ſell the Patentee's Aſſigns all ſuch Starch, as the Grocers had, before, or ſince the granting of the Patent bought, remaining in their Shops and Warehouſes; and that at ſuch Prices as the ſaid Aſſigns pleaſed to ſet down, being much leſs than the Commodity coſt, or was worth: Or elſe the Aſſigns violently ſeized and took the ſame away unpaid for. In caſe they were withſtood by the poor Men, the Owners thereof, they were forthwith ſent for by Purſevants before Commiſſioners thereunto appointed, where they were required to enter Bonds in great

Sums of Money, with Condition to buy all the Starch they ſhould ſell of the ſaid Aſſigns, and of none other; and with Condition further, not to ſell Starch to any but to ſuch as were licenſed to buy by the ſaid Patentee's Aſſigns. To the firſt Part of which Condition, *viz.* to buy all the Starch they ſhould vend of the Patentee's Aſſigns, moſt of the Company, in Regard of their Loyalty to her Majeſty, conſidering it her good Pleaſure to grant the ſaid Patent, had purpoſed to yield unto: But touching the other Part, that they ſhould ſell or vend no Starch but to thoſe that were by the Aſſigns licenſed to buy, the moſt Part of the Company were perſuaded they could not yield unto without their Overthrow and utter Undoing. For hereby they might not ſell what they bought to their Chapmen.

ABOUT the Year 1580 and odd, the Grocers, as well as many other Companies, ſuffer'd ſeverely in their Gifts and Charities formerly granted them. Which becauſe the Donors had given them, or ſome Part of them, for a Maintenance of Chauntries, to pray for the Souls of them and their Anceſtors, or for other ſuperſtitious Uſes, were all ſwallowed up by the Crown by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. But many of theſe Gifts, being hitherto concealed, and retained in the Hands of the Companies, Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Patent of theſe concealed Lands and Tenements to certain Perſons, with a Power to ſearch and recover theſe Gifts. Now thoſe that were found came to the Crown, or were purchaſed again by the Poſſeſſors. Now there were theſe Gifts of this Nature found in the Hands of this Company of Grocers, as tranſcribed from a Liſt brought into the Treaſury.

LANDS

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Given the Company by *John Billeſdon*, being of old yearly Rent	33	16	08
Now worth to be lett yearly	133	06	08
And worth to be ſold at Twenty Years Purchaſe, after the Rate	2666	13	04
Given by *John Maldon*, being of old yearly Rent	6	06	08
Now worth to lett yearly	15	00	00
And worth to be ſold at Twenty Years Purchaſe	300	00	00

TENEMENTS *belonging thereto.*

The Sum of the old Rents yearly	39	03	04
Yearly Rent which they will now let for	148	06	08
Annual Rents formerly purchaſed by the Company out of the ſaid Tenements, amounted to	28	10	02
The Sum theſe Tenements will be ſold for after 20 Years Purchaſe, according to the new Valuation (the ſaid annual Rents of 28 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* deducted) amounteth to	2396	16	10

Other LANDS *adjudged doubtful.*

Given by *John Drayton*, being of the yearly Rent of	27	13	04
Now worth to be lett yearly	60	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 Years Purchaſe	1200	00	00
Given by *Henry Kebul*, of the old yearly Rent of	28	00	00
Now worth to lett yearly	80	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 Years Purchaſe	1600	00	00
Given by *Elizabeth Burels*, of old yearly Rent	28	00	00

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Now worth to be lett yearly	60	00	00
Worth to be ſold at 20 Years Purchaſe	1200	00	00

TENEMENTS.

Sum of the old yearly Rents of all the ſaid Tenements	72	00	00
Sum of the yearly Rents they will be now lett for	200	00	00
Sum of the annual Rents purchaſed out of the ſaid Tenements by the ſaid Company of Grocers	30	18	04
Sum of that the ſaid Tenements will be ſold for after 20 Years Purchaſe, according to the new Valuation (the ſaid annual Rents of 30 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* being deducted) amounteth to	3381	13	04

THIS Company of Grocers had the Misfortune to be more in Debt than any of the other twelve, being almoſt ruined by the Fire of LONDON. For being in Debt before by ſeveral great Sums that they were forced to take up, they hoped to repay them by raiſing conſiderable Sums in Fines, and renewing of Leaſes of Houſes in LONDON, almoſt expired; when the Fire came and burnt all down; whereby they were further ſunk into Debt.

MONIES *formerly taken up by them, which was the Ground of their Debts.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To accommodate K. *Charles* I. in his Exigences, *Anno* 1640, on the Security of ſome of his Peers	4500	00	00
To ſubdue the Rebels in *Ireland*, *Anno* 1641, and to relieve the Proteſtants there	9000	00	00
Lent the City; for which they had their Seal, *Anno* 1643	4500	00	00
	18000	00	00

ALL which Sums they took upon their Common Seal: Nor were they ſingular therein, but neceſſitated thereunto, in Compliance with all other Companies, and indeed with the whole City.

UPON the taking up this Money, they made a By-Law to levy the ſame on themſelves, if their Stock fell ſhort; and ſo they continued Payment of their Intereſt. And as one Creditor call'd for his Money in, they took up others and paid them off, depending upon getting in their Principal; all which failed them; 'till at laſt their ſole Hope of advancing Money was by renewing of Leaſes, many whereof were nigh expired. But the great Fire, *Anno* 1666, conſumed their whole Revenue in LONDON, they having paid for Intereſt between 1640 and 1666, 3000 *l.* This made them uncapable of paying both Debts and Charities.

UPON this they let their Ground to Builders for Fines on long Leaſes; great Part of which they were compelled to pay by the Decree of the Judges at *Clifford*'s-*Inn*.

UPON this they ſet on Foot voluntary Subſcriptions. Sir *John Cutler*, at his own proper Coſt, erected the firſt Building in the Garden, being their Parlour, and entertaining Room over it. For the Repair and Beautifying of the great Hall, Sir *John Moor* advanced 500 *l.* Sir *John Frederic*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, and ſeveral other Aldermen and Members, contributed largely, for an additional Building, to render it convenient and commodious for Habitation of

the chief Magiſtrate of this City, both for Ornament and Uſe.

In the Year 1682, Sir *Henry Tulſe*, Mr. *Box*, Mr. *Winch*, and Mr. *Reve*, Maſter and Wardens for that Year; and Mr. *Beale* and Mr. *Bourn*, two of the late Wardens, (the Court of Aſſiſtants joined with them,) reſolved to finiſh the great Hall; which was done with that Speed as was almoſt incredible, though inlarged and made more convenient with many Accommodations; ſo that it far exceeded any Hall that now is, or probably ever was in LONDON: And the Charge amounted to a far greater Sum than was at firſt propounded, yet it manifeſtly appeared to have been the only Means left to keep the Company of Grocers upon a Foundation; for that the Apprentices and Freemen of Eſtate, or Value, who before declined, now daily increaſed.

But now to look backward to the antient State of this Company. In 3 *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1329, *John Grantham* was choſen and held Mayor, by the Name of *Grocer* (whereas before they are ſuppoſed to be called *Pepperers*,) and this was before they were incorporated. The firſt Charter of this Company was in 20 *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1345, which ſeems to be long before the Mercers were incorporated. The Charter was renewed ſeveral Times afterwards, particularly in 7 *H.* VI. by the Name of *Cuſtodes & Communitas Maſterij Grocerij* LONDINI, i. e. *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery of the Grocery of* LONDON. In the Beginning of that King's Reign they purchaſed the Ground where Grocers Hall now ſtands, with the Ground belonging to it, of *Walter Fitzwalter*, bounding the ſame betwixt the *Old-Jewry* and *Wallbrook*.

The Grocers were ſo conſiderable long before that Time, that they were the only Men intruſted with the Management of the King's Beam, peculiar to them, as principally uſing the ſame; and had the naming of the Weigh-Maſter, and alſo the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four Porters; all to be elected out of their own Company.

Among other Privileges and antient Uſages of this Company, it is recorded as high as *Edward* the Fourth's Days, that this Company had Power of Inſpection of Abuſes and Irregularities of all Perſons in the City or Suburbs, any Way uſing or exerciſing any Kind of Grocery, and alſo to aſſay the Weights they bought or ſold by; and to take Notice of all Defaults, and to return them to be fined at the Diſcretion of this Fellowſhip, and to take 4 *d.* of every Perſon for their Labour herein; which Uſage was always continued; and in the Charter renewed to the Company 15 *Charles* I. this Privilege is confirmed and expreſſed to extend three Miles from the City, as well within the Liberties as without.

This Company formerly never wanted an Alderman of their Members, to ſucceed Maſter Warden of the Company: And ſo faithfully did they acquit themſelves of thoſe Charities they were intruſted with, that it gave them the greateſt Reputation of any Company in LONDON. Inſomuch that many well-diſpoſed Perſons did covet to make this Company the Treaſury of their Charities.

About the Year 1429, the Grocers had Licence to purchaſe 500 Marks Land: Since which Time, near adjoining unto the Grocers Hall, the ſaid Company have built ſeven Alms-Houſes for ſeven aged poor Alms-People. *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Mayor, gave his Tenement in St. *Antholine's* Church-Yard to the Grocers, towards the Relief of the poor Brethren in that Company. Alſo *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, Mayor, gave to the ſeven Alms-People 6 *d.* each, weekly for ever; which Penſion is now increaſed by the Maſters to ſome of them, 2 *s.* each, weekly, and to ſome of them leſs, *&c.* *Henry Ady*, Grocer, 1563, gave 1000 Marks to the Grocers, to purchaſe Lands. And Sir *Henry Pechey*, Knight and Baronet, free of that Company, gave them 500 *l.* to certain Uſes; he built Alms-Houſes at *Ludingſtone* in *Kent*, and was there buried.

For an Account of the chief Benefactors and Charities left to the Management of the Grocers, ſee the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Pages* 32 and 33.

Every *Chriſtmas* ten Clergymens Widows receive 40 *s.* each, which is paid on the 17th, 18th or 19th of *December*.

At the ſame Time, ſeveral poor Freemen and their Widows receive Charities, according to their Conditions.

This Company has been dignified by having five Kings, ſeveral Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and 20 Lords of it.

DRAPERS.

The Company of Drapers were incorporated in the 17th Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Domini* 1439. Their Arms firſt granted by *Garter* King at Arms; Creſt and Supporters by *William Harvey*, Clarencieux, *Anno Domini* 1561.

Arms: *Three Clouds radiated, Proper, each adorned with a Tripple Crown, Or. The Creſt on a Helmet and Torſe, a Ram lodged as the Second, attired as the Third; Supporters, two Lions as the Laſt, Pelletee.*

The Patroneſs, the Bleſſed Virgin.

This Company is governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, 30 Aſſiſtants; There are 178 on the Livery.

The Livery Fine is 25 *l.* but has been more: They never return the Livery Fine.

Their Court Days are uncertain, and only held as often as Buſineſs requires.

The Allowance to a Liveryman or Freemen of their Company, if he ſhould come to Decay, is diſcretionary, as the Maſter and Wardens think proper, always giving the Liveryman the Preference; they have ſometimes 20 *l.* and ſometimes 10 *l. per Annum.*

This is no Trading Company; ſome of the principal Benefactions and Charities intruſted to the Management of the Drapers, may be ſeen in the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Page* 33.

Their Hall is in *Throgmorton-ſtreet*.

Stow mentions a new Company ſet up in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, call'd the *New Drapers*, of whom he gives the following Account:

The Strangers *Italians*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Flemmings*, that tranſported themſelves into *England* in the Days of King *Edward*, but chiefly in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, wove Cloth mixed with Woollen and Linen. And this was called the *New Drapery*, and the Sellers the *New Drapers*. For before theſe Times, this

new Drapery was made in other Countries beyond Sea, with our Wool that was tranſported; and being wove, and wrought into Mocadoes, Grograms, Bays, and ſuch like Cloths and Yarn, were ſent over again into *England*, and ſpent here. For which (beſide the Profit of the Merchant) the Queen had a Cuſtom paid. About the Year 1576, it was found that the Queen was a Loſer in her Cuſtoms and Benefits made by Wool, by Reaſon of this new Drapery; which appeared by this that followeth:

THE Sorts of this New Drapery were various: There were

Bays of the double, middle, and ſingle Sort.
Raſh or Stannet of the *Florens* making.
Serche (Serge) of the *French* Sort.
Says of the *Flanders* Sort.
Norwich Grograin.
Narrow Woolſteds.
Mocadoes, double, ſingle, and tuſt Sort.
Plomets.
Carells.
Fuſtians of *Naples*.
Blankets, called *Spaniſh* Rugs.
Knit Hoſe of Woolſted Yarn.

Now they made the Queen's Loſs by this Manufacture to appear thus: A Sack of Wool weighed 364 *lb.* and being tranſported by the Merchants of the Staple, yielded to her Majeſty, For Cuſtom 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Subſidy 33 *s.* 4 *d.* and
Licence 20 *s.* that is, 3 *l.*

THE Sack of Wool, being converted into Cloth, would make four broad ſhort Cloths; and every broad ſhort Cloth, by the Statute of King *Edward* VI. in the 5th and 6th Years of his Reign, having their full Content and Proportion limited, being clean ſcoured, well milled and thicked, and thorough dry, over and beſide all Manner of Waſte, muſt weigh 64 *lb.* And every broad ſhort Cloth, being tranſported as beforeſaid, yielded to her Majeſty 26 *s.* 8 *d.* which is leſs Profit to her than the Sack of Wool being tranſported as beforeſaid yielded, by 33 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE ſaid Sum of 3 *l.* for her Majeſty's Duty on the Sack of Wool being divided into 360 Parts, amounts to 2 *d.* on every Pound Weight of the Sack, ſaving ſome odd Pounds.

AND her Duty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Cloth being divided into 64 Parts, which is for ſo many Pound Weight as the broad Cloth weighs, amounts to one Penny Farthing on every Pound.

IN Conſideration of the Loſs that her Majeſty had by the making of this new Sort of Cloths within the Realm, in the Cuſtom and Duty of the Wool, that otherwiſe would be tranſported, and in the Cuſtom and Subſidy that ſhould be paid at the returning of the ſame in Cloths; it was thought reaſonable, that there ſhould be paid for all ſuch Cloths, and other like new Sort of Cloth and Crewel, Lace and Fringe, that ſhould be made within the Realm, of Wool, by *Engliſhmen* and Strangers ------- upon every Pound Weight.

IT was thought neceſſary alſo, for the better levying of the ſaid new Duty, and for the underſtanding of the Goodneſs of the ſaid Cloths, and what Quantity of Wools ſhould be yearly made into ſuch Sorts of Cloths and Wares, (to the Intent it might be conſidered what Loſs her Majeſty thereby ſhould have in her Cuſtoms) that all the ſame ſhould be ſealed by ſpecial Officers, with Seals made for that Purpoſe; and that a Book be made thereof, and delivered yearly into the *Exchequer*; and the ſame Officers to take for the Sealing of the ſame, ſuch Fees as were then paid in any City, Town and County of the Realm in the like Caſe.

THIS City alſo had ſome Complaint to make concerning this Matter before us; for this new Drapery made and woven in the Realm, was brought frequently to the City, there to be ſold. And becauſe theſe Cloths were not of the ſame Names, that the Cloths of Woollen or Linen of antient Time were, altho' they conſiſted of the ſame Subſtance, the Makers and Merchants pretended a Liberty to themſelves to make their Markets thereof, and to buy and ſell the ſame in Inns, Chambers and Warehouſes, and all other Parts of the City and Liberties, at their Pleaſures, to the Deceit of the Queen's Subjects, and the more eaſy Utterance of naughty and deceitful Wares; and for the more eaſy intruding upon the Liberties of the City by foreign buying and ſelling: Whereas by common Uſage and antient Cuſtom uſed in the City, and by old Laws and Ordinances made and executed in the ſaid City, all Manner of Commodities, Cloths and Merchandizes made and wrought within the Kingdom, and brought here to be ſold, ought to be brought unto ſuch common Market-Place, as to that Purpoſe in the ſame City was appointed; and there only ought to be bought and ſold; and the Owners thereof did there pay Hallage and other Duties: Which was ſo done, that good and lawful Wares ſhould be bought and ſold, and corrupt and unlawful Bargains and Contracts, tending to the Deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm, might be avoided; and alſo, that there might be no foreign buying and ſelling, in Fraud of the Liberties, Franchiſes, and Cuſtoms of the City, being confirmed and ratified by Acts of Parliament.

THEREFORE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City did ordain, that from henceforth no Manner of Cloth of the new Device, Commodities and Merchandizes aforeſaid, made of Wool, or of Woollen and Linen together, not accuſtom'd heretofore to be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, which hereafter ſhould be brought to the City to be ſold, ſhould be brought to the common Market-Place, named *The Waſted Hall*, ſituate at the North-End of the *Old-Jewry*, in the Ward of *Baſinghall*, within this City, and there from thenceforth ſhould be bought and ſold. And that no Perſon Free of the City, or any other dwelling within the Liberties, or having any Houſe, or Shop, or Room within the ſame City, ſhould from thenceforth, there or elſewhere, take in, harbour, or beſtow, or ſuffer to be taken in, received, *&c.* any of the ſaid Cloths of the new Device, before the ſame be brought to the Market-Place aforeſaid thereunto appointed, and there harboured, taken in, bought and ſold. The Market-Days for the ſaid Cloth of the new Device to be every *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, from Eight 'till Eleven in the Forenoon, and from One 'till Four in the Afternoon. And the Officers of the ſaid Hall and Market-Place to be attendant at the ſaid Hall, to receive the Premiſes from Time to Time, who might take for Hallage and other Charges of the ſaid Cloths, ſuch Rates as follow, that is to ſay:

Narrow Raſh for Doubleting, containing three Yards the double Piece, for Hallage 1 *d.*
Broad Raſh for Cloaks and other Garments, containing from 20 to 25 Yards the Piece, 2 *d.*
Borratoſe, wrought with Silk, containing under 20 Yards, *ob.*
And the double Piece above 25 Yards, 1 *d.*
Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwiſe, the ſingle Piece, 1 *d.*
Carells, containing 14 Yards a Piece, *qu.*
Worſted Hoſe, the dozen Pair, 2 *d.*
Norwich Gartering, the Groſs, *ob.*
Stowſe Lace, and Penny Broad Lace, the dozen Groſs, 1 *d.*

Crewel, or Worſted Yarn, the dozen Pound, 1*d.*
Fringe, the dozen Pound Weight, 1 *d.*

And there being paid, the Officer or his Deputy ſhould ſtrike a Seal of Lead upon every particular Piece of the ſaid Merchandize, as well in Diſcharge of the Owner from a Re-demand thereof, as alſo to charge the ſame Officer with the Money received. This was the Sum of a Proclamation by the Lord Mayor, *Octob.* 28, in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth.*

After theſe Rates, the Hallage was worth to the City of LONDON in half a Year after this Proclamation, (that is, from *October* to the End of *March*) after 6 *l.* a Month, 30 *l.* And if all had been brought into the Hall according to the ſaid Proclamation, it would have been worth, by Computation, 200 *l. per Ann.* But there ſoon followed a Controverſy between the City of *Norwich* and the City of LONDON; thoſe of *Norwich* aſſerting, That they ought to pay no Hallage, but were as free as any Citizen of LONDON for ſuch Exactions; and ſo the Hallage came to little or nothing.

But now, as to the Prejudices accruing by theſe new Drapers to the Queen and the Realm, theſe Murmurs were made; that the Queen loſt her double Cuſtoms of Wool; Cloth and Kerſey making decayed; for that theſe new Sort of Cloths for Garments, and Yarn for Hoſe and otherwiſe, were ſo much uſed within the Realm; and that there was a Decay in the poor *Engliſhmen*'s Work, Strangers being in a Manner wholly employed in the Working of theſe Cloths. But *Thomas Smith*, the Queen's Cuſtomer, a Man skilful in theſe Matters, being required his Judgment, ſhewed the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, That though there were ſome Loſs by theſe Manufactures to the Queen in her Cuſtoms inwards, yet it was recompenced by her Cuſtoms outwards; and alſo profitable for the Commonwealth; ſince ſuch Numbers of thoſe Commodities could not be wrought in the Realm by Strangers only, but that they muſt ſet on work many poor People, Natives of this Realm. And whereas it was thought, that the making theſe would prove the Decay of Cloths and Kerſies, there were as many made then as had been in Times paſt, and as much worn within the Realm as had been before Time; and that it appeared by the Cuſtom Books, that there were as many carried out of the Realm as before.

For the making the Queen Satisfaction for the leſſoning of her Cuſtoms, an Impoſition was propounded to be laid upon this Drapery, as was ſaid before. But here aroſe a Queſtion, Whether the Queen could lay an Impoſition of this Nature upon it? Whereupon Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, the Queen's Attorney-General, gave this Anſwer, That he thought ſhe might ſet any reaſonable Impoſition upon any Piece of ſuch Drapery as ſhould be made by any Stranger; and that for two Cauſes: The one was, for that all the Strangers that made ſuch Things did work here only by her Majeſty's Sufferance; and therefore they were to obey ſuch Impoſitions as ſhould be laid on them, or elſe not to work at all. And another Cauſe was this, for that her Majeſty did now receive ſome Loſs and Detriment by their great Drapery of Wool; which heretofore was uſed to be vended out of the Realm, and now was not; and thereby her Majeſty did loſe her antient Cuſtoms that were paid her for thoſe Wools when they were tranſported. Another Queſtion put to the ſaid Attorney-General was, Whether theſe new Draperies were not in the Office of the Alnegers, or not? To which he anſwered, That he thought they were not within the Compaſs of any Alneger's Office by Force of any Statutes heretofore made. And the Queen's Solicitor, Sir *Thomas Bromely*, was conſulted alſo, and was of the ſame Mind.

The Impoſition laid upon theſe Cloths by the Lord Treaſurer, was according to the Weight of them, after the Proportion of 4*d.* for 64 Pounds Weight of Wool, and not otherwiſe. And if any of them were found to be made partly of Thread-Yarn, or any other Stuff than of Wool, the ſaid Subſidy was to be demanded and paid according to the Weight of the Wool only that the ſame Cloth did contain.

William Fitzwilliams and *George Delves*, Eſqs; Gentlemen-Penſioners to the Queen, about the Year 1578, obtained to be Collectors of this Subſidy, and Viewers and Alnegers of the ſaid Manufacture, and had the Queen's Letters Patents for ſeven Years, paying a certain yearly Rent to the Queen

The firſt Lord Mayor of LONDON, Sir *Henry Fitzalwyn*, who continued ſo 24 Years, was Free of the Drapers Company, and there is an antient Picture of him hanging up in their great Hall.

There have been above 120 Lord Mayors of this Company.

FISHMONGERS.

THE Fiſhmongers were at firſt two Companies, namely, Stock-Fiſhmongers and Salt-Fiſhmongers, each bearing different Coats of Arms. The Stock-Fiſhmongers bore, *Azure, two Lucies in Saltier, Argent, with Coronets over their Mouths, Or.* The Salt-Fiſhmongers bore, *Azure, three Croſs-Keys, Saltierwiſe, Or. On a Chief, Gules, three Dolphins naiant, Argent:*) Which Salt-Fiſhmongers, *Ann.* 1509, (which was in the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII.) did bear their Arms as is hereafter ſet down, ſomewhat differently to what they bore them before, *viz. Azure, three Dolphins naiant, Argent. On a Chief, Gules, three Croſs-Keys, Saltierwiſe, Or.* But laſtly, in the 28th Year of the ſame King, *Anno Dom.* 1536, the ſaid Companies were united in one; and then their Arms were more fully granted, as appears above, *viz.*

Azure, three Dolphins naiant in Pale, between two Pair of Lucies, Saltierwiſe, proper, crowned, on a Chief, Gules, ſix Keys in three Saltiers, the Ward Ends upward, as the Crowns. Creſt, on a Helmet and Torſe, two Arms ſupporting an Imperial Crown of the Second.

Supporters, *a Merman and Maid, firſt armed, the latter with a Mirror in her Left Hand, proper.*

Patron of the Company, St. *Peter.*

The Fiſhmongers are governed by ſix Wardens, whereof the firſt is called the Prime Warden, 28 Aſſiſtants; there are about 220 on the Livery;

Livery; their Livery Fine is about 14 *l.* but not always certain.

Salt-Wharf. A Wharf antiently ſo called, at *Queenhith*; halt whereof, and the Houſe, belonged to *Thomas Weſton*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, *Anno* 1435, and given by him in his Will to the Company of Fiſhmongers for ever. *In uſum ſuſtentationis operum Artis præfat. infra veterem Piſcariam Civitat.* LONDON. *ſingulis annis expendend'*. Under Condition, that the Keepers of the ſaid Art ſhall hold one *Obit*, as well for him as for *Solomon Feſtorp* and *Margaret* his Wife, *&c.* each Year in the Day of his *Obit*, in the Church of St. *Nicholas Cold-abbey*.

Antient STATUTES of the FISHMONGERS *of* LONDON, *as they are taken from a Book in the Chamber of* LONDON.

DICUNT homines de Halimoto, &c. The Men of the Halimote ſay, that they ought to have two Laghelmotes in the Year, one on the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, the other in *Lent*; and all Fiſhermen and thoſe of the Halimote ought to be there; and he that fails forfeits 20 *d.*

Moreover, it ought to be forbidden in that Halimote, that no Fiſhmonger buy a freſh Fiſh before Maſs at the Chapel, upon the Bridge, be celebrated, or at the Church of St. *Magnus*.

They ſay alſo, that the ſaid Fiſhermen muſt ſell freſh Fiſh after Maſs, and Salt-fiſh after Prime.

That no Fiſhmonger ought to go to buy Fiſh beyond the Bounds appointed: And theſe are the Bounds, the Chapel upon the Bridge, *Baynard's-Caſtle*, and *Jordan's Key*, unleſs the Fiſh be ſet to ſell, as they are at *Berkynes*, *Norflete*, *Dartford*, and in ſome other Markets.

None to buy Fiſh in any Boat, unleſs brought thence to land.

UPON a Complaint of this Company once to a former King, againſt one of their Trade foreſtalling Fiſh, *&c.* he iſſued out his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, to this Tenor:

REX Maiori & Vicecomitib' LONDON. Salutem. Ex gravi Querela Johan. de Brakyng, Piſcenar' LONDON. pro ſe & aliis officium illud in eád' Civitat' exercentib' coram nobis de predict'; accipimus quod Will. de Eere *Stock-fiſhmonger*, officium illud ibid' exercens, forſtallamenta & abroceamenta, & alias tranſgreſſiones & dampna enormia in obprobrium omnium officium vendendi Stokfiſs, cepas, allia, nuces wallenſes, & alia hujuſmodi victualia exercentium, & dedecus manifeſtum; necnon contra conſuetudinem inter illos, qui officium hujuſmodi ibid' hactenus exercerent, & approbatam, multipliciter fecit; & de die in diem facere, non deſiſtit, in noſtri, & Communitatis noſtræ predict' ac omnium in dict' Civitat' fluentium hujuſmodi victualia ibid. vendentium, dampnum non modicum, & jacturam:

Nos ergo hujuſmodi & malicie obviare volentes, vos precipimus, quod vocatis coram vob' prefato Johan' & predict' Willo. & auditis tam Johis. per ſe & aliis officium in dict' Civitat' exercentib' quam prefat' Will' rationib' in premiſſis, &c. debito more emendari. Et ipſe Will. ſi culpabilis inde inveniatur, taliter juxta ejuſd' judicium caſtigetur. Quod caſtigatio illa timorem aliis incutiat' delinquendi. Ne nos in veſtri defectum clamorem inde audiamus, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teſt' ap' Wyndeſhore xiii die Febr' Anno Regn' noſtri ſexto.

THE Fiſhmongers Hall ſtands in *Thames-ſtreet*, and reaches South to the Water-ſide; it was new built after the Fire of LONDON, with a ſpacious and graceful Quadrangle. They keep a Memorial of that famous Lord Mayor Sir *William Walworth*, ſome Time a Brother of their Company; whoſe Effigies, in full Proportion, ſtands in a Niche in their great Hall, holding his bloody Dagger in his Hand, wherewith, it is reported in our Hiſtory, he manfully ſlew the Rebel *Wat Tyler*. And they have that very Dagger, if Tradition may be credited, hanging up in one of the Rooms, that did that Heroick Execution; tho' ſome Perſon, who keeps a publick Houſe at *Iſlington*, did very lately, in the Year 1731, pretend to be poſſeſs'd of it, and did lend it to be publickly expoſed in *Smithfield*, at the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*, in a Shew or Droll, called, *Wat Tyler*.

WHEN Sir *William Leman*, of this Company, was Mayor, which was in the Year 1616, among ſeveral Triumphant Shews that adorned the Day of his Entrance into his Office, there rode ſeveral Men in Armour, one whereof with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon a Spear erected. There was then alſo a Pageant repreſenting *Walworth* lying dead in his Monument, and an Angel, the Genius of LONDON, making him ariſe; who forthwith ſat up, and made a Speech to the Mayor paſſing by.

THE Repreſentation of an armed Man riding with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon his Spear in Memory of Sir *William Walworth*, was again made when Sir *Thomas Abney*, Fiſhmonger, enter'd upon his Mayoralty.

THE Fiſhmongers, in their Hall, have a handſome Coat of Arms of *England*, ſet up to the Honour of King *William* III. with this Inſcription:

Auguſtiſſimo, Potentiſſimo, & Invictiſſimo, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Galliæ, & Hiberniæ Regi, GULIELMO Tertio, Fidei a Papiſmo Defenſori & Conſervatori, Libertatis Reſtauratori, Publicæ felicitatis Auctori, ſeculi Reparatori, SACRUM.

FOR the Charities and Benefactions entruſted to this Company, ſee *Chap.* I. of this *Book*, *Page* 33.

GOLDSMITHS.

THE Goldſmiths were incorporated in the ſixteenth Year of King *Richard* II. *Anno Dom.* 1392. The Arms antient; the Creſt and Supporters were added and granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1571, 13 *Reg. Elizab.* approved and enter'd at a Viſitation made by Sir *Henry St. George*, *Anno* 1634.

ARMS: *Gules, a Leopard's Head, Or, quartered with Azure; a cover'd Cup between two Buckles of the ſecond.* Creſt, *a Dainty Lady holding in her Right Hand a Balance, with her Arms*

Arms extended proper; in her Left Hand a Touch-ſtone of the Third.

SUPPORTERS: *Two Unicorns, Or.*

THE Patron St. *Dunſtan.*

THIS Company is govern'd by four Wardens, and about 90 Aſſiſtants. There are 294 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 11 *l.* 5 *s.*

THE antient Mutiny in the City between the Goldſmiths and the Fiſhmongers, for Precedency, would not be appeaſed: The Diſcord remaining, a Proclamation was made by the Mayor and Aldermen, by their own Authority, without any other Warrant, that the Rebels ſhould return to Peace; and that none ſhould receive them under Pain of Forfeiture of Life. And *Note*, That ſome of them were *Banniſiati*, i. e. Baniſhed and Expelled the City, and deprived of their Freedom, becauſe they would not render themſelves to Peace.

IN the Year 1574, one *William Sutton* diſcovered and informed the Lord Treaſurer of ſeveral Frauds uſed by many of the Goldſmiths in thoſe Times; being employed to ſearch their Shops for unduly wrought Silver and Gold Plate; who took away a great deal ſuch, and ſealed it up: And there were ſeveral Men ſworn before Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Mayor, who were ready to ſhew, by whom, and when theſe Deceits were done. The Abuſes in Gold Wares were ſuch, that many in buying were wronged five Shillings in the Ounce; in ſome Wares eight Shillings; in ſome thirteen Shillings; and in ſome Wares more. The Abuſes in Silver Wares were, when the Loſs to the Buyer ought not to have been ſix Pence, it had been three Shillings in ſome Things; in ſome five Shillings; in ſome ſix Shillings; and in ſome more. And this appeared by the Warden of the Goldſmiths Books, wherein the Faults of the deceitful Workers, Sellers, and Putters to Sale were regiſter'd. And alſo many Biliments, Chains, Tablets, Buttons, and ſuch like, which were commonly worn, or to be ſhewed, made this alſo appear. And the Finers alſo, who proved the ſame true by their Waſte in Fining. And this ſaid Plate, that for its Deficiency was taken and ſealed up, was examined before Secretary *Smith*, who was well ſtudied in the Quality and Nature of Metals; and he was able to ſatisfy all Perſons, that there was not one Piece but what was againſt the Laws of the Realm, the Ordinance of the Houſe, and their own Oaths.

MANY had deviſed Works, wherein they had beſtowed Copper, Lattin, Sother, and ſuch like Things, whereby the Buyers might be deceived. Theſe Deceits were practiſed from the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign to this Time, when it was thus complained of.

BUT the Goldſmiths, in Vindication of themſelves, againſt this Accuſation, of uſing Deceits in making their Plate, and wronging the Buyers, juſtify'd themſelves, *Anno* 1577, by an Addreſs to the Lord Treaſurer, ſigned by *Langley*, Mayor, and other Wardens of the ſaid Company, to this Purport:

" That whereas one *William Sutton*, of the ſaid " Wardens Company, upon ſundry falſe Sug-" geſtions, as they were credibly informed, had, " of late, exhibited his Bills, as well to the " Queen's Majeſty, as to his Honour, and other " Lords of the Privy Council, craving thereby, " that it might pleaſe her Highneſs to authorize, " by a Commiſſion, by him deviſed, ſome one, " meaning himſelf, to overſee and ſurvey the Do-" ings of their Workmen: Suppoſing to her " Highneſs, that they, the Wardens, (to whom " that Office by Virtue of the Queen's Majeſty's " Letters Patents appertained) did very remiſsly " neglect their Duty therein: They therefore, " leſt peradventure her Majeſty, and his Honour, " and the reſt of the Lords, not knowing how " impudent and lewd a Perſon he was, neither " what Care and Pain they daily did take to exe-" cute their ſaid Office of Search, might to their " great Griefs and intolerable Burthen, upon his " untrue Suggeſtion, without juſt Cauſe, authorize " ſo evil a Member, or any other, to ſearch a-" mong them, to the great Diſturbance of the " whole Company, thought it their bounden " Duty, firſt, to ſignify to his Lordſhip what he, " the ſaid *Sutton*, was, and in what Diſorder he " had lived, and yet did, among them, as by " Records hereafter cited might appear: But " alſo therewith preſented to their Honours, what " Order they took for ſearching throughout the " whole Realm.

" This *William Sutton*, *Anno* 1569, for his " Diſobedience to his Wardens, was ſent to the " Compter. His Caſe was thus: The ſaid *Sut-" ton* then (as he now did) found many Faults; " and when he was called before the Company, " could not ſet forth one particular Workman " that ſhould commit the ſame; and ſo, for ſlan-" dering the Workmen, he was, by the Alder-" man of the Company, the Wardens, and the " whole Aſſiſtants, ſent to Ward. That another " Time he made Report to ſundry, that he knew " ſeveral great Enormities in the Company, and " he would have it redreſs'd. Whereupon, the " Wardens hearing of it, ſent for him again, and " with as good Words as they could, deſired him " to tell it, and to ſet it forth to them preſently, " that they might puniſh the ſame, and be forth-" with redreſs'd, that the Queen's Subjects, by " Delay, might receive no Loſs: But when he " ſhould have ſet down the Faults, he could " not ſet down one. After this, he then ſecret-" ly (as now he did) informed the Council, what " evil Plate there was in *Cheapſide*; and prayed " a Commiſſion for the Search of the ſame, and " had it. And when he had taken the ſame " Plate, and upon the Sudden ſealed it up in " Bags, being after brought before the Commiſ-" ſioners, each Party had his own Plate again, as " good Plate, and undefaced.

" That this *Sutton* alſo procured one *John " Burton*, Gold-Wire-Drawer, to draw him a " Wire of fine Silver, and to brace it over with " Gold, to make a deceitful Chain thereof; and " ſo the ſaid Chain had fourteen Ounces in Sil-" ver in it, and a thin Plate of Gold on it, weigh-" ing three Ounces. Whereupon, the ſaid *Sut-" ton* was called and examined, and could not " deny the ſame. At another Time, the ſaid " *Sutton*, for his evil Demeanour, was committed " to Priſon, in that he not only ſlander'd the " Company, but the Wardens; and would not, " according to his Oath, ſet forth and declare to " the ſaid Wardens, as well the Cauſe as the " Parties Names: Whereupon he, by his Adhe-" rents, complained himſelf to the whole Body " of the Council, ſuggeſting (as he yet daily " doth) what great Enormities were in the ſaid " Company, and that he was committed for evil " Will and Malice. Whereupon, their Honours " directed their Letters to Sir *Ambroſe Nicholas*, " Knt. then Lord Mayor, and the Maſter of the " Rolls, who deliberately heard both him and " us, with all the Proofs and Circumſtances he " could bring in touching his Aſſertions. And " in the End, by an Order taken likewiſe, ready " to be ſhewed under their Hands, it was order-" ed, that he ſhould eftſones go to Priſon again, " till the Council's Pleaſure, upon their Certifi-" cate, was fully known.

" And after the Lords Pleaſure was known, " Order by the Commiſſioners was taken, that " he ſhould come openly into *Goldſmiths-Hall*, " and there acknowledge his Fault before all the " whole

" whole Company; there likewiſe to give them " to underſtand, that he was ſorry for his Faults, " and ſhould further promiſe never after to of- " fend ſo again.

" Now our very good Lord, whether this " *Sutton* (living idly, and not uſing the Trade " of the Goldſmiths, but rather ſeeketh to de- " face the ſame) be ſuch a one to whom any " Credit ſhould be given, or a Man meet to " ſerve in a Commonweal, we refer it to your " grave Judgment and Underſtanding; humbly " beſeeching your Honour, and the reſt of the " Honourable Council, to ſtand our good Lords, " and to ayde us in our Service, no otherwiſe " than we ſhall deſerve; and we ſhall be bound " daily to pray to God for your proſperous E- " ſtates long to endure.

THIS was wrote upon Parchment, and ſigned by *John Langley*, Mayor, and at leaſt ten more of that Company, the Wardens and others.

AND with this Addreſs they ſent the Ordinances of the Company, fair written alſo in Parchment, *viz.*

A NOTE *of ſundry* ORDINANCES *made for the* GOLDSMITHS, *ratified and confirmed by the Lords of the Privy-Council, and the two Chief Juſtices of* England.

FIRST, There is every Year four Wardens choſen, and ſolemnly ſworne to do their bounden Duties unto the Queen's Majeſty; and juſtly and truly to deal in the Company, and to perform the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances of the Houſe.

Item, They or three of them ſit twice every Week, *viz. Monday* and *Friday*, to hear all Cauſes of Offence in the ſaid Company, and to end the ſame. And if the Cauſe be of Weight, then they call to them ten, at the leaſt, of the Aſſiſtants: All which Aſſiſtants to have been before ſworne Wardens; and theſe together to hear, end, and determine the ſame.

We ſearch every Year twice or thrice, or four Times, as Occaſion ſerveth; and if we find any Things unlawfully made, be it of Gold or Silver, we break it, though it be worth 100 *l.* or two. We alſo impriſon the Partie, and fyne him. All which, and more, is turned to the Relief of the Poor, which cometh yearly, with other Things given by our auncient Fathers heretofore, to a large Sum.

We four Times a Year call the whole Company together, and then openly in the Hall we read the Ordinances of the Houſe unto them, and eſpecially for good and true Workmanſhip; and put them in Remembrance what Laws be made therefore; how they are bound in 40 *l.* a-piece to work truly; how they be ſworn ſo to do: And all this we do to urge them to work truly and honeſtly.

We then earneſtly deſire them, yea, and charge them, by th'Othe they have taken to the Queen's Majeſty, that they conſider of this one ſpecial Admonition, that as they ſhall not work untruly, ſo ſhall they not keep cloſe or ſecret any Man of the Company, or any other that ſhall work for them untruly; but ſhall forthwith reveal it to the Wardens.

OUT of this Company of Goldſmiths once a Year a Jury is taken, conſiſting of 24 Perſons, who go up to the Court; and then, in the Preſence of the Lords of the Council, ſome Pieces of every Sort of Money coined the foregoing Year, and that had been taken out of the Mint, is exactly aſſayed and weighed; which Pieces were taken at Adventures out of the ſaid Mint, and kept under ſeveral Locks by ſeveral Perſons till this Time. And hereby ſpecial Care is taken that the *Engliſh* Coin want neither Purity nor Weight,

THE Hall of this Company eſcaped, in Part, the great Fire, being a fair Structure of ſmoothed Brick, with a ſpacious Quadrangle paved with Free-Stone, ſituate in *Foſter-lane*, near St. *John Zachary*'s. Here remain the Pictures of Sir *Martin Bowes* and Sir *Hugh Willoughbie*, both of this Company, great Benefactors to it, and ſometimes Lord Mayor of LONDON. The latter a Man never to be forgotten, for bringing in the *New River* Water into the City; for the Rents whereof he gave then 30 *l.* a Year to this Company, which are now worth to them near 300 *l.* a Year.

THIS Company obtained Charters from divers Kings and Queens of this Realm. Firſt, *Edward* III. upon the Suit of the Goldſmiths of LONDON, ſuggeſting to him how that many Perſons of that Trade, by Fire, and the Smoak of Quickſilver, had loſt their Sight; and that others of them, by their working in that Trade, became ſo crazy and infirm, that they were diſabled, but by Relief from others; and that divers of the ſaid City, compaſſionating the Condition of ſuch, were diſpoſed to give and grant divers Tenements and Rents in the City, to the Value of 20 *l. per Ann.* to the Company of the ſaid Craft, towards the Maintenance of the ſaid Blind, Weak and Infirm, and alſo of a Chapel to celebrate Maſs among them every Day, for the Souls of all the Faithful departed, according to an Ordinance in that Behalf to be made; did by his Letters Patents, for the Conſideration of a Fine of ten Marks, for himſelf and his Heirs, grant and give Licence to the Men of the Community aforeſaid, that they might purchaſe Tenements and Rents in the ſame City of the ſaid Value, for the Statutes aforeſaid, the Statute of *Mortmain*, or any other Statute to the contrariwiſe notwithſtanding.

BUT for want of naming Perſons capable in this Grant of King *Edward* III. the Company again petitioned King *Richard* II. importing as much; and the King yielded to their Petition, as follows:

The ſaid King *Richard* II. granted the ſame Company, in Conſideration of 20 Marks by them paid, Licence, " That from henceforth they " might be a perpetual Community or Society of " themſelves; and that they might for ever yearly " elect out of themſelves four Wardens to overſee, " croſs, rule, and daily govern the ſaid Craft and " Community, and every Member. And further, " That they might purchaſe, and have to them- " ſelves and their Succeſſors, Tenements and " Rents with their Appurtenances within the " ſaid City and Suburbs, to the Value of 20 *l.* " *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of the Blind, " Weak, and Infirm Men of the Company, and " to celebrate Maſs. This bore Date at *Win-* " *cheſter*, *February* 6, the 17th Year of his " Reign (*A. M.* writes the 16th amiſs.)

Edward IV. by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Leiceſter*, the 30th of *May*, in the 2d of his Reign, allowed all the former Letters Patents, and approved and confirmed the ſame; and further granted to the ſaid Wardens and Company of the Craft aforeſaid, that they and their Heirs ſhould be a Corporation, or Body Corporate, conſiſting, and called by the Name of *Wardens and Company*, &c. and be Perſons able and capable in Law to purchaſe and take Lands and Tenements, Rents, and other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, for ever in Fee-Simple; and to have a perpetual Succeſſion and Common Seal for the Affairs of the ſaid Myſtery.

AND

And moreover, in theſe Letters were added, That for the Credit of the Men of this Art, dwelling and reſiding in the ſaid City; and for preventing and avoiding the Damage and Loſs that did or might daily happen, as well to the King as to his Liege People, for want of a due and provident Care of regulating certain of the King's Subjects, and others, uſing and exerciſing the ſaid Trade, without any Regard to the Credit of the ſaid Company, *&c.* He granted to the Wardens and Company, that they ſhould and might for ever have the Search, Inſpection, Trial and Regulation of all Sorts of Gold and Silver, wrought or to be wrought, and expoſed to Sale within the City or Suburbs, and in all Fairs and Markets, in Cities, Towns and Boroughs, and throughout the Kingdom of *England*; and alſo ſhould and might have Power to puniſh and correct all Defects that ſhould be found in the working of Gold and Silver; and that they might call to their Aſſiſtance the Mayor and Sheriffs of the ſaid City, and the Mayors and Bailiffs and other Officers whatſoever, in any Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and other Places, where any Search or Trial ſhould happen; and that the Wardens of the ſaid Myſtery ſhould and might have full Power and Authority for ever, by themſelves, or any of them, duly to ſearch or try all and all Manner of Works touching and concerning the ſaid Craft, found or being in the Hands of the Goldſmiths, or any other whomſoever, ſelling, making or working any Wares or Works, pertaining to the ſaid Myſtery as well within the City and Suburbs, as elſewhere out of the ſaid City, in all Fairs, Markets, *&c.* And alſo, according to their Diſcretion, to puniſh and correct the Makers, Sellers and Workers of the ſame.

Also *Henry* VII. granted this Company his Letters Patents, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 3d of *February*, the 20th of his Reign. And King *Henry* VIII. his Letters, dated at *Weſtminſter*, *March* the 16th, the firſt of his Reign. And King *Edward* VI. his, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 6th of *June*, the firſt of his Reign. And Queen *Mary* hers, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 5th of *December*, the firſt of her Reign. And Queen *Elizabeth* hers, dated at *Weſtminſter* the 3d of *February*, the 3d of her Reign. And K. *James* I. his, dated the 30th of *March*, in the 2d of his Reign.

The Goldſmiths made and ſet forth this good Order following, for Prevention and Redreſs of great Abuſes, committed in ſeveral Wares, *viz.*

Goldſmiths-Hall, Feb. 23, 1675.

WHEREAS Complaint hath been made to the Wardens of the Company of Goldſmiths, LONDON, that divers Small Works, as Buckles for Belts, Silver Hilts, and the Pieces thereto belonging, with divers other Small Wares both of Gold and Silver, are frequently wrought and put to Sale by divers Goldſmiths and others, worſe than Standard, to the Abuſe of his Majeſty's good Subjects, and great Diſcredit of that Manufacture; and that there are alſo divers Pieces of Silver Plate ſold, not being aſſayed at *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and ſo not marked with the Leopard's Head Crowned, as by Law the ſame ought to be. And whereas the Wardens of the ſaid Company, to prevent the ſaid Frauds, have formerly required all Perſons to forbear putting to Sale any adulterate Wares, either of Gold or Silver, but that they cauſe the ſame forthwith to be defaced: And that as well Plate-Workers or Small-Workers, ſhould cauſe their reſpective Marks to be brought to *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and there write the ſame in a Table kept in the Aſſay-Office; and likewiſe either their Names and Places of Habitation in a Book there kept for that Purpoſe, whereby the Perſons and their Marks might be known unto the Wardens of the ſaid Company: Which having not hitherto been duly obſerved,

Theſe are therefore to give Notice to, and to require again all thoſe who exerciſe the Art or Myſtery of Goldſmiths in and about the City of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs of the ſame, that they forthwith repair to *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and there ſtrike their Marks in a Table appointed for that Purpoſe; and likewiſe either their Names, with the Places of their reſpective Dwellings, in a Book remaining in the Aſſay-Office there: And that as well the Workers as Shop-keepers, and all others working and trading in Gold and Silver Wares of what Kind or Quality ſoever they be, forbear putting to Sale any of the ſaid Works, not being agreeable to Standard, that is to ſay, Gold not leſs in Fineneſs than 22 Carrats; and Silver not leſs in Fineneſs than 11 Ounces two Penny Weight: And that no Perſon or Perſons do from henceforth put to Sale any of the ſaid Wares, either ſmall or great, before the Workman's Mark be ſtruck thereon, and the ſame aſſayed at *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and there approved for Standard, by ſtriking thereon the Lion and Leopard's Head Crowned, or one of them, if the ſaid Works will conveniently bear the ſame. Hereof all Perſons concerned are deſired to take Notice, and demean themſelves accordingly, otherwiſe the Wardens will make it their Care to procure them to be provided againſt according to Law.

One of this Company deſerves here to be remember'd and ſtand upon Record for his Prudence in ſecuring the Eſtate he ſhould leave behind him, from the Danger of ever being ſold away or alienated from his Name and Family by any that ſhould enjoy it: Which he did by making certain of this Company Truſtees of it. This Citizen was one *Philip Strelley* of LONDON, who, in the Year 1603, left the Manor or Lordſhip of *Ulkerthorpe*, alias *Ogarthorpe*, alias *Hogarthorpe*, in the County of *Derby*, to Sir *James Pemberton*, and others his Truſtees and Members of the Goldſmiths Company for ever, in Truſt, that they ſhall leaſe the ſame Premiſes (after ſeveral Limitations therein mention'd) to the Heirs of the Body of *Henry Strelley*; and for Default of ſuch Heirs, then to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſucceſſively one after another, as for the Time being ſhall be next of the Blood, Name and Kindred of the *Strelleys*: To hold for ninety nine Years, with a Proviſo, that the ſame ſhall determine at ſuch of the Feaſts of *All-Saints*, and *May-Day*, as ſhall next happen after the End of one Year, next after the Deceaſe of the Leſſee, at 55 *l.* Rent *per Annum*, with ſuch Covenants as are mention'd in a Precedent annexed to his Will. The ſaid 55 *l.* to be diſpoſed of by the Company in Manner following, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To put out two Apprentices born on the Premiſes, or in the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*	20	00	00
To two poor Scholars at *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, for their Exhibition and Maintenance	10	00	00
To poor maimed Soldiers	10	00	00
To the Poor of St. *John Zachary*'s, LONDON	02	00	00
To poor Goldſmiths	08	00	00
To the Truſtees and Wardens of the ſaid Company	05	00	00
	55	00	00

THESE Goldſmiths have commonly (beſides Plate) dealt in Jewels and precious Stones; and in former Times, there being no great Store of them, nor of Gold and Silver, nor Artiſts in the Company, in making Veſſels in Gold and Silver, or in ſetting of Stones artificially into Jewels, they were fain to ſend for them upon Occaſion from *France*, and other Places beyond Sea; as appears by theſe Letters Patents granted to Sir *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. and ſome Time Mayor, Goldſmith to King *Richard* III. "To al Maiors, &c. "That for great Conſiderations us ſpecially move- "ing, we wol and charge you, that you ſuffer "our truſty and wel beloved *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. "Alderman of our City of LONDON, and "*Rauf Latham*, or any other his menial Ser- "vants or Apprentices, to bring out of the Obei- "ſance of *France*, and out of the Parts beyond "the Sea, to this our Realm of *England*, al Ma- "ner of Metal of Gold, and al Maner Mettal "of Silver; and alſo al gilt, as wel as Party gilt, "as otherwiſe, be they the ſaid Mettals in "Weight, or in any Maner of Faſhion, what it "be; and al Maner of Pearls and precious Stones, "ſet or unſet, poliſhed or unpoliſhed; without "any Cuſtom or other Devoir for Us, or for our "Right or Duty to be demanded of the ſaid "*Edmund* or *Rauf*. Dated the 25 *Fevrier*.

AN Act was made in the 8th and 9th Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William*, which enacted, That no Silver Veſſel, Plate or Manufacture ſhould be wrought or made leſs in Fineneſs than 11 Ounces, 10 Penny-weight of fine Silver, in every Pound Weight Troy; nor ſold or exchanged, until the ſame had been marked with the two firſt Letters of the Surname of the Worker, and with the Marks of the Company of Goldſmiths, LONDON, being a Lion's Head eraſed, the Figure of a Woman, commonly called *Britannia*; and a Mark denoting the Year, under the Penalty of Forfeiture thereof.

ACCORDINGLY, in *September*, *Anno* 1717, the Wardens of the ſaid Company did iſſue forth a Declaration, that they were reſolved to proſecute with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law all ſuch as ſhould work, or expoſe to Sale any Veſſel or Manufacture contrary to the ſaid Act.

THERE have been about forty Lord Mayors of this Company.

FOR the Benefactions entruſted to the Goldſmiths, ſee *Chap.* I. of this *Book*, *Pages* 33, 34.

SKINNERS.

THE Company of Skinners were incorporated in the firſt Year of King *Edward* III. *Anno Dom.* 1327, and made a Brotherhood in the 18th Year of King *Richard* II. The Creſt and Supporters were granted by *William Harvey*, who was free of the ſame Company, *An. Dom.* 1561.

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THE Skinners in thoſe Times were many in Number, kept and maintained great Families, were able to live handſomely, and contribute to the Services of the Realm; and did ſet at work great Numbers of Tawyers, and other poor Sort of People. In thoſe Times, Coney-Skins and other Furs, of the Breed of this Realm were, by ſuch as had them of their own Breed, and ſuch as gathered them, as Pedlers, and the like, ordinarily brought and offered to be ſold to the Skinners: And the Skinners bought the ſame at reaſonable Rates: And then out of ſuch Skins and Furs, choſe out and cull'd thoſe that were fit for Wear within the Realm, and cauſed them to be dreſs'd, and ſet the Poor on work: And ſo had, by Choice and Plenty, wherewith to ſerve the Nobles, Gentlemen, and other Subjects of *England*. The Reſidue of the Furs and Skins ſo come to their Hands, they vended to every Man as fitted his Trade, and to the Merchants ſuch as were fit to be ſent beyond Sea. But afterwards, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, the Skinners were much diſabled, it being become common for the wealthy Merchants, *Engliſh* and Strangers, to ſend abroad into the Shires and Counties of the Realm, and draw unto them the Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and other like Gatherers of Skins, and thereby procured Skins, which they ſent beyond Sea; and ſo ingroſſing them into their Hands, the Skinners were exceedingly hindered in their Trade.

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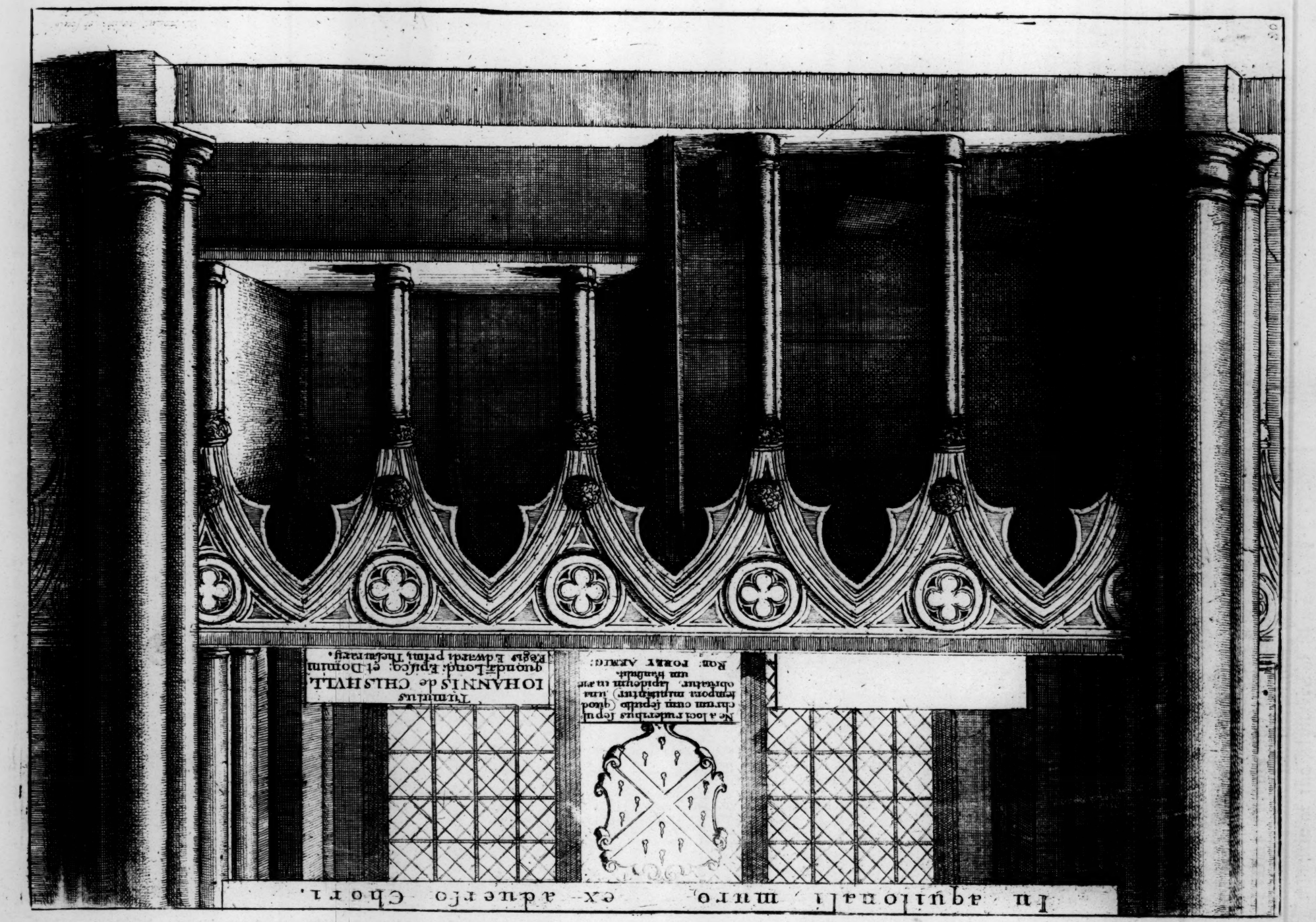

In aquilonali muro ex- aduerso Chori.

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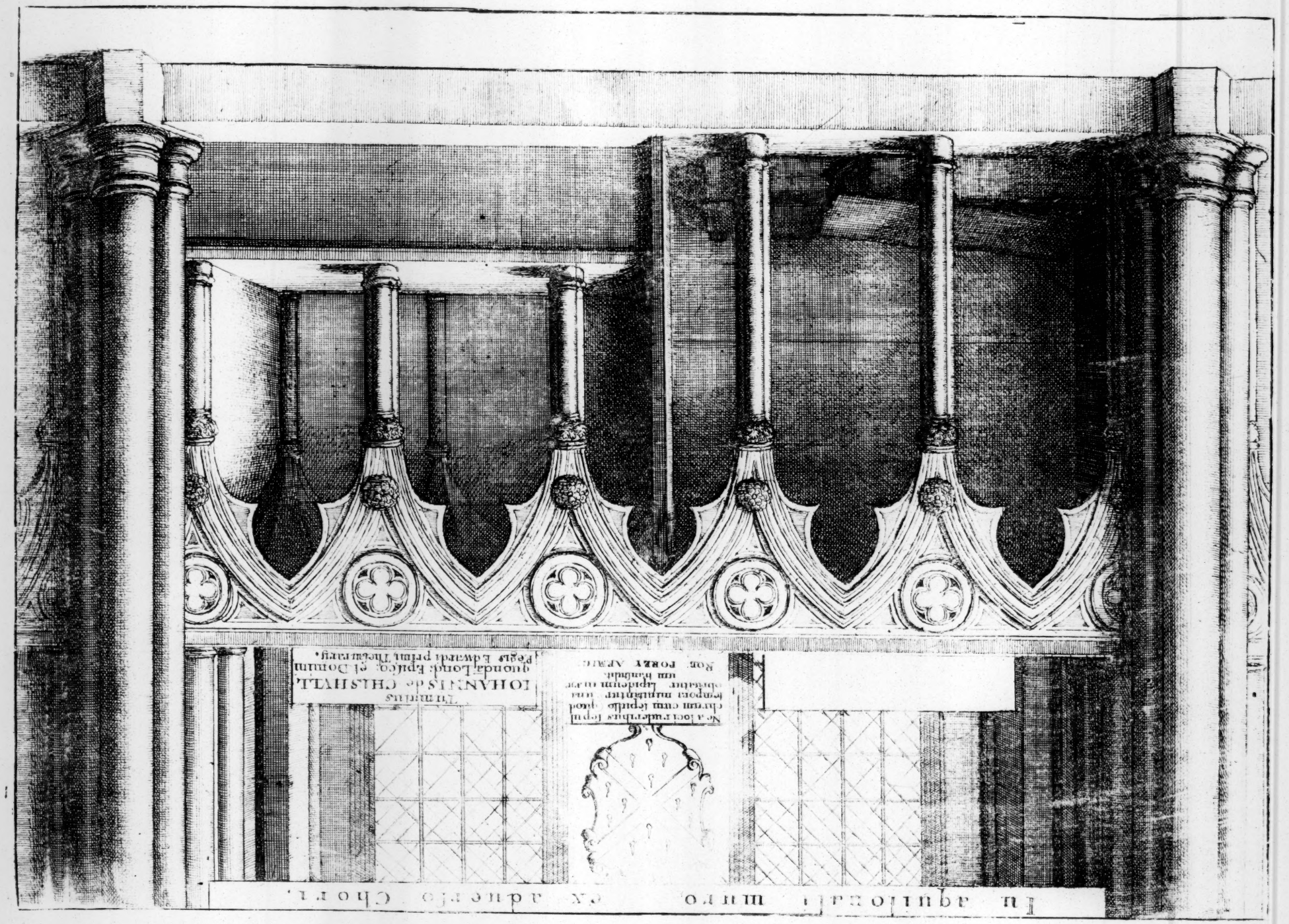

In aquilonali muro ex adverso Chori.
IOHANNES de CHESHULL
In medio
Ne alios vertitur fetus
citrum cum cepis
tempore multiplicat vos
obsedit Lucretium vos
ros FORTE ARMIS.

were greatly increaſed; and hence Men were driven to leave off the wearing of ſuch Furs, and betake themſelves to Foreign Commodities, ſoaking away the Wealth of the Nation.

And hence a Controverſy aroſe between the Skinners and the *Eaſtland* Merchants. The Skinners about the Year 1592, petitioned the Queen, That whereas they were fallen into great Poverty by Reaſon of the ingroſſing and inordinate tranſporting of Coney-Skins; and that thereby they could not have Choice of the beſt Sort for her Majeſty's Service, and her Subjects; no Pedlers or Petty Chapmen might gather or ingroſs any Skins or Furs of the Bread of *England*, but under Licence of two Juſtices of the Peace of the County where, *&c.* And that ſuch Licenſed ſhould not make Sale of any ſuch Skins or Furs ſo gathered by them, but to ſome Perſons known to be of the Trade of the Skinners; and that all others might be reſtrained to buy and tranſport them. The Company of *Eaſtland* Merchants required, on the other Hand, to have free Licence to buy, provide and engroſs, in any Place whatſoever, and of all Perſons, all Manner of Coney-Skins, raw or tawed, and at their Pleaſure to tranſport them, in any Bottom whatſoever, unto any Place, yielding the ordinary Cuſtom.

The Mayor and Aldermen wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer againſt the Skinners Petition; urging, That this Practice of the Skinners, that all the Skins of the Breed of *England* muſt firſt paſs through the Hands and Property of ſome Freeman of that Company, before they ſhould be tranſported, would be to the exceeding great Prejudice, not only of the Liberty of the City, but of all other Traders into Foreign Parts, within this whole Realm. And the Patent being ready drawn by the Advice of the learned Council, and in great Forwardneſs to be ſigned by the Queen, they pray'd the Lord Treaſurer to be a Means to ſtay the ſame, 'till ſuch Time as he ſhould be better informed, touching the great Inconveniencies which would grow thereby; for which Purpoſe they had appointed certain of the Aldermen, and others, to attend upon him.

This Company are Patrons and Governors of an eminent Free-School at *Tunbridge*, in the County of *Kent*, founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, a Skinner, ſome Time Mayor of LONDON; which, upon ſome Trouble and Doubt, was afterwards confirmed by Parliament. The brief Account whereof was as follows, taken from an authentick Paper.

The Reasons *and* Occasions *whereupon the Acte preferred for the Companye of Skynners is grounded.*

SIR *Andrew Judd*, carrying a Minde to erecte a Schole at *Tunbridge*, and to endowe the ſame with ſome competent Maintenance, did to ſuche Purpoſe withe his owne proper Money, purchaſe divers Lands, in the Name of himſelf and one *Henrye Fiſher*, whome he put in Truſt to ſee the Worke perfected, yf himſelf ſholde fortune to be prevented by Deathe.

Kinge *Edwarde* the Sixte gave Licence by his Letters Patents for the Founding of the ſaid Schole; and that the Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Myſterye of Skinners of LONDON ſhal be the Governoures of the Poſſeſſion, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge*, in the Countye of *Kent*.

For the Endowmente of this Schole Sir *Andrew Judd* afterwards did, by his laſt Will, to ſuche expreſſe Uſe, bequeathe to the Companye of Skynners, the Lands ſo as aforeſaid purchaſed. And in that Bequeſt uſed the ſaide Companye, by the Name of Maſter and Wardens of the Fraternitye of *Corpus Chriſti*, of the Crafte or Myſtery of Skynners of LONDON.

The ſaid *Henrye Fiſher*, to accompliſh the ſaid Will, did graunte and aſſigne the ſaid Lands to the ſaid Companye, to the ſaid Uſes; as alſo certen other Lands of his owne to other godlie Uſes. And in this Conveyance uſed the ſaid Companye, by the Name of Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Myſterye of Skinners of LONDON, Governours of the Poſſeſſions, Revenews and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge*.

Henrye Fiſher deceaſing, one *Andrew Fiſher*, his Sonn, endevored to impeache the ſaid Conveyances, under Pretence of a former Conveyance from his ſaid Father: But the ſame being ſifted and examined in Parliament, in the 14th Year of her Majeſtie's Reigne, was, togeather with the Enrollement and Exemplifications thereof, ordeyned to be voide of all Lands aſſured for the Maintenance of the ſaid Schole, and in that Acte the Companye is uſed by the Name of Maſter, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Skynners of LONDON.

Sithence whiche Acte, and in Contempt therof, the ſaid *Andrew Fiſher* hathe endeavored nowe verie latelye to ſtripp the ſaid Schole and Companye of the ſaid Lands, under Pretence that the ſaid Companye was not rightlie mentioned by the ſtricte Name of theire verie Incorporation, neither towching themſelves nor the ſaid Schole.

For the Relief wherof the ſaid Companye exhibiting theire Bill by the Conſent of the ſaid *Andrew Fiſher*, to the Lower Houſe of this Honourable Seſſion of Parliament, yt pleaſed the Committies therof (wherof diuers weare learned in the Lawes) to take greate Paynes in peruſing and conſidering the Premiſſes, and of the Original and Mayne Charter: And thereuppon theye, as ſeemed beſt to theire Wiſdomes and Gravities, did conforme the ſame Statute in the Manner as nowe it is.

Whearein theye do efirſte publiſhe and declare, that the trewe Name of the Incorporation of the Skynners to purchaſe or to graunte, hathe been, is and ſhal be, Maiſter and Wardens and Brothers and Siſters of the Guilde or Fraternitie of the Skynners of LONDON, to the Honor of God and the pretious Boddye of our Lorde Iheſus Chriſt (whiche indeede is the verie trewe, mayne and original Incorporation.)

And that the trewe Name of the Incorporation (towching the ſaid Schole) made and created by the foreſaid Letters Patents of King *Edwarde* the Sixte, hathe beene, is and ſhal be Gouernoures of the Poſſeſſions, Revenewes and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Town of *Tunbridge*, in the Countye of *Kent*.

And thereuppon doe enacte, That all the Letters Patents, Deedes, Wrightings, Aſſuraunces and Conveyances and Acte of Parliament aforementioned, ſhal be good and effectual. And the ſaid Corporation of Skynners ſhall by that theire trewe Name, haue and enjoye all Lands, Tenements, *&c.* aſſured, mentioned or intended to bee aſſured or conveyed unto them by any Name or Names whatſoeuer other then concerning the ſaid Schole: And ſhall by the ſaid proper Title of Incorporation, concerning the ſaid Schole, haue and enioye all the Lands, Tenements, *&c.* convayed, or mentioned or intended to be aſſured or convayed unto them by any the Letters Patents, Wrightings, Conveyances or Act of Parliament before-mentioned, by any Name or Names whatſoeuer.

And that theire ſholde none be uniuſtlye preiudiced by this Acte, there is conteyned a ſaving to the Queen's Maieſtie and euerye Perſon and Boddye Corporate of all Eſtate, Right, Title and Intereſt, other then for or by Reaſon of any miſtaking or miſnaming, or not trowe naming of either of the ſaid Names of Incorporation (whiche is the Thing ment and intended to be holpen and relieued by this Acte.)

The Acte contayneth alſo a ſpecial Proviſo, That as it iuſtifiethe all Graunts made to the ſaid Companys of Skynners, ſo all Leaſes, Tearmes, Aſſurances, Acte or Thing, made or graunted by them in Reſpecte of either of the ſaid Incorporations by any Name or Names whatſoever, ſhal be good, according to the trowe Meaning of the ſame, notwithſtanding any miſtaking, miſnaming or not trewe naming of either of the ſaid Incorporations.

Stow inſerts the following, which, he ſays, was an authentick Catalogue of the Benefactors to this Company, with their reſpective Gifts for the Uſes of Godlineſs and Charity, being made about the Year 1588; and was very probably drawn up for the Satisfaction of Queen *Elizabeth*, in order to ſtop the Purpoſe of ſuch, as had gotten Commiſſions from her for concealed Lands, that had been given to ſuperſtitious Uſes.

A iuſt ACCOMPTE *of the yearlye Valewe of all Lands appertayning to the Company of Skynners.*

Lying in the Pariſhes of S. Bottholphes, Aldermarye, Alhallowes *and* Little Wood-ſtreet.

Mr. *Barton*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave certayne Lands, Tenements and Gardens to the Companye of Skynners, to performe divers godlie Uſes, the Rents, *per Ann.* — lix *l.* x *s.*

Mr. *Uphauering*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave one Tenement lying in *Weaſtcheape*, to the Company of Skynners, to performe diuers godlie Uſes; the Rent amounteth to *per Ann.* — x *l.* xiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Mr. *Cliffe*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave certayne Lands and Tenements lying in *Bowe-lane* and *Baſing-lane*, to the ſame Company, amounting to the yearly Rent of —— to performe diuers godlie Uſes — xvij *l.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Mr. *White*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Baſing-lane*, to the ſaid Company, to performe diuers godlie Uſes, the Rent amountethe to *per Ann.* — xlvj *s.* viij *d.*

Mr. *Drap*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave certen Lands and Tenements lying in St. *Sithe*'s-*lane*, to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie Uſes, the Rents amounting to *per Ann.* — xxxiij *l.* xiij *s.* iiij *d.*

The Company purchaſed theire Hall and iiij ſmalle Tenements in the Pariſhe of St. *John*'s uppon *Walbroocke*, and ij Tenements in St. *Martyn*'s *Orgar*, and had Licence of Mortmayne from King *Henry* the iiijth for the ſame, the Rents *per Ann.* is — xij *l.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Mr. *Beadle*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Candlewick-ſtreete*, to the ſaid Companye, to performe divers godlie Uſes, the Rent *per Ann.* amounteth to — liij *s.* iiij *d.*

Mr. *Genings*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave one Tenement lying in *Eaſtcheape*, to the ſaide Companye, to performe diuers godlie Uſes, the Rent *per Ann.* amounteth to — v *l.*

Mr. *Wanles*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gave twoe Tenements lying in *Theames-ſtreate* and *Tower-ſtreete*, to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie Uſes, the Rents *per Ann.* amountethe to — x *l.*

Sir *Andrew Judd*, by his laſt Will, *&c.* gaue diuers Lands and Tenements to the ſaid Companye for the Maintenance of *Tunbridge* Schole, and diuers Almsfolks, and other godlie Uſes, the Rents *per Ann.* amounteth to the Somme of — lvj *l.* iiij *d.*

Lying in St. Pancraſe, Allhallowes, Gratious *Streetes*, *St.* Lawrence-Pountney, *St.* Peters *and St.* Ellens.

Mr. *Henry Fiſher*, by his laſt Will, gaue certen Lands lying in *Harrowe-alleye*, to the ſaid Companye, to performe diuers godlie Uſes, the Rents *per Ann.* amounteth to Somme of — ix *l.* x *s.*

Mr. *Thomas Hunte*, by his laſt Will, gave certen Lands and Tenements lying in *Fanchurche-ſtreete*, *Roode-lane* and the Alleye, to the ſaid Companye, to performe divers godlie Uſes, the Rents *per Ann.* are — xliiij *l.* iij *s.* iiij *d.*

Mr. *Maughan*, by his laſt Will, gave one Tenement to the ſaid Companye, to performe divers godlie Uſes, the Rente *per Ann.* is — iiij *l.*

Somme total of the Rentes of theſe Lands yearlye — ccxxxvij *l.* iij *s.* viij *d.*

Which is the whole Revenewe of the Companye of Skynners *per Ann.*

Whereof

Whereof imployed every Year as followeth:

Item, In Coals to be distributed in divers Wards in LONDON yearlye	vi *l.*
Item, To the Poore in St. *Mary Butholphe's*, at *Bishopsgate*, yearlye	vij *l.* iij *s.*
Item, To Widdowe *Garrott* in Almes yearlye	ix *l.*
Item, To the Prisoners of *Newgate*, and both the *Counters* yearlye	iij *l.* vj *s.* viij *d.*
Item, To Widdowe *Levars*, in Alms yearlye	ii *l.* x *s.*
Item, To six poore Almesfolks, at St. *Ellens*, at viij *d.* the Weeke a-pece yearlye	x *l.* viij *d.*
Item, To v poor decayed Persons, to every one of them iij *s.* j *d.* the Weeke yearlye	xl *l.* xx *d.*
Item, To *Ann Brickett* and *Randail Bedwolf*, to either of them xiiij *d.* the Week yearlye	vj *l.* xiiij *d.*
Item, To Goodwife *Batten* and Goodwife *Smithefon*, to either of them vij *d.* the Weeke yearlye	iij *l.* viij *d.*
Item, To Widdowe *Clifton*, being blind, xij *d. per* Weeke yearlye	ij *l.* xij *s.*
Item, Given to four poor Alms-men, at vij *d.* the Weeke everye one of them yearlye	vj *l.* xiiij *s.*
Item, Given to divers poore Men and Women for their Relief, at our Courte of Assistants; at everye Courte more or lesse, which doth amounte unto everye Yeare above	xiij *l.* x *s.*
Reparations of the Howses belonging to the Poore, for whiche we receive no Rente yearlye	v *l.* iij *s.* ij *d.*
Somme bestowed upon the Poore yearlye is	cxv *l.* iij *s.*
Item, To the Master and Usher of the Schole at *Tunbridge*, the Reparations of the same, and the Charges of the Examination of the Scholars of the said Schole yearlye	l *l.* ij *s.* iij *d.*
Item, Six Schollers maintained at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, cost us yearly	xxx *l.*
Item, Paid in Quit-Rente yearlye	vj *l.* iij *s.* x *d.*
Item, The Reparations of our Hall, the Clarke, and the two Beadles Houses yearlye	xv *l.* vij *s.* viij *d.*
Item, To the Clarke, and the two Bedles, for theire Wages, whereon theye live	xl *l.*
Item, For three Sermons at the Election of the Wardens	xxx *s.*
Somme of the whole Imployemente in Annuities and Payments, amounteth to	cclvij *l.* vj *s.* ix *d.*
And so the cleere Remayner dewe to the Company out of all these Lands, is yearlye	viij *l.* xvj *s.* xj *d.*

THE Hall of this Company is situated on *Dowgate-hill*, handsomely built since the Fire of LONDON; wherein, for the Convenience of it, the Lord Mayors sometimes keep their Mayoralties; and, of late Years, the *East-India* Company have occupied a Part of it, for which they pay 300 *l. per Ann.*

THE Skinners is a rich Company; they take no Quarteridge; it is the sixth of the twelve chief Companies; there have been above 30 Lord Mayors of this Company; they have been likewise honoured by having of their Fraternity six Kings, five Queens, one Prince, nine Dukes, two Earls and a Baron.

FOR a farther Account of the Benefactions entrusted to the Skinners, see the first *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Page* 34.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS.

THE first Patent of these Arms were granted by Sir *Thomas Holme*, Knt. Clarencieux King of Arms, to the Company of Taylors and Linen-Armourers, in the 21st Year of King *Edward* IV. *Anno Dom.* 1480; and since then incorporated by King *Henry* VII. by the Name of the Men of the Art and Mystery of Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. *John Baptist* in LONDON, *&c.* by Letters Patents bearing Date the 18th Year of his Reign. And after, the same Arms and Crest were confirmed by *Thomas Wriothesly*, Knt. *Ann.* 22 *Hen.* VIII. under their Hands and Seals of Arms. Then being somewhat altered, with a new Crest and Supporters granted by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, confirmed under his Hand, and the Seal of his Office, dated *Dec.* 23, 1586, and 29 *Regin. Eliz.*

THE Arms are: *Argent, a Tent Royal, between two Parliament Robes Gules, lined Ermin, on a Chief Azure a Lion of* England. Crest; *a Holy Lamb in Glory proper.* Supporters; *two Camels, Or.*

PATRON St. *John Baptist.*

THE

THE Merchant-Taylors are a numerous and very rich Company, compoſed of Merchants, Drapers, Taylors, and ſome other Trades, and are governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and about forty Aſſiſtants; there are 485 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 15 *l.*

Thomas Sutton, Citizen and Taylor of LONDON, by his Will dated *May* 25, 1432, gave to the Company of Taylors, *Omnia illa tenta. terr. ſolar. una cum Wharva juxta aquam Thamiſiæ*, in the Pariſh of St. *James Garlickhith*, in a certain Lane called *Greſſyngham-lane*, as they lie in Length from *Thames-ſtreet* to the Water of *Thames:* To have to the Maſter of the Fraternity and Cuſtodes of the ſame, and to their Succeſſors for ever: To relieve and maintain the poor Brothers and Siſters of the ſame Fraternity, to pray devoutly for his Soul *in perpetuum*.

HE gave alſo to the ſaid Company all his Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of *Trinity the Leſs*, ſituate between a Tenement, formerly belonging to *John Coſyn*, on the Weſt, and a Lane called *Trinity-lane* on the Eaſt, and extend to *Knightrider-ſtreet* on the North. To have to the Increaſe of the Alms of the ſaid Fraternity.

THE Hall of this Company is ſituate in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, conſumed in the great Fire, magnificently rebuilt.

July 16, 1607, (the Day of Election of Maſter and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors Company, that uſed to be kept with great Solemnity and Feaſting) King *James* I. with Prince *Henry* and divers Honourable Perſonages, dined at Merchant-Taylors Hall, and were entertained with great Variety of Muſick, Vocal and Inſtrumental, and Speeches. The King dined in the Chamber here, called the *King's Chamber*. Then the Maſter of the Company, *John Swinnerton*, attended with the four Wardens, and other eminent Aldermen and Citizens, after a Speech congratulatory made to him by Sir *Henry Montague*, Recorder, preſented him with a Purſe of Gold: And *Richard Langley*, Clerk of the Company, deliver'd unto his Majeſty a Roll, wherein were enter'd the Names of ſuch Kings and Nobles, and other great Perſons that had been Free of their Company, *viz.* Seven Kings, one Queen, ſeventeen Princes and Dukes, two Dutcheſſes, one Archbiſhop, thirty-one Earls, five Counteſſes, one Viſcount, twenty-four Biſhops, ſixty-ſix Barons and Lords, two Ladies, ſeven Abbots, ſeven Priors, and one Sub-prior, omitting a Number of Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* The King then ſaid, that he was Free of another Company, yet he would ſo much grace the Company of Merchant-Taylors, that his eldeſt Son the Prince ſhould be Free thereof; and that he would ſee and be a Witneſs, when the Garland ſhould be put upon his Head. And then they reſorted unto the Prince, who dined in the Great Hall; and the Company preſented him with another Purſe full of Gold; and the Clerk deliver'd his Roll. And his Highneſs ſaid, That not only himſelf would be Free of the Company, but many other of his Lords, and commanded one of his Gentlemen and the Clerk of the Company, to go to all the Lords preſent, and to require them that loved him, and were not Free of other Companies, to be Free of his Company: And ſo were accordingly made Free twenty-two Earls and Lords, and a great many other Knights and Eſquires; and of the Clergy, Dr. *Montague*, Dean of the Chapel, and *Adam Newton*, Dean of *Durham*, and the Prince's Tutor, and three Noblemen of the *Low-Countries*, Ambaſſadors to the King; *viz. John Berke*, Lord in *Godſchalk Coort*, Counſellor of *Dort*; Sir *John de Maldere*, Knt. Lord of *Heyes*, *&c.* and Chancellor of *Zealand:* Sir *Noel de Caron*, Knt. Lord of *Schoonwel*, *&c.* Ambaſſador *Ledger* from the *States*. The Names of ſome of the *Engliſh* Nobles, that had their Freedoms of this Company granted them at this Time, were, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of *Salisbury*, Principal Secretary to the King; and ſeveral other Knights and Gentlemen, *Scotch* and *Engliſh*.

THERE have been about 18 Lord Mayors of this Company. For the principal Benefactions and Charities entruſted to them, ſee the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Pages* 34, 35.

HABERDASHERS.

THE Haberdaſhers, or Hurrers, (as called of old Time) were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Catharine*, in the twenty-ſixth Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1447. [There was alſo *Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdaſher.*] They were confirmed in the ſeventeenth Year of King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1501, and named *Merchant-Haberdaſhers*. Their Arms were antient; Creſt and Supporters granted to them by *Robert Cook*, Clarencieux, King at Arms, by Patent under his Hand and Seal, dated *November* 8, 1570, and 12 *Eliz.* and confirmed at the Viſitation in 1634. *Henry Andrews*, one of the Aldermen, Maſter. In the Book of which Viſitation, the Creſt is without an Helmet.

THE Arms are: *Barry Nebule of Six, Argent and Azure, on a Bend Gules, a Lion paſſant guardant, Or.* Creſt; on a Helmet and Torſe, *two Arms ſupporting a Laurel proper, and iſſuing out of a Cloud Argent.* Supporters; *two Indian Goats Argent, attired and hoofed, Or.*

THE Haberdaſhers are governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, and 90 on the Court of Aſſiſtants. There are about 330 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is 25 *l.* They may each take two Apprentices.

THE Haberdaſhers have alſo been called *Milliners*, ſo named from *Milan* in *Italy*, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; ſuch were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glaſſes, *&c.*

AMONG other Small Wares ſold by them, were Pins; which Strangers alſo brought in formerly to the Value of 60,000 *l.* a Year. But about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Pins began to be made at Home; and in K. *James* the Firſt's Time, the *Engliſh* excelled all Nations in making all Sorts of them.

THEIR Shops made a very gay Shew, by the various Foreign Commodities they were furniſhed with. And by the purchaſing them, the People of LONDON, and of other Parts of *England*, began to ſpend extravagantly; whereof great Complaints were made among the graver Sort. There were but a few of theſe Milliners Shops in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. not above a Dozen

Dozen in all LONDON. But within forty Years after, about the Year 1580, from the City of *Weſtminſter* along to LONDON, every Street became full of them. Some of the Wares ſold by theſe Shop-keepers were, Gloves made in *France* or *Spain*, Kerſies of *Flanders* Dye, *French* Cloth, or Frizado, Owches, Brooches, Agglets made in *Venice* or *Milan*, Daggers, Swords, Knives, Girdles of the *Spaniſh* Make, Spurs made at *Milan*, *French* or *Milan* Caps, Glaſſes, painted Cruſes, Dials, Tables, Cards, Balls, Puppets, Penners, Inkhorns, Toothpicks, Silk Bottoms and Silver Bottoms, fine Earthen Pots, Pins and Points, Hawks Bells, Saltſellers, Spoons, and Diſhes of Tin: Which made a Shew in the Paſſengers Eyes, that they could not but gaze on them, and buy ſome of theſe Knicknacks, tho' to no Purpoſe neceſſary. Of which Trade and Trifles, a Writer, in the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, makes this Complaint: "I "mervail no Man taketh Heed to it, what "Number of Trifles cometh hither from beyond "the Seas, that we might either clean ſpare, or "elſe make them within our Realm: For which "we either pay ineſtimable Treaſure every Year, "or elſe exchange ſubſtantial Wares and Neceſ-"ſary for them: For the which we might receive "great Treaſure.

THE Hall belonging to this Company is ſituated in *Maiden-lane* near *Wood-ſtreet*. It is a good Brick Building, particularly that Room called the Hall, is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainſcotted about twelve Feet high; and the Screen at the Weſt End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are ſeveral Coats of Arms: There were likewiſe the Pictures of theſe Perſons in full Proportion, ſet up in grateful Memory of their great Benefactions, and theſe Inſcriptions underneath, *viz.*

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſquire.

A worthy Member of this Company, Founder of the Free Grammar-School and Alms-houſes at *Newport*, in the County of *Salop*. The Government whereof he committed to the Care of this Company.

THOMAS ALDERSEY, Merchant.

A worthy Member of this Company, born at *Bunbury* in *Cheſhire*; who in the eighteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, purchaſed from the Crown the great and ſmall Tithes of that Pariſh; which, with other Houſes and Lands there purchaſed, he ſettled on this Company, *Anno Dom.* 1594, to theſe Uſes, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
To the Company	03	06	08	*Per Annum* for ever.
To the Miniſter of *Bunbury*	66	13	04	
To the Curate	20	00	00	
To the School-maſter	20	00	00	
To the Uſher	10	00	00	
To the Poor	10	00	00	

And made Statutes for the better Government of the Benefaction: Which he committed to the Care of the Company.

WILLIAM JONES, Merchant-Adventurer,

And free of the Company of Haberdaſhers, gave 18000 *l.* for Charitable Uſes: Moſt of which he committed to the Care of this Company.

ROBERT ASKE, Eſquire,

A worthy Member of the Company of Haberdaſhers, Founder of the Hoſpital of *Hoxton*, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, for twenty poor ſingle Freemen, and twenty poor Freemens Sons of the Company, to be taught here *gratis*. The Government whereof he appointed to the Company. *Ætat. ſuæ* 74.

THERE have been twenty-four Lord Mayors of this Company. For a farther Account of the Benefactions entruſted to the Haberdaſhers, ſee *Chap.* I. of this *Book*, *Page* 36.

SALTERS.

THE Company of Salters was incorporated, and had their Arms granted in the twenty-ſecond Year of King *Henry* VIII. *Anno Domini* 1530; the latter by *Thomas Benoit*, Clarencieux. The Creſt and Supporters by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, in the 29th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1587. Approved at the Viſitation, *Anno* 1634, *Richard Denham*, then Maſter.

THEIR Arms are: *Per Chevron Azure and Gules, three covered Salts, Or, ſpringling Salt proper.* Creſt; *on a Helmet and Torſe iſſuing out of a Cloud Argent; a ſiniſter Arm proper holding a Salt as the former.* Supporters; *two Otters Argent plattee, gorged with Ducal Coronets, thereto a Chain affixed and reflected over their Loins, Or.*

THIS Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, 28 Aſſiſtants, and 140 on the Livery, beſides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 20 *l.*

THEIR Hall ſtands in *Swithin*'s-*lane*, near St. *Swithin*'s Church. There have been ten Lord Mayors of this Company. For the Benefactions and Charities under their Care, ſee *Chapter* I. of this *Book*, *Page* 37.

IRONMONGERS.

THE Ironmongers were incorporated in the third Year of King *Edward* IV. *An. Dom.* 1462, and their Arms firſt granted by *Lancaſter*, King at Arms, Marſhal to Clarencieux, King at Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1455; and the 34th Year of

of the Reign of King *Henry* VI, unto the Honourable Craft and Myſtery of Ironmongers. *Thomas Benoit* confirmed the ſame Arms by ſubſcribing his own Name to the former Patent, 22 *Henry* VIII. *William Harvey*, Clarencieux, reciting, That the Arms granted by *Lancaſter* were not granted by good Authority, did ratify and confirm the ſame again, *Anno* 1560, 2 *Eliz.* and were again ratified 1634; at which Time Mr. *Thomas Thorold* was Maſter.

THE Arms are: *Argent, on a Chevron Gules between three Gads of Steel Azure; as many Pair of Shackles, Or.* Creſt; *on a Helmet and Torſe, two Lizards Combatant proper, chained and collar'd, Or.* No Supporters.

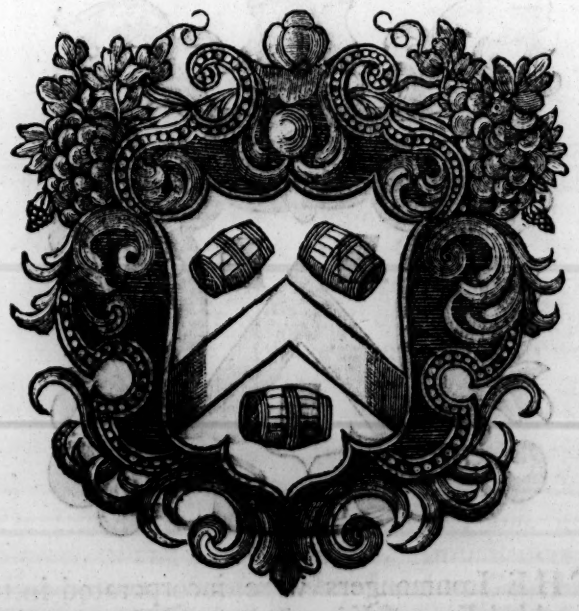
THIS Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, and 100 Aſſiſtants, being all that are upon the Livery, beſides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 15 *l.* 12 *s.* and that for Steward 16 *l.*

THERE was a Complaint about the Year 1300 of the Ferones, (that is, of ſuch as dealt in Iron) made to *Elias Ruſſell*, Mayor, and the Aldermen, for that the Smiths of the Wealds, and other Merchants, bringing down Irons of Wheels for Carts, to the City of LONDON, they were much ſhorter than antiently was accuſtomed, to the great Loſs and Scandal of the whole Trade of Ironmongers; and requiring Remedy upon this. Whereupon an Inquiſition was taken of lawful and honeſt Men; who preſented three Iron Rods of the juſt and antiently uſed Length of the Strytes, and alſo of the Length and Breadth of the Gropes belonging to the Wheels of the Carts. Which Rods were ſealed with the Seal of the Chamber of *Guildhall*, LONDON; whereof one remains in the ſaid Chamber; and another Rod was delivered on the *Monday* before the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, *Anno* 29 *Ed.* I. to *John Dode*, and *Robert de Padington*, Ironmongers of the Market: And the third was delivered the ſame *Monday* to *John de Wymondeham*, Ironmonger of the Bridge. All which, from Day to Day, warned the Merchants bringing theſe Iron-works to the City of LONDON, as well from the Wealds, as elſewhere, that they ſhould not henceforward bring ſuch Irons, unleſs of the Length and Breadth aforeſaid, upon Forfeiture of the ſaid Iron-works, that ſhould be found againſt the Aſſize aforeſaid.

THE Hall of this Company is in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and had the good Fortune to eſcape the great Fire.

THERE have been about 15 Lord Mayors of this Company. For the Benefactions entruſted to the Ironmongers, ſee the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Pages* 37, 38.

VINTNERS.



THE Vintonners were incorporated in the Reign of King *Ed.* III. *Anno Dom.* 1340, by the Name of the Wine-Tonners, and confirmed in the 15th Year of *Henry* VI. *Anno Dom.* 1436. Their Arms were firſt granted by Clarencieux, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Domini* 1427.

THE Account above is given by *Anthony Monday*; but *Strype* ſays this is falſe in many Particulars; for that Grant of King *Edward* III. was not for the incorporating them, but only for the Regulation of the Trade, and for the Hinderance of any other to deal in *Gaſcoigne* Wines, but ſuch alone as were enfranchiſed in the Craft of Vintry. Nor were they called any where in that King's Letters by the Name of Wine-Tonners, but Vinteners, and Merchants-Vintners, and Merchants of Vintrie. Nor was their ſuppoſed Corporation confirmed by King *Henry* VI. but he only confirmed and ratified the Contents of the Letters of King *Edward* III. as will be ſeen by and by. Nor did this pretended Confirmation bear Date in the 15th of that King but the 8th of *November*, in the 6th of his Reign. Nor, laſtly, were the Vintners Arms granted in the 6th of *Henry* VI. but, as appears by a Viſitation Book of the Heralds, were granted them by Clarencieux, under the Hand and Seal of his Arms and Office, the 17th of *September* 1447, and in the 20th of *Henry* VI. which were afterwards confirmed by *Thomas Benoit*, Clarencieux, *October* 22, in his Viſitation in the 22d of *Henry* VIII. and again in the Viſitation of LONDON 1634, approved and confirmed by Sir *Henry St. George*, Knt. *Richmond* Herald; at which Time *Richard Davis* was Maſter, *Robert Shaw*, *Robert Child*, and *Philip Travers*, Wardens.

THESE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Tuns, Argent, with a* Bacchus *for a Creſt.*

THEIR Patron St. *Martin.*

THE Vintners are govern'd by a Maſter, three Wardens, and 62 Aſſiſtants; there are 253 on the Livery; their Livery Fine is about 25 *l.*

Richard Mervail, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, gave this Company certain Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Edmund's*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, on Condition that they were incorporated within two Years after. The Will of the ſaid *Mervail* bore Date the 17th of King *Henry* VI. ſo that it is preſumed they were incorporated the 19th or 20th of *Henry* VI. to preſerve to themſelves the ſaid Legacy.

KING *Edward* VI. granted to *Gunter* and *Hobſon*, four Tenements in St. *Michael the Querne*; three in *Foſter-lane*; three in *Garlickhith*, and one in *Soper's-lane*; which *Gunter* and *Hobſon* conveyed the ſame to the Company of Vintners, *Anno* 2 *Edwardi* VI.

Botolph Wharf belonged to this Company, by Virtue of a Grant of King *Edward* I. in the 10th of his Reign, and in the Mayoralty of *Henry de Waleys*; whereby he gave his ſaid Wharf to *Henry de Kingſton*, and confirmed it to him for the Uſe of the Company, paying a Silver Penny yearly to the King, at the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, for all Services, Cuſtoms, Demands Secular, and all other Things. This Wharf was ſtiled in the ſame Grant, *Our Common Key in the Pariſh of St.* Botulph *next* Billingſgate.

Sir *John Stody*, Knt. ſome Time Mayor, in the Reign of *Edward* III. gave his Manor in the *Vintry* to the Company; on Part whereof the Hall now ſtands. This was confirmed to the Company by King *Richard* III. who in his Grant mentions, that there was an Inquiſition taken at the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON, *Auguſt* 26, 17 *Edward* IV. before *Ralph Joſſelyn*, Mayor, Eſcheator in the ſame City, and Suburbs of the ſame, by Virtue of his Office; where it appeared, that *John Stody*, late of LONDON, Knt. among others, was ſeized of a Manor in the

the Ward of *Vintry*, LONDON, in his Demeſne as of Fee, and held that Manor of King *Edward* III. in free Burgage.

THIS Company antiently conſiſted of two Sorts of Traders, *viz.* The *Vinetarii*, and the *Tabernarii*; that is, the Vintners, who were the Merchants that imported Wine from *France* and other Places, and the Taverners, who kept the Taverns for them, and ſold it out by Retail to ſuch as came thither to drink, or fetched it to their own Houſes. Of both theſe Sellers of Wine it was a Complaint as long ago as the Reign of King *Edward* III. that they mixed and corrupted their Wine, and ſelling that ſo mixed at the ſame Price with the good; which cauſed that King, in the ſecond of his Reign, to ſend his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſee this Abuſe corrected; which was, as the Expreſſion in the ſaid Letter is, to the Scandal of the City, and the Danger of the Lives of the Citizens; and that they ſhould cauſe it to be proclaimed, that no Wine ſhould be ſold but pure and good. The Patent ran to this Tenor:

" —— *Rex*, &c. *i. e.* The King to the Maior " and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas " it is given to us to underſtand, That the Vinte- " ners of the ſame City, and their Taverne-keep- " ers ſelling Wine at Retayl in the ſame City " and Suburbs, do mingle and corrupt Wines with " other Wines, and are not afraid to ſell the " Wines ſo mixt and corrupted at the ſame Price " as they ſell the good and pure; not permitting " Men, drinking in their Taverns, or otherwiſe " buying Wine of them, to look whether the " Wines are drawn out of the Hogſheads into the " Meaſures, or taken elſewhere; to the Scandal " of you and of the Commonalty of the City " aforeſaid, and to the corrupting of the bodily " Health of thoſe that buy Wine by Retail in " the ſame City, and drink in the Taverns, and " the Danger of their Lives: Whereat we are " not without juſt Cauſe offended. We, willing " to prevent theſe Dangers, command you, that " in the ſaid City and Suburbs, in Places where " ye ſhall ſee it expedient, ye do on our Be- " half cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed and " prohibited, that none preſume in any Manner " to mingle ſuch Wines, nor to ſell any mixt, " but good and pure: And that all and ſingular, " drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwiſe buy- " ing Wine thence, may look as they will, whe- " ther the Wines ſo ſold, as aforeſaid, in Ta- " verns, be drawn out of the Hogſheads, or " taken elſewhere. And if after the foreſaid " Proclamation and Prohibition, ye ſhall find " any doing the contrary, ye ſo puniſh them, " by levying a Forfeit upon them for our Uſe, " that that Puniſhment may terrify others from " offending in the like Caſe; and that we, for " your Default, may have no Need to lay on " heavier Hands for the regulating of this " Matter.

Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 28th Day of *November*.

THESE Vintners were antiently Wine-Merchants, that traded chiefly in importing Wine, brought from *Gaſcoigne*, and ſelling it here to the Court and Nobility, or to the Retailers that kept Taverns in LONDON and elſewhere.

GREAT Numbers of Perſons then and ſtill depending upon theſe Vintners, as Shipwrights and Mariners, and others that live by the Navy; Retailers, Lightermen, Porters, Coopers, (for great Numbers of Casks are uſed in this Calling) Wharfingers, Carmen, together with thoſe that were concerned in letting of Warehouſes, Cellars and Vaults: All which, with their Wives, Families and Servants, amounted to a vaſt Number of Souls.

THIS Company had an antient Charter from King *Edward* III. dated *June* 15, in the 38th of his Reign, to prevent and forbid any Merchants to trade for Wine to *Gaſcoigne*, but only ſuch as were free of this Craft of Vintners; whereas before many others did, carrying over their Wares and Commodities, as Cloth and other Things of the Growth of *England*, into that Country, and bringing home their Wines: Whereby Injury redounded to this Company, and alſo the *Gaſcoigners* held up their Wines at dearer Rates, ſince there came ſuch Numbers to buy. And whereas before the *Gaſcoigners* were at the Charge of bringing in their Wines hither, now the Merchants of *England* brought them in at their own Expences; which was look'd upon as Harm to the King and the Realm. The King therefore henceforth allowed only thoſe that were enfranchiſed in the Craft of the Vintners to buy Wine beyond Sea, and trade in it: And commanded that the *Gaſcoigners*, when they brought in their Wines, ſhould not ſell them in ſmall Parcels, but in great by the Ton or Pipe: Moreover, this Company was to appoint four able skilful Perſons, of their own Myſtery, to be ſworn before the Mayor, to overſee all Manner of Wines ſold by Retail at Taverns, and that their Prices were reaſonable. This Charter of King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1363, was inſpected and confirmed by King *Henry* VI. in the 6th of his Reign, that is, *Anno* 1427, being intended that the Merchants Vintners ſhould trade to *Bourdeaux*, to reſtrain the Multitude, that was thought to be the Occaſion why the Prices of Wines were then enhanced. And this being a Piece of Antiquity, and tending to the antient Privileges of this Company, it will be worthy to be here exemplified.

WINE CRAFT *of* VINTRY.

The Vintners CHARTER *from King* Edward III. *that none Trade to* Gaſcoine *for Wines but the Merchants of the* Vintrie, *confirmed by King* Henry.

HENRY, by the Grace of God King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, and Lorde of *Irlond*. To all hem that theis preſentz Lettres ſhall come. Greting. We have byholdin thes Lettres Patentz of Sir *Edwarde*, ſum Tyme Kyng of *Englond*, our Progenitor, made in this Wordis; *Edward* by the Grace of God King of *Engloind*, Lord of *Irlohd*, and of *Guyen*, to all that ſhall ſeen theis Lettres. Greeting. Wit ye ymonge othir Thinges ordeigned at the laſt Parlement, ther in the ſame Parlement by certeins Cauſes was ordeigned, that no Merchant *Engleis* ne uſe Mercery, nether Merchandiſes by him nor by non othir by no Manere of Compaignie bot oone alloon, the which he wil choſe by fore the Feſt of *Candlemas* laſt paſſed. And thos that have in Hondes other Mercery and Merchandiſes than this that they have choſen ther, thei ſhall mowe put to Sale by fore the Feſt of Natiuite of Seint *Jonn* of *Baptiſt* next to come, as in the ſaied Ordinances it is conteignid more plainly. And ther was ſhewid to vs and to oure Counſeill, howe ther was noght in *Gaſcoigne* noon othir Merchandiſes to Profit till oure Kingdomm of *Englond* bot alloonly Wyns. And the Merchantz and othir in the Contre underſtanding well that Merchantz *Engleis* comme noght in thes Parties, bot to by Wyns, and for the great Multitude of Folke of diverſes Crafts that commen thedir ther been the Wyns holding and put to ovir by and ovir dere Pris, and alſo by Cauſe that Folke of diverſes Crafts

Crafts ſend to *Gaſcoigne* grete and diverſes Sommes of Money, and of Penyworths, and will noght abyde to ware reſonably their Penyworths, ther they put Pris upon the Wyns by Truk or by Eſchaunges, that amountis till greate exceſſive Somme by Tonne ovir that that the Tonne awght reaſonably to be ſolde. Thurowe whiche Pris therefolyly put the *Gaſcoignes* ther holde hem on the Yere following. And alſo the Folke that uſen othir Merchandiſes and entremet hem of bying and ſellinge of Wynes noght needful to ſell their Wyns bot at their awne Wil, and maye not be rewlyd of the ſame Merchandiſes, and of thois that lyven alloon of Merchandiſes of Wyns. And for as michil that the Wyns commyn to diverſes Handys, in ſo michil they bene more dere. And alſo when that Vintners of *Englond*, in old Tyme paſſid into *Gaſcoigne* to ſeke Wyn, than was the Naveie well maintenyd. And than wer Wyns boght at good Adviſement, and reaſonable Pris. And ther wher the *Engleis* myght noght ſuffire to bringe into *Englond*, the *Gaſcoignes* led him. So that the Lond than was well ſervid of Wyns, and of Peniworths uppon the bying of the ſame Wynes ther by the Multitude of diverſes Folke that have paſſid by longe Tyme to ſeek Wyns in *Gaſcoigne*, the Folke of the Crafte of the Vintry be and have been diſtourbed, that they may noght by Wynes at reaſonable Pris, and therefore the *Gaſcoignes* may ſell their Wynes at ſo greate Pris in ther Countrie, that they have no Charge to com nor travaille of this half the See with ther Wynes unto grete Harme to us and to al oure Roialme. We underſtandyng the ſaide Thinges by aſſent of the grete and othir of oure Counceille to mayntene and ſave the ſaide Ordinance, have ordeynyd and graunt that no Merchant nor no nothir of our ſaid Roialme uſe not in *Gaſcoigne*, nor els wher by yonde the See to by Wynes, nor to lede until *Englond*, nor uſe noghte, nor haunte Merchandiſes of Wynes nor entermete noght the ſame, That is to ſay, in LONDON, but alloonly thei that been enfrancheſid in the Crafte of Vynetrie ther and in other Citees, Burghs and Townes that been willing and conyng of the ſame Craft. To whom be it leefful to ſeke Wyns by yonde the See, and lede un to *Englond*, and to ſee their owen Wynes in grete or at Reateille to Lordis, and till other aſſiem beſt lyſt for ther Profit for reaſonable Pris and Wynnyng. And alſo we will, that Merchantz of *Gaſcoigne*, and othir Eſtraunges and Foreyns of ther owne Wyne which they bring to *Englond* ſel in grete by, Tonnes and Pipes and noght of Reateille nor by littill Parcelles, to Lordis and till othir Folke of Commons for their Store and Diſpenſes in ther owene Houſeoldes, and to the ſaid Merchantz Vintners that wil by hem. And that none Privie nor Eſtraunge aftir that he have brought Wyns in til oure ſaide Roialme of *Englond*, lede non owt of the ſaid Roialme by any Color, with owting ſpeciale leue of us. And at the ſaied Merchantz of the Crafte of Merchandiſe of Wyns choſe iche Yere four Perſons of the moſt ſufficient, moſt trewe, and moſt coning of the ſame Craft, that holden no Taverne, and him preſent to the Mair of the Citee of LONDON, or other Citees, Burghs and Townes wher ſicke Crafte of Vintrie is uſed, or to Baillif or Preſident ther wher is no Mair, and by theis four Perſons ſworne in the Preſence of Mair, Baillif or Preſident, to ovir ſe, that al Maner of Wyns, what ſe ever they be, be ſolde at Retaille in Taverne, at reaſonable Pris, for ſhicke Wyn, and of ſiche Condition als they been knawyng and namyd; and that Taverners be rulyd by the ſaid foure Perſons, and that the ſame foure Perſons maye correct and amend the Defauters that ſhall be founden in the Exerciſe of the ſame Craft, and duly Puniſhment thereof to make, by their good Advis and Conſideration, and if miſt be with the Help of Mair or Preſident, and to that Eend that leſſe of Money pas out of our Roialme; and that the Money be more kepid and holdyn in the ſame, We wil and geve Leve to this ſaid Merchantz-Vintners of *Englond* that thei may by Cloth; and to the Merchantz of *Gaſcoigne*, ledyng Wyns in to *Englond*, that they mowe by dry Fiſhe of the Shires of *Cornewalle* and *Devenſhire*, Haring and Cloth by all our Kingdom, wher it lykys hem, and to lede out of oure Roialme un to the Parties of *Gaſcoigne* and els wher un to the ſame Parties to ſel thereto their Proffits and thos Penyes that commys thereof, to by Wyns ther, and to lede until oure ſayd Roialme to ſel ther of to hir Profit with out yn Deſturbance; ſo that thei ſel ne make to be ſold by them ne by no nothir Cloth, Fiſhe, ne Haryng in our Roialme of *Englond* nor ells wher, bot in thos Parties of *Gaſcoigne* and in othir Parties by yonde the See, nor that *Gaſcoignes* nor non othir Foreins nor Eſtraungers ſel no Wyns in *Englond* at Reteille ne by Parcels, bon en grete by Tonnes and Pipes, als it is byfore ſaid. And we will alſo that al Manere of Wyns commyng to LONDON be diſcharged and put to Londe above *London-bridge* ageins the Weſt and ageins the Vinetre, ſo that oure Botiller, oure Gaugers, and Searcheors mowe have Sight and Knawlage of thos Places wher they ſhall been harbard and take Cuſtumes and Prizes, and do that the which appendez to ther Offices, and that no Merchant ne no nothir Denſein nor Forein of what Condition that he be, nothir ſell nor by Wyns, Cloths, Fiſhe, nor Haryng, in non othir Manere than byfore is ſaid upon Paine of Impriſonment and to leſe his Wyns, Cloths, Fiſh and Haryng ther boght and ſolde. And we will that this ſaid Ordenances of Wyns, Cloths, Fiſhe and Haryng in all Citees, Burghs and Tounes, Franchiſeſez, with in our ſaid Roialme, be ſavely holdyn and kepid in all Pointz to thos ſaid Vintners and to ther Succeſſors for evermore in the Forme beforeſaid. In witneſſing of which Thing, we have made to be made this oure Lettres Patentz. Yeuyn at Weſtm' the xv Daye of Juil, the Yere of oure Reigne xxxviii.

We alſo the ſaid Lettres of the ſaid Liberties and Fredoms being yet unrevoked, by Aſſent and Advis of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons of oure Roialme of *Englond* in our Parlement, being holdin at Weſtm' the firſt Yere of oure Reigne, do approve, ratifie, and confirme, according as is reaſonably witneſſed in the ſaid Lettres, and as the ſaied Merchantz of Vinetrie of oure Citie of LONDON, the Liberties, Fredoms, ought to have uſed, or that thei and theyr Predeceſſors theyr lieke Liberties and Fredoms from the Tyme of the making of the ſaid Lettres alweyes hitherto have uſed and enjoyed. In witneſſing whereof we have made to be made this oure Lettres Patents. Witneſſe ourſelf at Weſtm' the viii Dai of Novembre the vije Yere of our Reigne.

By the King and Counceill in the Parliament.

IN the Seventh of *Edward* VI. there was an Act made concerning the Price of Wines, and for ſtinting the Number of Taverns in each great Town in the Kingdom. By which fourty Taverns or Wine-Cellars only are allowed in LONDON, and three in *Weſtminſter*. *Gaſcoign*, *Guien*, and *French* Wines to be ſold not above 8 *d.* the Gallon within any of the King's Dominions; *Rochel* Wines at 4 *d.* the Gallon; any other Wines, of no higher Valuation than 12 *d.* the Gallon.

In the Year 1569, ſeveral Vintners, free of other Companies, and not incorporated of the Vintners, were diſturbed in their ſelling Wine, by Virtue of the aforeſaid Act, the Trade of the Vintners being thereby abridged and ſtraitned to a certain Form, (as they complained) abridging the Liberties and Franchiſes of the great Charter, wherein it is ſaid, *Civitas* LONDON. *habeat omnes Libertates ſuas antiquas, & Conſuetudines ſuas, quas habere conſuevit.* And King *Edward* III. a wiſe and politick Prince, having ever a ſpecial Care, amongſt other Things, unto the due Obſervation of the Liberties of the great Charter of *England*, did not only by Parliament confirm all the Points of the ſaid Charter, but alſo did enact, that if any Statute were to the contrary, that it ſhould be holden for none. Now one of theſe antient Liberties and Franchiſes was, that every Citizen and Freeman might uſe and occupy what Trade ſoever beſt liked him for his Profit. Notwithſtanding the Trade of Vintners and Wine-ſellers was of late abridged by that Act of *Edward* VI.

In Conſideration whereof, Queen *Mary*, that next ſucceeded the ſaid King, by her Charter granted to the Maſter, Wardens and Company of Vintners, a ſpecial Diſpenſation to buy, ſell and utter for a certain Time, in ſuch Sort as they were accuſtomed, according to the antient Liberties, Franchiſes and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City, notwithſtanding the ſame Statute. Yet notwithſtanding the ſaid Charter of Diſpenſation, there were certain Citizens, who being free of other Companies than of the Myſtery of Vintners, and being not remember'd at the obtaining and granting of the ſaid Charter, did, after, upon their humble Suit to the ſaid Queen *Mary*, obtain and get at her Majeſty's Hands, an eſpecial Grant of Diſpenſation of the ſaid Statute. The which Grant was to endure but for their own Times and no longer.

But ſince which Charter of Diſpenſation, theſe Inconveniencies aroſe, that ſuch as had been Apprentices, and ſpent the beſt Part of their Youth in the Service of ſuch as had occupied the Trade of Wines, coming out of their Years, and being free of ſuch Companies as their Maſters were free of before them, might not by Reaſon of the ſaid Statute uſe the ſame Trade as their Maſters did uſe, while they ſerved them. The which was their utter Undoing; and gave Occaſion of Hindrance unto their Maſters, as that it was now come to paſs, that none would be their Apprentices, by Reaſon that after they were made Freemen, they could not uſe their Maſters Trade. Hereupon a Petition was preferred to Queen *Elizabeth*, out of her honourable Inclination of Piety, to provide for the Relief of theſe her Subjects, according as their learned Counſel in the Laws of this Realm ſhould deviſe.

Some Perſons in the Year 1594, ſue to the Lord Treaſurer for a new Office of Survey to be erect-for the Gauging of Wines and Oils within the City of LONDON and Liberties; upon Pretence of doing it more faithfully and exactly than the common Gaugers did, to the Wrong of the Subjects, and to have 16 *d.* a Ton Reward. Concerning this the Lord Treaſurer ſent to the Company of Vintners for their Judgment herein. To which the Maſter, *John Pindar*, and *Ralph Fitche*, and *Andrew Goodyere*, Wardens, gave Anſwer, that they did not find any Neceſſity for ſuch an Office or Officer, eſpecially in or about LONDON, conſidering the good Ordinances were provided for the ſame, in moſt full and ample and ſufficient Manner, as well by her Majeſty's Laws, as by ſolemn Oaths and good Bonds taken of the Gauger, for the due and diligent Execution of his Office: So that they did not know that any Man had or could have juſt Cauſe to complain of any Want of Duty in that Behalf. And in Caſe any Error or Default ſhould be committed by any Gauger, or Seller of Wine or Oil, there was ſo good Remedy already provided by the ſaid Laws, as well for the Gauger, if he gauge not truly, as for the Seller, if he make not Allowance for the Lacks, that the Buyer, if he will, may be ſatisfied to his full Content. And if the Buyer will not take the Remedy by Law, yet he were better to bear ſome Loſs, than to pay after the Rate of 16 *d.* a Ton, or to attend the Surveyor in his View and Survey thereof to be had, and Entrance made into the Surveyors Books. The Trouble whereof would be ſuch to the Surveyor, as he could in no wiſe be able to perform. For at one Inſtant thirty or forty Bargains are made: So that they thought by this Suit their Charge and Trouble would be encreaſed, and their Loſs no Way redreſs'd.

And if Corruption might be in the Gaugers now in Poſſeſſion, being ſolemnly ſworn, and bound in great Bonds for the due Execution thereof, beſides the Penalty of the Laws, what better Aſſurance might they look for, that the like Corruption be not in the new Surveyor or his Deputies? So they prayed his Lordſhip's favourable Acceptance of their Anſwer from his accuſtomed Goodneſs in maintaining the Charters and Liberties of the City, and reſtraining of this and ſuch like Impoſitions and Innovations; which turned in the End, but to the Burden of her Majeſty's Subjects.

And in another Paper, in Anſwer to the Suitors Objections againſt the preſent Gaugers, they ſhewed that the Laws contained two principal Grounds, as Matter ſufficient for Redreſs of all ſuch Diſorders as might fall out againſt the Proviſion made by them. The one was the Forfeiture of four Double by the Gauger in Default of his Care, Diligence and Truſt: The other, the full Satisfaction the Seller muſt yield to the Buyer in Caſe there be found Want of Number of Meaſures full. If the Buyer ſhould not take the Benefit of the Law for his Remedy, which hath been of Purpoſe provided for him, he is to impute his Loſs to his own Folly, and not to be relieved by Invention of new Offices; for that were an endleſs Work in making of Laws, if every private Head ſhould, upon his Conceit, have new Means of Remedy ſet out for him, whereas there is ſufficient provided before.

In this Matter of Gauging, as in many Caſes of the like Nature in the City, the Survey reſteth in the Lord Mayor, and Guardians of the Charters and Privileges of the City: Whoſe Office is to ſee, that all ſuch Ordinances as are eſtabliſhed for the good Government of the City be duly kept and obſerved for the Good of her Majeſty's Subjects, and the ſupplanting of all Infringers of the ſame. So that in this Caſe to require a Surveyor, is in effect to require a Surveyor of the Lord Mayor's Actions and Carriage of himſelf, and of the Council of the City in their whole Adminiſtration. And by the Statute of 16 *Rich.* II. *Cap.* 5. no Searcher or Gauger of Wine, *&c.* ſhall have Eſtate in his Office for Term of Life, or of Years, but that the ſaid Offices ſhall remain in the King's Hand, under the Governance of the Treaſurer for the Time being, with the Aſſent of the Council, when Need is. And if any Letters Patents be made to the contrary, they ſhall be clearly void, and of none effect.

By the Petition to her Majeſty, all Forfeitures due to her Majeſty by any Statute provided for the true Gauging, and holding of the lawful Aſſizes of Wines, Oils, and other Liquors gaugeable, are ſued for, to be granted by Patent for Years, together with the Office of Surveying the Gauges at the Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.* and with a Fee of 16 *d.* upon every Ton. The Penalty of which

which Laws, if they were put in Execution, it is moſt certain would be of more Profit to her Majeſty, than were fit to paſs at that Rent; beſides the Fee of the Surveyor would exceed the Gaugers 12 *d.* upon every Ton.

THE Company of Vintners endeavoured about the Year 1580 and odd, to obtain of the Queen a Licence to ſell Wine for certain Years, and not *Durante bene placito*, (for then ſuch a Licence might not be revoked;) for which probably they would have given the Queen a large Sum. This the Retailing Vintners were againſt, becauſe it would be the Occaſion of heightening the Price of Wines, which would bring on a Decay of the Trade, and ſo the Subverſion of the Company: Becauſe in Time, none would Care to buy them at ſuch dear Prices; as it was in other Profeſſions through the exceſſive enhauncing of the Prices of Commodities, whereby none were able to purchaſe them; and in the Iſſue, the Queen would loſe her Cuſtoms, and other Duties, the Navy would be weakened, and thoſe that might have lived reaſonably well, be driven to Beggarry, *viz.* all that Multitude of Callings that had Dependence upon this Trade.

ON the other Side the Company ſaid themſelves, That the Vintners, in former Times, were continual Suitors, 'till the latter End of King *Henry* VII. his Time, to the Lord Mayor of LONDON, for Reformation of Abuſes in ſelling Wine, in Regard of the Goodneſs of it, and the Reſtitution of the Gauge and Meaſure, who neither could nor would remedy the ſame; whereupon were made Acts of the 28th and 33d of *Henry* VIII. and the 7th of *Edward* VI. touching Prices of Wines by Retail and Engroſs, without any Cauſe given therefore by the ſaid mere Vintners: But what good ever ſince by them had enſued, the Heightening the Prices of Wines, and the ſaid Companies utter Undoing taught: As of old Time ſince before King *Edward* I. until the foreſaid 28th of *Henry* VIII. his Reign, like Things upon like Occaſions came to paſs, and never were, nor could be redreſs'd, but only through the Policy practiſed by the ſaid Vintners good Ordinance; as by the ſundry Grants made in that Behalf unto them by King *Edward* III. and alſo by King *Henry* VI. might appear.

IN theſe Times, about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſome Perſons had Licences to ſell and retail Wine, independently upon the Company. And they were commonly ſeen to have kept the moſt diſorderly Houſes; a Remonſtrance was laid before the Lord Treaſurer, by one *Lane* of the Company, that theſe licenſed Perſons ſhould be brought to Order, being no Innovation or new Invention, as was urged by ſome, which appeared in that they themſelves had ſought by their own Bonds to ſtand bound to the Company to obſerve a certain Order of leſs Importance, which otherwiſe they knew they had no Way to reform. The reducing theſe licenſed Men would be great Cauſe, as he urged, of avoiding Whoredom, Dancing, Dicing, and Banqueting of Apprentices, Serving-Men, and ſuch like, daily uſed in Taverns, with the better Obſervation of Days preſcribed to be faſted on. And touching the ſaid Company, it would avoid exceſſive Income and Rents, whereby many had been under, and all unjuſt Quarrelling at the Law, and all Foreſtalling and Regrating; and that the Order for decent Apparel might be obſerved and uſed; and the over heightening the Prices of any Commodities, whereby Men became Bankrupts, ſhould be remedied.

THERE were certain antient Ordinances for the Government both of the *Merchant Vinteners* and *Vinteners Retailers*, viz.

For the MERCHANTS.

THAT ſix Perſons, being Vintners, ſholn be Governors and Counſillors to al Vintners, and to al Vintners Attorneys that ſhullun paſs the Seas to *Bourdeaux*. That after they have landyd and ben there two Days, and partely underſtoode of the Likelehode of the Prices, that or (*i. e.* ere) eny buy, they al meet and take Ordere what every Man ſholn gyve, and none to excede, upon Payne to forf to the King xx *l.* and xx *l.* to the Felowſhip; and who that can eſpie eny doing the contrarie, be it Maſter or Servant, ſhal have to tell (*i. e.* pay) twenty Nobles for his Travell. That none make no Servant, no Broker, no Man, Woman, or Child, to buy Wine above that Pryce, upon the Payne aforeſaid. And in Caſe any happen to come upon other, when they have byn taking, that leſt they ſhould thereby highen the Market, they do a avoid. And if after the firſt Seer be gon, and culde not agree, the ſecond happen afterward to buy; yet if it were the Wines of the firſt Seer's Cuſtomer, he ſhall have half the Wyne notwithſtonding of the Buyer, *&c.*

For the RETEYLOURS.

TH' Othe of the four Wardens of the Vintners Reteylours is, wel and truly to rule the Company, and to keep th' Ordinaunces that for the Commonwele are or ſhullen be made, and duely to put them in Execution, doing alweye Evynhode as well to the Poore as to the Riche,

Th' Othe of the Freeman is, To be true to the King and his Laws, obedient to the Wardeins and Ordenaunces, to keep good Rule, to obey al Summons, and to pay al Duties after their Power.

Th' Ordinaunce to be rede every Yere twice, *viz.* at the going to *Bourdeaux*, and at the Beginning of *Lent*.

The Companie when new Wyne is, ſhal from the Ryding of the Mayor unto *Eaſter* Day, aſſemble every Fortnight, to let al Diſorder, in gredy running and buying of Wines; which if any ſhullen do contrary ther Orders therin, he ſhal pay for every Fault ten Mark.

None ſhal colour Straungers Goods to t' Hurt of the King's Cuſtomes, or highening of the Pryce of Wynes.

None ſhal ſel Wynes tyl the Wardeins have given them the Pryce, upon Payne to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Gallon ſo ſold.

None ſhal utter one Wyne inſted of another, upon Paine for every Offence to pay xx *s.*

None of any other Companie ſhal uſe Wynes, except he firſt be ſworn t' obey al the Vintners Ordinaunces, whileſt he ſhal occupie.

None ſhal diſcover any Talk, that, concerning the highening of Wynes to be abatyd, ſhal by eny Perſon be gyven or counſilled, upon Payne of xx *l.*

Item, That eight Perſons onely of the ſaid Company, being of beſt Experience, were alweys of old Tyme appointed to taſt and buy al Maner of Wynes, after they were brought over, and had byn cellared three Days: So that none after did excede the Pryces by them made, upon grete Penalties to be payed, which cauſed good cheap.

ABOUT 170 Years ago, the whole Number of mere Vintners, and ſuch as ſold Wine by Retail in LONDON, amounted to 128, as appeared by a Paper given in, in the Year 1564, by the Company.

THE

THE Hall belonging to this Company is ſituated in *Thames-ſtreet*, that Part formerly called the *Vintry*. This Company reckons theſe Royal Founders; King *Edward* III. King *Henry* VI. King *Richard* III. King *Henry* VII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* I. and Queen *Elizabeth*.

FOR the Principal Charities and Benefactions entruſted to the Management of the Vintners, See the 1ſt *Chapter* of this *Book*, *Page* 38.

CLOTHWORKERS.

THE Clothworkers had their Arms firſt granted by *Thomas Benoit*, Clarencieux, in the 22d Year of *Henry* VIII. *Anno Domini* 1530. The Creſt and Supporters were granted by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, King at Arms, *Anno Domini* 1587. Theſe their Arms were confirmed at a Viſitation of LONDON, by Sir *Henry St. George*, Knt. *Richmond* Herald, *Anno Dom.* 1645, *Edward Carleton*, Eſq; being then Maſter.

THE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron, Ermin between two Habicks in Chief, Argent, and a Teſſel in Baſe, Or.* Creſt, *a Ram paſſant, Or.* Supporters, *two Griffins, Or, Pellettee.*

THIS rich and eminent Company were governed by a Maſter, four Wardens, about 60 Aſſiſtants, and 166 on the Livery, beſides the Commonalty; the Livery Fine is about 20 *l.*

THEY date their firſt Charter *April* 28, 20 *Edward* IV. in whoſe Grant they were incorporated under the Name of *The Fraternity of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *of the Sheermen of the City of* LONDON. They were again confirmed by King *Henry* VIII. the Letters Patents bearing Date *Jan.* 18, in the 19th Year of his Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* yielded to them another Charter, by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Myſtery of Clothworkers in the City of* LONDON. This was confirmed *April* the 24th, by King *Charles* I. in the 9th Year of his Reign.

KING *James* I. *June* 12, 1607, dined with the Lord Mayor, Sir *John Watts*, Clothworker; and after went into Clothworkers Hall, and there was made Free of that Company with Sir *Patrick Murrey*, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, Sir *Arthur Arſton*, and Sir *Hugh Carmichael*, Knts, and *James Medow*, D. D. the King's Chaplain.

THE Lord Mayor at this Dinner preſented the King with a Purſe of Gold; and when he was ready to depart, the ſaid Mayor beſought him out of the great Favour which he had before profeſſed to the Clothworkers Society in particular, that his Majeſty would vouchſafe to be Free of the Clothworkers; which the King readily accepted, and deſcending from the Dining-Room went into the Hall, the Mayor bearing the Sword before him; and there he was received by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, unto whom the King ſpake kindly, and with Reſpect; and asking, Who was Maſter of the Company? The Lord Mayor anſwered, Sir *William Stone*: To whom the King then ſaid, *Wilt thou make me Free of the Clothworkers? Yes*, ſaid the Maſter, *and do think myſelf a happy Man, that I live to ſee this Day.* Then ſaid the King, *Stone, give me thy Hand; and now I am a Clothworker.* And after that, he walked into the Garden, and then into the great Parlour, the Lord Mayor bearing the Sword before him. And while he ſat there, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Cumberland*, being both Free of that Company, preſented his Majeſty with Bread and Wine. Then riſing up, he ſaid, *Now I drink unto all my good Brethren the Clothworkers. And I pray God to bleſs them all, and all good Clothworkers. And for Proof of our ſpecial Favour to the Fraternity, I do here give unto this Company two Brace of Bucks yearly, for ever, againſt the Time of the Election of the Maſter and Wardens.* Then the Maſter, the Wardens and Aſſiſtants humbly thanked his Majeſty; and having kiſſed his Hand, the King departed.

THERE were other Companies incorporated in former Times, which are now ſunk and gone, whoſe Buſineſs was chiefly about Cloths, as Fullers, Telars, and Burilers.

FULLERS.

OF theſe and the Dyers a Complaint was made by ſome of the Company to King *Edward* I. that certain of them, namely, *John de Oxon, Henry at Watergate*, and *Elias le Shereman*, concerning Cloths ſent to them to be fulled; and which ought to be fulled only within the City; that they ſent them to the Mill at *Stratford*, and elſewhere without the ſaid City, and cauſed them there to be fulled; in Deceit and great Damage of the Men who owned thoſe Cloths, and alſo of the Men uſing the Trade in the aforeſaid City, and to the Depreſſion of the ſaid Trade. Whereupon the King, in the 26th of his Reign, ſent his Letter to the Cuſtos and Sheriffs of LONDON, to call the Parties before them: Who accordingly did ſo, and the aboveſaid, *John, Henry*, and *Elias*, in all the ſaid Matters acknowledged themſelves to be faulty. And the ſaid Cuſtos and Sheriffs cauſed to appear before them the Dyers, Telars, Burilers, Weavers, and Fullers, to appoint and provide for the ſaid Trade of Fullers; how for the Time to come they ought to do, and govern themſelves, to amend the ſaid Trade of Fullers.

AND this Ordinance was made for the common Profit of the City, that no Fuller, Dyers or Theſſarans, ſhould for the Time to come carry Cloths out of the City, to be fulled or dyed, upon certain Penalties.

TELLARS *or* TELARS.

WERE Webbers or Weavers of Cloth: Theſe were very antient, and were a Guild or Fraternity, confirmed by King *John*. And whereas it was a Cuſtom to receive from them, for the King, 18 Marks of Silver yearly, by this Charter of Confirmation the ſaid King required 20 Marks to be from thence yearly paid at the *Exchequer*, on the Feaſt of St. *Michael*.

King *Henry* III. gave them another Charter, and refers to an *Inſpeximus* of a Charter which his Grandfather King *Henry* granted the Telars of LONDON. This King *Henry* III. in his ſaid Charter required of them two Marks in Gold, payable every *Michaelmas*.

THESE choſe two Bailiffs from among themſelves to hold Courts of the ſame Trade; and preſented

preſented the ſaid Bailiffs ſo choſen to the Mayor *Elis Ruſſel*; who were by the ſaid Mayor accepted and ſworn. And if any Matters could not be determined by them, they were to be brought to the Mayor, to be ended by him.

BURILERS

WERE a Myſtery for the inſpecting of Cloths woven, as to the well making of them, and meaſuring of the Breadth of them. For Cloth ought to have been two Ells wide from Liſt to Liſt, (which was called Burrells) according to an old Conſtitution.

THERE uſed to be great Contentions between the Telars and theſe Burilers: Whereupon King *Henry* III. once interpoſed his Pardon and Indulgence againſt the Burilers. *Rex conceſſit hominibus* LONDON. *quod non vexentur propter Burellos, vel pannos Burellatos; quamvis non ſint in latitudine duarum ulnarum infra Liſtas, ſecundum Conſtitutionem prius factam de pannorum latitudine.*

There is this Record remaining in the Chamber of LONDON. "Be it remember'd, that "on *Thurſday* next after St. *Hilary*, the 20th "[it ſhould be 28th] of *Edward* I. *John de* "*Caunefeld*, and *Wauter Payne*, Bailiffs of the "ſaid Guild of Telers of LONDON, and "the whole Commonalty of the ſame, were "ſummoned before *Elis Ruſſel*, then Mayor of "the ſame City, to anſwer to *Fouk de St. Ed-*"*mund*, and to *Henry le Joſue*, and other good "Men of the Myſtery of Burilers, upon certain "Articles and Points, and Eſtabliſhments, in "Time whereof there is no Memory: Which the "ſaid *Wauter* and *John*, and others of the ſaid "Guild have infringed; and other new Ordi-"nances, *&c.* to the Damage and Prejudice of "them and their Myſtery of Burilers. They ac-"knowledged they were faulty, and in ſome "Points did contrary to their Cuſtoms and Uſa-"ges: Whereof they prayed Grace.

"AND it was aſſented to by both Parties, that "ſome of the Burilers, and ſome Telers ſhould "be choſen; *viz. William de Leyre, Wauter de* "*Finchingfeld, Thomas Romayne*, and *Richard* "*de Gloceſter*, Aldermen; *Fouk de St. Edmund*, "*Henry de Joſue, John de Hatfend*, and three "more, Burilers; *and William de Gillingham*, "*John de Cannefend, Robert Moris, Simon de* "*Purtepole*, and three more, Telers. And "theſe ordained that the Telers ſhould uſe and "hold certain Ordinances." Which are there ſet down.

As, That none make Cloth mingled with a Thread of *England* and of *Spain*. That no Cloth be made of Flocks and Thrums, *&c.*

THIS Company of Clothworkers alſo is a very flouriſhing and wealthy Company. The Hall is ſituated in *Mincing-lane*, as is before mention'd, *Book* II. *Chap.* II.

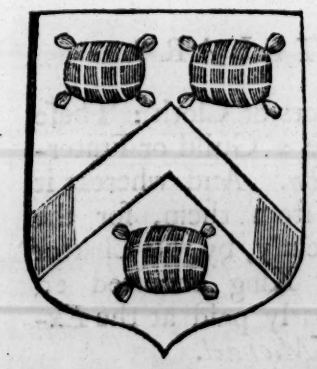
OF this Company have been fourteen Lord Mayors. For the Charities and Benefactions under their Management, ſee the firſt *Chapter* of this *Book*. *Pages* 38, 39.

CHAP. IX.

Of the other COMPANIES *following the Twelve.*

THE Place and Precedence of the reſt of the Companies is not reckon'd according to the Antiquity of their reſpective Charters granted them by the Kings of *England*. For many of more modern Times incorporated, do take Place of others more antient, as appears by the Year of their Incorporations under each King's Reign. That which now ſtands next to the twelve great Companies, is that of the

DYERS.



THIS Company were incorporated by K. *Henry* VI. and are one Maſter, one Warden, about thirty Aſſiſtants, and 171 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 15 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Madder-Baggs Argent, banded and corded, Or.*

THEIR Hall was near the Church of *Alhallows the Great* in *Thames-ſtreet*, but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, has not been ſince rebuilt: But they meet at *Salters-Hall*.

THE Dyers Company have Privilege of keeping Swans on the River *Thames*.

The following is an Account of ſome of the chief BENEFACTIONS *entruſted to this Company.*

Mr. *Henry Weſt* gave 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* to eight Alms-People in *Holborn*; that is, to each quarterly 2 *s.* 2 *d.* and to each for Coals *per Ann.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

Sir *Robert Tyrwit*, jun. gave an Alms-houſe in *White-cock-alley* in *Thames-ſtreet*, containing eight Rooms: To each quarterly 8 *s.* 8 *d.* and to each yearly for Coals 16 *s.*

Mrs. *Elizabeth Baniſter*, 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor of *Alhallows the Leſs*. 5 *l. per Ann.* to the Pariſh of *Chriſt-Church*; and 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* to fifteen Poor of the Company.

Mr. *Henry Trevillian* and Mr. *Rich. Stock* gave 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum* for Shirts and Smocks for four poor Men and four poor Women of the ſame Pariſh every ſecond Year.

Mr. *Henry Trevillian* gave 4 *l.* 10 *s.* every other Year, for the Diſcharge of two Priſoners out of the *Poultrey Compter*, either Men or Women, given every other *Good-Friday*; and 5 *s.* to each afterwards.

Mr. *Richard Stock* gave 5 *l. per Annum* to five poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows; that is, 5 *s.* to each quarterly.

Mr. *John Wynn* gave 4 *l.* every ſecond Year for Gowns for four poor Men, and four poor Women, aged fifty, given every ſecond Year.

Mr.

Mr. *John Stock* gave *6 l. per Annum* to ſix poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows; *5 s.* to each quarterly.

BREWERS.

THIS Company was incorporated in *February* 1427, the 6th Year of King *Henry* VI. and their Charter confirmed in *July* 1559, being the ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THEIR Arms were granted by *Wm. Hawkſlow*, Clarencieux, by Patent dated *July* 23, 1468, under the Seal of his Arms. Afterwards *Thomas Hawley*, Clarencieux, granted to the ſaid Corporation, Arms and a Creſt, bearing Date *ult. Feb.* 35 *Hen.* VIII. Antiently they bore this Coat, impaled with the Arms of *Thomas a Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that is, firſt the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*, then three Choughs, *Becket*'s Arms: And laſtly, theſe Arms for the Brewers, *viz. A Chevron charged with theee Barrels, between as many Garbs*; afterwards they bore the Garbs *Saltierwiſe*, as at preſent.

THIS Company is govern'd by a Maſter, three Wardens, and 24 Aſſiſtants: There are 90 on the Livery, beſides Yeomanry. Their Livery Fine is *6 l. 13 s. 4 d.*

THE following Matters relating to this Company of Brewers, as they happen'd in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were collected by *Stow*, out of ſome authentick Papers.

IN the Year 1580, or thereabouts, Sir *Thomas Gorges* ſued to have the Office of Gauger of Beer; namely, to ſurvey the Gauging and Filling every Barrel; and for the defraying of the Charges and of Officers to be employed, to have a Penny for gauging every Barrel of Beer and Ale; an Halfpenny for every half Barrel; and ſo for every Veſſel after that Rate. And for inclining the Queen to grant this, he ſhewed in his Petition to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, that there was a Deceit to the Buyer of Beer and Ale, both in the Aſſize of the Veſſels, and in the not filling them up. And that the Buyers, taken altogether, were deceived hereby 30000 *l.* a Year: Which by this Expedient propounded, would be ſaved. And beſides, it was promiſed that the Queen ſhould have 200 *l.* a Year for a Rent. And that a great Number of prohibited Wares were daily tranſported out of the Realm by Stealth, and ſo eaſily paſt, as they had done. And hereby her Majeſty's Cuſtoms would be encreaſed. Beſides, he would engage to gain her 7 or 800 *l.* yearly in the Aſſize of the Veſſels, and filling of Beer and Ale, which was yearly ſerved only to her Majeſty's Houſe.

To which the Brewers made this Anſwer: "That though Veſſels were well filled in the "Brewhouſe, yet ſuch as were carried in Drayes, "by that Time they ſhould be laid in the Buy-"ers Cellars, would, by Reaſon of ſpurging and "working in the Carriage, want near a Gallon "in every Barrel: So that the ſurveying of the "filling of them in the Brewhouſe would bring "ſmall Profit to the Buyer. And Ale in LON-"DON, and many other Places, being put in "Veſſels that be open, as the Buyers may eaſily "ſee whether they be filled or not, the filling "of them needs no ſuch Survey of any other Per-"ſon. That the Sizes of Veſſels were limited "by Statute, and well known to the moſt Part "of Buyers; and were continually look'd unto "by the Clerk of the Market, and by Mayors "and other Head Officers of Cities and Cor-"porate Towns, and within Liberties; who "were authorized thereunto by Statutes, Char-"ters and Grants; and the Defects might be "eaſily perceived by the Buyer: So as there "was no great Need of a Surveyor in that Be-"half. And the Correction of the Aſſize of "Beer and Ale, touching the Veſſels and Mea-"ſures, belonging to Head Officers in moſt Ci-"ties, Towns Corporate and Leets, was like "to beget many ſudden Complaints. That a "Penny for gauging every Barrel of Beer and "Ale would grow to a great yearly Revenue. "It was computed, there would be due for Beer "Veſſels in LONDON only, 5000 *l.* yearly. "And it might be thought, that throughout the "Realm it would make the Sum up 10,000 *l.* "a Year at leaſt." But this Buſineſs of having a Surveyor for Beer ſtuck ſtill, and we ſhall hear more of it by and by.

IN the Year 1585, a *Dutchman* deſired to have Licence to tranſport Beer. And it was allowed him by the Lord Treaſurer, upon Agreement, to import ſo much Clap-board, according to the Tons of Beer he carried out.

THE Quantity of Beer brewed in LONDON, about this Time, *viz.* 1585, in a Year, by the Calculation that one made for the Uſe of the Lord Treaſurer, was thus computed: There were at leaſt twenty-ſix Brewers in the City, Suburbs, and *Weſtminſter*, whereof the one Half of them, Strangers, the other *Engliſh*. The moſt of every of them brewed ſix Times a Week; and ordinarily they brewed twenty Quarters at every Time; which yielded in Small Beer 100 Barrels at the leaſt, and in Strong Beer ſixty Barrels at the leaſt. Every one with another of them did brew 420 Barrels weekly a-piece; which amounted to 2496 Barrels yearly. So the whole Number of the Brewers being 26, they did brew yearly 648960 Barrels. And by this Computation the Gentleman that uſed to be General Surveyor for Gauging, at a Penny the Barrel, and ſo for every half Barrel proportionably, ſhould receive in LONDON and the Suburbs, 2028 *l.* a Year.

VESSELS of Beer and Ale were not gauged by any Statute before 23 *Hen.* VIII. but the Defects thereof were puniſhable upon the Preſentment of Juries and Aleconners, before the Juſtices Itinerants, Juſtices of Peace, the Clerks of the Market, Stewards of Leets out of Cities; and in Cities, by Force of Charters. And in that Year (*i. e.* 23 *H.* VIII.) by an Act, Authority was given to the Wardens of the Coopers of LONDON, to ſearch, view and gauge all Veſſels of Beer, Ale and Soap in LONDON, and the Suburbs, within two Miles of LONDON, and to take a Fee for the ſame; and the like Authority was given to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Conſtables or other Head Officers out of LONDON, for Veſſels there. This was urged to the Treaſurer of *England*, *Anno* 1586, againſt any Common Gauger ever having any Authority of gauging Veſſels, or uſed before.

BUT the Coopers were complained of, for that they by the Statute aboveſaid, being to gauge Veſſels for the full Contents by that Statute limited, and that thoſe that held due Meaſure ſhould be ſealed with a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; they being in Bargain with the Brewers, would ſet the Croſs upon the Veſſels as full Gauge, though they wanted one, two or three Gallons. And the Law had inflicted no Puniſhment on the Coopers, for not gauging, or for untrue gauging, the Coopers being Judges of their own Work; and having Liberty at their Pleaſure to ſearch and gauge, but not commanded ſo to do.

BESIDES this Want of Meaſure, there were about this Time divers other Things charged upon the Brewers, which are here ſet down, together with their Apology and Vindication of themſelves. They were charged for their Malt

and Hops which they uſed; as that they brewed with ill Malt; and in the End of the Year they commonly brewed with Wyvel Malt, being the Bottom and Sweepings of their Garners, to make room to bring in new Corn. It was alſo bruited, that they put in Darnel, Roſin, Lime and Chalk, and ſuch like; which making the Drinkers thirſty, they might drink the more. And that for Cheapneſs, when Hops were dear, they put into their Drink, Broom, Bay-Berries, Ivy-Berries, and ſuch like Things; but their Surveyors never found this upon Examination to be true.

Item, It was charged upon them, that with one Maſh they uſed to make two Brewings; but that alſo was hardly true, by reaſon it would taint their Beer, and loſe that which would be good enough to utter to moſt Cuſtomers.

Item, That they boiled not their Liquor, as was done in private Houſes, to ſave Fuel, and to make the more Beer with the leſs Malt; and ſuch Beer was ſoon ſtale. But they anſwered, Such Beer pleaſed LONDON beſt, to drink new ſmall Beer about 14 Days old.

Item, That they brewed foiſted Beer and corrupt Beer again, ſent home by their Cuſtomers, and never would loſe any.

Item, That the Beer-Brewers were very unclean in their Brewing, and about all their Veſſels; but if it were ſo, their Maſters had the Loſs by it, when their Beer was returned home, and fain to be brewed twice at their Charges.

Item, That they ſet in the Heads of their Barrels to make them leſs; but that wanted Proof.

Item. There was this Deceit in Veſſels of Beer that were tranſported; that under the Name of theſe, paſſed many Barrels ſtuffed with prohibited Goods, as Pike-heads, Halberd-heads, Piſtols and Match, Candles and Soles of Shoes, of new Leather, cut out in Pairs of all Sizes, and the like; the Bungs of the ſaid Barrels being beſmeared with a little Yeſt; to the Hindrance of the Commonwealth, and to the Profit of Enemies. Another Deceit that the Strangers, Foreigners, and others practiſed with the Brewers and their Servants was, packing up Caſes and Pieces of Silk, and delivering them as empty Barrels on the Brewers Wharf. The Brewers ſtraight beſmeared them with Yeſt, and ſo ſent them to the Merchants Houſes, as Barrels of Beer for the Houſhold, to the Hinderance of the Queen's Cuſtoms.

THE Brewers themſelves appointed their Surveyor; and there being now in theſe Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, many Strangers and Denizen Brewers, as well as *Engliſh*, the Company ſet a Penny upon every Barrel of Beer brewed by a Stranger, and an Half-penny upon every Barrel brewed by an *Engliſhman*, for the ſaid Surveyor's Salary; though ſome ſaid this was done indeed to drive away the Strangers.

BUT when the Suit was ſo ſtrongly urged for a General Surveyor to be made by the Queen, ſome about the Year 1586, made theſe conſiderable Objections to it; That if the Queen granted this Survey of the Veſſels, then according to Statute the Brewers would withſtand the ſame, and pray they might be ſurveyed according to Law. That the Mayor and Bench of LONDON could never bring it to paſs, that the Veſſels ſhould be of the right Sizes, and ſerved out full from their Brewhouſes; nor durſt they ever force the Brewers to it, for fear of leaving the City unvictualled. That the Ale-Brewers, by their Charter, had Authority to ſearch and ſurvey themſelves; and all Beer-Brewers likewiſe, both for Veſſels, for filling them, and for Wholeſomeneſs of Drink; and if the new Survey were granted, it would intrude upon their Charter and Authority, to the Offence of the City; and that if the Queen of her Prerogative ſhould command (which was doubted whether ſhe might) never ſo little a Fee upon a Barrel to be paid to the Chief Surveyor, the People would ſay ſtraight, Their Drink was exciſed, as it was in *Flanders*, and would be more hereafter; and ſo the People and Brewers both would repine at it; and that if the People had their Meaſure, the Brewers would exact it again. And,

Laſtly, that as for the clayed and beſmeared Barrels with Yeſt, the Searchers and Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe would provide well enough againſt that.

THE Lord Mayor and Bench of Aldermen did often attempt to make a Reformation among the Brewers, eſpecially in two or three Reſpects. *Firſt*, the Beer being brought in while it was purging, many Gallons were loſt; which they endeavour'd to reform by requiring Beer and Ale Carts to carry filling Beer, to make good that which was ſpilt or purged by the Way, or to give Allowance for the ſame. *Secondly*, for the mending of Beer, it being ſo ſmall, the Mayor and Common-Council would have had two Sorts of Beer, of 4 *s.* and 6 *s.* the Barrel; and to diſallow the brewing of Strong Beer, of 8 *s.* the Barrel, *March* Beer only excepted. There was a notable Act of Common-Council made the 6th of the Queen, *Oct.* 25. concerning theſe Matters; but neither the Mayor nor Bench could ever bring this Reformation to paſs, the Brewers being ſo headſtrong, and ready to leave the City without Proviſion, by leaving off Brewing ſuddenly.

IN the Year 1591, Sir *John Allot*, Mayor, publiſhed by Proclamation, that the Brewers ſhould not make any more Sorts or Kinds of Beer or Ale than two, *viz.* the Strong and the Double; and that the ſame ſhould be ſold after the Rate of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Barrel of the beſt, and 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* the Barrel of the Double Beer or Ale, and not above: But all Commodities belonging to the Brewers being now advanced conſiderably in their Prices, the Brewers made great Complaints againſt this Order: For Malt was ſold at 13 *s.* the Quarter, Hops at 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and 4 *l.* 10 *s.* the Hundred; which heretofore was ſold at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Hundred; and yet one Hundred of Hops then was worth three Hundred of Hops at that preſent ſold: The Price of Barrels being 20 *s.* or 22 *s.* the Laſt, heretofore ſold for 9 *s.* the Laſt: The Price of Coals, then ſold at 24 *s.* or 26 *s.* the Chaldron, not long before ſold at 12 *s.* or 13 *s.* the Chaldron. To which they added the great and exceſſive Price of all Manner of Victuals, and Charge of Houſe-keeping, and other Neceſſaries belonging to the Brewers Trade, the large Rent of their Houſes, far exceeding the Rents given for the ſame in any former Age. Theſe Things conſidered, the Brewers were not able, at the Prices ſet, to ſell ſuch good and wholeſome Beer as was fit the City ſhould be ſerved with; whereupon they were Suitors to the next Lord Mayor, Sir *William Webbe*, and the Aldermen, to have good Conſideration of this Cauſe; and to ſet ſuch reaſonable Prices and Rates on Beer and Ale, as they might make and ſell good and wholeſome Liquor, and live by their ſaid Trades. As they had at ſundry Times deſired the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to conſider two Statutes, *viz.* 51 *H.* III. and 31 *Edw.* I. and the Prices of Malt, Hops, Coals, Barrels, and Kilderkins, Veſſels, and other Neceſſaries belonging to their Trade; and to make an indifferent Proof and Trial, what and how much good and wholeſome Beer and Ale of the beſt, and how much of the Double, might be made of a Quarter of Malt; and to conſider of all Charges belonging to the ſaid Trade. Alſo, they offered to ſhew to them their Books, whereby they might plainly ſee what

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and how much Ale and Beer they had or did make of a Quarter of Malt, and the juſt Charge expended in and about the ſame, notwithſtanding the Lord Mayor and Aldermen refuſed and denied; which, as they urged, tended to the great Hinderance of the City, ſince they were not able to ſell and utter ſuch good and wholeſome Ale and Beer as was fit; and to the utter undoing of the Brewers, if they continued their ſaid Trades: For many of them ſhould be forced to leave and give over the Trades in which they had been brought up, to the Hinderance, if not Undoing of the Company of Brewers.

THIS made them appeal to the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, by whoſe Means only they acknowledged they had obtained their Incorporation from the Queen, with divers Liberties and Privileges to and for the ſaid Company, praying to procure ſuch ſpeedy Trial and Examination of the ſaid Cauſe, and thereupon ſuch reaſonable Prices to be aſſeſſed for Beer and Ale, as thereby the Commonwealth of the City and Suburbs might be well ſerved, and his Orators have a convenient Living by their Trade; and withal they preſented a Paper to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, being the true Aſſize of Ale and Beer, according to the Prices of Corn, riſing and falling, by the Equity of the Statute *Anno* 51 *Hen.* III. afterwards confirmed and allowed by Statute *An.* 31 *Ed.* I. *viz.*

THEN by the ſame Rate a Quarter of Malt being at the Price of 4 *s.* a Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons, at 1 *d.* the Gallon, amounts to 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Item, The Kilderkin being ſixteen Gallons, after that Rate is 16 *d.*

Item, The Firkin being eight Gallons, is 8 *d.*

Item, A Barrel of Beer after that Rate, being thirty-ſix Gallons, at 1 *d.* the Gallon, is 3 *s.*

Item, The Kilderkin, being eighteen Gallons, is 18 *d.*

Item, The Firkin being nine Gallons, is 9 *d.*

Item, Then a Quarter of Malt being at 8 *s.* the Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons at 2 *d.* the Gallon, is 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the ſame Rates.

Item, The Barrel of Beer, being thirty-ſix Gallons, at 2 *d.* the Gallon, after the ſame Rate comes to 6 *s.*

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the ſame Rates.

Item, The Quarter of Malt being at 12 *s.* the Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons, at 3 *d.* the Gallon, is 8 *s.*

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, after the ſame Rates.

Item, The Barrel of Beer, being thirty-ſix Gallons, at 3 *d.* the Gallon, amounts to 9 *s.*

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the ſame Rates.

The Price of CORN, *and other Things, at the making of the Statute* Anno 23 Hen. VIII.

A Quarter of Wheat at 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
A Quarter of Malt at 4 *s.* or 5 *s.*
A Quarter of Oats at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
The C. wt. of the beſt Hops at 6 *s.* or 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
The Laſt of Barrels at 9 *s.*
The Laſt of Kilderkins at 5 *s.*

The Price of ALE *and* BEER *then.*

And then the Barrel of the beſt Ale and Beer was ſold for 3 *s.* 8 *d.* or 4 *s.*

The Three-half-penny Beer was then ſold the Barrel for 3 *s.*

The Barrel of ſingle Ale and Beer 2 *s.*

The Price of CORN, *and other Things, at the late Proclamation in* London, Anno 34 Eliz.

A Quarter of Wheat at 18 *s.*
A Quarter of Malt at 12 or 13 *s.*
A Quarter of Oats at 8 *s.*
The C. wt. of Hops at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*
The Laſt of Barrels 20 *s.*
The Laſt of Kilderkins 12 *s.*

And now by the ſame Proclamation the Price of the beſt Ale and Beer is but at the Barrel 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

And the Price of the ſmaller Ale and Beer the Barrel 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

IT is to be noted, that the Charge of Houſe-Rent, Houſe-keeping, Servants Wages, Victuals, and other Neceſſaries, do treble and fourfold exceed the Price thereof in thoſe former Times.

ABOUT theſe middle Times of Queen *Elizabeth* another Controverſy aroſe concerning Beer, namely, concerning the tranſporting Beer beyond Sea, which they called *Portage Beer*. It was obſerved now a-days, that the Tranſportation of Corn and of Beer was the Cauſe of the Dearth of Corn. For the preventing and remedying of which, ſometimes Proclamations were iſſued forth, for the Reſtraint of Tranſportation; and ſometimes the Brewers were reſtrained from brewing any Sweet or Strong Beer to be tranſported by Cocket, as Merchandize. By this Means Corn did once riſe and fall ſundry Times within two Months. Some Time before *Michaelmas* Corn was bought and provided to have been tranſported. Whereupon the Price of Corn was enhanced 6 or 7 *s.* in a Quarter, which happened within the Space of fourteen Days. Then a Proclamation was publiſhed for the Reſtraint of Corn and Beer, the eighth Day of *October*; and the Price of Corn within five Days did fall 5 or 6 *s.* in a Quarter; which cauſed many joyful Hearts among the poor Commons, and many Thouſand Bleſſings and Prayers for the Author thereof. After this Proclamation, by reaſon of ſome Quantities of Beer brewed and tranſported, the Corn-men then, thinking the Reſtraint would not continue, began again the ſecond Time to increaſe their Prices. The Brewer, to thwart the evil Minds of the Corn-men, and bad Dealing of the Merchants, reſtrained themſelves from brewing Strong Beer to be tranſported as Merchandizes; whereby the Price of Corn did fall the ſecond Time. *November* 4, one procured from the Lord Treaſurer, Licence to brew and tranſport 500 Tons of Beer, notwithſtanding the Reſtraint and Orders taken againſt the Brewers. Which Warrant was for Service of her Majeſty; whereby the Price of Corn increaſed the third Time.

THERE was an Eſtimate made at this Time, [about the Year 1591] what Beer was carried yearly for the *Low Countries* and other Places, after this Manner: There were twenty great Brewhouſes or more, ſituate on the *Thames* Side, from *Milford-ſtairs* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, till below St. *Catharine*'s, which brewed yearly the Quantity of ſeven or eight Brewings of ſweet Beer or ſtrong Beer, that paſſed to *Stoad*, *Embden*, the *Low Countries*, *Calais*, *Diep*, and thereabouts. And account but 600 Brewings at 44 Barrels the Brewing, it makes 26400 Barrels, which at ſeven to a Ton, make 3771 Ton.

THE Hall of this Company is ſituated on the North Side of *Addle-ſtreet*, near the Eaſt End. It is a handſome Building, with a graceful Appearance at the Entrance of Columns and Arches of the *Tuſcan* Order, and Enrichments of Fruit-Leaves, *&c.* The Walls are Brick, the Window-Caſes Stone.

THERE are ten Alms-houſes for ten poor Widows of *Iſlington*, left by the Lady *Owen*, to the Care of this Company.

LEATHER-

LEATHERSELLERS.

THE Leatherſellers are the 15th Company of LONDON, and were incorporated in the 6th Year of *Richard* the IId, when *Whittington* was Lord Mayor.

THEIR Arms and Creſt were firſt granted by *John Moor*, Norroy King at Arms, *May* 20, 19 *Edward* IV.

AFTERWARDS *Roger Machado*, Clarencieux, confirmed the ſame, adding Supporters thereto by Patent under his Hand and Seal, in the 21ſt of King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1505. They were afterwards confirmed by *Thomas Benoit*, Clarencieux, *October* 11, 22 *Hen.* VIII. viewed, enter'd and approved in the Viſitation 1634.

THE Arms are: *Argent, three Bucks reguardant Gules.* Creſt; *a Buck, Or, attired Sable.* Supporters; *a Buck as the laſt, and a Ram of the firſt.*

THE Leatherſellers are govern'd by a Maſter, three Wardens, 26 Aſſiſtants, and 167 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is twenty Pounds, and Stewards twelve Pounds.

THIS Company, by Patent from King *Henry* the VIIth, had the Search of Calves-skins, Sheeps-skins, and Lamb-skins, Goats and Kid-skins, deceitfully wrought; and of all other like deceitful Works and Workmen touching that Myſtery, in any Part of the Realm; and were to make ſuch Search by the Survey of the Mayor and other Head Officers of the City and Town where ſuch Search ſhall be made: And had farther Power to puniſh the ſaid Offenders, and to ſeize, as Forfeit, the ſame deceitful Ware: Whereof the one Moiety to the Uſe of the King and his Succeſſors, or to the Uſe of thoſe Cities and Places where the Offence happens, and the other Moiety to the Company; and the Searchers were to be ſworn to make due Search. And ſuch a Power alſo had the Company of Skinners by Patent.

THE Leatherſellers became great Engroſſers of Leather in all Places of *England*, and did tranſport it abroad, to the raiſing of the Price of it: For which the Glovers, within forty Miles Compaſs about LONDON, feeling the Inconveniency of it, made Complaint about the Years 1593, and 1594, to the Lords of the Privy Council. They complained, that the Leatherſellers did engroſs continually into their Hands all Sorts of Leather within the ſeveral Shires of *England*, and alſo *Ireland* and *Scotland*, which had raiſed the Price of White Leather from 20 *s.* the Hundred, to 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* the Hundred. *Secondly*, that when they had ſo engroſſed it by the Thouſand, whereof they bought three or four Sorts at ſeveral Prices, they then packed it into Dozens, and put four Skins at the leaſt into every Dozen, ſcarce worth an Half-penny a-piece; and yet nevertheleſs did ſell their mixed Dozens far dearer than they paid for the very beſt; whereby they, the Glovers, were deceived at the leaſt 16 *d.* in every Dozen, by four ſmall Skins, in ordinary called Linings, packed in every ſuch Dozen. *Thirdly*, they further complained, that by Means of this Engroſſing, they were conſtrained to come thirty or forty Miles Compaſs, round about LONDON, to buy their Leather at LONDON: Whereas were it not for them, they might have had their Leather at home in the Country, and at a far more reaſonable Rate, and better. *Laſtly*, that where by their intolerable engroſſing (being but four Perſons that did it) they were become great Tranſporters of Leather out of the Land, and under Colour of Licence for one Thouſand, ſhipped away ten Thouſand, they prayed their Lordſhips, that ſome might be appointed to ſee, that no more were ſhipped away than were licenſed; and that a Market might be appointed for all White Leather, and that the Countrymen might be commanded to bring in their Leather to a ſettled Place; as at *Leadenhall*, or ſuch like, before they made Sale thereof to any Leatherſeller or other, whereby to engroſs it. That they, the poor Glovers about LONDON, might buy the beſt for their Money, as ſoon and as well as they; and then Leather, in ſhort Space, ſhould be ſold for 30 *s.* which was then 50 *s.* and upwards. And for the Reformation of theſe apparent Injuries, they thought it convenient that Leather ſhould be ſealed, ſo as the Price exceeded not 2 *d.* the Dozen. And laſtly, that if this were not look'd to, the Leatherſellers would ſoon become richer than common Subjects, and Thouſands of the Glovers forced to beg about the Streets.

BY Reaſon of the Trades of the Merchants in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to *Barbary* and *Ruſſia*, and other Places, there was a great Quantity of Skins of divers Sorts then yearly brought into the Realm, more than in Times paſt. And towards the latter Times of that Queen, the People had better Experience in dreſſing, working and making of Leather; ſome with Oil, ſome with Allum, ſome with Shomack and other Things. By Reaſon whereof, a greater Number of the Queen's Subjects, with their Families, were ſet on work and maintained, than in former Times. And by Reaſon of the good and well dreſſing thereof, the ſame was more uſed than formerly, to the Benefit of the Realm, and the great Store tranſported by Way of Merchandize: Whereby the Queen had the more Cuſtom, and Subſidy both outwards and inwards.

UPON Pretence of an Act of Parliament, *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; ſued to the Queen for her Letters Patents, during his Life, or for twenty Years, for the Searching and Sealing of all Leather throughout *England*, as was provided in the Statute for Shoe-Leather: For the Leatherſellers had been found guilty of great Abuſes practiſed, in deceitful Dreſſing, Sale and Uttering of all Leather for the moſt Part, except Shoe-Leather: The Skin of a Bull, Horſe, *&c.* was ſold for right Buff, Rams-skins and Sheep-skins, ſold for right Shamways: And ſo many other Kinds, to the Wrong and Hinderance of the Buyer.

Darcy ſucceeded in his Suit, and had his Patent from the Queen, but ſtill with a Clauſe in it for Revocation by ſix of the Council. This was a very gainful Buſineſs to him; as, for the ſealing of a Dozen of the beſt Stag's-skins dreſt, worth 4 *l.* was paid 8 *s.* For ſealing a Dozen of the ſecond Sort, worth 33 *s.* 4 *d.* the ſame was paid; and ſo proportionably for other Skins: So that he received ſometimes the tenth Part, the ninth Part, the ſeventh, the ſixth, the fourth, and ſometimes, and often, the third Part of the Value of the Commodity.

THEREFORE, ſoon after this Patent was begun to be executed, which was about the End of the Year 1592, the Leatherſellers, and all that dealt in Leather-cutting, made moſt grievous Complaints, eſpecially the poorer Sort, *viz.* that it was like to overthrow them and their Trades, and were minded to repair in a Multitude to the Court to the Lords of the Council. But firſt they went to Sir *William Row*, Lord Mayor, with a Petition to him. The Mayor hereupon ſent his Letters to the Lords, to pſevent the Tumult, together with their Petition. In which Petition joined all theſe Tradeſmen following, *viz.* Leatherſellers,

therſellers, Fellmongers, Glovers, Point-makers, Purſe-makers, Sadlers, Girdlers, Coffer-makers, Budget-Makers, Stationers, White Tawyers, Jerkin-makers, Leather-dyers, and all other Dreſſers, Workers and Converters of Leather, inhabiting within the City. They ſet forth, That whereas he, the Lord Mayor, had received a ſtrait Charge from the Lords and others of her Majeſty's Privy Council, about the Aſſiſtance to be given to Mr. *Darcy*, touching the Execution of his Patent, for the View, Search and Sealing of Leather of what Kind ſoever: Wherein a new Office was allowed, with Allowance of Fees, to ſo exceſſive and enormous a Rate, as the like whereof was never heard of within the Realm, to be impoſed upon the Subjects, upon any Occaſion of publick Service or Duty whatſoever, to be performed to her Highneſs and the State of her Realm: Hereby the poor Suppliants were like utterly to be undone, and their Trades overthrown, in Caſe the ſaid Patent ſhould ſo take Effect. Wherefore they prayed the Mayor, being the chief Governor of the City under her Highneſs, and the chief and principal Warden of the ſaid Companies, and of all other Trades within the City, to be a Means to the Queen or the Lords, that the Execution of the ſaid Patent might be ſuſpended, and the Grievances of the ſaid Companies be farther conſider'd of, either by their Lordſhips, or ſome other grave indifferent Perſons, to be appointed by them, who by their Wiſdoms might judge and diſcern of the untrue Suggeſtion made to the Queen by Mr. *Darcy*, for the obtaining of this Patent; and alſo of the manifold Inconveniencies, and intolerable Oppreſſions, which would fall upon the ſaid Companies, in Caſe the ſaid Patent ſhould be put in Execution.

So this Buſineſs came before the Lords: And *Darcy* expoſed as much as ever he could, all the Deceits of the Leatherſellers, and their monſtrous Gains, by ſelling counterfeited Wares for the beſt: And in Concluſion, his Solicitor aſſerted, that the Workmen that dreſs'd the true Leather were deſirous to have all Leather ſealed, that thereby the Good might be known from the bad, and that all People might perceive by the Seal what they had for their Money: So ſhould not the Leatherſeller deceive the whole Commonwealth.

The Leatherſellers, and the Workers in Leather, put in their Paper to the Lord *Buckhurſt*, Sir *John Forteſcue*, and Sir *John Woolley*, of the Queen's Council, appointed to hear this Buſineſs. Wherein they utterly denied any unlawful, counterfeit, or deceitful Dreſſing of the Sorts of Leather, or that any of it was requiſite to have any Search or Seal in ſuch Manner and Form as Mr. *Darcy* untruly ſuggeſted to her Majeſty. And they marvelled that he, being a Man of great Experience and Calling, would attempt, or preſume to ſue unto her Majeſty to ſearch any Sorts of Leather which were not appointed to be ſearched by Parliament (Tanned Leather being only ſo appointed) and required to ſearch thoſe Sorts of Leather, for which there is no Act of Parliament, nor Law. And her Majeſty ruled her Subjects only by the Laws of the Realm, and would not deal with any contrary to Juſtice. They urged the Bondage the Patentee would bring the Queen's Subjects into, to cauſe every Leather-cutter, Dreſſer and Occupier of Leather, to bring his Goods to ſuch Towns and Places, and at ſuch Times as he and his Deputy ſhould appoint, and there and then attend their Leiſure; and what an infinite Toil and Loſs of Time would be conſumed therein in carrying to and fro. They ſhewed what an intolerable Tax, and what heavy Sums of Money this would amount unto, if it were to be paid by the Law of the Realm. That it would be conſider'd, whether it were meet that ſuch Tax ſhould be laid upon the People, not being granted by Parliament, nor warranted by Law. And whether, if it were in her Majeſty's Pleaſure to grant it, it were meet or requiſite to raiſe a Revenue of fourſcore or an hundred thouſand Pounds to one Man, to the utter undoing of many Thouſands, her Majeſty's poor and dutiful Subjects. It was alſo put to their Conſiderations, that a Multitude of the Queen's Subjects ſhould be bound in 40 *l.* yearly, not to ſell, or put to Sale, any ſuch lawful Leather, without the Search and Seal of Mr. *Darcy*, or his Aſſigns; and that thoſe that refuſed, ſhould be impriſoned and reſtrained from their Trades and Occupations, until it pleaſed Mr. *Darcy* and his Aſſigns or Deputies, to remit their ſuppoſed Offence; and to compel every Man to pay for the ſame Bond 4 *d.* Since that it appeared through the whole Courſe of the Grant, there was no Law to warrant the ſame. *Laſtly*, whether it were a meet and convenient Thing, that Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* who were ſworn to execute Juſtice, ſhould be bound, contrary to the Rules of Law, to give Aid or Aſſiſtance to the Patentee, or his Deputies.

This put ſome Stop to *Darcy*'s Patent, inſomuch that he earneſtly applied himſelf to the Lord Treaſurer, that he might have his Patent, or at leaſt a new one, for the Fees for Sealing abated; and profeſſing himſelf to be ſatisfied with 200 *l.* or 150 *l.* a Year. The ſaid Treaſurer (to whom this Matter was left) that he might the better judge of the Leatherſellers Buſineſs, made theſe Queries. *Firſt*, How many Kinds of Leather were ſubject to the Sealing? *Secondly*, Who were the People in Quality that did firſt work upon them? *Thirdly*, How many Workmens Hands they paſſed before they came to the Leatherſellers? *Fourthly*, How many Kinds there were of this Leather, and what was the Difference of the Prices of them? Theſe Queries he ſent to certain knowing Men in Matters of Trade for their Judgment herein, who gave him in a Schedule of all the Prices of Leather, with the Rates they judged fitting for the Sealing.

The Lord Treaſurer at length made ſome other Propoſitions to the Leatherſellers; to which nevertheleſs they would not comply; wherefore he did impriſon ſome of them. Sir *Richard Martin*, and Sir *John Hart*, Aldermen, and the Recorder, did adviſe them to yield to *Darcy*: But they (whoſe Names were *John Ward*, *Arthur Parkinſon*, *Anthony Quaplade*, and *Richard Ironſide*) did urge to the ſaid Aldermen, that at their firſt incorporating into this noble City, they were charged with a preciſe Oath: To be obeiſant and obedient unto the Mayor and Miniſters of the City, the Franchiſes and Cuſtoms thereof to maintain, and this City to keep harmleſs in that that in them was: And then they bade them judge, if to admit Mr. *Darcy*'s Miniſters to ſearch and ſeal, were not to run headlong into the horrible Sin of Perjury; which the Queen could never abide, nor ever yet left unpuniſhed: And becauſe they might err, they prayed, that the Expoſition of their Oath might be referred to the general Cenſure of a Common-Council of the City. And they prayed God to ſtrengthen them with all Conſtancy and Patience to endure any Thing rather than by their own Act to diſpoſſeſs themſelves of that which had been enjoyed by them and their Predeceſſors, Citizens of LONDON, three hundred Years and more; or rather than to yield Mr. *Darcy* a Jot more than they were bound to

to do, in 100 *l.* a-piece, by a Decree made with the moſt deep Deliberation the 13th of *February* laſt, in the Star-Chamber, by the Lords of her Honourable Privy Council, aſſiſted with the Preſence of the moſt Reverend Judges of the Land.

ON the Back-ſide of this Paper, they in theſe Words petition the Lord Treaſurer.

WE moſt humbly beſeech your good Lordſhip, that even as you have been hitherto moſt worthily accounted the very *CATO* of the Common Weal; and even as your Lordſhip will not, that her Majeſty be inferior in Honour and Princely Integrity to her moſt noble Father: Who in the ſeventeenth Year of his Reign uttered theſe Words, as is reported by Mr. *Hall*, to his eternal Praiſe, *viz. That his Mind was never to ask any Thing of his Commons that might ſound to his Diſhonour, or the Breach of his Laws*; ſo we beſeech your good Lordſhip, even for the Love that you bear to God, her Majeſty, and your Country, whoſe Cauſe this is to read theſe Reaſons; and then to judge, whether we be worthy of Impriſonment, or no: Having no other Choice but to endure Impriſonment, or to damn our own Souls, and to yield to that which is more heavy to us, than eight Subſidies yearly paying during our Lives, without Coertion of the Laws.

THUS ſtout and hardy were theſe Leatherſellers, in aſſerting their Privileges and Rights as Citizens and Free-born Subjects.

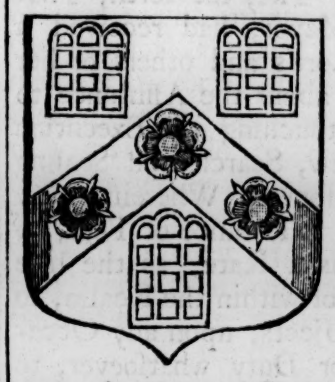
To all this may be added, that this Buſineſs having Difficulty as to the Matter of Law, ſo much inſiſted on by the Leatherſellers, the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, a juſt and wary man, ſent to *Popham* and *Egerton*, the one the Queen's Attorney-General, and the other her Solicitor, to examine the State of the Caſe, who found it to ſtand thus, as they ſignified to him in Writing: That King *Henry* VII. did confirm certain Ordinances formerly made by the Mayor of LONDON, touching the Leatherſellers of LONDON, in the Time of King *Richard* II. concerning how the Defects in the ſaid Myſtery in that Time ſhould be ſurveyed and reformed in ſome Points: Which Ordinances concerned only Sheeps, Calves, and Lambs Leather. And King *Henry* VII. by that Charter did farther grant, that the Wardens of the Leatherſellers of LONDON ſhould by themſelves, or their ſufficient Deputies, have the Search of all counterfeited Calves, Sheeps, and Lambs Leather, and all Workmanſhip concerning the ſame Myſtery, as well in the City, as in all Places of the Realm, and of all miſuſing of the ſame Faculty or Myſtery; which by the Confeſſion before them was neglected, and not exerciſed according to the ſaid Grant. Therefore the ſaid Attorney and Solicitor thought, in Law the Grant was voidable by *Non uſans*. Yet ſo long as that Grant ſtood unrepealed, *Darcy* could not well have the Effect of his Grant from her Majeſty (being, as they took it, the more reaſonable for Reformation of Abuſes then practiſed) unleſs he ſued a *Scire facias*, for to repeal that Patent of King *Henry* VII. for *Non-uſer* thereof: Wherein being negligent in the City of LONDON, it was to be thought they had been much more negligent in all other Places.

THE Hall belonging to the Leatherſellers Company, is ſituated at the Eaſt End of *Little St. Helen's*.

ON the North Side of *Hart-Street*, between *Monkwell-Street* and *Cripplegate*, ſtand Six Almshouſes, erected by Mr. *Robert Rogers* of this Company, and good Maintenance allowed the Inhabiters for ever. The Overſight whereof is committed to the Leatherſellers.

ALSO in *Little St. Helen's* are ſeven Alms-Houſes, for ſeven poor Widows of thoſe of that Company, who have 5 *l.* 4 *s. per Ann.* paid every Fortnight, and 15 *s.* each for Coals.

PEWTERERS.



THE *Pewterers* were a Company, or Meeting of friendly and neighbouring Men, in the Time of K. *Edward* IV. and in the 13th Year of this King became incorporated, and from him have ben confirmed by ſeveral Princes ſince.

THEIR Enſigns Armorial are, *Azure, on a Chevron, Or, between three Croſs-barrs, Argent, as many Roſes Gules.* Creſt, *Two Arms holding a Pewter Diſh proper.* Supporters, *Two Sea Horſes per Feſs, Or and Argent.*

THIS Company is governed by a Maſter, 2 Wardens, 28 Aſſiſtants, and 103 on the Livery.

THIS Company uſed to caſt into Bars ſuch Tin as was to be tranſported out of the Realm; whereby the Poor of the Company were wont to have Part of their Living: But after thoſe Bars were made by Strangers beyond the Seas; whereby the Poor were greatly hindered, which occaſioned the Company in the Year 1594, to petition Queen *Elizabeth*, that they might have ſome lawful Intereſt in the Trade thereof towards their Living and Maintenance, being two thouſand People at the leaſt. This Petition the Queen committed to the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord *Buckhurſt*: Who moving ſo many Doubts and Difficulties, and inforcing them to give the ſaid Lords Satisfaction therein, three Years and more were ſpent in hearing and determining the ſame. As firſt they examined,

I. How the ſame might ſtand with the Good and Benefit of the *Tinners* of *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*: For which Purpoſe they called before them the Lord Warden of the *Stanneries*, requiring him to confer with ſome principal *Tinners* of theſe Countries, and to certify their Lordſhips of their Aſſent or Diſſent thereto. Which was done accordingly with good Allowance of their ſaid Petition, as a Thing very beneficial to them: Provided only, that it might be taken at their Hands at a Price certain; which was accordingly inſerted in the Grant of the Queen to them.

II. Afterwards the Lords were deſirous to be further advertiſed, what Benefit or Prejudice might hereby accrue to the Merchant Tranſporters of the Commodity, or to any other uſing the Trade thereof. And ſo they wrote to the Lord Mayor of LONDON, to confer with ſuch Merchants, or other Traders therein, as he ſhould think fit. The Mayor gave Anſwer to theſe Lords, certifying that the Pewterers Petition was no Ways prejudicial to any one of the ſaid Tranſporters or Traders for Tin.

III. Then the aboveſaid Lords were deſirous to know, whether the ſame might be hurtful to the Queen's Coinage or Cuſtom, and conferred with ſome Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe, and were by them fully reſolved, that it would cauſe not only a Certainty, but an Increaſe of her Cuſtoms, as well for Coinage as for Tranſportation.

IV. Then their Lordſhips objected, that this Grant to them, the Corporation of the Pewterers, might be injurious to the Generality of the Pewterers throughout the whole Realm. Of this they were fully ſatisfied by good Proof and Teſtimony made before them, that the caſting of Bars had not heretofore been uſed or practiſed by any Pewterers of *England*, but only by the Corporation of LONDON.

V. Then

V. Then their Lordſhips required farther Satisfaction, whether the Wages or Allowance of one Half-penny in the Pound, demanded for the Melting and Caſting of the ſame Bars, were not too great a Sum: And they heard divers Proofs and Teſtimonies made touching the ſame, that the Charge of the Melting and Caſting of the ſame into Bars deducted, the Remain thereof was not found ſo great, but that their Lordſhips thought it a fit Relief towards the Help of the ſaid Company: And that in former Times more than an Half-penny was uſed to be allowed by the Merchants.

THEN their Lordſhips finding a general Exclamation and Diſcontentment againſt Patents of Privilege, thought fit to be adviſed by the Attorney-General, whether this Statute might ſtand with the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or not. Of which being reſolved, they committed to the ſaid Attorney the Drawing of the Patent; and yet fearing leaſt ſome Inconvenience might eſcape them, which Time and Experience might bring forth, they would not let it paſs without a ſpecial *Proviſo* for her Majeſty to revoke, or annihilate it at her Will and Pleaſure.

AND ſo the Patent was engroſſed by the Attorney-General, by Order from the Queen: And was reviewed by their Lordſhips, and ſigned by them; and by them thought fit to paſs the Queen's Signature at her good Pleaſure. But ſhe, when it was offered her, thought fit to defer the Signing thereof, till ſhe might receive ſome farther Information therein, as well from the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, as from Mr. *Carmarthen*, and Mr. *Middleton*, who were very knowing Merchants in thoſe Times. From whom the Queen receiving Satisfaction, ſigned the ſame. And ſo it paſſed both the Signet and Privy Seal.

AFTER all this Trouble, Coſt and Charges, ſuſtained in Proſecuting this Suit four Years, the Earl of *Oxford* wrote to the Queen, to have the Benefit of the ſaid Patent granted to himſelf. And ſo would have undone the Pewterers, their Wives and Children. Whereupon the Company petitioned Sir *Tho. Egerton* in the Year 1598, and in the Month of *April*, then Lord Keeper, to be a Means to her Majeſty, that they might have their Patent to paſs the Great Seal according to her Majeſty's gracious Grant thereof unto them. All this Fatigue did theſe Pewterers go through for the Good of their Company.

THE Fellowſhip of the Craft and Myſtery of Pewterers of LONDON, and elſewhere, was before *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, one of the beſt Handicrafts within this Realm; and grew and continued by Means of ſundry good Acts and Statutes made for the Execiſe of the ſame; as in the 19th of *Hen.* VII. and 4 *Hen.* VIII. And the *Engliſh* Pewter was had in much Eſtimation in ſtrange Regions and Countries, by a good mixing of Pewter, and forging of Pewter Veſſels.

THE Hall of the Pewterers Company is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Lyme Street*, of which ſee more *Book* II. *Chap.* IV.

BARBER-SURGEONS.

THE Arms of the Barber-Surgeons, their Creſt and Supporters were granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cooke* Eſq; Clarencieux, and *William Flower* Eſq; Norroy, by Patent under their Hands and Seals, *June* the 2d, 1569. And are:

The Croſs of St. George *charged with a Lion of* England, *the 1ſt and 4th Quarters Sable, a Chevron between three Fleams Argent; the 2d and 3d Party per pale Argent and Vert, a Roſe Gules, crowned with an Imperial Crown, Or,* Creſt, *an Apinacus;* Supporters, *two Linxes proper, each gorged with a Coronet, and thence a Chain reflected over their Backs, Argent.*

THIS Company is governed by a Maſter, 3 Wardens, 26 more of the Court of Aſſiſtants, and 196 Livery Men, beſides the Commonalty: The Livery-Fine is 11 *l.* A Liveryman may take 3 Apprentices, others 2, and none can practiſe the Trades of Barbers or Surgeons in the City of LONDON, unleſs free of this Company.

THE Barber-Surgeons, being a Company of no mean Credit and Eſtate, became a Brotherhood and Fellowſhip, incorporated by the Charter of King *Edward* IV. afterwards by the *Henrys*, the Seventh and Eighth, *Philip* and *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. Laſt of all, they were again confirmed by King *James*, with other Additions alſo to their Charters. And all thoſe former Charters have been re-confirmed, with large Additions, by King *Charles* I.

To rectify and explain what is ſaid of theſe Barber-Surgeons, let this that follows be added.

BARBERS.

THE Barbers, long before they were united with the Surgeons, were an antient Company of themſelves; being incorporated in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Feb.* 24. at *Weſtminſter*. And their Company confirmed by King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. by ſundry Letters Patents. Theſe Barbers antiently practiſed Surgery alſo.

Thomas Colard, Citizen and Barber, by his Will dated *Anno* 1467, gave his Book of Phyſick and Surgery, called *Roſſe* and *Conſtantine*, to the Hall of Barbers, to be laid into the Library.

Robert Scot, Citizen and Barber of LONDON, by his Will dated *Decemb.* 1490, gave to the Fellowſhip of the Craft of Barbers, his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*; and to their Succeſſors for ever.

SURGEONS.

THE Surgeons were not incorporated till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. yet they were a Society long before. And there was an Act of Parliament for them 3 *Hen.* VIII. *viz.* That none ſhould practiſe Surgery, no more than Phyſick, but firſt to be examined and approved upon Pain of 5 *l.* for every Month. In the Beginning of the ſaid King *Henry*, there were but twelve Perſons that were Surgeons in the City of LONDON (though in former Times many more) and yet they conſiſted of a Warden and a Fellowſhip, called *Of the Craft and Myſtery of Surgeons*, infranchiſed in the City of LONDON. In the 5th of *Henry* VIII. they had an Act made in their Favour, to be diſcharged of Queſts, Watch, or other Office; whereby they ſhould uſe or occupy any defenſible Armour, or Geer of War. And the Cauſe aſſigned of this was, becauſe Time out of Mind, as well in LONDON, as in other Cities and Boroughs of the Realm, they had been exempt and diſcharged from all ſuch Offices and Buſineſs; for their continual Service and Attendance, that they daily and nightly, at all Hours and Times, gave to the King's Liege People. But they were not as yet incorporated.

BARBERS and SURGEONS.

IN the 32d of *Henry* VIII. there was an Act paſſed for the Barbers and Surgeons; importing, That whereas there were two diſtinct Companies of Surgeons, occupying the Science of Surgeons, the one Company commonly called *The Barbers*

of

of LONDON; it being judged neceſſary that both Companies ſhould be united, and made one Body Corporate, by the ſaid Act they were both united, and made one intire and whole Body Corporate, and one Commonalty perpetual, to be called by the Name of *Maſters or Governors of the Myſtery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of* LONDON for evermore. By this Act thoſe of the Company that occupied Surgery were to be exempt from bearing of Armour, or from being put in any Watches or Inqueſts. And that they might take every Year four Perſons condemned and put to Death for Felony, for Anatomies, at their Diſcretions and Pleaſures: And that none of the Company that uſed Barbery and Shaving, ſhould occupy Surgery, Letting of Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Surgery, except only Drawing of Teeth. Nor he that uſed the Myſtery of Surgery, ſhould exerciſe the Feat or Craft of Barbery or Shaving.

THE Surgeons afterwards were complained of, as well for their Ignorance in their Craft, oftentimes hurting their Patients inſtead of doing them Good; as alſo for taking great Sums of Money, and doing little therefore: And that it was well known, that the Surgeons admitted, would do no Cure to any Perſon, but where they knew to be rewarded with a greater Sum than the Cure extended to. For many rotted and periſhed to Death for Lack of Help of Surgery, and daily died; and that they troubled others well diſpoſed, that miniſter'd Help for God's Sake to poor People that had ſore Breaſts, Pin and Web in the Eye, Scalding, Burning, Sore Mouth, the Stone and Strangury, Saucelim and Morphew. In Conſideration whereof, and for the Comfort and Relief of the King's poor Subjects, it was ordained, in the 34th and 35th of *Hen.* VIII. That it ſhould be lawful to every Perſon, having Knowledge and Experience in the Nature of Herbs, Roots and Waters, or of the Operation of the ſame, to practiſe and miniſter to any outward Sore, uncome Wound, Apoſtemations, outward Swelling, or Diſeaſe, any Herbs, Ointments, Bath, Pultes and Emplaiſters, according to their Cunning and Experience.

THIS Company (beſides divers Privileges of ſeveral Kinds by their Charter granted unto them) have Power at any Time to command the Body of any Malefactor executed at *Tyburn*, (except a Traitor's) to anatomize the ſame; which they commonly do, and exerciſe their Skill thereupon in private at their Hall: Such Body being brought from the Place of Execution to their Hall, is cleanſed, and laid out upon a Table, in their publick Theatre built for that Purpoſe; where, the next Day, a learned Doctor of Phyſick meets the chief Members of the Company; and the Doctor ſitting in a Chair againſt the Body, and the reſt ſitting on a Bench about it, reads a Lecture about ſome Part or Member; and two of the Company (called at that Time Maſters of the Body) ſtanding by the Table upon which the Body lies, having all neceſſary Inſtruments to put in Practice what the Doctor reads and dictates, the Galleries above being filled with young Students in Phyſick and Surgery, to hear, and ſee the Method and Manner thereof, for the Increaſe of their Knowledge. Theſe Lectures do commonly laſt three Days, and then they bury the mangled Body in a Place in the Pariſh Church-yard: But ſometimes they make a Skeleton of the Body, or otherwiſe; and many Pieces of Art of that Kind are preſerved, and ſtand erected about their Theatre.

THE Hall of this Company ſtands in *Monkwell-ſtreet*, in *Cripplegate* Ward; of which ſee more *Book* III. *Chap.* VI.

ARMOURERS.

THE Society or Company of the Armourers have been a Brotherhood of antient Continuance, and became incorporated about the Year 1423, in the Beginning of the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. who was pleaſed to ſtile himſelf *a Brother of the Society*.

THE Arms and Creſt of the Brothers and Siſters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. *George*, of the Myſtery of the Armourers of the City of LONDON, as they were termed in their Charter, were antiently borne by the ſaid Corporation; but afterwards declared and confirmed to them by *Thomas Hawley*, Clarencieux, by Patent under the Seal of his Arms and Office, 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mary*, 1556, and confirmed in a Viſitation 1634.

THE Armourers are a Maſter, two Wardens, 21 Aſſiſtants, and 58 on the Livery, beſides Yeomen. In which Company are many Braſiers. Their Livery Fine is uncertain.

Mrs. *Joan Doxie*, Widow, gave to this Company of Armourers, for the Relief of four poor Widows, for ever yearly, 5 *l.* to each, and deſired to have it called *the poor Widow's Mite*.

WHITE-BAKERS.

THE Company of White-Bakers are of great Antiquity, as appears by their Records, and divers other Things yet extant in their Common Hall. They were a Company of this City in the firſt Year of *Edw.* II. and had a new Charter granted them in the firſt Year of *Henry* VII. Which Charter was confirmed to them by *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and K. *James* I.

THEIR Arms were antiently borne; the Creſt and Supporters were granted to them by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the Letters Patent bearing Date *Nov.* 8, 32 *Eliz.* 1590.

THE Arms are: *Gules, a Balance between three Garbs, Or, on a Chief Barry wavy of ſix Argent and Azure; the Hand of Juſtice glorified and iſſuing out of a Cloud proper, holding the ſaid Balance, between two Anchors of the ſecond.* Creſt; *the Arms of Plenty holding a Chaplet of Wheat-Ears proper.* Supporters; *two Bucks as the laſt attired, Or. and gorged with Wheat as that above.*

THIS Company is govern'd by a Maſter, four Wardens, 30 Aſſiſtants, and 149 on the Livery, beſides the Commonalty. The Livery Fine is 10 *l.* Steward 10 *l.* Thoſe under Livery can take but one Apprentice, a Liveryman two, Aſſiſtants, *&c.* 3. They have alſo a Jury or Inqueſt of 13, who ſit to hear and redreſs Grievances, *&c.*

THE following, taken out of the old Book of Cuſtoms, *D. lib.* 4. is,

The ORDINANCE *for the Aſſiſe and Weight of Bread in the City of* LONDON, *antiently ſet, according to the Price of Wheat by the Quarter.*

The Price of a Quarter of Whete being 3 *s.*

THE ferthing ſimnel poiſe 15 ouncis & di. qt. The ferthing whyt loof coket poiſe 17 ouncis di. & ob.

The

The ob. whyt loof poiſe 35 ouncis & a peny.
The ob. whet loof 52 ouncis di. & peny ob.
The peny whet loof poiſe 105 ouncis & di. q. & ob.
The ob. whet loof of all graynis poiſe 70 ouncis & 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 3 s. and 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 19 ouncis di. & di. qt. & quat.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 16 ouncis & half peny
The ob. whyt loof 32 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 48 ouncis 2 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 96 ouncis & di. a q. & 2 d. weight.
The ob. loof of all graynis 64 ouncis & 3 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 12 ouncis q. 3 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 14 ouncis 3 q. 1 d.
The ob. whyt loof 29 ouncis di. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 44 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 88 ouncis 3 q. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 59 ouncis & a q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 11 ouncis qt. & 2 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 13 ouncis di. and 3 qt.
The ob. whyt loof 27 ouncis and halfe.
The ob. whete loof 41 ouncis and a qt.
The Peny whete loof 82 ouncis and halfe.
The ob. loof of all graynis 55 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s.

The ferthing ſimnel 10 ouncis qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ouncis 3 q. and 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 25 ouncis di. and halfe qt. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 38 ouncis di. & 1 d.
The peny whete loof 77 ouncis 2 d. di. & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 51 ouncis qt. di. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 9 ouncis di. di. qt. 1 d. 9 vunc.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The ob. whyt loof 24 ouncis di. q. & 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 36 ouncis di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 72 ouncis q. di. 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 48 ouncis qt. & 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 6 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 9 ouncis.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 11 ouncis qt. and di. ob.
The ob. whyt loof 22 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 34 ouncis di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 68 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The ob. loof of all granys 65 ouncis di. 2 d. wt.

The Quarters of Whete at 6 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 8 ouncis qt. & d. & ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ouncis 3 qt. and a. 1 d.
The ob. whyt loof 21 ouncis di. & 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 32 ouncis qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 64 ouncis 3 qt. & 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 43 ouncis di. qt. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 7 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ouncis qt. & q.
The ob. whyt loof 21 ouncis di. ob. weight.
The ob. whete loof 30 ouncis 3 q. di. & ob. q.
The peny whete loof 61 ouncis & half 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 41 ouncis 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 7 ouncis qt. di. & q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ouncis 3 qt. ob. q.
The ob. whyt loof 19 ouncis & di. & 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 29 ouncis qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 58 ouncis & di. & di. qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 39 ouncis di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s.

The ferthing ſimnel 6 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ouncis qt. 2 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 18 ouncis di. qt. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 28 ouncis 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 56 ouncis di. and qt. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 37 ouncis qt. di. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis di. and 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis 3 qt. di. 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 17 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 26 ouncis 3 qt. di. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 53 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 35 ouncis 3 qt. di. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis & di. qt. 1 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis and di. 2 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 17 ouncis di. qt. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 25 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 51 ouncis di. half q. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 34 ouncis qt. & 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ouncis 3 qt. 3 q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis qt. q.
The ob. whyt loof 16 ouncis 2. and 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 24 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 48 ouncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis 33 ouncis di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ouncis q. and 2 d. in weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ouncis qt. q.
The ob. whyt loof 16 ouncis.
The ob. whete loof 24 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 48 ouncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis 32 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 5 ouncis q. and 1 d. ob. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis di. & qt. 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 15 ouncis qt. 2. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 23 ouncis half qt. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 46 ouncis qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 30 ouncis 3 qt. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 6 ouncis 1 d. ob. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis qt. and 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 14 ouncis 3 qt. 2. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 22 ouncis q. 2. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 44 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 29 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis 3 qt. z. and ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis qt.
The ob. whyt loof 13 ouncis z.
The ob. whete loof 21 ouncis 3 qt.
The peny whete loof 43 ouncis z.
The ob. loof of all graynis 29 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis z. and half qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ouncis and ob.
The ob. whyt loof 14 ouncis and 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 21 ouncis 1 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 42 ouncis z. and half q. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 28 ouncis 2 d. weyght.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis qt. z. and 1 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whyt loof 13 ouncis z. and di. qt. ob.
The ferthing whete loof 20 ouncis q. z. and 2 d.
The peny whete loof 40 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 27 ouncis qt. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis and di. qt. 2 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis z. and di. q. qt.
The ob. whyt loof 13 ouncis qt. and ob.
The ob. whete loof 19 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 39 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 26 ouncis qt. z. & 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 s.

The ferthing ſimnel 4 ouncis and 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis qt. z. 1 d. ob. q.
The ob. whyt loof 12 ouncis 3 qt. z. 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 19 ouncis qt. z. q.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis 3 qt. 2. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 25 ouncis 3 qt. 2. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 4 ouncis 3 qt. z. and ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis qt. & 1 d.
The ob. whyt loof 13 ouncis 3 z. and 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 18 ouncis 3 q. z. and ob.
The peny whete loof 37 ouncis 3 qt. and 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 25 ouncis and di. q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis 3 qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis and di. qt. & ob.
The ob. whyt loof 12 ouncis qt. and 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 18 ouncis qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis 3 q. z. and ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 24 z. and 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 15 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis z. and 2 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ouncis in weyght.
The ob. whyt loof 12 ouncis.
The ob. whete loof 18 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 36 ouncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis 24 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete, at 15 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis qt. z. and 1 d. ob. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 11 ouncis z. & di. qt. & 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 17 ouncis z. and 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 35 ouncis & di. q. & 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 23 ouncis qt. z. and 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis qt. and 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis and half and di. qt. ob. 3 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 11 ouncis qt. z. and 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 17 ouncis & di. qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 34 ouncis qt. z. and 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ouncis qt. z. and 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis and half qt. 1. d. q. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis and z. and 2 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 11 ouncis and half q. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 16 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 33 ouncis z. and half qt. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ouncis qt. z. 1d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 3 ouncis 2 d. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis and half.
The ob. whyt loof 11 ouncis.
The ob. whete loof 16 ouncis and half.
The peny whete loof 23 ouncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnel 2 ouncis 3 qt. z. 2 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis qt. z. & q.
The ob. whyt loof 10 ouncis 3 qt. & ob.
The ob. whete loof 16 ouncis & di. qt. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 32 ouncis qt. & 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 21 ouncis & half 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s.

The ferthing ſimnel 2 ouncis 3 qt. z. & q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & qt. ob. q.
The ob. whyt loof 10 ouncis z. and 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 15 ouncis 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 31 ouncis z. & di. qt. 2 d.
The ob loof of all graynis 21 ouncis & di. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 qt. ob. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & di. qt. 8 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 10 ouncis qt. & di.
The ob. whete loof 15 ouncis & di. & 1 d. qt.
The peny whete loof 31 ouncis & di. q.
The ob loof of all graynis 20 ouncis 3 q.

The Quarter of Whete at 19 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & di. q. & 1 d. qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis & 1 d. ob. q.
The ob. whyt loof 10 ouncis & di. qt. & 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 15 ouncis qt. & q.
The peny whete loof 30 ouncis 3 & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 20 ouncis qt. & 2 d.

The Price of a Quarter of Whete at 19 s. 6 d.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & 2 d. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ouncis.
The ob. whyt loof 10 ouncis.

The

The ob. whete loof 15 ouncis.
The peny whete loof 30 ouncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis 20 ouncis.

The Quarter of Whete at 20 s.

The ferthing ſimnell 2 ouncis 3 & a qt.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 4 ouncis 3 qt. 3 ob.q.
The ob. whyt loof 9 ouncis 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 14 ouncis & di. qt. 2 d. qr.
The peny whete loof 29 ouncis qt. 3. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 19 ouncis 3 & di. q. ob.

Item, the halfpeny loof whyt of *Stratford* muſt wey 2 ouncis more than the halfpeny whyt loof of *London*.

Item, the halfpeny whete loof of *Stratfor d* muſt wey 3 ouncis more than the halfpeny whete loof of *London*.

Item, the peny whete loof of *Stratford* muſt wey 6 ouncis more than the peny whete loof of *London*.

Item, three halfpeny whyt loofes of *Stratford*, muſt wey as much as the peny whete loof.

Item, the loof of all graynis, that is to ſay, the whete loof, muſt wey as moch as the peny whete loof and the halfpeny whyt loof.

THE antient Appointment of the juſt Weight and Quantity of each Loaf of Bread, was confirmed in the latter part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, by the Lords of her Privy Council, with their Names ſubſcribed thereunto. And was to this Tenor, (according to a Book made by *J. Powel*, ſome Time Clerk of the Market in King *James* the Firſt's Time, called *The Book of Aſſize*.)

Antient LAWS, CUSTOMS, *and good* ORDINANCES, *ſet down for* Bakers, *in making, fizing, and ſelling all ſorts of lawful Bread, which by the Laws are vendible unto the Queen's Subjects in the Commonwealth, retailing the ſame.*

Firſt, THAT no manner of Perſon or Perſons ſhall keep a common Bakehouſe in Cities and Corporate Towns, but ſuch Perſons as have been apprenticed unto the ſame Myſtery, and brought up therein for the more Space of ſeven Years, or elſe otherwiſe skilful in the good Making and true Sizing of all Sorts of Bread; and ſhall put his own Mark or Seal upon all Sorts of his Man's Bread, which he or they ſhall make and ſell, as before is mentioned.

Item, That no Baker, or any other Perſons, do make, bake, utter and ſell any Kinds or Sorts of Bread in the Commonwealth, but ſuch which the Statutes and antient Ordinances of this Realm do allow them to bake and ſell; that is to ſay, they may bake and ſell *Symnel* Bread, and *Waſtel*, *White*, *Wheaten*, *Houſhold*, and *Horſe* Bread; and none other Kinds of Bread, to put to Sale unto her Majeſty's Subjects.

Item, They muſt make and bake Farthing White Bread, Halfpenny White, Penny White, Halfpenny Wheaten, Penny Wheaten Bread, Penny Houſhold, and Two-penny Houſhold Loaves; and none of greater Size, upon Pain of Forfeiture, unto poor People all ſuch great Bread which they, or any of them ſhall make, to ſell, of greater Size, (the Time of *Chriſtmas* always excepted.)

Item, They ſhall not utter and ſell to any Innholder, or Victualler, either in Man's Bread or Horſe Bread, (which ſhall retail the ſame) but only 13 *d.* worth for 12 *d.* without any Poundage, or other Advantage.

Item, They ſhall ſell and deliver unto Innholders and Victuallers in Horſe Bread, but three Loaves for a Penny, and 13 Pennyworth for 12 *d.* (as aforeſaid) every one of the ſame three Horſe Loaves weighing the full Weight of a Penny White Loaf, whether Wheat be good, cheap, or dear.

Item, That no Bakers, or other Perſon or Perſons, ſhall at any Time, or Times hereafter, make, utter, or ſell by Retail, within or without their Houſes, unto any the Queen's Subjects, any Spice Cakes, Buns, Bisket, or other Spice Bread, (being Bread out of Size, and not by Law allowed) except it be at Burials, or upon the *Friday* before *Eaſter*, or at *Chriſtmas*; upon Pain of Forfeiture of all ſuch Spice Bread to the Poor.

Item. Whereas there are in Cities and Corporate Towns, common Bakers, uſing the Myſtery of Baking there, and within the ſame Towns common Bakers, which come into the Market with their Bread to be ſold, they ſhall not only bring with them ſuch Kinds or Sorts of ſized Bread as the Law and Ordinances do allow to be made and ſold as aforeſaid; but alſo ſhall keep and obſerve this Order in the Weight of their Bread, as hereafter followeth: Becauſe the ſaid Foreigners do not bear and pay within the ſame Cities and Towns, ſuch Scot and Lot as the Bakers of the ſame Towns do.

Firſt, The Foreigners Halfpenny White Loaves ſhall weigh half an Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Halfpenny White Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny White Loaves ſhall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny White Loaves do.

Item, Their Half-penny Wheaten Loaves ſhall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Half-penny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny Wheaten Loaves ſhall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny Houſhold Loaves ſhall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf, than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Penny Houſhold Loaves do.

Item, Their Two-penny Houſhold Loaves ſhall weigh four Ounces more in every Loaf, than the Bakers of the ſame Towns Two-penny Houſhold Loaves do.

Provided always, That the Clerk of the Market of her Majeſty's Houſhold, his Deputy or Deputies, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers of Cities, Corporate Towns and Liberties, ſhall look unto, have diligent Care and Reſpect unto the due Performance and Execution of theſe Articles; and they ſhall and may, from Time to Time, freely give and diſtribute all ſuch unlawful Bread as ſhall be hereafter made and put to Sale, being contrary to theſe Articles before-mention'd, unto poor Priſoners, or any other poor People: Willing and requiring all Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and other Officers, to be aiding, aſſiſting, and helping all the aforeſaid Officers in the due Execution thereof, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Signed by

Joh. Cant.	*Tho. Buckhurſt*,
Chriſtoph. Hatton, Canc'	*Francis Knowles*,
Will. Burghley,	*Tho. Heneage*,
H. Derby,	*J. Forteſcue*,
Cha. Howard,	*J. Wolley.*
H. Hunſdon,	

AND in the Beginning of the next Reign, *viz.* that of King *James* I. the ſame Care was again taken for the due and exact Aſſize of Bread, and for the Regulation of the Bakers, upon an Information brought by *J. Powel*, Clerk of the Market, unto the Lords of his Highneſs's moſt Honourable

nourable Houſhold: That divers Bakers and other Perſons, taking upon them the Myſtery of Baking, and Uttering of Bread unto the King's Majeſty's Subjects, in the Commonwealth, for their own private Lucre and Commodity, did not only make and ſell to the Subjects, Breads of odd Sizes, made by their own Inventions, but alſo divers Kinds and Sorts of Bread; which were both repugnant to the Laws and good Ordinances of the Realm, and likewiſe hurtful to the Commonwealth. Wherefore Orders and Articles were made and agreed upon by the Lords and others of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, appointing what Kinds and Sorts of Bread were to be made and ſold. Which Orders were to the ſame Purport with thoſe above made under Queen *Elizabeth*, requiring the Clerk of the Market, *&c.* and all other Officers of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Liberties, eſpecially the Maſter and Wardens of the Company of BAKERS in the City of LONDON, their Officers and Miniſters, to look unto, and have diligent Care and Reſpect unto the due Performance of theſe Articles. This was ſigned by

T. Elleſmere, Canc'	*Cranborne*,
T. Dorſet,	*E. Zouche*,
Suffolk,	*W. Knowles*,
E. Worceſter,	*E. Wotton*,
Devonſhire,	*Jo. Popham*,
H. Northampton,	*J. Herbert.*

THE following Table of the modern Aſſize of Bread hanging up in the Long Gallery in *Guild-hall*, LONDON, was tranſcribed and communicated to Mr. *Strype* by Mr. *Randal Stracey*, then Comptroller, afterwards Town Clerk.

The ASSIZE *of the Penny Wheaten Loaf, from 20 s. the Quarter of Wheat, to 3 l. 10 s. the Quarter, as follows; that is to ſay,*

The Price of the Quarter of Wheat.	*The Weight of the Penny Wheaten Loaf.*
20 s	25 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
20 s 6 d	24 ounces 3 quarters
21 s	24 ounces 3 d
21 s 6 d	23 ounces 1 half and 2 d
22 s	23 ounces one penny weight
22 s 6 d	22 ounces 1 half 1 d
23 s	22 ounces 1 d
23 s 6 d	21 ounces 1 half 2 d
24 s	21 ounces 3 d
24 s 6 d	20 ounces 1 half and 4 d
25 s	20 ounces 1 quarter & 1 d
25 s 6 d	19 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
26 s	19 ounces and an half
26 s 6 d	19 ounces 3 d
27 s	18 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
27 s 6 d	18 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
28 s	18 ounces 2 d
28 s 6 d	17 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
29 s	17 ounces and an half
29 s 6 d	17 ounces 4 d
30 s	16 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
30 s. 6 d	16 ounces 1 half 2 d
31 s	16 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
31 s 6 d	16 ounces 2 d
32 s	15 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
32 s 6 d	15 ounces an half 2 d
33 s	15 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
33 s 6 d	15 ounces 3 d
34 s	14 ounces 3 quarrers 3 d
34 s 6 d	14 ounces 1 half 4 d
35 s	14 ounces and an half
35 s 6 d	14 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
36 s	14 ounces 2 d
36 s 6 d	13 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
37 s	13 ouncis 1 half 4 d
37 s 6 d	13 ounces and an half
38 s	13 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
38 s 6 d	13 ounces 1 d
39 s	13 ounces
39 s 6 d	12 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
40 s	12 ounces 1 half 3 d
40 s 6 d	12 ounces and an half
41 s	12 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
41 s 6 d.	12 ounces 4 d
42 s	12 ounces 1 d
42 s 6 d	11 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
43 s	11 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
43 s 6 d	11 ounces 1 half 3 d
44 s	11 ounces and an half
44 s 6 d	11 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
45 s	11 ounces 1 quarter
45 s 6 d	11 ounces 3 d
46 s	11 ounces
46 s 6 d	10 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
47 s	10 ounces 3 quartes 1 d
47 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 half 3 d
48 s	10 ounces 1 half 1 d
48 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
49 s	10 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
49 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 quarter
50 s	10 ounces 3 d
50 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 d
51 s	9 ounces 3 quarters 4 d
51 s 6 d	9 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
52 s	9 ounces 3 quarters
52 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 half 3 d
53 s	9 ounces 1 half 1 d
53 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
54 s	9 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
54 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
55 s	9 ounces 4 d
55 s 6 d	9 ounces 2 d
56 s	9 ounces 1 d
56 s 6 d	8 ounces 3 quarters 4 d
57 s	8 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
57 s 6 d	8 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
58 s	8 ounces 3 quarters
58 s 6 d	8 ounces 1 half 3 d
59 s	8 ounces 1 half 2 d
59 s 6 d	8 ounces and an half
3 l	8 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
3 l 1 s	8 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
3 l 2 s	8 ounces 3 d
3 l 3 s	8 ounces 4 d
3 l 4 s	7 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
3 l 5 s	7 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
3 l 6 s	7 ounces 1 half 3 d
3 l 7 s	7 ounces 1 half 1 d
3 l 8 s	7 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
3 l 9 s	7 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
3 l 10 s	7 ounces 1 quarter

Memorandum, The Bakers are allowed 12 s. Advantage upon every Quarter of Wheat, for baking and other Charges; as if Wheat be at 20 s. the Quarter, then the Aſſize is to be at 32 s. the Quarter.

TO this may be added what was enacted concerning the Aſſize of Bread, and the Care and Proviſion made to prevent all Abuſes therein, *Anno 8 Regni Annæ, cap.* 18. That after *May* 1, 1710, the Lord Mayor of *London*, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and other Chief Magiſtrate of any other Place, or two or more Juſtices of the Peace, where there ſhall be no ſuch Magiſtrate, may ſet the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, to be ſold by any Baker. Having Reſpect to the Price of the Grain, Meal or Flower, of which it ſhall be made, ſhall bear in the Market near the Place; and making a reaſonable Allowance to the Baker for his Livelyhood.

THE Aſſize to be ſet in *Averdupois* Weight.

NO Perſon to ſell or expoſe to Sale, any other Bread, than the ſeveral Sorts of White, Wheaten, or Houſhold, and ſuch other Sorts as ſhall be publickly

lickly allowed by the Lord Mayor, Magiſtrates, *&c.* All which Sorts of Bread to be made according to the Goodneſs of the ſeveral Sorts of Grain.

And the Aſſize and Weight of the White, Wheaten and Houſhold Bread, to be aſcertained according to a Table fixed to the ſaid Act of Parliament. Which conſiſteth of ſeveral Columns: The firſt and laſt Columns ſhew the Price of the Buſhel of Wheat, from 2 *s.* to 15 *s.* the Buſhel, the Allowance of the Magiſtrates to the Baker for Baking being included. And in the other Columns is the Weight of the ſeveral Loaves, ſo that for Example, when the Price of Wheat is 5 *s.* the Buſhel, and the Magiſtrates allow 1 *s.* 6 *d* the Buſhel to the Baker for Baking, then even with 6 *s* 6 *d* in the firſt or laſt Column, will be found the Weight of the ſeveral Loaves. But if the Price is 3 *s* the Buſhel, and the Allowance 1 *s.* then the Weight of the ſaid Loaves will be found even with 4 *s.*

Note, That the White Loaves are one half, and the Wheaten three quarters of the Weight of Houſhold Loaves.

Every Baker to mark on every Loaf the Price and Weight of that Loaf; or any other Mark the Lord Mayor, or other Magiſtrate, ſhall appoint; who ſhall have Power to appoint what Mark ſhall be uſed. The Penalty to the Baker is Forfeiture of 40 *s.*

The Lord Mayor, *&c.* may in the Day time enter into Bakers Houſes, *&c.* and ſearch for, try, and weigh the Bread; and if wanting in Weight or Goodneſs, or not well baken, or not truly marked, *&c.* in ſuch Caſe the Mayor ſhall cauſe it to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Place. The Baker or other Perſon not permitting the Search, or reſiſting, to forfeit 40 *s.* This Act to continue for three Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

There be alſo theſe antient Laws and Orders for Bakers and their Bread; as they are in a Manuſcript Book of *Robert Brook* and *Thomas Weſt*, Eſquires, Clerks of the Market in King *Edward* the Fourth's Time, about the Year 1468.

Memorandum, The Baker ſhall be allowed in every Quarter of Whete bakyng, as it is provyd by the Kyngis Bakers, as it ſhal appere hereafter.

Firſt, he ſhal have 4 *d.* and all his Branne to avauntage; and two Loſis for Fornage; and three half-pence for three Servauntes; and for Coles, ob. and for Yeſte, ob. and for Salt, ob. and for Wood, 3 *d.* and for the bultelle, ob. and for ſealing, ob. and for Candel, q. Summ 11 *d.* q. beſide his Branne, and the two Loves.

This is proved by Statutis: And alſo by an Acte maad in *William* Conquerours tyme; and the tyme of *Henry* the Third; and in the tyme of King *Edward* the Third; and never reverſid ſithen.

Memorandum, It is ordayned bi Statute, that alle maner of Bakers dwelling out of Cities and Burgh Townes, as Bakers dwelling in Villagis, and upon *Londe*, their Peny Lof, what Corne ſoever it be, be it white Brede or browne, it ſhall wey more than the Peny Lof in the Town or City by x *s.* and the Halfpeny Lof by v *s.* becauſe they bere nat ſiche chargis as Bakers in the Citiees doon and Townes. And yet they ſhal kepe the Aſſize truly according unto the Statute upon peyne of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for his Offence, as often as he doth the contrary, beſide his Merſement for brekyng of the Size, if his Lof wey nat as they do in Cities and Burgh Towns. And in likewiſe ſhal the Ferthing Lof wey after the Statute.

The Aſſize of Bread.

This is the Aſſize of al Maner of Brede of Whete, and of what eting Corne ſoever it be. It ſhal be weied aftyr the Ferthing Waſtell; for the Symonell ſhal weye leſs then the Waſtell by 2 *s.* becauſe of the Sething.

The Ferthing White Loſe, called the *Cocket*, ſhal wey more then the Waſtel, by 2 *s.* becauſe of the Bakyng.

The Half-peny Wheten Loſe, that is to ſay the Half-peny Cribel Loſe, ſhal wey three Ferthing White Loſys.

The Lof of al Maner of Corn, that is to ſay, the Horſe Lof, ſhal wey two Half-peny White Loſis.

It is found alſo, in the Book *Horn*, at this Title, *Incipiunt Statuta & Proviſiones Civium* LONDON. *de Aſſiza Panis*, that the ſame Care was taken for the Aſſize of Bread about *Edward* II's Reign.

Secundum Conſuetudinem Civitatis LONDON. *&c.* According to the Cuſtom of the City of LONDON. an Aſſay ought to be made of Bread every Year after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, by four diſcreet and ſworn Men, choſen for this Purpoſe: And according to the Proportion of the common Weight of that Aſſay, the Bakers ought to bake their Loaves throughout the whole Year; namely, ſo, that if afterwards Bread-Corn be ſold dearer than it was ſold at the making the Aſſay, then the Bread ought to be of leſs Weight than it weighed in the Aſſay: And if it were of leſs Price, then the Bread ought to weigh more; only we ought cautiouſly to provide, that according to the Quantity whereby the Corn increaſeth in Price, or decreaſeth, the Bread increaſe or decreaſe in Weight.

The exact Manner of making the Aſſay was thus: That the ſaid four ſworn Men ſhould buy three Quarters of Bread-Corn (or Meal) in the Sack upon the Pavement in the three Markets, one at *Graſſechurch*, another at St. *Botolph Billingſgate*, and the third at *Queenhith*; of which they were to make a Waſtell, and another Loaf leſs fine (which they called *Coket*); and after they had baked theſe Loaves with the greateſt Diligence, then they went and preſented them hot before the Mayor and Aldermen in *Guildhall*; and thus hot they were weighed. And then (ſaith the Statute) the Buying of the Bread-Corn ſhall be conſider'd; and eight Pence for every Quarter ſhall be allowed to the Baker for his Charges. The Selling alſo of the Bran ſhall be conſider'd, and ſhall be withdrawn out of the Sum that the Meal was bought for: And if (after divers exact Rules for the weighing of the Bread) there be more Loaves in Number than there ſhall remain Half-pence in the Sum of the Meal bought, when the Charge is allowed, then let there be a Partition of the Weight of thoſe Loaves, remaining over and above. And ſo every Loaf ſhall be made of juſt Weight. And if there be fewer Loaves than the Number of Half-pence in the Sum the Meal was bought for, when the Charge is allowed, then let it be withdrawn from the Weight of each Loaf equally, ſo far until there reſult ſo many Loaves of equal Weight, as there are Half-pence in the Number of the Sum the Meal was bought at, when the Charge is allowed.

If there ſhall be more Loaves than the Number of Half-pence, let the Part exceeding be taken from the Number of Loaves, and ſee the how manieth Part it will be of the Number of Half-pence; and according to that Proportion, let the Weight of each Loaf be augmented. For Example Sake, if there be 20 Half-pence, and 24 Loaves, every Loaf of the Weight of forty Shillings, then the Number of Loaves increaſeth above the Number of Half-pence, which are but 20; and it is the fifth Part, ſince five Times four make twenty. Therefore the Weight of every Loaf increaſeth by the fifth Parth of its Weight; and the Weight of the Loaf was forty Shillings,

whoſe fifth Part is eight Shillings. Therefore 20 Loaves ſhall be each Loaf of the Weight of 48 Shillings. And ſo each Loaf ſhall be of juſt Weight.

IF there were more Half-pence than the Number of Loaves, we muſt ſee the how manieth Part was the Number increaſing, of the Number of Loaves; and if it were a third Part, a fourth Part is to be leſſen'd from every Loaf; and if it were a fourth Part, a fifth Part is to be leſſen'd; and if it were a fifth Parth, a ſixth Part is to be leſſen'd. For Example, if the Number of Half-pence were 24, and the Number of Loaves 20, then is the Number increaſing 4, as before, which is the fifth Part of 20: Therefore each Loaf decreaſeth of the ſixth Part of its Weight. If the Weight therefore ſhall be 40 Shillings, it ſhall be 33 Shillings and 4 Pence. And ſo the Number of Loaves is equalled to the Number of Half-pence, and the Weight is the ſame.

THUS there was formerly extraordinary Care taken in the City about Bread, and for ordering the Bakers in the making and ſelling of their Bread. For that Purpoſe there were four principal Halimotes in the Year, when all the City Bakers were bound to meet together: Whereof the firſt was to be kept after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, for the Profit of the City and the Kingdom. That the Bakers being aſſembled together, take and know their new Sheriffs, and retain in their Memories the Statutes of the City belonging to the Bakers, and receive the Aſſay of Bread.

THE ſecond Halimote was held after the Nativity of our Lord; that if there be any Tranſgreſſion made in the firſt Term of the Year, it may be there without Difficulty more fully amended.

THE third Halimote was accuſtomed to be called together after the Cloſe of *Eaſter*; as well for the Coming of the King as of the Nobles of his Kingdom; leſt there might ſeem to fall out a Want of this Kind of Service; that is, in a convenient Supply of the City and Inhabitants with good Bread.

THE fourth Halimote was after the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*; that what ſhould be ſolemnly appointed by the Common-Council and Providence of the City in the firſt three Terms, in this fourth Term might be profitably confirmed: So that the Goodneſs of ſo great a Work might not turn to Diſprofit by Ignorance, or by Negligence.

TO theſe four Halimotes all the Bakers muſt come; and if they come not, nor excuſe and eſſoin themſelves reaſonably, they forfeited to the Sheriff 21 *d.*

NOW further as to the Aſſay of Bread (whereof ſomewhat was ſaid before) according to which the Price of Bread was to be ſet: At the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, in the 12th of *Edward* II. were bought three Quarters of Bread Corn, to make an Aſſay of White Bread according to Cuſtom, for 17*s.* 4*d. ob.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* was allowed for all Expences about making the ſame Bread; whence the whole Sum ariſeth to 20*s.* 8*d.* ſubſtracting thence 12*d.* for eight Ounces of Bran, there remains 19*s.* 8*d. ob.* the third Part is 6*s.* 8*d. ob.* which makes 157 Halfpence. And ſo many Loaves ſhall be made of Waſtell, of an Halfpenny; and ſo many Loaves of Levat Bread, of an Halfpenny; and ſo many Loaves of Biſſe, of an Halfpenny, of the whole Weight of the Bread forth coming of the ſaid three Quarters of Bread Corn. The Weight of the whole Bread weighing together and at once 165 *l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Aſſay according to the Regale of England.

When the Quarter of Bread Corn is ſold for	2*s*	The Waſtell ſhall weigh	68*s*
	2*s* 6*d*		53*s* 4*d ob q*
	3*s*		48*s*
	3*s* 6*d*		42*s*
	4*s*		36*s*
	4*s* 6*d*		30*s*
	5*s*		27*s* 8*d ob*
	5*s* 6*d*		24*s* 8*d*
	6*s*		22*s* 8*d*
	6*s* 6*d*		20*s* 11*d*
	7*s*		19*s* 1*d*
	7*s* 6*d*		18*s* 3*d ob*
	8*s*		17*s*
	8*s* 6*d*		16*s*
	9*s*		15*s*
	9*s* 6*d*		14*s* 4*d ob q*
	10*s*		13*s* 7*d q*
	11*s*		12*s* 4*d*
	11*s* 6*d*		11*s* 9*d* and ſo to
	16*s* 6*d*		8*s* 3*d* and laſtly
	20*s*		6*s* 8*d*

AND we muſt know, that the Baker may gain in every Quarter 3*d.* with the Bran, and two Loaves of the Furnage, of the Price of 2*d.* and to his Servants three Halfpence; and for his two Boys three Farthings; and for the Seal an Halfpenny; and for Yeſt an Halfpenny; and for Candle a Farthing; and for Bruſhes Three Pence; and for Bolting an Halfpenny.

Note, That Coket Bread of the ſame Corn, and of the ſame Bultel, or Bolting, ſhall weigh more than Waſtels by 2*s.* and of Corn of leſs Price, more by 5*s.*

Alſo Bread of Artocope ſhall weigh leſs than Waſtel by 2*s.*

Alſo whole Bread, or Loaf of a Farthing, ſhall weigh Coket and half, *&c.*

IN the Bakers Halimote were theſe particular Laws and Charges given to all the City Bakers.

LET two or four Loaves be made for a Penny, and let the Baker make no Kind of Bread of greater Price to ſell, but only two or four Loaves to a Penny; and that according to the Aſſize ſet for the preſent Year.

LET no Bran Loaf be made; nor being made of Bran, which is worſe in breaking than it appears without.

LET every Baker have his Seal appearing in his Bread; ſo that it may be the better and more openly known, whoſe it is: And let this Manner of Sealing be as well in Biſſe (Brown) Bread as in White.

LET no Baker ſell Bread in his own Houſe, nor before his own Oven; but let him have a Basket with his Bread in the King's Market: So that if his Bread ſhall not be competent according to the Market of Corn, the Baker's Body be at the Mercy of the Juſtice.

LET no Baker go into St. *Michael Cornhill* Church-yard, (where Bread Corn was ſold) nor the Market of *Weſt-chepe*, of *Garſecherk*, of *Billynſgate*, nor to *Botolves Wharph*, nor *Queenhithe*, nor go aboard any Ship to buy Corn, before the firſt Ringing. There ſeemed of old to be Bells rung in ſeveral Church Steeples of the City, as *Bow* for one, at certain Hours of the Day, and that both for Devotion and Buſineſs; and before the firſt Ringing in the Morning none might go out to buy Proviſion.

LET no Baker make Meal of Felger, of Sticks, of Straw, nor of Ruſhes.

LET no Baker entertain any one beyond one Night, unleſs he have him ſuſpected of ſome Tranſgreſſion.

BAKERS

Bakers keeping Hogs may ſafely nouriſh them for themſelves in their own Houſes, or elſewhere, without the Streets and Lanes of the City.

Let no Regratereſs paſs *London-Bridge* towards *Suthwerk*, or elſewhere, to buy Bread, to carry it into the City of LONDON, to ſell; becauſe the Bakers of *Suthwerk*, nor of any other Place, are not ſubject to the Juſtice of the City.

Let no Baker draw away his Neighbour's Servant from his Service, as long as he ought to tarry in his Service, whether by Hire, or by Obligation of Truſt; and this under Pain of 40 *s.* for the Uſe of the Sheriff.

If any Baker's Servant make a Tranſgreſſion againſt his Maſter, ſo that he hath preſumed to depart unlicenſed from his Service, we decree under Forfeiture to the Sheriff, that none of the Bakers receive him, and retain him, until he have fully ſatisfied his Maſter.

Whereas it is common for Merchants to give Credit, and eſpecially for Bakers commonly to do the ſame with Regratereſſes; under the Pain before taxed we forbid, that no Baker make the Benefit of any Credit to a Regratereſs, as long as he ſhall know her to be involved in her Neighbour's Debt.

For the avoiding the innumerable and intolerable Dangers and Scandals which are often wont to ariſe between Fellow-Bakers; we firmly forbid, that none preſume to enter into this Trade, unleſs of his own, or the Help of his Friends, he can ſufficiently fulfil the ſaid Trade to our Lord the King, and the City of LONDON with 43 *s.* moveable Chattels, and find Pledge to perform it.

Let no Loaf be made to ſell, of three Farthings, or five Farthings, nor of an Halfpenny, nor of a greater Price. But in Caſe ſuch a Loaf ſhall be found to be carried in one's Arms, or under any Towels, let it be taken to the Uſe of the Sheriff, without any Recovery.

Bread made out of LONDON, and brought into the City to be ſold, we decree to be adulterate; and therefore we firmly enjoin, that no Baker nor Regratereſs preſume to buy any ſuch Bread to ſell, unleſs it be of competent Weight according to the Bread made in the City of LONDON, according to that which the Year requireth.

Let no Bread be taken cold, but warm, as it is delivered to the Baker by Aſſay.

Let no Turtary ſell Bread to a Regratereſs, neither in their Shops, but only in their Cheſts [or Baskets] and in the King's Market; and not in their Houſe, under Pain of 40 s.

Let no Turtary make White Bread to ſell, nor on the contrary,

Let no Bread be ſold in the King's Market but on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*. And if any Bread ſhall be found to be ſold at the foreſaid Place but on thoſe ſaid Days, it ſhall be called a Forfeiture without Recovery.

Six or eight of the Trade of Bakers ſhall ſwear before the Sheriff to keep the foreſaid Statutes, and to accuſe thoſe that go againſt them.

The true Standard for *Weights* was once not to be found. Which occaſioned great Wrongs for want of right and juſt weighing of Goods, bought and ſold. Sir *James Harvey*, Mayor, informed the Lord Treaſurer thereof, (before whom this Buſineſs ſeemed more eſpecially to be brought) by his Letter, dated *Decemb.* 12, 1581, importing, "That where there was a great Abuſe and Fraud "daily uſed to the Queen's Majeſty's loving Sub-"jects, by reaſon of falſe Weights, as well with-"in this City as in other Cities and Places elſe-"where in the Realm; and whereof, as he was "informed, his Lordſhip had heretofore been made "privy, and had taken Care for the Reformation "thereof. And that notwithſtanding, the Abuſe "did yet continue; for that the true Standard "made according to the Statute, for the ſizing of "all Weights, could not be found. And he [the "Mayor] being this Year charged in Conſcience, "by reaſon of his Office, and Oath taken, to ſee "that Falſhood and Deceit puniſhed, he thought "it his Duty not only to remember his Lordſhip "thereof, but alſo humbly to beſeech him, that "it would pleaſe him, to give him [the Mayor] his "favourable Help and Advice, what Order or "Courſe he ſhould take with the City for the Re-"formation thereof. And ſo he committed his "Lordſhip to the merciful keeping of the Al-"mighty, *&c.*

Your Lordſhip's humble

James Harvey, *Mayor.*

As this Addreſs had been made to the Lord Treaſurer by the former Mayor, concerning the Deceits practiſed by means of falſe Weights, for want of the true Standard, and a Verdict touching the regulating the ſame, delivered into the *Exchequer*: So it ſticking there, Application was made again by the next Mayor, *Blank*, for an effectual Diſpatch of his neceſſary Affair; and that an Order might be ſent to him and his Brethren, the Aldermen, to ſize Weights; whoſe Letter to the Lord Treaſurer ran in theſe Words:

"My Duty moſt humbly done to your Lord-"ſhip. Having lately entered with my Brethren, "and the Common-Council of this City into eſta-"bliſhing of Orders for true and upright Uſe of "her Majeſties Beam, with the Weights thereto "belonging; which upon Continuance do daily "wear, and need to be renewed and ſized from "Time to Time; we have found it neceſſary to "be humble Suitors to your Lordſhip, that your "Lordſhip will have in your honourable Remem-"brance the great Want that this City and the "whole Realm findeth, for lack of Order to ſize "Weights. Whereby the Commonweal taketh "Detriment; and private Men preſume with-"out Order to ſell, and uſe unlawful Weights, "both in the City and in the Country, that are "accuſtomed to take their aſſizing from hence.

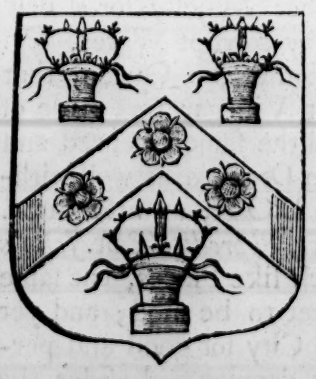
"We have thought the Time more convenient "now to move your Lordſhip, becauſe we hear, "that the later Verdict touching Weights is long "ſince delivered before your Lordſhip, and the "reſt, in the honourable Court of Exchequer. It "may pleaſe your Lordſhip to take Order with "ſuch Speed as your Lordſhip ſhall think meet, "for Certainty in this Behalf. And that your "Reſtraint be ſo releaſed, as our Officers may "be at Liberty to ſize accordingly. And ſo I "leave to trouble your Lordſhip. At *London*, "the laſt Day of *July*, 1583.

Your moſt humble,

Tho. Blank, *Mayor.*

THE Bakers Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Harp-lane*, in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward; of which ſee more *Book* II. *Chap.* II.

WAX-CHANDLERS.



THE Company of Wax-chandlers having been a Brotherhood of very antient ſtanding, and much uſed in the Times of Superſtition, became incorporated *Anno Dom.* 1484, the ſecond Year of King *Richard* III.

THEIR Arms, which were granted by *Thomas Holland*, Clarencieux, are, *Azure, on a Chevron Argent*

Argent between three Lamps, Or, as many Roſes Gules.

THIS Company are a Maſter, two Wardens, 23 Aſſiſtants, 71 Liverymen, and are, in the Whole, about 150. They may take but two Apprentices. The late *Philip*, Duke of *Wharton*, was a Liveryman of this Company.

THE Wax-chandlers Hall is in *Maiden-lane*, almoſt over-againſt *Haberdaſhers-Hall*.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.

THE Company of the Tallow-chandlers, were a Society of great Antiquity, living, ſaith *Stow*, in good Formality among Men, and loving Agreement with themſelves. They became incorporated in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* IV. *Anno Dom.* 1461.

THE Arms and Creſt given to *John Prior*, *John Thirloe*, *William Blakeman*, and *Richard Greencroft*, Wardens, and to other notable Men of the Fellowſhip and Occupation of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, Freemen, and to their Succeſſors for ever (having no Arms before) by *John Smart*, alias *Garter*, under his Hand and Seal of his Office, bearing Date *Sept.* 24. *Anno Dom.* 1456, 35 *Hen.* VI. the Motto, *Delight in God, and he ſhall give thee thy Heart's Deſire.* The Creſt is an Angel holding *John Baptiſt's* Head in a Charger, with a Glory about it. The Arms, Creſt, and Supporters were allowed and granted by *William Camden*, Clarencieux, with this Motto, *Quæ arguuntur, a Lumine manifeſtantur*; and confirmed in the Viſitation 1634, when this Company produced an antient Patent for theſe Arms, but another Creſt granted them by *John Smart* aforeſaid.

THE Arms are: *Party per Feſs Azure and Argent, a Pale counterchanged; on every Piece of the firſt a Turtle Dove of the ſecond, with each an Olive Branch in its Mouth, Or.*

THE Tallow-chandlers are govern'd by a Maſter, four Wardens, about 40 Aſſiſtants, and 147 Liverymen, *&c.* The Livery Fine is 15 *l.* 8 *s.*

THIS Company of Tallow-chandlers, in former Times, dealt not only in Candles, but in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Soap, *&c.* They were in the 3d of *Henry* VIII. appointed to ſearch Oils, and had a Power to deſtroy ſuch as were mingled and corrupt: Which was by them executed for a Time, and much Oil thereby deſtroyed, that might have been employed to good Uſe: But for that no Fee was granted for the Execution, it was neglected.

IN Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about the Year 1576, and before, Abuſes and Deceits were daily uſed and increaſed in this Trade. Concerning which, the Chief of the Company had divers Conferences in their Common Hall: And about the ſaid Year 1576, they agreed that *Roger Tyler*, one of the Wardens, and in good Credit among them, as well for his honeſt Dealing, as for his Skill in this his Trade, ſhould ſue in Name of the whole Company, to her Majeſty for a new Grant, to ſearch and deſtroy corrupt Wares, *&c.* And hereupon they petition'd the Queen, that whereas much counterfeit Vinegar was made of corrupt Beer and Ale, and the ſame coloured and mingled with unwholeſome Dredges, as well within the Liberty of LONDON, as alſo in St. *Katharine's*, *White-chapel*, *Shoreditch*, St. *John's* *Clerkenwell*, and other ſuch like Places, the ſame being corrupt were unmeet to be uſed; and yet the ſame was ſold into the City for good and perfect; the People thereby deceived, beſides the Fear of great Infection to be bred therewith: And alſo Firkins of Salt Butter, mingled and packed up with old muſty Butter in divers Parts of the Firkins: And the like Abuſe uſed in Oil and Hops. For Reformation whereof, the Maſter and Wardens of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, who did retail theſe Things, and finding daily theſe Deceits, were moved in Conſcience to procure Redreſs: Did moſt humbly beſeech the Queen's Majeſty to grant them Authority to have the peruſing of theſe Things, with the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Mayor and the Head Officers, for the reforming of theſe Deceits, and for the ſeeing of theſe Things to be good and perfect from henceforth.

THE Dredges uſed for colouring Vinegar were Elder-berries, Privet-berries, Torne-ſole, and ſuch other like Dredges. The muſty and mouldy Butter was packed in the Heart of the Veſſels of Butter: The Sallad-Oils were mingled with *Lisbon* Oil: The old and muſty Hops were packed in the Heart of the Sacks of Hops, and great Quantity of Red Sand mingled with the ſame, to make them weigh more: Which Mingling was done in *Flander*.

THE Queen's Letters Patents to this Company bore Date at *Weſtminſter* the 15th of *April*, in the 19th Year of her Reign; naming, appointing and authorizing the Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, and their Succeſſors and Deputies, to be Searchers, Examiners, Viewers and Triers of all Sope, Vinegar, Butter, Hops and Oils; and this Office of ſearching the Premiſſes was granted within *London*, *Southwark*, *St. Katharine's*, *White-chapel*, *Shoreditch*, *Weſtminſter*, *St. John's*, *Clerkenwel*, and *St. Giles's in the Fields*. And Prohibition was given that no Man ſhould put to Sale any of the Premiſſes before they were ſearched, upon Pain of Forfeiture: The one Moiety of the Forfeitures to the Queen, and the other to the Searchers. And for the Payment of the Searchers there was an Impoſition upon every Barrel of good Soap, 2 *d.* and ſo proportionably; upon a Tun of Vinegar, 8 *d.* upon a Barrel of Butter, 2 *d.* upon a Tun of *Sevil* Oil, 8 *d.* upon a Sack of Hops, 8 *d.* and ſo upon leſs Quantities proportionably; with a Clauſe of Revocation of theſe Letters Patents for Miſuſer.

BUT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, *October* --- 1583, reſiſted the Execution of this Patent, and made a Declaration, why it ought to be ſtayed, and utterly void; and that by common Law, and alſo by Act of Parliament, *viz.* the Statute of 12 *Edw.* IV. *cap*, 8. "*Item*, whereas "the Governours, that is, the Maiors, Bailiffs, "and other like Governours of every City, Burgh, "and Town of Subſtance within this Realm, *&c.*" By Virtue of which Law the Lord Mayor's learned Council urged, that of common Right, and by the Laws of the Realm, the ſurveying of all Victuals, and the Correction aud Puniſhment of the Offenders and Breakers of the Aſſize of the ſame, are to be preſented, and amerced in the Law-Days, Leets, and Views of Frank-Pledge. And that the Lords of the ſaid Courts are inheritable to the ſame Amerciaments. But by this Charter made to the Tallow-chandlers, they are to be diſinherited for ever. And in all the Places mentioned in the Patent, where the Tallow-chandlers have their Power of Searching, the Lords of the Liberty have Leets or Law-Days. To whom, by Reaſon of the ſame Liberty, the Scrutiny and Search of the Premiſſes do juſtly and of Right pertain. In *Southwark*, the Lord Mayor and Commons have a Leet, or Law-Day. In *Weſtminſter*, the Dean and Chapter. In St. *Catharine's*, the Maſter and Confreres. In *White-chapel*, the Lord *Wentworth*. In *Shoreditch*, the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*. In *Clerkenwell*, the Queen. In St. *Giles's in the Fields*, and in *High*

High Holborn, the Lord *Mountjoy*. So that there was no Place left where the Tallow-chandlers might exerciſe the ſaid Office of Search, but where other Men were juſtly inheritable in the ſame.

ANOTHER Argument againſt this Patent was, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and all other the Governors thereof, and their Predeceſſors always, Time out of Mind, had, and uſed to have the View, Search and Correction of all Myſteries and Crafts within the City, for and concerning all Manner of Deceits and Defaults in all Things touching their Myſteries: Which was to be proved as well by the daily Uſage, as alſo by a great Number of Records and Precedents of the ſaid City. And beſides the general Uſage and Cuſtom, there were ſpecial Grants and Charters made to the City touching theſe Things in Queſtion; as, Butter, Hops, Vinegar, *&c.* Theſe were the Arguments and Pleadings of *Fleetwood*, Recorder, *Thomas Wykes*, and *William Daniel*, all learned Lawyers.

THEY urged alſo, that the Impoſition contained in the ſaid Letters Patents was againſt the Common Law, and the Liberty of every Subject in his Goods, and againſt the free Traffick of the City of LONDON, granted by Charter, in the 50th of *Hen.* III. That there was no Need of this Patent; for the Tallow-chandlers ſearching theſe Commodities, becauſe the Lord Mayor was bound by his Oath, taken in the Exchequer, to perform the ſaid Search. The Words of the Oath are theſe: "Good Aſſize yee ſhall ſet upon "Bread, Wine, Ale, Fiſh, Fleſh, Corn, and "all other Victuals. Weights and Meaſures "in the ſaid City yee ſhall do to be kept; and "due Execution do upon the Defaults that "thereof ſhall be found, according to all the "Statutes thereof made, not repealed.

THIS may likewiſe be added concerning the Tallow-chandlers, which happen'd in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1551. The Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, upon ſome Diſguſt, perhaps upon the City's ſetting too low a Price upon their Commodities, refuſed to ſell any, by an univerſal Conſent: Which came ſo far, that Orders were taken by the King and Council, commanding them to ſell their Candles; and ſome of them were ſent to Priſon.

THE Tallow-chandlers Hall is a handſome Building, ſituated on the Weſt of *Dowgate-Hill*.

CUTLERS.

THE Company of Cutlers are of great Antiquity, and were incorporated in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* V. and afterwards confirmed by K. *Henry* VI. King *Henry* VIII. King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. And King *James* I. in his 5th Year, the 8th Day of *February*, confirmed all.

THE Arms of the Cutlers of LONDON were granted by *Thomas Holme*, Clarencieux, King at Arms, the 16th of King *Edward* IV. the Creſt by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux.

THE Arms are: *Gules, ſix Daggers in three Saltier Croſſes, Argent, handled and hilted, Or, pointing towards the Chief.* Supporters; *Two Elephants, Argent.* Creſt; *an Elephant with a Caſtle on his Back, Or.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, two Wardens, 23 Aſſiſtants, and 96 on the Livery, *&c.* The Livery Fine is 10 *l.* and the Stewards 5 *l.*

THEY are the 22d Company.

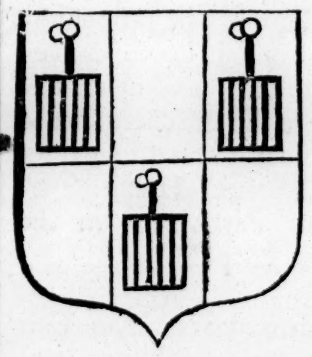
KNIVES for Hundreds of Years (paſt all Memory) were made in this Kingdom, but coarſe and uncomely, till King *James* I's Time, when the beſt Knives in the World were made in LONDON. *Richard Matthew*, at *Fleet-bridge*, was the firſt *Engliſhman* who attained to the Skill of making fine Knives and Knive-Hafts; and the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth* he obtained a Prohibition againſt all Strangers and others, from bringing any Knives into *England* from beyond Seas; which until that Time were brought in by Ship-Loads from *Flanders* and other Places.

THE ſame *Richard Matthew*, about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, got a Privilege from her Majeſty under her Great Seal, for the making of Knives and Daggers with a new Kind of Hafts: But this was complained to have been, and further would be, the Decay and Overthrow of the whole Company of Cutlers, within this City, beſides their Wives, Children, and Apprentices; and the Prices of Knives and Daggers exceſſively enhaunced, prejudicial to the Queen's Subjects.

IN the Hall of this Company, ſituate in *Cloak-lane*, is an antient Picture of one Mrs. *Crawthorne*, who gave the *Bell Savage* on *Ludgate-hill* to the Cutlers, with Truſt, out of the Rents thereof to perform ſeveral charitable Acts yearly, as two Exhibitions for Scholars in *Cambridge*, Coals for the Poor of the Pariſhes of St. *Bride's* and St. *Sepulchre's*, and certain Payments to the Priſons, and to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital.

THESE Cutlers formerly were three Companies, according to three different Arts or Trades, *viz.* Bladers, who were Smiths that forged Blades; Haftmakers, ſuch as made the Hafts for the Blades; Sheathmakers, that made Sheaths for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. Afterwards all, 4 *Hen.* VI. incorporated into one Fraternity, by the Name of *Cutlers*. Of theſe ſee more in *Vintry* Ward, *Book* III. *Page* 504.

GIRDLERS.



THE Company of Girdlers are not much behind-hand (with others) for Eminency and Antiquity, becauſe they have held good Correſpondency with the World, and with themſelves: They became to be incorporated the 6th Day of *Auguſt*, in the 27th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Anno Dom.* 1448.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Per feſs Azure, and Or, a Pale counterchanged, each Piece of the firſt charged with a Gridiron of the ſecond.* Creſt; *a demy Effigies of St.* Laurence, *holding in his Right Hand a Gridiron, the firſt of the Colour, the latter of the Metal aforeſaid.*

THEY are a Maſter, three Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 84 on the Livery. Livery Fine 10 *l.*

THE *Girdlers Hall*, is a handſome Brick Building ſituated on the Eaſt Side of and toward the North End of *Baſing-hall Street*, built *Anno* 1681.

BUTCHERS.

THE Butchers were incorporated by K. *James* I. under his Letters Patents, bearing date the Sixteenth Day of *September*, in the third Year of his Reign, in *England*, and in *Scotland* the Nine and Twentieth; *Anno Domini* 1604. They were incorporated by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Butchers* of the City of LONDON; the Fraternity being very Antient.

THEY are a Maſter, 4 Wardens, 16 Aſſiſtants, and 193 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 2 *l.* and for Steward 18 *l.*

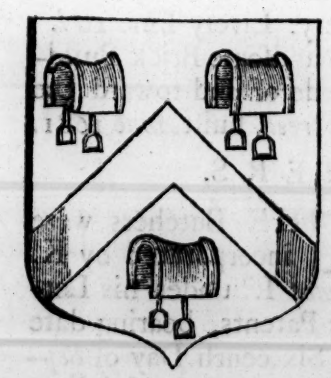
THEIR Arms are, *Azure, two Axes Saltier-ways Or, headed proper, between Three Bulls-heads couped Argent Armed Or, on a Chief of the 4th. a Boars Head eraſed Gules, between Two Garbs of the* 5th. Supporters; *Two winged Bulls.* and a third for the Creſt, all as in Chief. Motto, *Omnia ſubjeciſti ſub Pedibus, Oves & Boves.*

Thomas le Bedel, Robert le Bedel, Alan Underwode, Edmund May, Butchers, came before *John le Blund*, Mayor of LONDON, *John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Refham, Adam de Fulham*, &c. Aldermen. And it was found by their Recognizance, that they held Land *de Villinagio* of the Biſhop of LONDON, in *Stebenhethe*, and they remain out of the Freedom of the City of LONDON. Therefore it follows, that they loſe the Freedom of the City. Yet *Bracton* ſaith, *Villenagium vel Servitium nihil detrahit Libertatis, habita tamen diſtinctione, utrum tales ſint Villani.* And the Law Interpreter writes, that Tenure in Villenage could make no Man Villain, until it were continued Time out of Mind.

UPON Occaſion of the Plague in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, continuing in the City for a long Time (either in the Year 1563, or ſome Plague afterwards) an Ingenious *Italian* Gentleman, and Phyſician, as it ſeems, aſſigned one great Cauſe of it to be, the Killing of Cattle within the City. Blood and Garbage lying ſo long in the Shops, and in ſome other Corners before it was removed, gave a moſt unſavory Smell. And this chiefly in *Eaſt-cheap*, and St. *Nicholas Fleſh Shambles*, Places of great Thoroughfare. And carried away by Night thorow the Streets unto the River, ſpread as it paſſed a very offenſive Scent, leaving it behind. Therefore he propounded, that the Queen ſhould build in ſome convenient Place in the Suburbs of this, and other Cities, Slaughter-Houſes, where the Butchers ſhould kill their Beaſt; and the Queen to be allowed for every Beaſt, killed in her Slaughter-Houſe. Specially there being an Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VII. for this Purpoſe.

THE Butchers Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Pudding-lane*, it is a good Building; and in the Stair-Caſe of this Hall hangs the Coat Armour of Mr. *James Leverett*, of *Great-Chelſea*, who left 500 *l.* to the Uſe of the Poor of this Company: He died the 17th Day of *September*, 1662.

SADLERS.



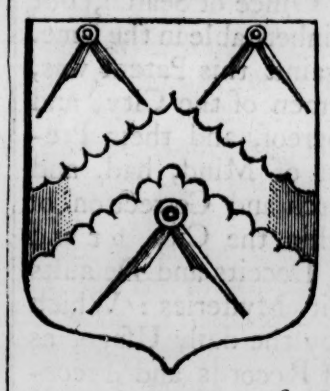
THE Sadlers are a Company of great Antiquity, being incorporated in the Reign of *Edward* I. and confirmed by moſt ſucceeding Kings.

THEY conſiſt of a Maſter, three Wardens, 22 Aſſiſtants, 65 Liverymen, &c. Their Livery Fine is 10 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, a Chevron between three Saddles, Or.* Supporters; *two Horſes Argent, bridled, Gules, bitted of the ſecond.* Motto, *Our Truſt is in God.*

THE Hall of this Company is ſituated on the North Side, and near the Weſt End of *Cheapſide.*

CARPENTERS.



THE Company of Carpenters, being a Society of antient Standing, were incorporated by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 7th Day of *July*, in the 17th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of* LONDON.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, a Chevron engrailed between three Pair of Compaſſes, pointing toward the Baſe, and a little extended, Sable.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, three Wardens, Aſſiſtants uncertain, 99 on the Livery, beſides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 8 *l.*

THE Carpenters Hall is ſituated on the South Side of LONDON Wall, almoſt againſt the Eaſt End of *Bethlehem.*

IN this Hall, in Memory of two eminent Members of this Company, hang up two Pictures repreſenting them. The one is an aged Perſon, in a Ruff, well drawn; with one Hand putting a Compaſs upon a Rule, held in the other; and underwrit,

WILLIAM PORTINGTON, Eſq;

Maſter Carpenter in the Office of his Majeſty's Buildings. Who ſerved that Place 40 Years, and departed this Life the 28th of *March* 1628, aged 84 Years. Who was a Well-wiſher of this Society. This being the Gift of *Matthew Banks*, who ſerved him 14 Years, and is, at this preſent, Maſter of the ſaid Company, *Auguſt* 19, 1637.

THE other Picture is more modern, and under-written:

This Picture of *John Scot*, Eſq; Carpenter and Carriage-Maker to the Office of Ordnance, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was placed here by his Apprentice *Matthew Banks*, Eſq; Maſter Carpenter to his Majeſty, and Maſter of this Company this preſent Year 1698.

A Table alſo hangs up for *Richard Wiat* of LONDON, Eſq; thrice Maſter of this Company of Carpenters, *Anno Dom.* 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good Benefactor thereunto. Among other Gifts he gave 500 *l.* to build an Almshouſe near *Godalmin* in *Surrey*, for ten poor Men, and 70 *l.* a Year to maintain them. And his Wife added ſomething, for the Company to go down and viſit it.

CORDWAINERS.

THE Company of Shoe-makers or Cordwainers, as they ſtile themſelves, have been of long Continuance, and were firſt incorporated in the 17th Year of King *Henry* VI. being afterward confirmed by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, in the 4th and 5th Years of their Reign: Then again re-confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 4th Year of her Reign: And laſtly, by King *James* I.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure, a Chevron, Or, between three Goats Heads eraſed Argent, attired of the ſecond.*

THEY

They conſiſt of a Maſter, four Wardens, 16 on the Court of Aſſiſtants, and 104 Liverymen. The Livery Fine is 10 *l.* They may take three Apprentices.

Concerning theſe Cordwainers there was an Act made in the 4th Year of King *Edward* IV. (which anſwereth to the Year of our Lord 1464.) to this Tenour: "That no Cordwainer or Cobler, be he within Franchiſe or without, make "any Shoes, Galoſhes, or Huſeaus, with any "Pyke or Poleyn, that ſhould paſs the Length "of two Inches, to be judged by the Wardens "or Governors of the ſame Myſtery in the City: "Nor ſell any upon *Sundays* or Feaſts of the "Nativity and Aſcenſion, and *Corpus Chriſti*; "nor ſet or put them upon the Feet or Legs of "any Perſon on thoſe Days, upon Pain of For-"feiture of 20 *s.*

Whence we may obſerve certain Antiqnities concerning theſe Tradeſmen and their Ware, about 240 Years ago. *Firſt*, That the Name of Shoemaker was not yet known for thoſe of this Calling, but Cordwainer or Cobler, and that the Name of Cobler was not then a Name of Contempt, for a Man of leſs Skill in that Myſtery, or only a Mender, but for a Maker and Seller of that Commodity. *Secondly*, That there were in thoſe Times three Sorts of Shoes worn, Shoes, Galoſhes, and Huſeaus; of whatſoever Faſhion they were, 'tis uncertain; but that one of theſe three Sorts covered the Legs, or at leaſt ſome Part of the Leg, as others were for the Feet. And thoſe perhaps for the Legs were the Huſeaus; ſomewhat like it may be to the Buskin, or perhaps rather to the high Shoes, which Countrymen wear in ſome dirty miry Countries. *Thirdly*, That the Shoes, Galoſhes, *&c.* were with Toes of an extraordinary Length, and ſharp, called therefore Pykes, or Poleyns: And that the People, eſpecially the better Sort, ſo affected the wearing them, that an Act was fain to be made to reſtrain the Length of thoſe Pykes to a certain Meaſure; that is to ſay, not to above two Inches. *Fourthly*, That theſe Cordwainers had a Privilege, or at leaſt a Cuſtom, beyond other Tradeſmen, to ſit and ſell their Shoes on *Sundays*, and the greateſt Holidays; which was therefore now prohibited upon a Penalty.

This antient Corporation in the Year 1577, built a fair and new Hall for themſelves. And on *Tueſday*, *July* 23, the ſame Year, they made a magnificent Feaſt for their Friends; which they called, their *Houſe-warming*. Here was preſent, among the reſt of the honorary Gueſt, the Recorder *Fleetwood*.

Of the Foreigners born, that flocked over into *England*, not far off from the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, many were of this Occupation of Shoe-makers. Whereupon *Anno* 1576, this Company procured a Commiſſion to enquire of certain Aliens born, being of the ſaid Trade; *Firſt*, Whether they were Denizens, or not. And if they where, then to enquire by whom they were ſo made. *Secondly*, Whether thoſe Denizens, being Strangers, had refuſed to pay to the ſaid Shoe-makers of LONDON every Quarter, in the Name of Quarteridge, 6 *d.* according to a certain Decree thereof, made in the Star Chamber, and confirmed, as they ſaid, by Act of Parliament. *Thirdly*, Whether there were any *Proviſo* in the ſaid Denizens Letters Patents, binding them thereby to do and pay, as the Citizens ought to do: And alſo, what Penalty and Loſs the ſaid Strangers ought to ſuſtain thereby, not doing and paying as is aforeſaid.

For the better underſtanding of the aboveſaid, it muſt be known, that in the fifth Year of the Queen there was an Act made concerning Tanners, Curriers, and other Artificers occupying the cutting of Leather, That every Stranger born, or other, uſing to convert Tanned Leather into made Wares, might thenceforth buy all kind of Tanned Leather to the Intent aforeſaid, upon every *Monday* in the Market at *Leadenhall* in LONDON. Sithence the making whereof, the Shoe-makers and Curriers, being Free of the City of LONDON, exacted 2 *s.* Yearly, as well of every *Engliſh*, as Stranger Foreign Houſholder, and 12 *d.* upon every like Foreign Journeyman, within three Miles compaſs of LONDON, in the Name of Quarteridge; contrary to the Meaning of the ſaid Statute, or any other Grant, And for the better confirming of this Exaction, they practiſed with certain Foreigners, to conſcend in the Name of all the reſt, although in Truth without their Conſent, to ſet down the ſame by an Order in the *Exchequer*. And thereupon, as was ſuppoſed, they made the Foreigners Free of the City: And other Foreigners they perſuaded in their Hall to become bound in Obligation of 4 *l.* for the true Payment thereof.

And in a Parliament *Anno* 1575, they exhibited an odious Bill againſt the ſaid Foreigners, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers; requiring thereby, that the Foreigners might be ſecluded and avoided from buying of Tanned Leather on the ſaid *Monday* at *Leadenhall-Market*, or in any other open Market in the City: To the Intent that all ſuch Leather ſhould be bought at their Hands, and not elſewhere: And the Foreigners ſhould be reſtrained from bringing or ſelling any their made Wares unto any Honourable, Worſhipful, or Common Perſon within the City of LONDON, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the ſaid Wares, contrary to former Statutes, and againſt all antient Uſage and Cuſtom.

Whereupon the whole Company of Shoemakers, inhabiting within the Liberty of the City of *Weſtminſter*, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers, petitioned the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, (who was High Steward of *Weſtminſter*) ſhewing, how they, all her Majeſty's loving Subjects, charged with many Children, Houſholds and Families, ſhould utterly be impoveriſhed, if the ſaid Bill ſhould take Effect; and many Honourable, Worſhipful and other People might be diſappointed of ſuch Wares, to their great Diſcommodities, and Enhancement of Prices for the ſame againſt the Common Weal. And for that they could not any wiſe obtain a Sight or Copy of the Bill, whereby to propoſe any Allegations or probable Matter, to ſubvert or reject the ſame. And for that they were poor, and a Number of unskilful Perſons, having no other Refuge under her Majeſty, but only his Lordſhip, to defend them; therefore they prayed him to give his Furtherance and Aid in that High Court of Parliament, and that he might continue and enjoy the Benefit of the ſaid Market, and Buying of Leather, as in the late Statute was expreſs'd, without any Repeal of the ſame; and to occupy and retail their ſaid Wares with Reſtraint, Exactions, Forfeitures, or Servility.

This Controverſy between the Shoe-makers of *Weſtminſter*, and the Company of Shoe-makers of LONDON, continued the next Year. For the Company ſet forth Articles againſt thoſe of *Weſtminſter*; and they, on the other hand, gave in their Anſwers to thoſe Articles.

Another particular Conteſt between them was, That the Shoe-makers of *Weſtminſter* made great Endeavours, that the Company of Cordwainers of LONDON, ſhould not have the Searching of their Wares, tho' the Queen, by Letters Patent, had granted to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſame Myſtery, the Search and Correction of all Men occupying the ſame Art within the City of LONDON, and three Miles Compaſs; and this confirmed by an Act. To evade this Patent and Act, divers Strangers

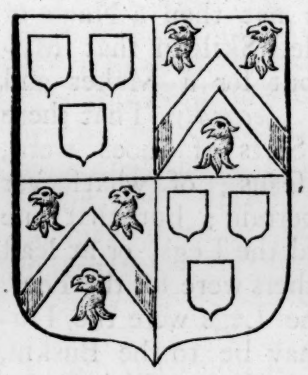
that made Boots and Shoes, did ſue to *Edward Dyer*, Eſq; to have a Licence to be diſpenſed with, from all Contempts, Penalties, and Forfeitures, whatſoever, committed or incurred by Reaſon of Force or any Article contained in that Statute: Which made the Company of Cordwainers in *September*, 1577, petition the Lord Treaſurer, that no ſuch Licence might be granted: That they might not be at Liberty to make and work their Wares contrary to good Laws and Statutes, and hurtful to the Profit of the common People, and dangerous to the Wardens of the Company, by Reaſon of a Penalty of 5 *l.* to be laid upon them, for every Default made by any Shoemakers in their Wares.

THE Heats ſtill grew between them. For the next thing you hear of them was, That the Free Shoe-makers ſued the Shoe-makers in *Weſtminſter* in the *Exchequer*: And theſe Shoe-makers on the other hand exhibited a Bill againſt the Free Shoemakers in the High Court of Star-Chamber, upon divers Extortions by them ſuppoſed to be committed. For which, to be quit with them again, the Free Shoe-makers indicted them at a Seſſions of a Peace held in the County of *Middleſex*, alledging, That the Repair that the Shoe-makers of *Weſtminſter* had made unto their Solicitor, one *Francis Sparry*, was an unlawful Rout and Aſſembly, unlawfully to gather Money to the Maintenance of their Suits, thinking to enforce one to bear the Suit againſt them. And ſithence that Time, they arreſted one *Edward Tyſe*, one of the Shoe-makers dwelling at the *Savoy*, binding him unto the Peace without a Cauſe of his Breach of the Peace, and without any Oath-taking, only to put him, being a poor Man, to extreme Charge and Trouble. And when the Shoe-makers Solicitor was ſerving a *Subpœna* upon one *John Lenche*, to come to the Star-Chamber, there came running upon him the ſaid Solicitor with a Dagger down to the Ground, and had ſlain him, had not others preſent ſaved him. And not therewith contented, they reported, they would not only undo theſe Shoe-makers, but all thoſe that would be Aiders. and take Part with them. All this theſe Men in a Petition laid open before the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, praying him to grant, that they might have their Cauſes as well in the Court of *Exchequer*, as in their Court of Star-Chamber depending, to be heard and determined with Expedition; and that Juſtice *Southcote*, and ſome other Juſtice of Peace within the County of *Middleſex*, might conſider upon the ſaid Indictment, and take Order therein, according to Law and Juſtice.

THE Free Shoemakers, in the Month of *October*, 1578, put up another Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, ſetting forth their Caſe, *viz.* That there was an Order in the Star-Chamber in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, that all Srrangers Artificers ſhould be Contributors as the King's natural Subjects were; and ſhould come to the Halls, and take the Oaths to be true to the King and his Heirs. Of which ſundry Exemplifications were made and ſent to the ſeveral Companies in LONDON; and among the reſt, one to the Cordwainers: But that certain Srrangers of that Art, as namely, *Francis Gerers*, *Daniel Swarts*, *John Yong*, *Edward Tyſon*, *Leonard Harman*, and many other by their Examples, did not regard the ſaid Decree, nor the Acts and Laws of the Realm. And not contented with the Queen's charitable Protection, did refuſe to come to the Aſſembly, and obey and be governed as her Majeſty's natural Subjects. Whereas in their Country the *Engliſh* could not be ſuffered to get their Living by any Art. And whereas the Queen by her Charter made to the ſaid Myſtery, expreſly granted and commanded, that all the ſaid Perſons ſhould be obedient to the lawful Ordinances of the ſaid Company (which Ordinances were, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the Lords Chief Juſtices perus'd, ratify'd and confirm'd, according to an Act of Parliament in that Caſe provided) the Strangers, for juſtifying their Contempt, did arrogantly and untruly pretend the Lord Treaſurer's Letters in their Favour, written to the Lord Mayor and Recorder of LONDON, before whom the ſaid Company had no Cauſe depending. Therefore they prayed his Lordſhip to examine, or cauſe the Premiſſes to be examined; and to give Order, that her Majeſty's Laws, Commiſſions, Charters, and Commandments, and the lawful Ordinances of the Company, might be duly obeyed.

THE Cordwainers Hall is ſituated at the Meeting of *Great* and *Little Diſtaff-lane*; it is a Brick Building, with handſome Rooms in it; the Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, given by one of the Members.

PAINTERS.



THE Company of the Painters, having the Addition of Painters-Stainers, for their Skill and Cunning in divers myſterious Works, have been a Society of great Antiquity from Time to Time, and were incorporated *Anno Dom.* 1580, it being the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THE Armorial Enſigns of this Company are: *Azure, three Eſcutcheons Argent, quarter'd with Azure; a Chevron between three Phœnix Heads eraſed, Or.* Creſt; *is a Phœnix in Flames, proper.* Supporters; *are two Panthers crowned.*

THIS Company is compoſed of Face-Painters, Hiſtory-Painters, Arms-Painters, and Houſe-Painters. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, about 24 Aſſiſtants, and 136 Liverymen; the Livery Fine is 14 *l.*

THE Painters-Stainers were a Brotherhood ſince the Times of *Edward* III. and a Company, and ſo continued till the Year 1575, and 17th of Queen *Elizabeth*, but no Corporation; paying Scot, Lot, and all Kinds of Charges in the Queen's Affairs, and otherwiſe; as, in Time of War, charged with the ſetting forth of twelve Soldiers and all their Furniture; they having neither Lands, Revenues, nor any Riches to diſcharge the ſame; but only levied among the Brethren of the Company, every Man according to his Ability. Which Brethren were maintained by their good Workmanſhip in their Trades. But now, about the Time beforeſaid, their Trade began to go to Decay, by Reaſon of other Perſons that had not been Apprentices to it, who undertook Painting; as Plaiſterers and others, intermeddling in the ſame Science: And the Painters having no Power to reſtrain them by Virtue of any Corporation, to the great Slander of the Art and Science, and the utter Decay and Ruin of all ſuch as would endeavour to be good Workmen in the ſame, much ſlight Work went off, as Pictures of the Queen Noblemen, and others; and all other Manner of Works, which ſhewed fair to the Sight: And the People bought the ſame, being much deceived; for that ſuch Pictures and Works were not ſubſtantially wrought: A Slander to the whole Company of Painters, and a great Decay of all Workmanſhip in the ſaid Science; and alſo a great Diſcouragement to divers forward young Men, very deſirous to travel for Knowledge in the ſame.

OF this the Painters made Complaint from Time to Time, to the Lord Mayor for the Time being

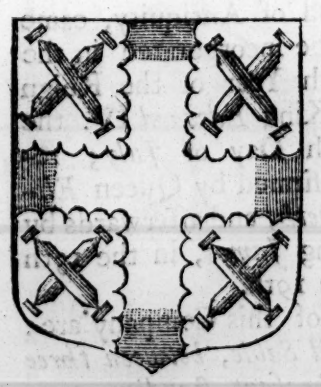
being; and yet could never get any Redreſs for the ſame. The Reaſon whereof, they ſaid, was, that they had no Judgment or Skill in that Science, to diſcern ſuch fraudulent Workmanſhip from that was ſubſtantial and good. Therefore *Anno* 1575 and 1576, they addreſſed to the Queen, that ſhe would conſider their Cauſe, and give Aid and Aſſiſtance to them; and deſired of her to be incorporated by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of Painter-Stainers* within the City, Liberties and Suburbs of the City of LONDON, being Freemen and Citizens of the ſame; and to be enabled to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Uſe and Behalf of that Company, in Fee; to have a Common Seal; to chooſe a Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants, according to Ordinances to be made by them; to execute all Cauſes pertaining to that Company; to reſtrain, that none be ſuffered to uſe that Trade, but ſuch as have been, or ſhall be Apprentices to ſome of that Myſtery ſeven Years; to have Authority to enter into any Shops, Warehouſes or Workhouſes of Men exerciſing that Myſtery, and to ſearch, examine and ſurvey their Works, Painting, Colours, or other Stuff, *&c.* This was granted.

One *George Gower* was Queen *Elizabeth*'s Serjeant Painter. Who had a Warrant from her for him, or his ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, for the better Execution of his Office, to take up and provide for the Queen, and in her Name, for the only Proviſion of her Service, all Colour, Oil, Varniſh, Workmen and Labourers as well Free as Foreign, and all manner of Neceſſaries and Stuff whatſoever, meet to be employed for that Service: And alſo to take up all manner of Carriages, as Barges, Boats, Carts, Wayns, Horſes, with their Furnitures, neceſſary for the Conveyances of the Premiſſes, as well by Water as Land, at reaſonable Payments and Prices to be made in that behalf.

The Art of Painting is now again much decayed, on Account of ſeveral Perſons making a Property of Part of the Profits the Painters ought to enjoy, as Coach-makers, and Undertakers of Funerals, taking upon them to paint Coats of Arms and other Things, as well as what belongs to their own Trade; and Bricklayers, Plaiſterers, *&c.* undertaking the Houſe-Painting, beſides their own Buſineſs; for they, to get their Work done at cheap Rates, employ unskilful Men who have never ſerved Apprenticeſhips to the Trade, and by theſe Means many thouſand Yards of good Wainſcot is ſpoiled every Year.

Painter-Stainers-Hall is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Little Trinity-lane*, of which ſee an Account in *Queen-hithe* Ward, *Book* III. *Chap.* X.

CURRIERS.



The Curriers were a Company of long Continuance among themſelves, and became incorporated in the third Year of King *James* I. *Anno Domini* 1605.

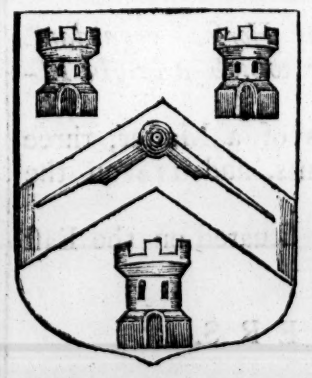
They are a Maſter, 2 Wardens, 15 Aſſiſtants, and 100 on the Livery; the Livery-Fine is 7 *l.* and for Steward 3 *l.* more.

Their Armorial Enſigns are, *Sable, a Croſs engrailed Or, between Four pair of Shaves in Saltier, Argent, Creſt, Two Arms, the Hands holding a Shave*; Supporters, *a Buck Or, and a Goat Argent.* The Motto, *Spes Noſtra Deus.*

The Trade of theſe Curriers, or Coriers, is chiefly to prepare and dreſs Leather for the Uſe of the Cordwainers or Shoe-makers. In the Times of Queen *Elizabeth* their happened Contention between them and the Shoe-makers, about the ill Dreſſing of their Leather, and about the Prices to be paid them for their Work; about ſelling and buying of Leather in their own Houſes, and about coming to the Markets to buy Leather, which would not be allowed them. But at laſt, about the Year 1590, both Parties came to Articles of Agreement indented. As, That the Curriers ſhould have the Dreſſing of all the Leather bought in *Leadenhall* and *Southwark* Markets, and three Miles compaſs of LONDON. That the Shoemakers ſhould find Tallow for the tallowing of their Backs; and that the Curriers ſhould not refuſe to accept thereof, unleſs it were inſufficient and not good. That the Shoe-makers ſhould give hereafter, for the Dreſſing of all Upper-Leather Hides, 2 *s.* a piece, the Curriers finding good and ſufficient Stuff. That the Shoe-makes ſhould give to the Curriers from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, for Currying and Tallowing of Backs, 6 *d.* and the Shoe-makers to find Tallow; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, 8 *d.* ſo that they ſhall be well ſliked. The Shoe-makers to give for the Dreſſing of all Kind of Skins, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Dozen. But all this upon theſe Conditions on the Cordwainers Side, *viz.* That if any Hide, Back, or Skin, ſhall be found by the Maſter and Wardens of the Cordwainers for Time being, to be inſufficiently Dreſſed and Wrought by any Currier, then the ſaid Currier ſhall forfeit to the Party grieved the Sum of 10 *s.* And that whenſoever any Currier ſhould come into their Markets at *Leadenhall, Southwark, Bartholomew Fair*, or three Miles Compaſs, the Maſter and Warden, of the Cordwainers ſhould commit him that ſhall be found there to Priſon, there to remain 24 Hours without Bail or Mainprize; and forfeit ſuch a Fine to the Chamber of LONDON, as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould think convenient. And that if any Free Currier ſhould buy or ſell any Kind of Leather in their Houſes, or elſewhere; then the ſaid Maſter and Wardens ſhould have the like Authority to commit him to Priſon, there to remain during the Time aforeſaid, and pay ſuch Fine as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould think convenient. Otherwiſe the Free Cordwainers could not agree to the Articles aforeſaid.

The Curriers Hall is ſituated near the Weſt End of *London-Wall*, on the South Side of a Street ſo called.

MASONS.



This Company were incorporated about the Year 1410, having been called the FREE MASONS, a Fraternity of great Account, who have been honour'd by ſeveral Kings and very many of the Nobility and Gentry, being of their Society. They are govern'd by a Maſter, two Wardens, 25 Aſſiſtants, and there are 65 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 5 *l.* and that for Steward 10 *l.* They may take one Apprentice, and after choſen Warden, 2.

Their Arms (granted by *William Hauckeſlow*, Clarencieux, King at Arms, 13 *Edw.* IV.) are, *Azure, on a Chevron between three Caſtles Argent, a Pair of Compaſſes ſomewhat extended of the firſt.* Creſt; *a Caſtle of the ſecond.*

The Maſons Hall is ſituated in *Maſon's-Alley* in *Baſinghall-ſtreet.*

PLUMBERS.

THE Company of Plumbers, of large and very memorable Antiquity, remaining a Fellowſhip, or Brotherhood, by the Name of *Plumbers*, at length attained to be incorporated by Letters Patents, the 11th or 12th Day of *April*, in the 9th Year of K. *James* I. of *England*, and of *Scotland* the four and fortieth, *&c.*

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 53 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 10 *l.* They are one entire Company of that Trade, admitting none to be free that are of others; nor are any of their Trade free of other Companies.

THEIR Arms are: *Or, on a Chevron between a Mallet Sable, and two Plummets Azure in Chief, and a Level of the ſecond in Baſe; two Sodering-Irons in Saltier, entre a Cutting-Knife and a Shave-Hook Argent.* The Creſt; *Juſtice with a Sword in his Right Hand, and a Balance in his Left, ſtanding on a Fountain of the fourth, where are the Words,* Juſtitia Pax. The Motto is, *In God is all our Hope.*

The Plumbers Hall is a handſome, though not very large one, in *Chequer-yard*, on the Eaſt Side of *Dowgate-hill.*

INNHOLDERS.

THE Company of Innholders, having been a Community or Society of honeſt friendly Men, by their often meeting and converſing together, as in thoſe Days it was a Matter much obſerved, became to be incorporated in the 6th Year of King *Henry* VIII. and ſo renewed from Time to Time.

THE Arms were altered at the Viſitation of LONDON; and the Creſt and Supporters granted by Sir *Richard St. George*, Clarencieux King at Arms, which are: *Azure, a Chevron Argent between three Oat-Garbs, Or, on a Chief of the ſecond; St.* Julian's *Croſs Sable.* The Motto under the Arms, *Hinc Spes Affulget.* The old Motto was, *When I was harbourleſs, ye lodged me.*

THE Supporters; *Two Horſes regardant.* The Creſt; *A Cloud; over which a bright Eſtoile.*

THIS Company conſiſts of a Maſter, three Wardens, about 24 Aſſiſtants, and 112 on the Livery.

THE Innholders Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *College-hill.*

FOUNDERS.

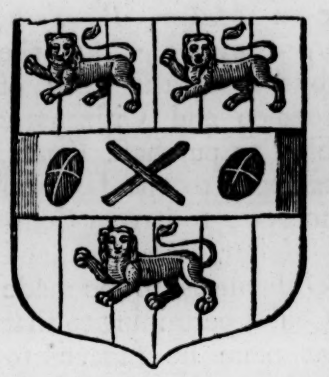
THE Company of Founders, no doubt, ſaith *Stow*, of Antiquity and long Continuance in Brotherhood and Fellowſhip together, were incorporated the 18th Day of *September*, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 96 Liverymen; the Livery Fine is 6 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, an Ewer between two Pillars, Or.* Creſt; *a Furnace Flames, and therein a Pair of Tongs, held by two Hands, all proper.*

THE Founders Hall is ſituated in *Founders-Court*, on the North Side of *Lothbury.*

EMBROIDERERS.



THE Embroiderers were incorporated about *Anno* 1561, the 4th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and are two Wardens, about 45 Aſſiſtants, and 144 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 5 *l.* 12 *s.*

THEIR Enſigns Armorial are: *Palee of ſix, Argent and Sable, on a Feſs Gules, between three Lions of* England; *two Broches Saltierways, between as many Trundles, Or.* Supporters; *two Lions, Or.*

THE Embroiderers-Hall is a handſome Building, ſituate on the Weſt Side of *Gutter-lane.*

THE Embroiderers Company are intruſted with a Charity left by Mr. *David Smith*, Citizen of LONDON, and Embroiderer to Queen *Elizabeth*, who in the Year 1524 built ſix Tenements on St. *Peter's Hill*, for ſix poor Widows, of the Age of 56 or upwards.

POULTERERS.

THE Company of Poulterers were incorporated in the 19th Year of *Henry* VII. the 23d of *January*; and renewed again in the 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, on the 22d of *February.*

THEIR Arms are: *Argent on a Chevron, between three Storks Azure, as many Swans proper.* Supporters; *two Pelicans, Or, vulning themſelves Gules.* Creſt; *on a Helmet and Crown mural; a Stork with Wings expanded, Gules.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, two Wardens, 25 Aſſiſtants, and 91 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 20 *l.*

THE Poulterers, having now no Hall, meet at Innholders.

COOKS.

THE Company of Cooks, having been a Fellowſhip or Brotherhood of Antiquity, came to be incorporated in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IV. the 11th Day of *July*; reconfirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by King *James*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, *May* the 19th.

THE Armorial Enſigns of this Company are: *Argent, a Chevron engrailed Sable, between three Columbines.* Creſt; *a Pheaſant ſtanding on a Mount, upon a Helmet and Torſe.* Supporters; *a Buck and a Doe, each vulned with an Arrow, all proper.* Motto; *Vulnerati non victi.*

Strype ſays, a Cook was in former Time ſet upon the Pillory, becauſe he ſold *Picam olentem, i. e.* a Stinking Pike.

THE Cooks Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, againſt *Little-Britain.*

COOPERS.

COOPERS.

THE Company of Coopers were incorporated in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Anno Dom.* 1500. by the Name of, The Maſter, Wardens, or Keepers, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Myſtery of Coopers in LONDON, and the Suburbs of the ſame City.

THEIR Arms are: *Girony of Eight, Sable and Gules, on a Chevron entre 3 Annulets, Or, a Croze between 2 Axes Sable, on a Chief Vert, 3 Lillies Argent.* Creſt; *a Heath-cock azure, holding in his Mouth a Flower as before.* Supporters; 2 *Camels Gules.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, two Wardens, and a Renter, 20 Aſſiſtants, and 140 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is about 15 *l.* but has been 20 *l.* The Livery Men of this Company may take three Apprentices.

THEIR Hall is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, near the Paſſage into *Guildhall*. It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handſome Room, wainſcotted about 14 Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with ſeveral Coats of Arms in the Glaſs, and the Portraiture at full Length of Sir *John Fleet*, Lord Mayor, *Anno* 1693, and that of Mr. *Henry Stroud*, another worthy Member, who at his Decaeſe, *Anno* 1704, when he died Maſter of the Company, gave 6500 *l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-houſes at *Egham*; and under the King's Arms, is the Buſto of King *William* III.

Nicholas Gibſon, ſometime Sheriff of LONDON, in the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. founded a Free-School, and Hoſpital adjoining thereto in *Ratcliff*; and left an Eſtate in Truſt to this Company, for the perpetual Maintainance thereof. The ſaid Company have greatly improved and augmented this Foundation, both in the Number of Poor People, and Salaries and Penſions. *Toby Wood*, Eſq; a Counſellor of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, and one Mr. *Cloker*, of this Company, being Benefactors to it. The Maſter of the School is bound to teach 30 Boys, and his Salary is encreaſed from 10 *l.* a Year to 30 *l.*

BRICKLAYERS and TYLERS.

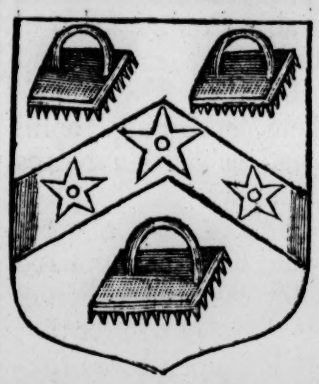
THE Company of Tylers and Bricklayers, or Bricklayers and Tylers, notwithſtanding their Antiquity, were firſt incorporated in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed again in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *James* I.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure, a Chevron Or, between a Flower de luce Argent entre two Brick Axes in Chief, and a Bundle of Laths in Baſe, Or.* Creſt; *an armed Arm holding a Brick Ax, Or.* Motto; *In God is all our Truſt.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, 2 Aſſiſtants, and 78 on the Livery, the Fine for which and Steward, which are paid together, is 10 *l.*

THE *Bricklayers-Hall* is ſituated on the South Side of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, over againſt *Catharine Cree Church.*

BOWYERS.



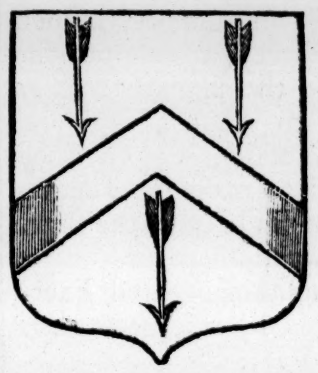
THE Company of Bowyers were of great Antiquity, and doubtleſs of great Eminence when the long Bow was more in Uſe, before the Invention of Gun-Powder; but they were not incorporated till the 28th of *May*, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King *James* I. *Anno Domini* 1619. They were renewed and confirmed by Charter, the 17th Day of *November*, in the 18th Year of K. *Charles* II. *Anno Domini* 1666, by the ſame Name, with all their former Privileges.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent on a Chevron between three Floats, as many Mullets pierced.*

THEY are a Maſter, 2 Wardens, 12 Aſſiſtants, and 32 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 8 *l.*

THEIR Hall was antiently in *Hart-ſtreet*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate* within: And before the great Fire, upon St. *Peter*'s *Hill*, in the Ward of *Caſtle Baynard*; but having no Hall at preſent, they meet at a Tavern, or ſome ſuch Place; to confer about their Affairs.

FLETCHERS.



THE Company of Fletchers were incorporated much more antient than any Corporation now of LONDON, as by their Tradition; and that they have, to this Day, preſerved in their Hall a Banner, given them by K. *John*, which upon ſolemn Occaſions, is carried amongſt the other Trophies of their Company. And they have other Matters relating to their good Government, writ in the *Saxon* Tongue; which they preſerve with a great deal of Care and Reverence. The Arms of their Company were granted them by *William Hawkeſlowe*, otherwiſe called *Clarencieux* King of Arms, the 12th Day of *October*, in the 7th Year of *Edward* IV. In which Patent he ſays, he hath deviſed a Coniſaunce of Arms, For the Maiſteeres and Wardeyns, and their Succeſſoures.

THESE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Arrows Argent.*

THEY are governed by two Wardens, 10 Aſſiſtants, and 18 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 5 *l.*

ALTHO' there is ſmall Reaſon of ſundring Bows from Arrows, or Arrows from Bows; yet they divided themſelves into two ſeveral Companies.

BESIDES theſe two Trades belonging to Archers, there were alſo two more, namely Stringers and Arrow-Head-makers. All theſe about the Year 1570 and odd, petitioned the Lord Treaſurer: Wherein they ſtile themſelves, the Decayed Company of Bowyers, Fletchers, Stringers and Arrow-Head-makers, as well in the City of LONDON, as elſewhere through the Realm. They had made a Petition to the Queen before, concerning their own decayed Condition, by reaſon of the Diſcontinuance of the Uſe of Archery, and Toleration of unlawful Games and Exerciſes. Concerning which, *Aubrey*, Maſter of Requeſts, told them what the Lord Treaſurer had ſaid upon View of their ſaid Petition, *viz.* That he thought it meet and requiſite a Commiſſion ſhould be granted, to ſome of the Chief of the Companies of Bowyers and Fletchers, Freemen of the City; as well for ſuppreſſing unlawful Games, as alſo for the Enforcement of

the Exerciſes of the Long Bow, according to the Law and Statute of this Realm, in thoſe Caſes provided. Upon this they preferred a Petition to him, to have due and favourable Conſideration of the Cauſe of their Complaint, with their decayed Eſtates; and to vouchſafe, that the ſaid Commiſſion might be granted to them, according to his Lordſhip's former Model, and as certain Notes ready to be ſhewed him did import.

IN the Year 1576 one *Raſe Lane*, a great Projector in thoſe Times, would have monopolized to himſelf this Commiſſion for the Reſtoration of Archery. He ſhewed in his Paper put in for that Purpoſe, that Archery depended upon three ſpecial Points, provided for in the Statute, for the Maintenance of Archery. *Firſt*, A ſtrait Prohibition of unlawful Games. *Second*, An Order for making up and repairing of Butts and Marks, and the Exerciſe of Shooting at Times convenient. *Third*, For a Proviſion of Bow-ſtaves and Arrows at low Prices, rated in the ſame. He noted alſo, that the Pains of the Premiſſes reſted not, by the ſaid Laws, in the Queen's Majeſty, to take Advantage of, or to Pardon, but in the Lords Leets and Franchiſes. This Man's Suit was to have the Survey of the Premiſſes for 21 Years, with Authority ſufficient to enjoyn Men lacking the ſame, to take the Supply of their Lacks of Bows and Arrows at his Hand, at the Prices of the ſaid Laws, and not above: And alſo like Authority, as far as in her Majeſty lay, by taking the Penalties, and the Puniſhments of unlawful Games, in ſuch as he ſhould find, upon the Survey, to continne the Uſe of them, or to releaſe the ſame to ſuch as ſhould conform themſelves to the contrary; and would take Bows, as was aforeſaid; whereby they might be forced and allured to exerciſe Shooting at Times convenient; and alſo to keep up the Butts and Marks, as the ſaid Laws did appoint.

THE Statute for the Maintainance and Exerciſe of Shooting in the Long Bow, was made *Anno* 1541, in the 33d of *Henry* VIII.

The Queen's Commiſſion for Archery.

IT was upon the Ground of this Statute, that the abovementioned Petitions were built; as was alſo a Commiſſion in the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1570; wherein ſhe appointed Commiſſioners in each County for the Reformation of the Uſe of unlawful Games, and for the Maintainance and Exerciſe of Shooting. Which Commiſſioners were to take due and lawful Search in every Place within each County, as well for ſuch who uſed unlawful Games, as alſo whether every Perſon for himſelf, his Servants, and other Youth in his, or their ſeveral Houſes, had ſufficient Furniture and Proviſion of Bows and Arrows, and had not occupied the ſame according to the Meaning of the ſaid Statute of *Henry* VIII. But notwithſtanding this Commiſſion to ſee the Abuſes reformed and corrected, in many Parts the Uſe of Shooting was never the more frequented or uſed; and the Faults, as many as they were wont. Upon this the Queen iſſued another Commiſſion in the 14th of her Reign, *Anno* 1571, *viz.* That theſe Commiſſioners ſhould within 40 Days after the Receipt of thoſe Preſents, certify unto the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor for the Time being, in how many Towns and Pariſhes in the ſaid County they had executed and performed the Effect of the ſaid Commiſſion, and in how many not; and alſo the Names of ſuch Perſons, whom they had or ſhould find offending in the Premiſes, together with their reſpective Offences in that Behalf, in writing under their Hands and Seals, to the Intent that further Order might be taken therein: But this Commiſſion, tho' it was fair tranſcribed in Parchment, yet was not ſigned by the Queen; but only examined by Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, her Attorney-General; whoſe Hand is ſet at the Bottom.

FOR the Supply of this Nation antiently with Bow-ſtaves made of Yew, the *Italian* Merchants by an old Statute, provided in *Edw.* the IVth's Time, were bound to bring in Bow-ſtaves into *England*. One *Middlemore* had a Commiſſion from the Queen, to ſee to the Performance of this Statute. The Penalty whereof by his Officer, one *Wanton*, was required now of the *Italian* Merchants, and particularly of one *Diogenes Franciſchini*, and other Merchants of *Venice*, who were fain to make a Complaint by Way of Petition to the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing, That this bringing in of Bow-ſtaves was a Matter of long Time not uſed, and ſo not provided for by them, the Merchants; and alſo became impoſſible; for that the Country from whence Bow-ſtaves were had in King *Edward* the IVth's Days, had been in the *Turks* Poſſeſſion, and none were within any of their Trades; ſo that they could not perform that which then might have been, nor did know any ſuch Courſe of Traffick, how to come by them; but was a Matter wholly diſcontinued, as impoſſible.

YET in former Times, to ſupply this Defect in our Country, the *Italian* Merchants touched at *Spain*, where they took in Bow-ſtaves: The People of *Caſtile* on purpoſe deſtroyed their Woods; and provided by Law, that no ſuch Wood as Yew, ſhould be preſerved: But notwithſtanding it was urged by *Wanton* aforeſaid, that theſe *Italians* ſhould be compelled to bring in Bow-ſtaves from the Parts adjoining to *Venice*, and thereabouts, becauſe the fineſt and beſt Yew came from thence; and becauſe their trading for Bow-ſtaves with that People would encourage them to plant and cheriſh that Wood, as they did Vines and *Corinths*; that is, for Traffick Sake.

THE Fletchers Hall is ſituated in St. *Mary-Axe*.

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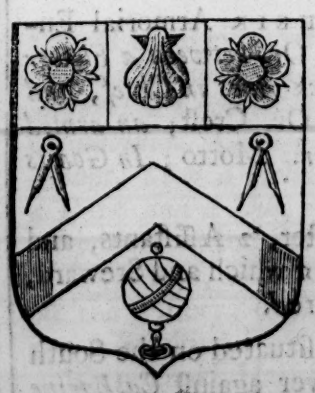

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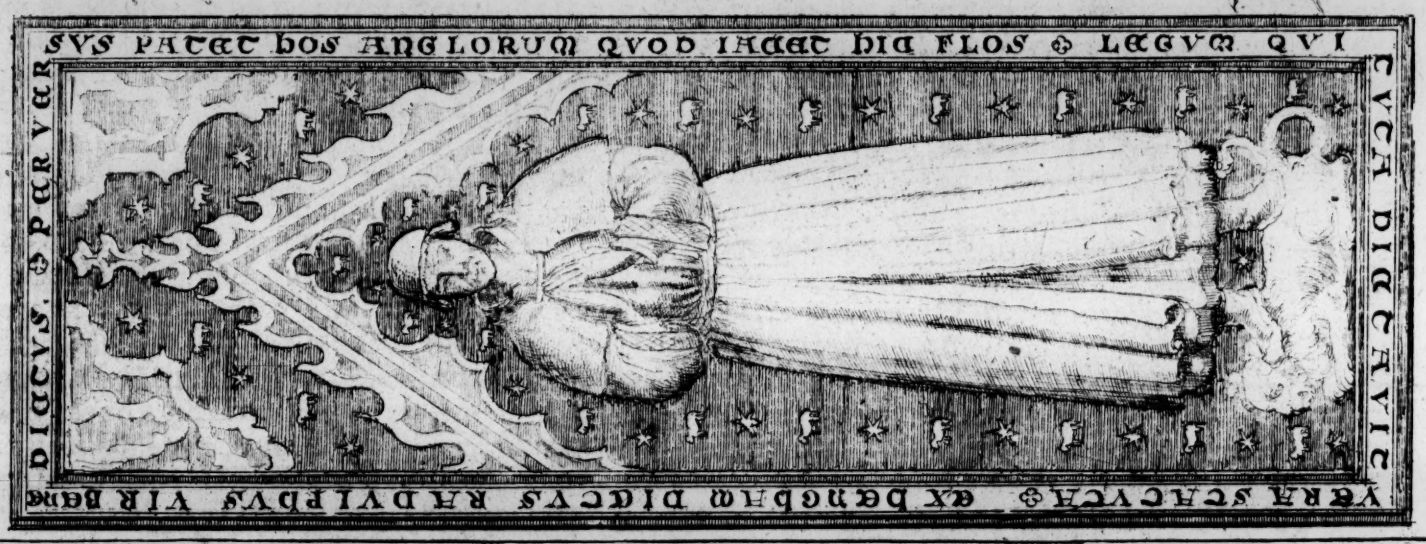

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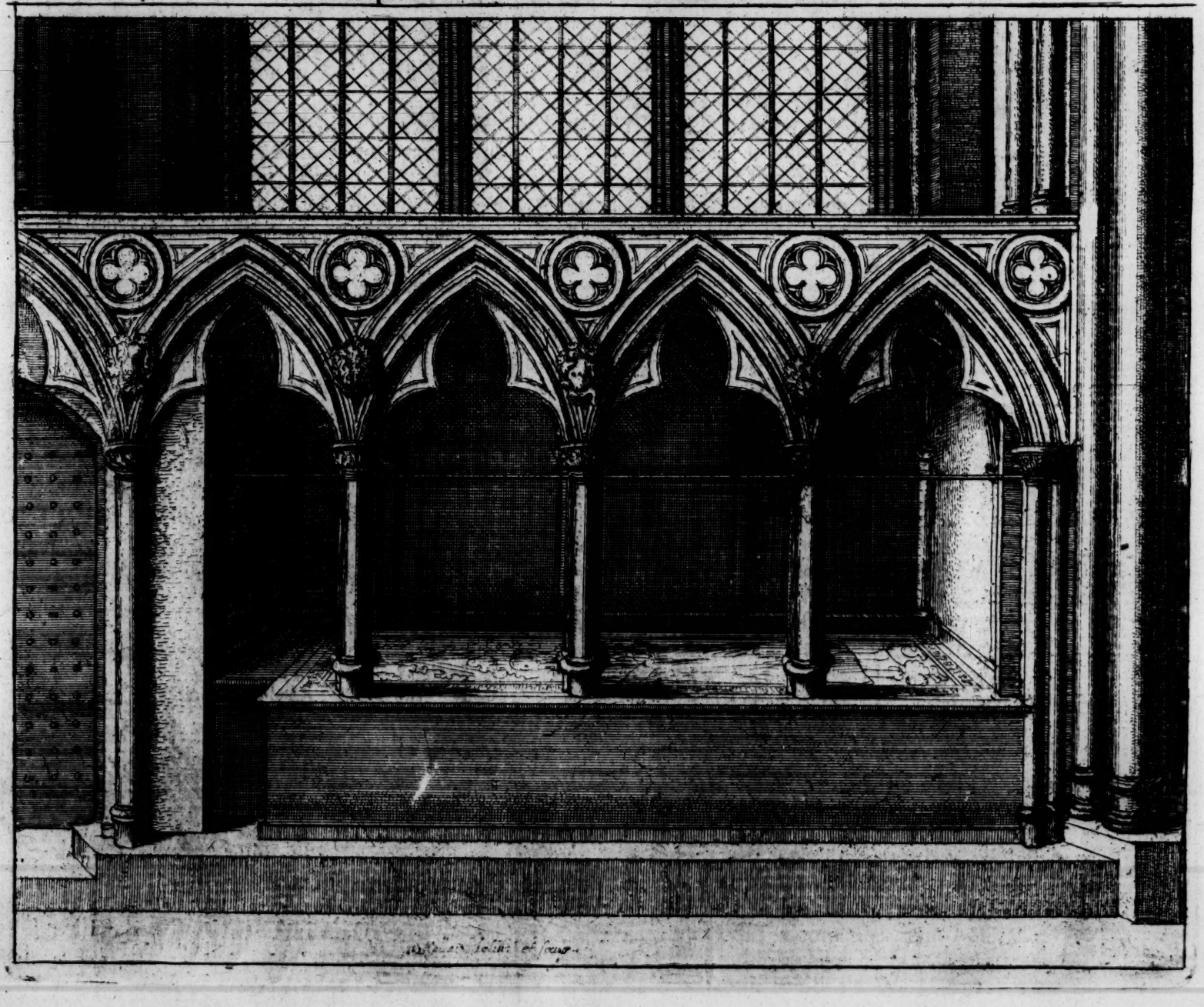

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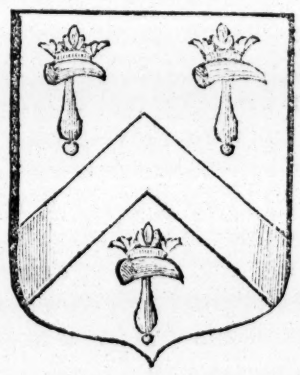

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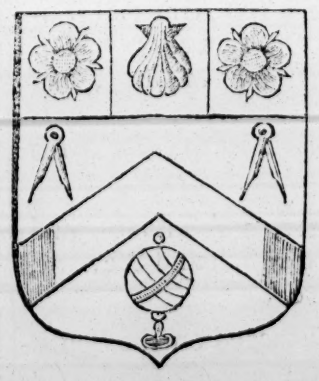
JOYNERS.



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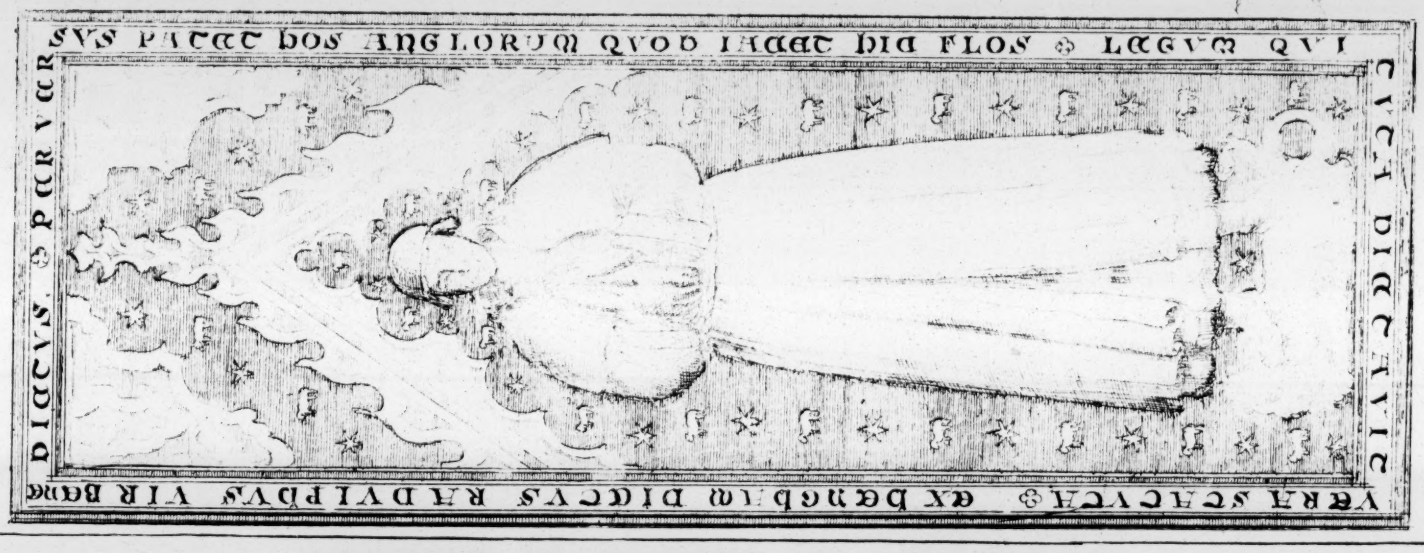
Orlandus Bridgman. Eq: aur: Vni ex consiliatus.



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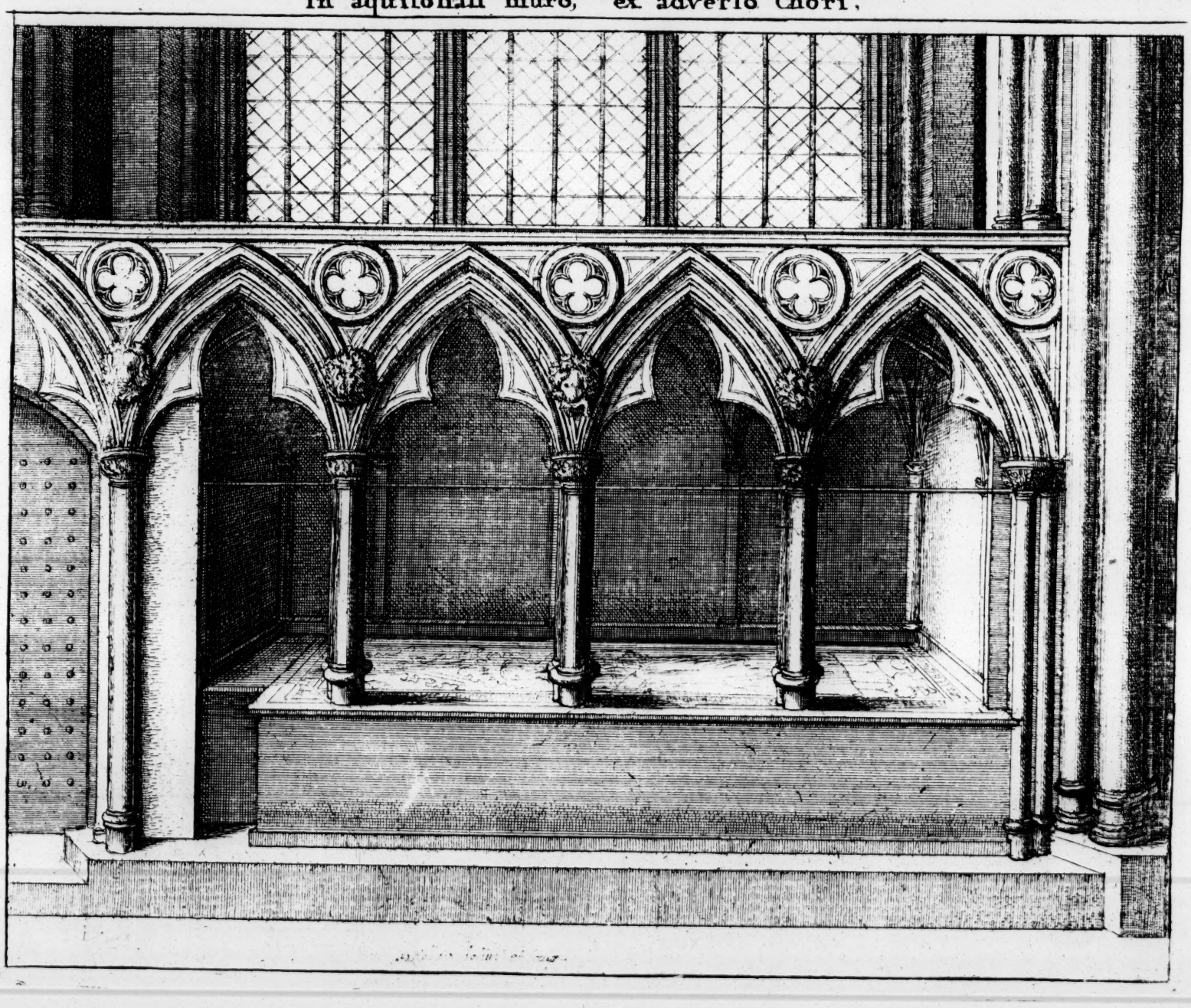
in aquilonali muro, ex adverso Chori.



THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Gules, a Chevron Argent, between two Pair of Compaſſes, above, and a Sphere in Baſe, Or, on a Chief of the Third, two Roſes of the Firſt, and between them a Pale, Sable, charged with an Eſcallop-ſhell of the Second.* Creſt; *a Demy Savage, proper, holding a Spear, Or.* Supporters; *two Cupids of the Laſt, the Dexter holding a Woman, crowned with a Caſtle, the Sinifter a Square, both proper.*

THE Joyners Hall, which is ſituated in *Thames-ſtreet*, almoſt againſt *Dowgate-hill*, was given them by a Widow, enjoyning them, in Conſideration of that Gift, to procure a certain Number of Maſſes, to be ſaid for her Soul. The Great Hall is all wainſcotted, and King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Arms at the upper End, with excellent Carving. Their Skreen at the lower End coſt, as they ſay, 130 *l.*

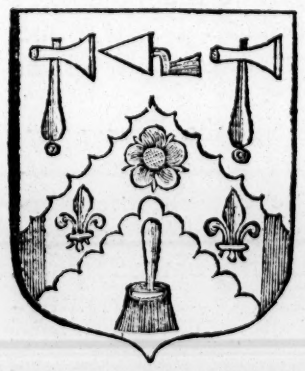
THEIR Parlour is likewiſe wainſcotted with more curious Artifice and Embelliſhments; and ſo is the Cieling fretted with Wainſcot Work in which are three Circles, wherein are excellent Paintings of Angles, *&c.* The Middle Circle, which is the largeſt, hath a Draught of St. *James*, the Patron of their Company, with a Square in his Hand, as it were giving his Orders to ſeveral Perſons ſtanding about, and directing their Work.

ON the Chimney-Piece is a very curious Picture, repreſenting ſeveral Perſons of the Company ſitting at a long Table in their Livery Gowns; and Mr. *Whiting*, (ſome Time of this Company) and his Man, laying a Model before them, of the Work of their Hall, or ſome Rooms in it, with ſome of the Aſſiſtants viewing and conſidering it. This Parlour, they ſay, coſt 300 *l.* Wainſcotting and Painting.

THIS Houſe was burnt down in the great Fire, and the Hall of it burnt down again *Anno* 1694. but the Parlour ſaved, (ſuffering ſome little Damage) by the Diligence of Mr. *Burroughs*, the Clerk, employing Engines, and good Engineers, to throw great Quantities of Water in at a Window in a Parlour, that fronted the Door entering into the Hall.

Charles Hobſon, Eſq; ſoon after Knighted, was of this Company, who was employed by the late Queen *Anne*, about her Works in *Whitehall*, *Chelſea College*, and other Places, *Anno* 1708. He was drank to by the Lord Mayor for Sheriff of LONDON the enſuing Year: He told her Majeſty of it; and ſhe ſeemed pleaſed, and enjoined him to hold: Which he did.

PLAISTERERS.



THE Company of Plaiſterers were incorporated about the Year 1500, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

THEY conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, Aſſiſtants uncertain, 86 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is 8 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, on a Chevron ingrailed Or, between a Trouel and two Hatchets Handled of the Second, Heads Argent in Chief, and a treble Bruſh in Baſe proper, a Roſe Gules ſeeded Or, entre two Flowers de Lis of the Firſt.* Creſt; *a Dexter Arm and Hand holding a Hatchet proper.* Supporters; *two Epinacus's, the Necks purfled, and the Slip of their Bellies Or, beaked Sable, and Wings extending upwards Gules.*

THE Plaiſterers Hall is ſituated on the North Side of *Addle-ſtreet*, near *Philip-lane*.

WEAVERS.

THE Company of Weavers (not meaning them which are now called *Silk-Weavers*) were of very antient Note indeed, as having ſeveral Societies of themſelves, the Woollen Cloth Weavers, the Arras Weavers, and the Linen Weavers; but the Woollen-Cloth-Weavers ſeem the moſt antient and honourable of this Nation, whoſe principal ſtaple Commodity is Wool, and its Manufacture Cloth. The Weavers were incorporated in the Reign of *Henry* II. and confirmed in the 31ſt of the ſaid King, *Anno Dom.* 1184. However, the ſaid Company thought it proper to have the Privileges they pretended to, renewed, and confirmed by Charter of Incorporation, the 17th of *September* 1706, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by the Name of *Bailiffs, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art and Myſtery of Weavers of* LONDON.

THEY are, two Bailiffs, two Wardens, 16 more Aſſiſtants, and 186 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

THE Armorial Enſigns of this Company are: *Azure, on a Chevron Argent, between three Leopards Heads, having each a Shuttle in his Mouth, Or; as many Roſes Gules ſeeded proper.* Creſt; *a Leopard's Head crowned with a Ducal Coronet and a Shuttle as before.* Supporters; *two Weeverns Ermin, winged, Or; member'd Gules.* Motto; *Weave Truth with Truſt.*

DIVERS Freemen of the City of ſundry Sorts, under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince the Flight of Strangers into theſe Parts, had, by their Induſtry, learned of theſe Strangers, and otherwiſe, the Art of Silk-weaving; namely, making of Silk-lace, and ſuch like Things in the Loom; and ſo did lawfully uſe the ſame. But the Company of Weavers, who would not allow any Kind of Weaving to any but ſuch as were Members of their Myſtery, about the Year 1583, impeached theſe Weavers, and exhibited a Bill to the Lord Treaſurer, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Barons of the Exchequer, againſt the ſaid Freemen, as uſing the Art of Silk-weaving, being free of other Myſteries. Upon this a great Number of theſe Freemen ſo complained of, brought to the Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn*, and the Aldermen his Brethren, their Complaint, that the Bailiff and Company of the Guild of the Weavers, had diſturbed their Liberty. Hereupon the Lord Mayor wrote a Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, relating the Cauſe in Favour of thoſe Silk-weavers, againſt the Company: "Shewing him, that the antient Liberties "of the City had ever been, that a Freeman of "any Company might lawfully uſe any lawful "Art within the ſame City, and being free of "one, was free of all. And that without which "general Freedom, both the Commonweal might "receive great Prejudice, and the Order and "Governance of the Companies, and of the "whole City, ſhould receive ſuch a Confuſion, "as the State thereof could no Way bear. And "that the Weavers themſelves did for the moſt "Part live by the Uſe of other Arts, and took "the Fruit of that general Freedom which they "denied to others.

THE ſame Weavers alſo (and a Note was produced to the Lord Treaſurer for that Purpoſe) took upon them for Money, to admit a Number of Strangers, as well not Denizens as others, to

uſe their Art, to the great Hinderance of the Queen's natural Subjects. Which Matters the ſaid Treaſurer by his Letters willed to be enquired upon, by Occaſion of a Libel ſpread, and ſent to him. Sir *Thomas Blank*, the former Mayor, and his Brethren, called the ſaid Weavers, and required them to hold them content with the general Liberty, for others to uſe their Art, as they might others: And did offer to them, if any Lack were to them in Search, Correction, or good Order, they ſhould be reaſonably aſſiſted. This they refuſed, and, in great Contempt, and to the Peril of the Diſſolution of the whole State of the Company, they purſued their Bill before-mention'd.

Osborn, then Mayor, prayed the Lord Treaſurer, that by his Order the ſaid general Liberty might be maintained, and the Weavers remitted to the Mayor and Aldermens Conſideration, according to the Laws of the City. Wherein he promiſed, they ſhould, as Citizens, have reaſonable Favour, as the State of the Commonweal, and this City, ſhould require.

THE Weavers Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side, and near the Middle of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*.

IN the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*, near *Hoxton-ſquare*, are Six Alms-houſes, containing 12 Rooms for 12 Weavers Widows, who have each 20 *s. per Ann.* paid quarterly, and each 24 Buſhel of Coals. On the Gate is this Inſcription:

This Building was erected by the Company of Weavers, LONDON, *for the Uſe and Benefit of poor Members of that Company, towards the Charge whereof Mr.* William Watſon, *a Member of the ſame Company, was a good Benefactor,* 1670.

FRUITERERS.

THE Company of the Fruiterers, being a very antient Brotherhood, and of long Continuance, became to be firſt incorporated in the third Year of the Reign of King *James* I. *Anno Dom.* 1604.

THEY conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, about 17 Aſſiſtants, and 39 on the Livery.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure, the Tree of Paradiſe between* Adam *and* Eve, *all proper.*

THE Fruiterers have no Hall at preſent, but meet ſometimes at Pariſh Clerks in *Wood-ſtreet*.

SCRIVENERS.

THE Company of the Scriveners, an antient and long continued Society, were incorporated the 28th of *January*, in the 14th Year of the Reign of K. *James* I. *Anno Dom.* 1616.

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 38 on the Livery.

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, an Eagle with Wings expanded, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Inkhorn, ſtanding on a Book, all Or.*

THEIR Hall is in *Noble-ſtreet*; they parted with it ſome Years ago to the Coach-makers.

BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORNERS.

AS for the Bottle-makers and Horners, ſaith *Stow*, the precedent Times have remembered them to be of Antiquity, and two diſtinct Companies combined in one; but finds no Record that they were ever incorporated.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, on a Chevron Sable, three Bugle-Horns of the firſt, between three Leather Bottles of the ſecond.*

CONSIDERABLE Quantities of Horns were wont to be tranſported by theſe Horners. In the Year 1576, were ſhipped that Year 140000 Horns, to the Value of 210 *l.*

QUEEN *Elizabeth* granted a Patent to *Simon Furner*, and *John Craford*, for tranſporting of Horns, whereby the Horners were hindered from tranſporting them: Yet by an Act they were allowed to tranſport refuſe Horns, and theſe were now ſtopt by the Patentees, which cauſed a Petition of Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer.

FOR in the Year 1592, the Horners made a Petition, complaining, That whereas they and their Predeceſſors had all heretofore bought all manner of Horns, and wrought the beſt of them, to ſerve in the Realm, and ſold the Refuſe, and ſome of their wrought Wares, as Blowing Horns, Shoe-horns, and Lanthorns, both to *Engliſh* and ſtrange Merchants: Now one *Simon Furner* a Merchant, and *John Craford* a Scrivener, got a Licence from her Majeſty for tranſporting of Horns; and thereby had not only reſtrained the Petitioners from their former Traffick, to their Undoing in general, but alſo thereby greatly endamaged the Queen in her Cuſtoms, almoſt ſubverting the ſame. For whereas heretofore ſhe had 18 *d.* Cuſtom for a Thouſand of Horns, they would ſuffer none to paſs, unleſs they had 10 *s.* more to themſelves for every Thouſand: Which intolerable Impoſition took away Traffick, and ſo conſequently her Cuſtom. There was a Proviſo in their Licence, That if any Abuſe or Inconvenience grew thereby, then the Lord Treaſurer of *England* for the Time, ſhould reform and order the ſame: So the Petitioners prayed the ſaid Lord, to order the Matter as the Equity and Neceſſity of the Cauſe required. Alſo there was a Proviſo in her Majeſty's Grant, That the Horners ſhould have their antient Liberties, that had been Time out of Mind, and the Statute allowed them the like; therefore they prayed his Lordſhip's Letter to the Cuſtomers, that they might enjoy their former Liberties.

THIS Matter depended till the Year 1597, when the Treaſurer ſent to Sir *Richard Carmarthen*, to call before him theſe two Patentees beforeſaid, and underſtand what could be alledged on both Parts, touching the Liberty of the Horners by their Charter, and to End the Queſtion between both, if he could; or elſe to let him underſtand his Opinion, what he conceived fit to be done therein. He endeavoured accordingly to end the Controverſy between them, but could not; the Queſtion roſe upon one Word chiefly, *viz.* That they had deſired of the King (that gave them their Charter) that they might have the Liberty within the City of LONDON, and four and twenty Miles about, to chooſe and buy the principaleſt Horns, before the Strangers ſhould buy and tranſport away: And then after the Company were ſo furniſhed, it ſhould be lawful for *Them*, and all other Perſons, to buy and tranſport the reſt. Now the Horners conſtrued the Word *Them* to pertain to their Company; *Furner* and *Craford*

Craford conſtrued the Word *Them* to pertain to the Strangers, and other Perſons upon their Suit; *Carmarthen* ſaid, that being no Lawyer, he dared not to judge of the Word, but left it to his Lordſhip's better Judgment.

STATIONERS.

THE Company of Stationers were of great Antiquity, even before the ART of PRINTING was invented. Their Charter of Incorporation was granted the 4th Day of *May* in the third and fourth Years of K. *Philip* and Queen *Mary* I.

THEIR Enſigns Armorial are: *Sable, on a Chevron between three Bibles, Or, a Falcon riſing between two Roſes Gules, ſeeded of the ſecond; in Chief a Glory in the Shape of a Dove expanded proper.*

THIS Company are govern'd by a Maſter, two Wardens, 30 Aſſiſtants, and 211 on the Livery. Their Fine for Livery is 20 *l.* and there are two Renter-Wardens, whoſe Buſineſs it is to collect the Quarteridge, and treat the Company on the Lord Mayor's Day, for which the Fine is 25 *l.* each. By their Charter they may take Apprentices, one for the Yeomanry, two for the Livery, and when they are admitted into the Court of Aſſiſtants, they may take three.

THIS Company has a Capital Stock of near 15000 *l.* called the *Engliſh* Stock, employed in Printing *Almanacks*, *ABC's*, *Primmers*, *Pſalters*, and moſt School-Books, and privileged Ware, as they term it, the ſole Printing whereof is granted to them by Patent, and confirmed by ſeveral Kings of this Realm. This Capital Stock conſiſts of fifteen whole Shares, each 320 *l.* which generally belong to thoſe who have paſſed Maſter, or have fined for it. The next are half Shares, whereof there are thirty, each of which are 160 *l.* theſe are generally belonging to the Aſſiſtants. The third are quarter Shares, in Number ſixty, each of which is 80 *l.* and theſe commonly belong to thoſe of the Livery that have fined for Renter-Warden. This was the original Eſtabliſhment; but when the Company grew more numerous, they, to oblige their Members, divided ſome of theſe of 80 *l.* into two Parts. The Profits of this Stock are paid to the Widow of him who paid it in, till her Death or ſecond Marriage, then another is choſen in, and that Perſon ſo choſen pays the Money over to the Executors of the Deceaſed; or if ſhe marry again, tho' to one of the ſame Trade, ſhe is obliged to take the Money, which they that are admitted repay her as before. They make Dividends at *Chriſtmas*, which is more or leſs, according to the Expence the Company has been at that Year; but is often about 40 *l. per* whole Share; beſides which Dividend, they give in Penſions to the Poor of the Company, about 200 *l. per Annum*, 4 *l.* or under, paid to each quarterly. This Stock is managed by ſix Stock-Keepers, who are choſen annually, and the Maſter and the Wardens for the Time being. Theſe Stock-Keepers make up all Accounts with Stationers, Printers, *&c.* and give Account about *Chriſtmas* of the State and Condition of the Stock and Profits to the Board, who order the Dividends accordingly; and perhaps there is hardly a Stock of antienter Date belonging to any Company in LONDON.

OF this Corporation are Printers, Bookſellers, and ſuch as ſell Paper and Parchment, and Blank Books bound up for the Uſe of Tradeſmen and Merchants, and theſe laſt are now peculiary called Stationers. The firſt of this Corporation who practiſed the Art of Printing Books, were *Wynkyn de Worde* (a *Dutchman*, as it ſeems) who dwelt at the *Sun* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and one *Pynſon*; who both flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. And *Thomas Godfrey*, who printed a Treatiſe, wrote by St. *Germain*, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. concerning Conſtitutions Provincial and Legatine: And next to them in the ſaid King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, were *Richard Graſton* and *Edward Whitchurch*, who had the Honour to print the Tranſlation of the Bible into *Engliſh*, in the Years 1538 and 1540, or thereabouts. Theſe continued in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. Now alſo *Reginald Wolf*, a *Switzer*, and learned *John Day*, and *William Seres*, were noted Printers; whereof *Wolf* was Archbiſhop *Cranmer*'s Printer, and printed his Books, and other Books appointed for publick Uſe in the Church. He was alſo a great Collector of *Engliſh* Hiſtory; afterwards digeſted and printed by *Holingſhead*. *Cawood* and *Jugg* printed Proclamations and State Books, in the Times of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*. *Richard Totil*, in the Time of Queen *Mary*, was the great Printer of Law Books, of whom more by and by. *Seres* kept his Shop in *Peter-College*, a Place ſo called, ſituate on the Weſt of St. *Paul*'s Church. Sir *Sir William Cecyl*, Principal Secretary to King *Edward*, procured for him, being his Servant, a Licence to print all Manner of Private Prayers, called Primers (containing the Pſalter or Pſalms, Devotions, *&c.*) as ſhould be agreeable to the Book of Common-Prayer, eſtabliſhed in the Court of Parliament. And that none elſe ſhould print the ſame, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſame: Provided, that before the ſaid *Seres*, or his Aſſigns, did begin to print the ſame, he or they ſhould preſent a Copy thereof, to be allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor for the Time being, or by the King's four Ordinary Chaplains, or two of them. And when the ſame was, or ſhould be from Time to Time printed, that by the ſaid Lords, and others of the ſaid Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor, or with the Advice of the Wardens of the ſaid Occupation, the reaſonable Price thereof be ſet, as well in the Leaves, as being bound in Paſte or Board, in like Manner as was expreſſed in the End of the Book of Common-Prayer. This Licence bore Date, 4 *March*, 7 *Edw.* VI.

Day, the Printer, was not inferior in Reputation for Printing to any in thoſe Times. He had his Printing-Houſe in *Alderſgate*, and his Shop or Shed, near the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, in St. *Paul*'s *Church-yard*, by Permiſſion of the Church. He printed the voluminous Books of *Fox*'s Acts and Monuments, of *Thomas Beacon*'s Works, and a great many other good Books, written in Favour of Religion againſt Popery. His Motto, with Reſpect to the Night of Ignorance and Superſtition newly diſperſed, was, *Ariſe, for it is Day.* He alſo 7 *Edw.* VI. *March* 25. obtained a Licence for the Printing a Catechiſm in *Engliſh*, with the Brief of an ABC, thereunto annexed: And alſo for the Printing and Re-printing of all Works and Books deviſed and compleid by the Reverend Father in God, *John* Biſhop of *Winton*, or by *Thomas Beacon*, Profeſſor of Divinity: So that no ſuch Books, or any Part of them, were any Ways repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, or Proceedings in Religion, or the Laws of the Realm, as the Licence ran.

THERE was a Patent ready drawn for Queen *Elizabeth*'s Signing for ſeven Years, privileging *Richard Totil*, Stationer, to imprint all Manner of Books or Tables whatſoever, which touched

or

or concerned Coſmography, or any Part thereof; as, Geography, Chorography, or Topography, writ in the *Engliſh* Tongue, or tranſlated out of any other Language into *Engliſh*, of whatſoever Countries they treated, and whoſoever was the Author: But whether this were ever actually ſigned, or not, is uncertain.

IN the Year 1566, a Sheet was printed, intitled, *Ordinances decreed for Reformation of divers Diſorders in printing and uttering of Books.* At the End were ſubſcribed the Names of ſome of the Privy Council hereunto, being an Order in the Star-Chamber, *viz.* the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, Marquis of *Winckeſter*, Lord Treaſurer, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Lord *Clynton*, Lord Admiral, Secretary *Cecil*, and others. Which was occaſion'd by a Motion of thoſe of the Commiſſion Eccleſiaſtical under their Hands. Theſe Ordinances were deſigned for the preventing the bringing in, or printing Books againſt the Religion eſtabliſhed, and were as follow:

ORDINANCES *decreed for Reformation of divers Diſorders in printing and uttering of* BOOKS.

THAT no Perſon ſhall print, or cauſe to be imprinted, nor ſhall bring, or cauſe or procure to be brought into this Realme imprinted, any Booke or Copie, againſt the Forme and Meaning of any Ordinance, Prohibition, or Commandement conteyned, or to be conteyned, in any the Statutes or Lawes of this Realme, or in any Injunction, Letters Patents, or Ordinances, paſſed or ſet forth, or to be paſſed or ſet forth, by the Queenes moſt Excellent Majeſties Graunt, Commiſſion or Authoritie.

THAT whoſoeuer ſhall offend againſt the ſaid Ordinances, ſhall not onely forfeite all ſuch Bookes and Copies as ſhal be ſo printed or brought in, but alſo ſhall from thenceforth neuer vſe or exerciſe, nor take Benefite by any vſing or exerciſing of the Feate of Printing, and ſhall ſuſteine three Moneths Impriſonment, without Baile or Mainepriſe. And if he be not before ſuch Offence bound with Suerties in Forme hereafter expreſſed, then he ſhall alſo forfaite for euery Offence.

THAT no Perſon ſhall ſell, vtter, put to Sale, binde, ſtitche, or ſowe any ſuch Bookes or Copies ſo printed or brought in, contrarie to the ſaid Ordinance, vpon paine to forfaite all ſuch Bookes and Copies, and for euery Booke xx *s.*

THAT all Bookes to be ſo forfaited, ſhalbe brought into the Stationers Hall in LONDON, and there the one Moitie of all ſuch Forfaitures of Money ſhalbe reſerued to the Queens Majeſties Vſe, and the other Moitie ſhall be deliuered to him or them that ſhall firſt ſeiſe the ſame Bookes or Copies, or make Complaint thereof to the Wardens of the ſaid Companie: And all the Bookes ſo to be forfaited, ſhalbe deſtroyed or made waſte Paper, by the Diſcretion of the ſaid Wardens.

THAT it ſhalbe lawful for the Wardens of the ſaid Companie for the Time being, or any two of the ſaid Companie, thereto deputed by the ſaid Wardens, as well in any Portes, as other ſuſpected Places within this Realme, to open and viewe all Packes, Drifattes, Maunds, and other Thinges, wherein Bookes or Paper ſhall be conteyned, brought into this Realme, and alſo to make Search in all Workehouſes, Shoppes, Warehouſes, and other Places of Printers, Bookeſellers, or ſuch as bring Bookes into this Realm to be ſolde, or where they ſhall have reaſonable Cauſe of Suſpition. And all Bookes to be found againſt the ſaid Ordinances, to ſeiſe and carrie to the ſaid Hall to the Vſes abouеſaid, and the Parties therein offending, to leade and preſente before the Queenes Majeſties Commiſſioners in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical.

THAT euery Stationer, Printer, Bookſeller, Merchant, and other Perſon, vſing any Trade of Bookes Printing, Binding, Selling, or bringing into this Realme, ſhall before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or before any other Perſons, thereunto to be aſſigned by the Queenes Majeſties moſt honourable Priuie Counſel, enter into ſeveral Recogniſaunces of reaſonable Summes of Money to her Majeſties Vſe, with Suerties or without, as to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be thought expedient: That he ſhall truely obſerue all the ſaid Ordinances, well and truely yeelde and pay all ſuch Forfaitures, and in no Point be reſiſting, but in all Things ayding to the ſaid Wardens and their Deputies, for the true Execution of the Premiſes.

Vpon the Conſideration before expreſſed, and vpon the Motion of the Commiſſioners: We of the Priuie Counſell haue agreed this to be obſerued and kept, vpon the Paines therein conteyned. At the Starre-Chamber the xxix Day of Iune, Anno 1566. and the eight Yeere of the Queenes Majeſties Reigne.

N. Bacon, C. S. — *Wincheſter.*
R. Leyceſter, — *E. Clynton*,
E. Rogers, — *F. Knollis*,
Ambr. Caue, — *W. Cecill.*

We vnderwritten thinke theſe Ordinances meete and neceſſarie to be decreed and obſerued.

Mathew Cantuar.
Edm. London.
Ambr. Caue.
Dauid Lewes.
Thomas Yale.
Rob. Weſton.
T. Huycke.

IN the Year 1575, ſome certain Perſons endeavour'd to obtain from the Queen a Privilege for the ſole Printing of all Ballads, Damask Paper, and Books in Proſe or Meeter, from the Quantity of one Sheet of Paper to four and twenty. The Company of Stationers made a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, for Stay of this; ſetting forth, how it would be the Overthrow of a Multitude of Families: And that by the imprinting of theſe the Company was chiefly maintained. So as if the ſame were taken from them by way of Priviledge, they ſhould be utterly undone. Whereof if the Queen were advertiſed, they were ſure ſhe would not paſs ſuch a Grant. Wherefore they prayed the Treaſurer, who had aforetime always been favourable to them in all their Cauſes, that he would acquaint the Queen with the Premiſes, and be a Means that the ſaid Privilege might not be granted.

OTHER Privileges there were, which the Queen ſometimes had granted to ſome Stationers for their Propriety in certain Copies; whereby all others were abridged from printing the ſame: And ſome of theſe Copies, ſuch as before were indifferently printed by any of that Calling, to the great Suſtentation of them and their Families. Which Advantage was by theſe Privileges taken from them. Thus,

John Fugge, beſides the being her Majeſty's Printer, had the Privilege for printing of Bibles and Teſtaments. The which had been common to all the Printers.

Richard Tothil, the printing of all Kind of Law Books, (common before to all Printers) who ſold the ſame Books at exceſſive Prices, to the Hinderance of a great Number of poor Students.

John

John Day, the printing of *ABC*, and the Catechiſm, with the ſole ſelling of them, by the Colour of a Commiſſion. Theſe Books were the only Relief of the pooreſt Sort of that Company.

James Roberts and *Richard Watkins*, the printing of all Almanacks and Prognoſtications. The which was alſo the chief Relief of the pooreſt of the Printers.

Thomas Marſh had a great Licence for Latin Books, uſed in the Grammar-Schools of *England*. The which was the general Living of the whole Company of Stationers.

Thomas Vautroller, a Stranger, had the ſole printing of other Latin Books, as the New Teſtament and others.

One *Byrde*, a Singing-man, had a Licence for printing all Muſick-Books; and by that Means claimed the printing of Ruled Paper.

William Seres had a Privilege for the printing of all Pſalters, all Manner of Primers, *Engliſh* or *Latin*, and all Manner of Prayer-Books; with the Reverſion of the ſame to his Son.

Francis Flower, a Gentleman, being none of the Company, had Privilege of printing the Grammar, and other Things; and had farmed it out to ſome of the Company for 100 *l.* by the Year. Which 100 *l.* was raiſed in the enhancing of the Prices above the accuſtomed Order.

This, as a Grievance, many of the Company complained of, being now in Number in the City 175; and of theſe 140 came to their Freedoms ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſs to the Crown. ſo much did Printing and Learning come in Requeſt under the Reformation.

It was ſhewn before, that *William Seres* had a Licence from King *Edward* VI. to print all Manner of Primers. This was taken away from him in Queen *Mary*'s Days, but obtained again for him under Queen *Elizabeth* by *Cecil*'s Means. And the Grant now was to him and to his Son *William Seres*, during the Life of the longeſt Liver of them, with an Addition to print all Books of private Prayers: For which they had a Patent. This gave Occaſion to a great Caſe: For *Seres*, the Father, in his latter Years, and being not ſo well able to attend and follow his Buſineſs, aſſigned the Privilege, with all his Preſſes, Letters, Stocks and Copies, (which in his whole Life he got) to one *Henry Denham*, for a yearly Rent. *Denham* took ſeven young Men of the Company of Stationers to join him in the ſame. But certain inferior Perſons of the Company, ſetting up Preſſes more than *England* might bear, did print other Mens Copies forbidden to them, and privileged to others by the Queen's Letters Patents. Theſe endeavour'd, for their own Gain, to have the ſaid Privilege taken away; preferring a Petition to the Privy Council, wherein they pretended, that in Juſtice it ſtood with the beſt Policy of this Realm, that the Printing of all good and uſeful Books ſhould be at Liberty for every Man to do, without granting or allowing of any Privilege by the Prince to the contrary. And they ſaid it was againſt the Law; and that the Queen ought not to grant any ſuch. *Seres*, upon this, in a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, urged againſt theſe Men, that Privilege for ſpecial Books was ever granted by the Prince. For that for the moſt Part in all antient Books we read theſe Words: *Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum ſolum:* And that many Records might be found of the ſame. Whereby it appeared, that the Prince or Magiſtrate had ever Care to commit the printing of all good Books, eſpecially of the beſt Sort, to ſome ſpecial Men well known, and tried for their Fidelity, Skill and Ability. Examples whereof might be ſhewed as well in *England*, as in other Chriſtian Countries. And that the Reaſon hereof was, that Printing of itſelf was moſt dangerous and pernicious, if it were not ſtraited and reſtrained by politick Order of the Prince or Magiſtrate.

This grew into a more general Conteſt between the Stationers, who had from the Queen Licences of Privilege to print certain Books; and the other Stationers, who thought this a great Hinderance to them, that they might not print them; pretending, that by their Freedom they ought to print any lawful Books: Nay, even thoſe Books, the Copies whereof had been bought of the Authors for their Money, or elſe given to thoſe that had the Propriety in them, to make their Benefit of. They would not allow the Queen to have a Power of granting theſe Privileges: And would and did take upon them to print what they pleaſed. The Matter was heard before the Lord Mayor, and afterwards before the Privy Council, who committed the Hearing of this Cauſe to Dr. *Hammond*, a Civilian, and *Thomas Norton*, a Divine, and ſome others. Theſe, after Examination, found the Complainants Intent to be derogatory to the Queen's Prerogative, not only as touching the granting of Privileges for Printing, but alſo for ſundry other Licences; and wiſhed the Complainants no further to attempt that Courſe, ſhewing unto them the Inconvenience that would enſue. Whereupon the Stationers ſeemed to renounce their Suits; affirming, that they meant not to overthrow Privileges, but craved that there might be ſomething appointed for them to print. Wherein they were alſo ſatisfied by friendly Agreement, through the Mediation of the ſaid Committees.

The Expedient was this, that thoſe that had Privileges were to grant ſome Allowances unto the Company, for the Maintenance of their Charge and their Poor. Thus *Seres* for his Part, who had the Privilege of Printing Primers and Pſalters and all Books of Private Prayer, he and his Aſſigns yielded the beſt Part of the ſaid Privilege for the Relief of the whole Company: And out of that Privilege only reſerved to themſelves the Little Primer and uſual Pſalter. And divers other eminent Stationers in like manner granted many of their Copies for the ſame Intent. This was about the Year 1583.

But ſhortly after, one *John Wolf*, a Fiſhmonger uſing Printing, taking upon him as a Captain in this Cauſe, was content with no Agreement, but generally affirmed that he might and would Print any Lawful Book, notwithſtanding any Commandment of the Queen. And to that End had incenſed the Popularity of LONDON, as in a common Cauſe, ſomewhat dangerouſly: And with him ſeveral of the reſt changing their Minds, were aſſociated, and laboured to overthrow thoſe Privilges the Queen had granted, or could grant. Whereupon the aboveſaid Committees finding them ſo diſordered, would have bound them to appear before the Queen's Council, which they promiſed to do, but after Conference with their Abettors refuſed: And ſtill proſecuted their Complaints to her Majeſty, garniſhing the ſame with Pretences of the Liberties of LONDON, and the Commonwealth of the ſaid Company; and ſaying, the Queen was deceived by thoſe that were Means for obtaining ſuch Privileges.

Seres after all this, prayed the Lord Treaſurer, that ſince the ſaid Complaints did ſtill intrude upon his Privilege, and did more obſtinately print his Books than afore, ſome Redreſs might be had therein.

As *Wolf* was one of theſe unruly Printers, ſo one *Roger Ward* was another, who would Print any Book however forbidden by the Queen's Privilege, and made it his Practice to print all Kind of Books at his Pleaſure. The Maſter and Wardens of the Company going to ſearch his Printing-Houſe, according to the Power they had, were reſiſted by his Wife and Servants: Of which a

Complaint was made by the ſaid Maſter and Wardens to the Court. And again in the Year 1583, the Maſter and Wardens preferred a Petition againſt this Man, to the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing his contemptuous Demeanour, doing contrary to all Order and Authority; and withal his Inſufficiency to uſe the Art of Printing. The Commiſſioners appointed by the Council could bring him to nothing: But ſtill he continued to print what he pleaſed without Allowance, by his own Authority; and ſuch Books as were warranted by her Highneſs's Letters Patents to other Men: And ſold and uttered the ſame in City and Country, to Men of other Arts. Whereby the Company ſuſtained great Loſs, in taking the Sale of them; and particularly to the Decay of Seven poor young Men, who executed a Privilege granted to *William Seres* for a yearly Rent. This Man notwithſtanding had given two ſeveral Bonds to the Queen, the one, not to print any more diſorderly, the other, to bring in ſuch Books as he had ſo printed; but none performed. All this was laid open in the ſaid Petition, the Signers of it were, *John Harriſon*, Maſter; and *Richard Watkins* and *Raſe Newbery*, Wardens; and beſides them, *Chriſtopher Barker*, *John Day*, *William Norton*, *George Biſhop*, *John Judſon*, and *Francis Caldock*; all Bookſellers in theſe Times of the chiefeſt Reputation.

THIS Practice of ſome Printers printing of Books, which others had Grants from the Queen only to do, was not yet laid aſide; which cauſed the Queen's Patentees *Anno* 1586, to petition the Lords of her Majeſty's Council in behalf of themſelves, who ſeemed now to be in ſome Danger of having their Patents revoked: And withal preſented a Paper for maintaining of Privileges for Printing, to this Import, "That all Princes in "Chriſtendom, where Printing was Uſed, granted "Privilege, ſometimes for Years, ſometimes for "Life, and ſometimes in Fee. That in this "Realm the Queen's noble Progenitors had from "Time to Time granted Privileges, ever ſince "the ſaid Myſtery was firſt uſed in the Land; "which were always held good. And that her "Majeſty's Prerogative being no leſs than the "Prerogative of her Predeceſſors, it ſeemed great "Boldneſs in thoſe who now impugned her here-"in: And that without Petition to her Highneſs, "with Declaration of the Inconveniences, if any "were. Seeing alſo that heretofore her Majeſty's "Patents for Printing had not only been allowed "of, but fortified alſo by a Decree made in the "Star-Chamber in the ſixth Year of her Majeſty's "Reign, by inflicting Puniſhments to the In-"fringers of them. But that for the Conveniency "of Privileges, it were very neceſſary for the "Commonwealth, that none ſhould print at all, "but ſuch as were authorized from her Majeſty, "being known Men. For, that if every Man "might print that were ſo diſpoſed, it might be "a Means that Hereſies, Treaſons, and ſeditious "Libels ſhould often be diſperſed. Alſo, that "Privileges were Occaſion that many Books were "printed which were more beneficial to the Com-"monwealth, than profitable to the Printer. For "the Patentee being benefited otherwiſe by "Books of profitable Sale, was content to be-"ſtow Part of his Gains in other Books, which "were within the Compaſs of his Patent, very "beneficial for the Commonwealth; and yet ſuch "whereby the Printer ſhould ſcarce reap the tenth "Part of his Charge: Which Books would never "be printed, if Privilege were revoked. That fur-"ther, if Privilege were revoked, no Books at all "ſhould be printed within ſhort Time. For com-"monly the firſt Printer was at Charge for the "Author's Pains, and ſome other ſuch like extra-"ordinary Coſt; whereas any other that would "print it after him, come to the Copy Gratis, and "ſo might he ſell better cheap than the firſt Prin-"ter: And the firſt Printer ſhould never utter "his Books. Beſides, the ſecond Printer might "better the firſt Impreſſion by Notes, Tables, "Difference in Paper or Volume (as it is eaſier "to amend than firſt invent) which would alſo "hinder the Sale of the firſt Printer's Books to "his utter Undoing. Theſe Inconveniences ſeen, "every Man would ſtrain Courteſie who ſhould "begin; ſo far, that in the End all Printing "would decay within the Realm, to the undoing "of the whole Company of Stationers. Then for "the Price, if the Patentee ſhould exact out of "Reaſon, becauſe no Man might print the Book "but himſelf, that would be remedied by the "Statute of 25 *Hen.* VIII. If the Workmanſhip "of the Patentee were worſe than it ought to be, "it ſeemed to be a Condition in Law annexed "to the Office, whereby he ſhould forfeit the "ſame: And as well for theſe Reaſons as many "others, which their Honours could beſt conceive "of, they hoped their Honours were perſuaded "that theſe Privileges were to be upholden.

ABOUT theſe Times the Company of Stationers put up a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer, (who was their great Patron) that, towards the Maintaining of their poor Company, he would be a Means to the Queen to grant them, for their Relief, the Privilege of Printing thoſe two little Books of Introduction into the Latin Tongue, uſed in Schools by her Authority, *viz.* the Accidence and Grammar: For which they offered to yield ſomewhat yearly into the Receipt of her Majeſty's Exchequer. They ſet forth in this Petition, what a very poor Company they were, and not able to bear the Charge that lay on them: That they paid exceſſive yearly Rents, for Farming of ſuch Books, pertaining to their Art, as had been obtained from them by Means of Privileges: Their good Deſerts from the Commonwealth, in ſearching for, and ſuppreſſing of Popiſh and Seditious Books, and executing ſeveral Warrants directed to them for ſuch Purpoſe by the Queen's Commiſſioners in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. And finally, that they ſhould be driven to diſſolve their Company, unleſs the Treaſurer ſtood their good Lord, as on former Occaſions he had done, as the ſpecial Patron of their Company, and Favourer of the Art of Printing.

THE Printing-Preſſes now-a-days took too much Liberty, and the Printers being many, made bold to print ſundry Books that created great Diſturbances, as well to the Church as the Civil Government; whereof Complaint was made to the Qneen. At length certain Decrees were made in the Star-Chamber concerning Printers, Stationers, *&c.* in the 28th Year of the Queen, and in the Year of our Lord 1585.

IN the Act againſt Merchant Strangers, in the Reign of King *Richard* III. *Cap.* 19. there was a Proviſo for the Encouragement of bringing Books into the Realm by Strangers; and for the Encouragement of ſuch as ſhould print, it was provided, "That an Act, or any Parcel thereof, "ſhould not extend to the Prejudice, Diſtur-"bance, Damage or Impediment of any Arti-"ficer, or Merchant Stranger, of what Nation "or Country he be, for bringing into this "Realm, or ſelling by Retail or otherwiſe, any "Book written or printed, or for inhabiting "within this Realm for the ſame Intent: Or "any Scrivener, Alluminer, Reader or Printer "of ſuch Book, which he hath or ſhall have, to "ſell by Way of Merchandize; or for their "dwelling within this Realm, for the Exerciſe "of the ſaid Occupation.

YET this Proviſo was repealed *Anno* 25. *Henry* VIII. It appears by the ſaid Act of *Henry* VIII. that upon the Act made of *Richard* III. for bringing in Books and Printers, there came into

into the Realm ſince the making of the ſame, a marvellous Number of printed Books, and daily did. And that the Cauſe of making the ſame Proviſo under King *Richard* was, for that there were but few Books, and few Printers within the Realm at that Time, which could not well exerciſe and occupy the ſaid Science and Craft of Printing: But ſince, many of the King's natural Subjects had diligently learned and exerciſed the ſame Art, that at that Day there were within the Realm, (as that Statute of 25 *Henry* VIII. ſet forth) a great Number, cunning and expert in the ſaid Science and Craft of Printing, as able to exerciſe the Craft in all Points, as any Stranger. Whence we ſee how long Printing hath been uſed in *England*, even from the time of King *Richard*, who reigned in the Year 1485. And how well ſtocked the Nation was with them about the Middle of the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. which was little more than 40 Years after.

The Stationers, *Anno* 8 *Regin. Annæ*, 1709-10, preſented a Bill to the Parliament, to have a Right to their Copies confirmed to them, and the ſole Power of Printing their reſpective Books. For it was now become common for others to be *Interlopers*, as they called them, and to print upon them, that is, to print again the Copies that they had bought, and that uſually of a worſe Paper and leſs Letter, that it might be afforded cheaper. By which Means, the firſt Printers (who were at great Charge in purchaſing of Copies and Printing the ſame) received great Damages.

They ſet forth to the Parliament, that when the Author had conveyed over his Copy to any of them, they had a juſt and legal Property thereunto: And that they had given Sums of Money for Copies, and had ſettled thoſe Copies on their Wives at Marriage, or on their Children at their Deaths: And that at this Time many Widows and Orphans had none other Subſiſtance; and that the Copies then in Uſe, had coſt the preſent Poſſeſſors (excluſively of all other Charges of Print and Paper) at leaſt 50000 *l.* urging further, that this Property was the ſame with Houſes and other Eſtates, being agreeable to common Law and good Reaſon. To which might be added, that unleſs this Liberty of Printing upon the Owners Copies were ſtopped, it would prove a great Diſcouragement to the Printing of many good Books, offered by Authors to the Bookſellers, who would not care to meddle in ſuch uncertain Gain, and thereby might enſue great Prejudice to Knowledge and Learning.

This produced an Act of Parliament *Ann.* 8 *Regin. Annæ*, to this Import: It was enacted, That after the 10th of *April*, 1710, the Author of any Book already printed (who had not transferred the Copy thereof) or the Bookſeller, or other Perſon, who hath purchaſed any Copy to print or reprint, ſhall have the ſole Right of Printing it for 21 Years. And the Author of any Book not yet printed, or of any Book hereafter to be compoſed, ſhall have the ſole Liberty of Printing it for 14 Years, to commence from the Day of publiſhing thereof: The Offender againſt this, who ſhall publiſh any ſuch Book without the Conſent of the Proprietor under his Hand, with Witneſſes, to forfeit the Book to the Proprietor; who ſhall forthwith damask them, and make them waſte Paper, and forfeit 1 *d.* beſide for every Sheet found in his Cuſtody.

The Title to the Copy of the Book to be publiſhed, to be entred in the Regiſter-Book of the Company at the Hall of the ſaid Company, and the Conſent of the Proprietor entred.

If any Proprietor after the 25th of *March*, 1710, ſhall ſet an unreaſonable Price upon any Book, any Perſon may complain to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord Chancellor, the Biſhop of LONDON, the Lords Chief Juſtices, or Chief Baron, *&c.* who may call the Bookſeller before him, and enquire into the Cauſe of the Dearneſs; and upon Examination may reform and redreſs, and ſettle the Price. And if after ſuch Price ſet, the Bookſeller ſhall expoſe to Sale, or ſell any Book at any higher Rate, he forfeiteth 5 *l.* for every Book ſo ſold.

Nine Copies of each Book printed on the beſt Paper, after the 10th of *April*, 1710, are to be delivered to the Ware-houſe-keeper of the Company of Stationers at their Hall, before the Books ſhall be publiſhed, for the Uſe of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, for the Libraries of the four Univerſities of *Scotland*, of *Sion College* in LONDON, and the Library of the Advocates in *Scotland*. And the Warehouſe-Keepers ſhall deliver the ſaid Copies within ten Days after Demand, upon Forfeiture of the Value of the Book, and 5 *l.*

At the End of 14 Years, the ſole Right of printing or diſpoſing Copies ſhall return to the Author for another 14 Years.

Mr. *Buckley*, who has lately printed a new Edition of *Thuanus*'s Hiſtory in *Latin*, obtained an Act of Parliament the laſt Seſſion, 1733, to prohibit the Importation of the ſaid Work from Foreign Parts, where it might have been printed at much leſs Expence than he was at, and if not prevented by the ſaid Act, have been ſold even in his own Country, at a leſs Price than it coſt him, who was at 2350 *l.* Charge in collecting Materials, and barely paying the Duty on Paper imported for his Work; for as the Duty now ſtands, the Blank Paper to be uſed by our own Printers at Home, pays a great deal more than what is already printed by Workmen abroad, the firſt paying by the Ream, the latter by the Hundred Weight. This is a Matter, which, for the Encouragement of the Natives of *Great Britain*, who, in the Advantages of Trade, ought always to have the Preference to Foreigners, it is to be hoped the Legiſlature will ſoon look into.

The Stationers Hall is ſituated near the North End of *Cock-Alley* in *Ludgate-Street*, where antiently ſtood the Houſe of the Duke of *Britanny*, afterwards the Earl of *Pembroke's* Inn, then *Abergavenny* Houſe, and laſtly the Ground was purchaſed by this Company. The Hall is a handſome Brick Building, and at the Entrance is a fine Pair of Iron Gates, ſet up in the Year 1732.

Within the Room called the Hall are the four following Tables of the Names of the Benefactors to this Company. On the Weſt Side at the upper End:

Mr. *William Lamb.*	Mrs. *Mary Biſhop.*
Mr. *William Norton.*	Mr. *John Norton.*
Mr. *Robert Dexter.*	Mr. *Lownes.*
Mr. *Henry Billage.*	Mr. *Peter Short.*
Mr. *Curthbert Burbies.*	

At the North End of the Hall, on the Left Hand of the Window, over which are the King's Arms:

Mrs. *Lucretia Eaſte.*	Mr. *John Haviland.*
Mr. *Lock.*	Mr. *Robert Mead.*
Mr. *Robert Allott.*	Mr. *John Sweeting.*
Mr. *Anthony Uphill.*	Mr. *Thomas Cowley.*
Mr. *Edward Brewſter.*	Mr. *Thomas Triplett.*
Mr. *Chr. Meredith.*	

On the other Side of the Window:

Mr. *Crofts.*	Mrs. *Mary Crooke.*
Mr. *Miles Fleſher.*	Mrs. *Anne Man.*
Mt. *Hump. Robinſon.*	Mr. *Thomas Vere.*

Mr. *Thomas*

Mr. *Thomas Roycroft.* Mr. *Thomas Newcombe.*
Mr. *Richard Royſton.* Mr. *Evan Tyler.*
Mr. *John Martin.*

ON the Eaſt Side of the Hall at the upper End:

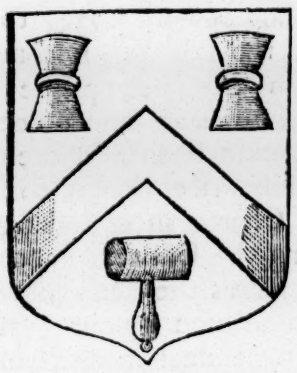
Mrs. *Suſanna Lathum.* *John Lilly*, Eſq;
Mrs. *Ann Mearne.* Mr. *Tho. Cater.*
Mr. *Henry Herringman.* Mr. *Richard Mount.*
Mr. *William Rawlins.* Mr. *John Osborne.*
Thomas Guy, Eſq;

NO mention is made of the Sums. or to what Uſes they were given; but the two firſt gave their Legacies as follows:

Mr. *William Lamb*, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s, *viz.* To 12 Poor People 12*d.* in Money, and 12*d.* in Bread every *Friday* thro' the Year.

Mr. *William Norton*, Stationer, Treaſurer of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital*, gave to this Company 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, to be lent to young Men, free of the ſame Society.

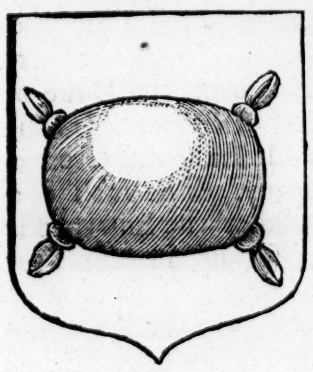
MARBLERS.



THE Company called by the Name of Marblers, for their excellent Knowledge and Skill in the Art of inſculping Figures on Grave-ſtones, Monuments, and the like, were an antient Fellowſhip, but no incorporated Company of themſelves, tho' now joined with the Company of Maſons.

THEIR Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between two Chiſſels in Chief, and a Mallet in Baſe, Argent,*

WOOL-PACKERS.



WHEN the Wool-Staple flouriſhed, in the Time of the *Hans*, there was a Company called the Wool-packers; but little is now remembered concerning them.

THEIR Arms were: *Azure, a Wool-pack Argent.*

FARRIERS.

THE Company of Farriers, it is ſaid, were incorporated very early, but the preciſe Time unknown; they are a Maſter, three Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 39 on the Livery: The Livery, Steward's, and Aſſiſtants Fines are 5*l.* each.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Gule, three Horſe-ſhoes Argent.*

THESE Farriers, *Stow* ſaith, pretended to have their Riſe from *Henry de Ferraris*, a *Norman*, who was Maſter of the Horſe, or Farrier, to *William* the Conqueror, which Prince gave him the Honour of *Tutbury* in the County of *Stafford*, which was the firſt Honour given to the Farriers in *England.*

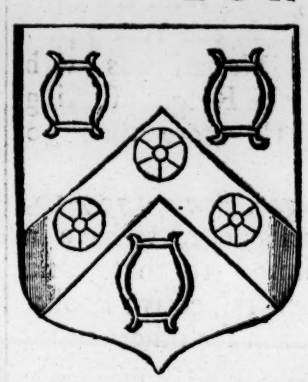
THIS Company have no Hall, but meet at a Tavern; their Meeting uſed to be at the *George* in *Ironmonger-lane.*

PAVIORS.

THE Company of Paviors are an antient Fellowſhip; but no Incorporation to this Day.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, a Chevron between three Stones Sable.*

LORINORS.



THE Company of Lorinors, or Lorimers, were incorporated about the Year 1488.

THE 2d Day of *October*, in the 4th Year of *Henry* the VIIth, *Will. Browne*, Knt. being then Mayor of LONDON, certain Ordinances, made by the Guardians of the Myſtery of the Lorimers of LONDON, were confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City at *Guildhall.* Wherein it is mention'd, that the Fraternity had then been of long Continuance. And the 3d Day of *December*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Anne*, the ſaid Company were incorporated by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of Lorimers of* LONDON. In procuring of which, Sir *James Bateman*, Knt. afterwards Lord Mayor of LONDON, a loving Member of the ſaid Company, was very aſſiſtant.

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, about 50 Aſſiſtants, but no Livery.

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, on a Chevron Argent, between three Curb-bits, Or; as many Boſſes Sable.*

THIS Company's Hall is a neat, tho' ſmall one; it is ſituated on *London-Wall*, almoſt over-againſt the North End of *Baſinghall-ſtreet.* It is now let out to the Glaſiers, and for a Meeting-Houſe.

BROWN-BAKERS.

THE Company of the Brown-Bakers, a Society of long Standing and Continuance, prevailed to have their Incorporating granted the ninth Day of *June*, in the 19th Year of the Reign of K. *James* I.

[*Fraternitas Sancti* Clementis *Piſtorum* LONDON, *Anno* 1380.

WOODMONGERS or FULLERS.

THE Company of the Woodmongers being a very antient Fellowſhip, and of good and amicable Agreement together for long Time, came to be incorporated the 29th Day of *Auguſt*, in the third Year of the Reign of K. *James* I. *Anno* 1604.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, a Sword crowned with a Ducal Coronet Or, on a between two Faggots Sable.* Supporters;

St. Katharine *holding a Wheel, and St.* John Baptiſt, *with a Coat of Camels Hair*: Creſt; *a Lyon Or, iſſuing out of a Thicket, proper.* Motto; *Now is the Ax laid to the Root of the Tree.*

WHETHER ſome of theſe Woodmongers were called Billeters, from dealing in Billets, is not certain; but in the LONDON Regiſter of Wills, mention is made of one *William Burford*'s Will, Citizen and Belleytere of LONDON.

THE Woodmongers in former Times had intruſted to them by the City, the Government of the Cars and Carts to be employed in the City, and Liberties; becauſe, as may be ſuppoſed, they made uſe of ſo many in a continual Carriage of Fire-Wood and Coals, of Timber, Boards, *&c.* to the Inhabitants for their neceſſary Supplies. Sir *Richard Brown*, Knight, who was the Loyal Lord Mayor, when King *Charles* II. came in, was of this Company: And in their Behalf procured an Act of Common-Council, *Anno* 1661, for them to order and diſpoſe of the Carts; that Truſt having been before in the Preſident and Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. But in the Year 1665, *Laurence*, Mayor, this Power was by another Act taken from the Company, and committed again to the ſaid Hoſpital, where it ſtill abideth: A further Account of theſe Carmen will follow by and by. In that Act were ſeveral Rules and Orders made for this Company, *viz.*

FOR the Prevention of the Deceit of Woodmongers, in the Sale and Meaſure of their Coals, it was ordered, "That all Sea-Coals ſhall be filled and brought home to the Buyers in the Sea-Coal Meeters Sacks, or ſuch other Sacks as contain the full Meaſure of the Sea-coal Meeters Sacks; and ſhall be marked by the Keeper of *Guild-Hall*, for the Time being, according to an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made the 25th of *October*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Tho. Cambel*, Knight.

"ALL Perſons vending and uttering Sea-coal by Retail, ſhall, when they carry or ſend any Coals within LONDON or Liberties, carry along with their Coals a good lawful Buſhel, ſealed according to the Buſhel of the *Guild-Hall*, allowed for meaſuring of Sea-coal; which agreeth with the Fat antiently uſed for meaſuring Sea-coals: Which Buſhel ſhall be and contain in Breadth from Out to Out, (the Ring not exceeding half an Inch) 19 Inches and an half, and in Depth with the Buſhel ſeven Inches and an half. If they bring Coals without ſuch Buſhel, to forfeit 10*s.* for the firſt and ſecond Offence; and for the third, the Car or Carrs of the Offender ſo to be ſeized, and carried to the next Store-Yard.

"AND whereas the Woodmongers and others, uſing to ſell and utter Coals by Retail, have commonly gone or ſent down the River *Thames*, or otherways travelled, or employed their Agents, to meet the Ships or Veſſels coming from *Newcaſtle*, and other Parts; and at diſtant Places from the City, or by their Contract with the ſaid City and Liberties, have bought up and foreſtalled, and engroſſed great Quantity of Coals, which ſhould have been brought to the City by the Owners and Sellers thereof, to be there ſold at reaſonable Prices; and the ſame have conveyed and brought to the City, to ſell again at high and exceſſive Prices, againſt the Cuſtom and Privileges of the City, to the Publick Detriment and Oppreſſion of the Poor: It was enacted, That no Perſon inhabiting within the City, or Liberties, provide by Barge, or Conttact, for any Sea-coals, *Scotch*-coals, Pit-coals, or any other Coals, coming towards the City to be ſold, other than ſuch as ſhall be provided to be ſpent within their own private Houſes; nor ſhall ſell or utter the ſame by Retail or in Groſs; but that the Owners and Sellers thereof ſhall and may bring the ſame Coals to the City themſelves, here by them to be ſold, upon Pain of forfeiting 5*s.* for every Chaldron, and the like Sum for every Ton of *Scotch*-coals or Pit-coals.

"THAT the Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs of this City diligently overſee, that all Perſons, coming or repairing to this City with any Coals aforementiond to be ſold, do obſerve the Orders and Rules before going; and do uſe Diligence for the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of all Offenders in and about any Particulars thereof.

"AND that all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited, may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City, and in his Majeſty's Court holden before the Mayor and Aldermen in the ſaid City, in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall*: And after Recovery thereof, one Moiety to the Informer, after Charges deducted, and the orher Moiety to the Poor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*.

THE Carmen would make themſelves an antient Fellowſhip, and joined in the ſame Corporation with the Woodmongers. And of later Times fell out with the Woodmongers, who kept their own Carts for carrying out their Wood and Coals, to the great Prejudice of the Free Carmen of LONDON. Whereupon they brought their Caſe before the Court of Common-Council againſt the Woodmongers, for working unlicenced Carts; and for procuring 140 Carts by an Act of Common-Council, to 420 old licenſed Carts, to the Impoveriſhing of them. The Caſe by them ſtated was as followeth:

The CASE of the Antient FREE CARMEN *of* LONDON, *humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable Court of* COMMON-COUNCIL.

THE Carmen of LONDON were made a Fellowſhip by the City in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and in the third Year of K. *James* I. were incorporated with the People called *Fuellers*, by the Name of *Woodmongers*, and ſo continued till the Year 1668; about which Time ſeveral Complaints being made to K. *Charles* II. by divers great Perſonages, of the Woodmongers Frauds in buying and ſelling of Sea-Coal and other Fuel, his Majeſty recommended the Redreſs thereof to the City of LONDON: Upon which a Committee of Common-Council was choſen, who reported their Frauds and Abuſes in the Meaſure of their Fuel; and amongſt divers other Matters, *That no effectual Courſe could be taken for redreſſing thereof, but by prohibiting the Woodmongers from keeping and working Carts of their own for carrying abroad their Fuel.* Upon which Report, the Court of Common-Council paſſed an Act to effect the ſame.

THAT the Woodmongers ſtill continuiug their evil Practices, particularly their grand Abuſes done to the Carmen, Application was made to the King in Council for the Carmens Relief; upon which the Woodmongers appealed to the Parliament, where their Abuſes were ſo apparent, that, for Fear of Proſecution and Puniſhment, they ſurrendered their Charter: And hereupon the Carmen were made a Fellowſhip by the City, by Name of *The Free Carmen of the City of* LONDON, *Anno* 1668.

THAT the Woodmongers contemning the aforemention'd Act of Common-Council, ſeveral Suits were brought againſt them for working unlicenſed Carts; and the Act being found to be deficient in Matter of Form, upon Argument in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Judges gave particular Directions how it ſhould be amended; which the

Common-Council having done, it was by them paſſed into an Act in the Year 1681. And the Woodmongers ſtill refuſing to conform, Actions were brought againſt them in LONDON; which they removed into the Court of Common-Pleas, and Exchequer; where the Validity of the Act was argued by Council learned, and the Honourable the Judges of both Courts pronounced the ſaid Act to be a good By-Law, and granted *Procedendo's* thereupon.

THAT the Woodmongers, after having put the City, *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, and the poor Carmen, to the Expence of thirty Years Time and Treaſure, finding the ſaid By-Law to be binding, did apply themſelves to the City, and by their crafty Inſinuations, have obtained an Act of Common-Council for allowing them 120 Carts, over and above the 420 old licenſed Carts, which they now work; ſo that near 200 old licenſed Carts ſtand idle daily for Want of their rightful Labour, to the Impoveriſhing and Undoing ſeveral Hundreds of the antient free Carmen.

" And now, may it farther be offered to your " Conſiderations, That we the ſaid poor Carmen " of LONDON, have paid, Time out of " Mind, 400 *l.* a Year, for the Relief of the poor " Children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. And tho' we " are now oppreſs'd by the new Addition of 120, " over and above the antient Number of 420, " yet we continue to pay it ſtill.

" And, That the ſaid antient Carmen do not " deſire to leſſen the Authority of the City of " LONDON, and the Hoſpital, ought of " Right to have over them, but to eſtabliſh the " Number of 420, thoſe being more than a ſuf- " ficient Number to perform all the Services of " the City.

" And farther, Are willing to pay 400 *l. per* " *Annum* into the Chamber of LONDON, " for the City's Uſe, over and above the 400 *l.* " a Year paid to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; and are like- " wiſe willing to pay 20 *l.* a Year towards ma- " king and maintaining a Cartway up and down " *Tower Dock*, if the Honourable Common- " Council ſhall pleaſe to reduce the Carts to the " antient Number of 420, uſed by the Free " Carmen: And are content with the Rates or " Prices the City has already ſet and appointed " for the Cartage of all Sorts of Goods.

AN Act of Common-Council was made for the licenſing of Carts for theſe Woodmongers, in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Aſhurſt*; which may not be amiſs here alſo to inſert.

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhald' Civit' LONDON. die Veneris Viceſimo ſexto die Octobr' Anno Regni Domini & Dominæ noſtrorum, WILLIELMI & MARIÆ, nunc Regis & Reginæ Angliæ, &c. ſexto. Coram Willielmo Aſhurſt, Mil', Majori, Thoma Lane, Mil', Major' Elect'; Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patience Ward, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Salathiel Lovel, Mil', Servien' ad Legem ac Recordat' dictæ Civitat', Humphrido Edwyn, Mil', Richardo Levet, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Mil', Thoma Abney, Mil', & Willielmo Hodges, Mil', & Alderman'; necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem aſſemblat'.

An ACT for Licenſing CARTS, *to be uſed by the Freemen Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, that inhabit within the City and Liberties thereof.*

WHEREAS there was formerly aſſigned, allowed and appropriated, by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, unto the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, inhabiting within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, a certain Number of Carts, for carrying of Sea-Coals and other Fuel, which have been Part of the Number of four hundred and twenty Cars or Carts allowed, marked and appointed for the general Service of this City: But of late Years the Number of Inhabitants being greatly increaſed, and by Reaſon thereof the neceſſary Uſe of Street-Cars or Carts is much increaſed alſo; and therefore all the ſaid four hundred and twenty Cars have been uſed only for Street-Cars and Carts, whereby the Woodmongers and Traders in Fuel, within this City and the Liberties thereof, are in a great Meaſure diſabled to manage and carry on their ſaid Trade and Employments: The which they have humbly repreſented unto this Court of Common-Council, and prayed Relief therein.

AND this Court having taken the ſame into ſerious Conſideration, do find it neceſſary to increaſe the ſaid Number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, ſo allowed and appointed as aforeſaid, ſo far forth as may be neceſſary for the ſaid Woodmongers or Dealers in Fuel, only for the Management and carrying on their ſaid Trades and Employments; and alſo for enabling them to furniſh the Citizens and other Inhabitants of this City and Liberties, with Coals and other Fuel, at as cheap and eaſy Rates and Prices as they or any others may or can.

BE it enacted therefore by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That there ſhall be allowed, marked, and appointed to and for the ſole Uſe and Employment of the Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, (being Freemen, and inhabiting within the City of LONDON and the Liberties thereof, and no other) a fitting and convenient Number of Cars and Carts, not exceeding one hundred and twenty, other than and beſides the aforeſaid Number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, now uſed as Street-Cars and Carts, as aforeſaid:

THE which Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed, marked and appointed, ſhall be appropriated unto them the ſaid Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, for the ſole Uſe, Management and Carrying on the Trade or Employment of Woodmongers, or Dealers in Fuel only; and ſhall be divided and diſtributed to and amongſt them from Time to Time, as may be moſt convenient for them, and leaſt to the Annoyance and Deſtruction of the publick Streets and Paſſages of this City, and the Liberties thereof; any Act of Common-Council, or other Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom of this City, now in Being and in Force, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

AND be it farther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed, marked and appointed by Virtue of this Act, ſhall not be, nor taken or eſteemed to be, appurtenant to the ſeveral and reſpective Wharf or Wharfs, to which the ſame or any of them are or ſhall be ſo allowed or appointed, nor ſhall be, ſold or diſpoſed of by ſuch or any other the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, in any Manner howſoever.

AND that the Cars and Carts ſo to be allowed and appointed to the ſaid Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, ſhall be burnt with a Faggot-Mark on both the Outſides thereof, and ſhall have alſo thereupon a Piece of Braſs, with the true Number of ſuch Cars or Carts; and the Raves thereof ſhall be higher than the Raves of the Street-Cars or Carts, to keep the Fuel the ſafer from falling off and hurting the People in the Streets, and alſo the better to diſtinguiſh them from the ſaid other Cars or Carts.

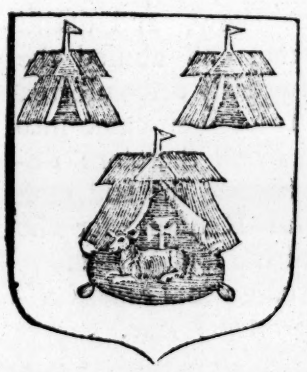
AND

And that the ſaid Wharf-Carts, nor Cars, nor any of them, ſhall work in the Streets in any other Work than only in carrying of Coals and other Fuel, to and from the reſpective Wharfs, belonging to ſuch Perſons to whom the ſaid Cars or Carts ſhall be allowed; upon Pain, That for every Time ſuch Wharf-Car, or Cart, ſhall work, or be otherwiſe employed for Wages, Hire, or Reward, the ſaid Car or Cart ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch Offence the Sum of Five Pounds.

And all and every the Licences that ſhall be given to any ſuch Woodmonger or Trader in Fuel, whoſe Carts or Cars ſhall be ſo hired and employed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this preſent Act, ſhall from thence be ſuſpended, 'till ſuch repſective Penalty or Penalties ſhall be paid and ſatisfied: And every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall ('till the ſaid reſpective Sums be paid) be diſabled to work any of his ſaid Cars or Carts; notwithſtanding any Licence or Licences, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, granted by Virtue of this Act.

And for the better putting this Act in Execution, and for the more equal and impartial Diſtribution of the ſaid Wharf-Cars, or Carts, to and amongſt the ſaid Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, with due Reſpect to their ſeveral and reſpective Wants and Occaſions in the ſaid reſpective Trades: Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Lane*, Knight, Lord Mayor Elect, Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Knight, Sir *James Houblon*, and Sir *Francis Child*, Knights and Aldermen of this City; and Mr. *Caddon*, Mr. Deputy *Eyre*, &c.

UPHOLSTERS.



The Company of Upholſters, or Upholders, were of elder Times a Brotherhood and Fellowſhip among themſelves of good Eſteem; but there is no Record of the Time of their Incorporation: They are a Maſter, three Wardens, about 31 Aſſiſtants, and 121 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and for Steward 11 *l.*

Their Arms are: *Sable, three Tents Gules.*

In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and perhaps before, great was the Deceit by theſe Tradeſmen, uſed in their Feathers, in their Quilts and Coverlids, in their Cuſhions for Chairs and Stools: And from 1578, and forwards, moſt Feathers that were in Sacks came out of the Low-Countries, ſo packed up, out of the Spoil of Houſes, with Lime, Dirt, Duſt, Stones, and all heavy Rubbiſh, to make them Weight; that when they did drive a Sack, to make Beds of them, they did garboil out of every Hundred, the Half of ſuch Baggage and refuſe Stuff; and yet the Feathers ſtill remained unmade clean, for the Purpoſe, the Lime would cleave ſo faſt on them. A better Sort of Sacks of Feathers came out of *Eaſtland*; but near Hand as faulty, which in Driving fell out a little better, but not much.

All made Stuff that came out of *France*, for Quilts and Coverlids, for Inns, and Husbandmen of the Country, came all ſtuffed with Cow-Hair, taken from the Head by the Tanners. And ſuch Stuff made as came from thence or *Flanders*, in Cuſhions, or for Chairs and Stools, were filled with Thiſtle-Down, naughty Flocks, and all Baggage in them that would breed Worms, and eat the Stuff, and ſtink. And ſo did they fill all their Mattraſſes.

One *Cordel*, about the Year 1585, ſued to the Queen, That conſidering theſe Abuſes in the Trade of Upholſters, he might be appointed to ſearch and ſeal their Commodities, and to have the Place of a Searcher, and accordingly to ſeize ſuch as were thus abuſed, as Forfeit by Law. The Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* privately ſent *Peter Osborn*, his Remembrancer, a diſcreet and honeſt Man, into the City, to get Information, the beſt he could, in this Matter; who, without mentioning *Cordel*'s Suit, asking an Upholſter, Whether a Search would not help? He ſaid, All Retailers were then undone; for all their Stuff of that Kind was ſuch, and forfeited by the Statute; but if it began with the Merchants that brought it in, they would bring no more ſuch, as he thought, 'till they might have better.

Then the Upholſter, complaining how the Upholſters were no Corporation, *Osborn* moved, whether Incorporating them would help, putting the Search thereof into their Hands; he thought it would, if they had Authority: And tho' there were but ſix of their Company of any Subſtance, they would beſtow 100 *l.* to have it; that this Suit of the Search, which then they heard of, might ſtay. The Iſſue was, That *Osborn* ſent the Warden of the Company of Upholſters to the Lord Treaſurer; and his Advice was, That *Cordel* ſhould have ſome good Sum to procure their Corporation, and ſome Part of the Forfeitures upon Searches; and the Queen adding ſome little Portion on her Part, would advance well *Cordel*'s Suit, and bring a Reformation of a great Inconvenience to the Commonweal.

Again, in the Year 1594, publick Complaints were made to the Lord Treaſurer, of divers Frauds and Miſchiefs in Upholſters Commodities; as of the Badneſs of the Feathers, of their Smelling, of Fen-Down, of Squib and Strick Hair, of Stuffing *French* Quilts with Cows Hair, of Wares made up of Flocks, and Part of Wooll: And for the Redreſs of theſe Things, Petitions were put up by ſeveral of the Upholſters; and they (as it ſeems) the honeſteſt of them. The Lord Treaſurer upon this ſent his Letters (together with the Petition offered him) to certain of the eminenteſt, and of them to know, if thoſe Informations were true; and if they were willing a Searcher ſhould be appointed to look into them.

These, in their Anſwer (excepting two or three of them, who diſſented) acknowledged the Abuſes committed in the ſaid Trade were very great, and rather greater than was expreſs'd in the Petition. And that altho' ſeveral Laws had been made before the Times of King *Henry* VII. and King *Edward* VI. for Reformation of the ſaid Abuſes; yet for Want of good Execution, the ſaid Deceits were much more encreaſed; that in Reſpect whereof, becauſe they that were Traders in the ſaid Occupation, conſiſting of divers Companies, namely, Upholſters, Drapers, Merchant-Taylors, Skinners, and Clothworkers, could not conveniently reform the ſame among themſelves, their Deſire was, If her Majeſty paſſed any Grant for the Overſight and Correction of the ſame Abuſes, that then the Perſon to whom the ſaid Grant ſhould be made, ſhould call to his Aid and Aſſiſtance, as oft as he ſhould overſee any of theſe Abuſes, two or three honeſt Subſidy Men, of ſome of the aforſaid five Companies, whereby no Wrong might be done to any Man, but that the Commonwealth might receive thereby ſuch Benefit as was deſired. In the which Courſe, they aſſured his Honour, there would be a Reformation of intolerable Abuſes, and a general Good done.

But whatever Anſwer they gave, this was oppoſed by a great many others: Who, in another Petition to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, alledged

theſe

theſe things; that of Feathers were divers Sorts, and that they did much vary in their own Nature; and that it was not poſſible to make thoſe good, that of themſelves were bad. That thoſe that ſmelled could not be made ſweet, but by ſome Continuance of Wearing. That the Duſt that was in them, was by reaſon of the Dryneſs and Sandineſs of the Soil wherein they were bred. That as for the Rubbiſh and Quills, they might be put into them by the Parties who had the uſing of them, and the other by the Negligence of them that had the Making of them. Which they humbly beſeeched his Honour might be looked into by Men experienced in ſuch Caſes, of the Company of Upholſters, and not by ſuch as only ſought for private Gain. For unleſs they underhand agreed with the Merchant (which would breed great Inconveniences) it was to be feared that the Merchant, ſeeing his Wares toſſed, garbled and ript up, at length they ſhould have neither good nor bad. That there were none to be found, but Exceptions might be taken againſt them in ſome Caſe; and that the Prices at that Day were ſo exceſſive, that where they had been in their Remembrance at Five Pence, now they were at Eight Pence the Pound, and not ſo good. That if they ſpake of good, there was but one Country, which was *France*, from whence they came; where they did once a Year pluck their Geeſe alive, and let them go again. And this was the Cauſe that no other Feathers would be ſweet. Which *French* Feathers would be but few, if they had no others.

Secondly, For the Down, in ſome Caſes they found it to be tolerable: that is, for Stuffing of Cuſhions, and Making of Bedding for the Poor, whoſe Ability might not reach higher. And as for the Stuff it ſelf, they knew it would breed nothing that was hurtful to the Body's Health: Only in the firſt Year that it was gathered, it would breed a Worm, while it was green: but being a Year old, the Stuff was as ſweet and clean as any Feathers. And for this, Order was taken by them, that none ſhould be uſed, until it were a Year old; as alſo by the Parties that gathered them, which were the poor People in the Iſle of *Ely*: For, the mingling of this Stuff with Feathers, or any other Stuff to deceive any, was a Thing which they never heard of or knew.

Thirdly, As touching Squib and Strick Hair, they were of Opinion it was not to be uſed (Cow Hair excepted) and they thought was not uſed of any: For Down was come in the Place of it. Neither could they ſee, that it could altogether be taken away, Flocks being of ſo high Price, that the Poor could not reach them: Neither could the Quantity of Flocks be gotten in all *England* to ſerve for this Purpoſe: Whereby many poor People ſhould lye in the Straw, or full hard. And it was uſed for Mattreſſes to lye under Featherbeds, to keep them from the Cords.

Fourthly, For *French* Quilts which were ſtuffed with Cow-Hair, there had not any Quantity come over in four Years: Neither did they look for any Quantity, although they were much deſired of many; and eſpecially of Inn-keepers, who knew that they were ſtuffed with Cow-Hair; nor could find any Thing for that Price ſo convenient ro ſerve their Purpoſe.

Fifthly, That whereas ſome ſued, that all Wares, wherein there was any Cow-Hair, might be forfeited, it was a Thing unreaſonable. For ſo ſhould the moſt part of our Coverings, that come out of *Flanders*, called *Varder*, and a hundred a Week that came out of *Gloceſterſhire*, be forfeited. And it being reported, that *Buckrams* which came out of *France*, and Ticks which came out of *Flanders* (whereof they then had but few, and thoſe dear) were intended to be ſealed: The Rumour of which Sealing and Garbling their Commodities was ſo noiſed among the Merchants, that they ſhould want that which otherwiſe would have been brought over in ſome reaſonable Sort, to the great Prejudice of the Commonwealth.

Sixthly, Wares made Part of Flocks and Part of Wool, as *Dornix* and certain Coverings made at *Sudbury*, whether mixed with Flocks or not, they were not able truly to ſay; but for theſe, Sealers were appointed; and yet never were they ſo bad, nor ſo dear.

AND theſe were their Anſwers to the pre-ſuppoſed Abuſes in their Trade: And in Concluſion they beſeeched his Lordſhip, That by his Authority there might not any ſuch Thing or Grant paſs againſt them as was required: Which if he ſhould permit, it would be to the utter Overthrow and Impoveriſhing of the Trade, and the great Hinderance of her Majeſty's Subjects.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Petition of the Company of Upholſters, the other Party (who called themſelves alſo the Company) preſented their Petition againſt the former, with their Anſwers to each Article above-mentioned; which they called *Falſe Suggeſtions*; and craved Leave to unfold to the Lord Treaſurer the true Reaſons, why they withſtood the Reformation of the ſame Abuſes, *viz.* That they ordinarily bought Fen-Downe and Thiſtle-Downe for an Half-penny a Pound, and ſold the ſame among Feathers for 6 *d.* the Pound, and amongſt Feather-Downe for 16 *d.* the Pound. That they took coarſe Canvas Cloth, being worth about 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* for a Tick of a Bed, and ſtuff'd the ſame with Fen-Downe mingled with Squib, Cow-Hair and Strike, which coſt them about 6 *d.* and ſold the ſame for a Bed to the Poor, for 10 or 12 *s.* and ſometimes more, which in very ſhort Time turned all to Worms. And it was moſt filthy and corrupt. That by theſe deceitful and wicked Means, they did only enrich themſelves, being not many, and undid almoſt all the whole Company, and abuſed the whole Realm. And, which greatly diſcomforted all honeſt Men, the greateſt Cuſtom came into the Hands of theſe Abuſers; and therefore deſired the Lord Treaſurer to further the ſaid moſt honeſt, reaſonable and lawful Requeſt, for the Overſeeing and Correction of the ſaid Wares.

THE Upholders Hall is ſituated in *Leadenhall-Street*, almoſt over-againſt St. *Mary Axe*.

TURNERS.

THE Company of Turners had long continued a loving Fellowſhip or Brotherhood among themſelves, to the good Example of others, and became incorporated in the ſecond Year of King *James* I. *Anno Domini* 1603. They are a Maſter, two Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, and 118 on the Livery: Their Livery Fine is 8 *l.* the Steward 12 *l.* Thoſe under the Livery may take one Apprentice, the reſt two.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Sable, a Catharine-Wheel, Or, between two Pillars, with an Imperial Crown in Chief, and an Axe in Baſe.*

THESE Turners antiently were Meaſure-makers: And there is this Record in the Chamber of LONDON, concerning an Oath ſome of them took before the Mayor about making Meaſures. *Henry le Tournour*, dwelling in *Wood-Street*, *Richard le Tournour*, *John le Tournour*, in *Swithin's-lane* of *Candlewike-ſtreet*; *Rob. le Tournour*, living at *Flete*; *William le Tournour*, without *Biſhopſgate*; *Richard le Corveiſer*, Tournour, living in *Wodeſtrete*: All theſe were ſworn

on *Saturday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *An.* 4 *Edw.* II. before the Mayor and Aldermen, that for the future they make not any Meaſures but Gallons, Pottles and Quarts: And that they make no falſe Meaſures; as Meaſures called *Chopines* and *Gylles*; nor to make them after the Manner of Boxes, or Glaſſes, or after any other Manner. And that all ſuch falſe Meaſures, of what Sort ſoever they be, and whereſoever it ſhall happen they find them, they ſhall attach in the Hands of the Turners, or in any other Place, as well in the Hands of Strangers as of Freemen; and ſhall cauſe them to come to *Guildhall* before the Mayor; and ſhall preſent them, under Pain of heavy Forfeiture.

The Turners Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt-Side of *Philpot Lane*, near *Eaſt-Cheap*.

GLASIERS.

THE Company of Glaſiers have been a Society of antient Memory, and maintained a League and Brotherly Affection together: They were incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and are a Maſter, two Wardens, 21 Aſſiſtants, and 75 on the Livery; their Livery-Fine is 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Their Arms and Creſt were confirmed to them by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, King at Arms, *Anno Domini* 1588. And in the Viſitation of LONDON, made by Sir *Henry St. George*, *Richmond*, Deputy to Sir *Richard St. George*, Knt. Clarencieux King at Arms; the Demy Lion in Chief, at that Time, was altered to a Lion paſſant, Or, 1634. The Maſter being Mr. *John Addiſon*; *William Hide* and *Euſebius Palmer*, Wardens.

Their Arms are: *Argent two groſſing Irons ſaltierways between Four cloſing Nails Sable, on a Chief Gules, a Lion of* England. Creſt; *a Lion's Head eraſed Or, between two Wings Azure.* Supporters; *Two Finals, or Boys, each holding a Torch proper.* Motto; *Lucem tuam da Nobis, O Deus!*

This Company have had no Hall ſince the Fire of LONDON, but meet at *Lorimers*.

CLERKS.

THE Company of Clerks, commonly termed *Pariſh-Clerks*, are of very long Continuance; they were incorporated in the 17th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Anno Domini* 1232, and confirmed by ſeveral Kings ſince.

They are a Maſter, two Wardens, 17 Aſſiſtants, as Governors, beſides one of every Pariſh.

Their Arms are: *Azure a Flower de Lis Or, on a Chief Gules; a Leopard's Head between two Books cloſed of the Second.*

A Compoſition was antiently made between the Chamberlain of the City, and the Pariſh-Clerks, for having the Liberty of the City.

They were a Guild or Fraternity for 400 Years and upwards, known then by the Name of the Brotherhood of St. *Nicholas*; whoſe Hall was near *Little St. Helen*'s by *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, within the Gate, at the then Sign of the *Angel*, where the Pariſh-Clerks had ſeven Alms-houſes for poor Clerks Widows, as *Stow* ſhews. Unto this Fraternity Men and Women of the firſt Quality, Eccleſiaſtical and Others, joined themſelves: Who, as they were great Lovers of the Church-Muſick in general, ſo their Beneficence unto Pariſh-Clerks in particular, is abundantly evident by ſome antient Manuſcripts at their Common-Hall in *Great Wood-ſtreet*, wherein Footſteps of this great Bounty appear, by the large Gifts and Revenues given for the Maintenance and Encouragement of ſuch as ſhould devote themſelves to the Study and Practice of this Noble and Divine Science; and in which the Pariſh-Clerks did then excel, Singing being their peculiar Province.

King *Charles* I. renewed their Charter, and conferred upon them very ample Privileges and Immunities, and incorporated them by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Pariſh-Church Clerks of the City and Suburbs of* LONDON, *and the Liberties thereof; the City of* Weſtminſter, *the Borough of* Southwark, *and the fifteen Out-Pariſhes adjacent.* And of which Privileges this is not the leaſt, *viz.* That in Reſpect of their great and continual Service, and the Charge which they undergo, they ſhould be free from all Offices, unleſs they deſired or yielded themſelves thereunto. Which Privilege was confirmed to them by the Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Viner*, in the - - - - - Year of King *Charles* II. in theſe Words, *viz.* "All Pariſh-"Clerks to be exempt from all Pariſh-Offices, "as by their Charter, and by an Order of the "Mayoralty of the City of LONDON." But if any Pariſh-Clerk within the Bills of Mortality ſhall happen to live in any other Pariſh than that of which he is Clerk, he may not expect that Privilege, but muſt take his Lot, and bear his Office as well as other Pariſhioners. Another Privilege is, that they are allowed to have a Printing-Preſs in their CommonHall, for the Printing of their Weekly and General Bills of Mortality. And a Printer for that Purpoſe is appointed them by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

By their Charter alſo they are enjoined to make Report of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, which do happen in their ſeveral reſpective Pariſhes, on every *Tueſday* Weekly by Six o'Clock in the Afternoon at the fartheſt, (but according to the By-Laws, by Two) that the King or Queen may have a true Account thereof upon *Wedneſday* following. For whom, a Book is drawn up by the Clerk of the Company, and ſent to his Majeſty, and another Book prepared for his Lordſhip's own Uſe.

They are by their Charter empowered to adminiſter an Oath to the Members of their Corporation, upon their firſt Admiſſion: "To be "obſervant of, and obedient unto all ſuch whol-"ſome Rules and Orders made or to be made, "which may conduce to the common Profit and "Benefit of the ſaid Company or Fellowſhip." And before the Oath be adminiſter'd to one newly choſen a Pariſh-Clerk, he muſt procure a Licence under the Seal of the Office of the Biſhop of LONDON. Upon producing which, the next Court-Day he may be ſworn, and received as a Brother of the Society of Pariſh-Clerks. Notwithſtanding, if the Perſon have not obtained his Licence as aforeſaid, he may not be refuſed his Admittance, provided he produce a Certificate under the Hand of the Miniſter and Church-Warden of ſuch his Election into the Place of Pariſh-Clerk.

Rules and Orders are printed and given to every Pariſh-Clerk, when he is ſworn; the ſame with thoſe that are appointed to be hung up in a Frame in the Common-Hall, where all that are concerned may take Notice of them: They chiefly relate to direct the Clerk in his Care concern-

concerning the Bills of Mortality, and to take a careful Account of all that die in his Pariſh, or are chriſten'd; with their Names, Diſeaſes, Places of Dwelling, *&c.* and to bring all in duly to the Hall, in order to the printing the ſaid Bills: But again, to look a little upon them in Times foregoing.

FORMERLY this Society of Pariſh-Clerks uſed to attend great Funerals, going before the Hearſe, and ſinging, with their Surplices hanging on their Arms, till they came to the Church.

SOME certain Days in the Year they had their publick Feaſts, which they celebrated with Singing and Muſick, and then received into their Society ſuch Perſons as delighted in Singing, or were ſtudious of it. Theſe their Meetings and Performances were in *Guildhall* College, or Chapel. Thus the 27th of *September* 1560, on the Eve thereof, they had Even-Song, and on the Morrow there was a Communion; and after, they retired to *Carpenters-Hall* to Dinner. And *May* the 11th, 1562, they kept their Communion at the ſaid *Guildhall* Chapel, and received ſeven Perſons into their Brotherhood, and then repaired to their own Hall to Dinner: and after Dinner, a goodly Play of the Children of *Weſtminſter*, with Waits, and Regals, and Singing.

THE Pariſh-Clerks Hall is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Wood-ſtreet*.

ANTIENTLY there were divers other Myſteries which are now aboliſhed and gone, or ſwallowed up in other Societies, as,

WHITAWERS, FUSTARERS, *or* FUSTERS.

FUSTERS, or Seelers of LONDON. They ſeem to be Saddle-tree-makers. Theſe came before *John le Blund*, Mayor, (in the Reign of *Edward* II. about the Year 1307) and the Aldermen, and prayed, that the Points or Articles of the Myſtery *de Fuſte* [of Fuſters] which were uſed in the Times of their Anceſtors, might yet be held and uſed, and by ſix honeſt Men of the Myſtery might be ſearched and tried; that is, that no Fuſtier make *Arzſons de Seels*, i. e. Bows or Trees of Saddles, but of Quarter; and that *le Fuſt*, i. e. *The Staff*, be dry before it be painted; and that each Fuſter have one certain Mark to mark all his *Arzſons*, i. e. *Saddle Bows*, that he makes; and that no Painter put Paint or Colour upon an *Arzſon* made out of the City.

MEGUSERS.

THESE were a Company who dealt in the Skins of dead Horſes and other Creatures, and flawed them; which they ſometimes did within the City; which was ſuch an Annoyance, that it ſeems it was complained of to the Mayor and Aldermen. And in the Mayoralty of *Richard de Refham*, *Ann.* 4. *Regni Regis Edw. ſil. Regis Edw. Walter le Whitawyer*, *Richard de Hundeſdich*, *John le Megucer*, *Richard le Megucer*, were ſworn, that they ſhall never hereafter flaw, or cauſe to be flawed, dead Horſes within the City or Suburbs, by themſelves or others, under Pain of Danger to fall upon them. And if any of the aforeſaid ſworn Perſons ſhould hereafter ſee any flawing any Horſe within the City or Suburbs, preſently to inform the Mayor for the Time being.

CAPPERS.

Capellarii, Cappers. *Hugh Fitz-Otonis* being Cuſtos of the City, 54 *Hen.* III. were made certain Ordinances for the Trade of the Cappers, in the Preſence of the Aldermen, and by their unanimous Conſent, *viz.* That none ſhould make a Cap but of good white or grey Wool, or black. That none dye a Cap made of white or grey Wool, into Black; becauſe there is very great Deceit therein; for coming into the Rain, they fall, or loſe Colour, *&c.*

THERE was an Act 13 *Eliz.* in Favour of theſe Cappers, which Trade began then to grow into Decay. In this Act was declared, what Abundance of poor People, with Women and Children, were employed; as alſo Halt, Decrepit, Lame, in ſundry Exerciſes belonging to that Trade; as, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, Parters of Wool, Forcers, Thickers, Dreſſers, Walkers, Dyers, Battelers, Shearers, Preſſers, Edgers, Liners, Band-makers, and other Exerciſes; who have thereby maintained themſelves and their Families. And the ſaid Act mentioneth, how the wearing of theſe Caps were very decent and comely for all Eſtates and Degrees, eſpecially for ſuch as inhabit Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Villages and Hamlets within the Realm. The Act alſo ſpecified what Sort of Perſons muſt wear theſe Caps, and when, *viz.* All above the Age of ſix Years, except Maidens, Ladies and Gentlewomen inhabiting within Cities, Boroughs, Towns, *&c.* and except Noble Perſons, Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the Poſſeſſion of twenty Marks by the Year; and except all that have borne Office of Worſhip in any City, *&c.* Theſe ſhall wear upon the Sabbath and Holidays (unleſs they travel out of the City, Towns, *&c.*) upon their Heads one Cap of Wool, knit, thicked, and dreſſed in *England*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

WATERMEN.

THE Company of Watermen on the River of *Thames*, LONDON, were made a Company by Act of Parliament, the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*: Wherein it is expreſſed, that there ſhall be Yearly appointed, choſen, and elected, by the Mayor and Aldermen for the City of LONDON, for the Time being, the Number of eight Perſons of the moſt Wiſe, Diſcreet, and beſt Sort of Watermen, being Honſholders, and occupying as Watermen upon the ſaid River between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*: Which Election ſhall be Yearly at the firſt Court of Aldermen, to be holden within the ſaid City, next after the firſt Day of *March*. And the ſame eight Perſons ſo elected, ſhall be named and called *The Overſeers and Rulers of all the Wherrymen and Watermen, that from and after the firſt Day of* March *ſhall Uſe, Occupy, or Exerciſe, any Rowing upon the ſaid River of* Thames, *between* Graveſend *and* Windſor *aforeſaid*. Which ſaid Overſeers and Rulers ſhall keep and maintain good Order and Obedience amongſt the ſaid Watermen, according to the true Meaning of this preſent Act.

AND the 11th and 12th Year of King *William* III. an Act of Parliament paſt for uniting the Lightermen upon the ſaid River to the Watermen, *viz.* That all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall be employed in rowing, or any ways navigating any Lighter or Lighters, or other great Craft on the River of *Thames*, (Trinitymen, Fiſhermen, Ballaſtmen, Weſtern Barges, and Mill Boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the ſame excepted) ſhall be duly and truly regiſtered in a Book or Books for that Purpoſe, to be kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen; and ſhall likewiſe be liable to ſuch Orders, Rules, and Conſtitutions made, or to be made, for the better Rule and Government of the ſaid Society, or Company of Watermen and Lightermen; and the Pains and Penalties, to enforce due Obedience thereto.

THIS

THIS Company are more particularly under the Dominion of the Lord Mayor; they have beſides the Rulers, three Auditors of Accounts, and 60 Aſſiſtants, but are no Livery, not having any Freedom of the City.

THEIR Arms are: *Barry Wavy of ſix Argent and Azure, a Boat Or, on a Chief of the ſeocnd, a pair of Oars Saltierways of the third, between two Cuſhions of the firſt.* Creſt, *a Hand proper holding an Oar as the former.* Supporters; *two Dolphins proper.* Motto; *At Command of our Superiors.*

MR. *Strype* ſaith, he was told by a Member of the Company, that there were 40,000 Watermen upon the Rolls of the Company; and that upon Occaſion, they could furniſh 20,000 Men for the Fleet, and that there were then 8000 in the Service.

THERE is a Book (the Original whereof is in the Town-Clerk's Office) intitled, *The Conſtitution of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen*, as amended by the Right Hon. the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen: And afterwards confirmed and approved by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, whoſe Approbation ran in theſe Words: *I have ſeen and peruſed theſe By-Laws, and do approve, allow, and confirm the ſame.* Dated the 16th Day of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1708.

TO which is prefixed a Table of the Contents of thoſe By-Laws. And thereunto annexed an Abſtract of the reſpective Duties of Rulers, *&c.* This Book was printed *Anno* 1708, by *Laurence Braddon*, from the Original in the Records of the City.

THE Watermens-Hall is ſituated in *Cold-Harbour* in *Thames-ſtreet*, near the *Thames*.

APOTHECARIES.

THE Company of the Apothecaries, that divided themſelves from the antient Society of Grocers, grew ſo highly favoured by K. *James* I. that he called them his Company; and granted them Order for Incorporation the ſixth Day of *December*, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, *Anno Domini* 1617.

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, about 32 Aſſiſtants,, 143 on the Livery, and the whole Company are about 420.

THE Fines for Livery-Men are 15 *l.* for Steward 15 *l.* and for Herbalizing 5 *l.* The may take two Apprentices, and if they take the ſecond before the firſt has ſerved ſeven Years, they muſt at that Time pay their Livery-Fine; but it may happen to be ſeveral Years before they have the Privilege of Livery-Men, becauſe they take it by Turn. Thoſe bound Apprentices to this Trade are always to ſerve 8 Years.

THIS Company bear for their Arms: *Azure*, Apollo *in his Glory, holding in his Left Hand a Bow, in his Right an Arrow, beſtriding* Python *the Serpent.* Supporters; *Two Unicorns*: Creſt; *a Rhinoceros.* Motto; *Opiferque per Orbem dicor.*

THE Office of the Men of this Myſtery is to make up and prepare Phyſick for the Sick or Diſeaſed, according to the Preſcriptions and Directions of the Phyſician; and ſo are to be Men skilled in Plants and Herbs, in Roots and Drugs, and to underſtand and exerciſe Chymiſtry. And hereby they become Aſſiſtants to the Phyſician in helping Men in Pain and Miſery, and in the Recovery of Life and Health, "Which being, (as "a learned Phyſician writes) the moſt valuable "Thing in the World, that Art whereby the firſt "may be prolonged, and the other preſerved "or reſtored, muſt needs challenge the Eſteem "and Regard of all. Theſe are the proper and "genuine Ends of the Art of Phyſick; an Art "to which, under God, ſome owe their Con-"ception, others their Birth; and which is "helpful to Mankind in all Periods of Life. It "eaſeth the Pained, and comforteth the Sick "and Languiſhing; it giveth Sight to the Blind, "Hearing to the Deaf, and Feet to the Lame; "it cheareth the Melancholick, reſtoreth the "Uſe of Reaſon to the Diſtracted, and procureth "Sleep and Quiet to the Reſtleſs. It extin-"guiſheth the Flame of Fevers, draineth and "drieth up the Deluge of Dropſies, and putteth "Life and Beauty into the Faces of the Fair Sex. "In Short, it cureth Diſeaſes almoſt innume-"rable; and if not all and always, 'tis becauſe "Sin, that hath made Death certain, muſt needs "alſo make ſome Diſeaſes incurable: But tho' this Commendation primarily belongeth to the Phyſician's Learning, yet the Apothecary's Art, which is ſo ſubſervient, and ſuch an Handmaid thereunto, muſt not be deprived of its Share in it.

A Controverſy happened of late between theſe Apothecaries and the Phyſicians; the Phyſicians complaining, That the Apothecaries did exceed their Office and Trade, in taking upon them to adminiſter Phyſick; and ſo intruded into the Phyſicians Province: and alſo that they wanted ſome Skill, and ſome Care, in making and preparing their Phyſick: Wherefore they not long ago ſued one *Roſe*, an Apothecary, for ſeveral Months Practice: In which Time he had by his own Advice, miniſtred Medicines to one Man, to a conſiderable Value. This was proved in Court: But yet the Jury heſitated, as to the finding for the Plaintiff; whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Juſtice asked them, Whether they did not believe the Evidence? To which the Foreman replied, That the Defendant had done only what other Apothecaries did: Whereupon my Lord ſet the Jury right; and then they brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

IT is thought by ſome, that LONDON, and the Suburbs, are overſtocked with Apothecaries; reputing the Number of them to be near 1000; whereas in *Paris* there were but 51; in *Stockholm* and *Copenhagen*, but four or five apiece; and in *Hamburg*, but one Apothecary's Shop: For it is ſaid, that one Apothecary is ſufficient to make up the Preſcriptions of at leaſt three Phyſicians, and thoſe too of good Buſineſs.

IN the fourth Year of *James* I. the King incorporated the Apothecaries with the Grocers, to be one Body Corporate and Politick. They were again divided from the *Grocers*, and made a Body Corporate of their own by a Charter of the ſame King: In which Charter are all the Apothecaries Names inſerted, beginning with *William Beſſe*, amounting to 104. Which we may conclude to be all of that Calling in LONDON and the Suburbs at that Time.

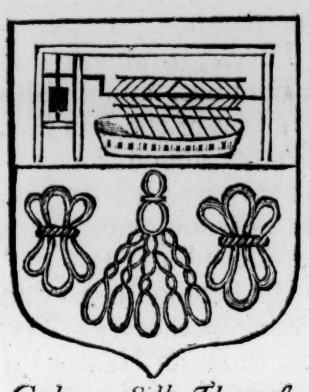
THIS Company have a Phyſick Garden in *Chelſea*, repleniſhed with various Plants. Thoſe who have the Privilege of going into it, have a Ticket given them, which hath the Impreſſion of a *Phœbus* on it, and round it is this ſuitable Motto, *Herbarum eſt ſubjecta potentia nobis*; taken out of *Ovid*, and follows immediately after the Words the Company choſe for the Motto to their Arms.

Anno 10 *Regin. Annæ*, 1712, An Act paſſed for reviving and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mentioned. One whereof was, for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving the Offices of Conſtable and Scavenger, and other Pariſh and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries, This Act referred to, was that made 6 and 7 *Reg. Guliel.* 3. which was to continue for the Space of ſeven Years:

Years: Which Act was continued by an Act made 1 *Regin. Annæ*, for a further Time of ſeven Years; and to be in Force, after the Expiration thereof, for the Space of 11 Years.

THE Apothecaries Hall is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Black-Fryars*,; for a further Account of which ſee *Vol.* I. *Page* 701.

SILK-THROWERS.



THE Company of Silk-Throwers were incorporated *Anno* 1629, and are a Maſter, two Wardens, 19 Aſſiſtants, no Livery. The Aſſiſtants Fine is 8*l.* and Stewards 20*l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, three Bundles of Silk Sable, on a Chief Gules a Silk-Throwſter's Mill.*

THE Supporters and Creſt of this Company are as follow: *The* Supporters *are two* Turks *in Habit, with Turbants upon their Heads. On the Right Side a* Turk *ſupporting the Arms, habited in Silk, Gules, decked, Gold, holding in his Right Hand a Battle-Ax, Or. On his Left Arm a Skean of Silk, hanging down, proper: His Robe turned down about his Neck, Azure; eſcalop'd, his Face with Whiskers, proper; upon his Head a Turbant, Argent, charged in the Middle with a Lozenge, Gold, with a Taſſel upon the Top, Gules. The* Turk *on the Siniſter Side alſo ſupports the Arms with his Right Hand; robed Blue, and decked Gold, holding in his Left Hand proper, a Scimiter ſheathed, all Gold, a Skean of Silk hanging down his Left Arm, proper; his Robe about his Neck as before, turned down, eſcaloped, Gules. His Face, Hair and Whiskers, proper; the Turbant on his Head, Argent, charged with a Lozenge, Or.*

FOR the Creſt; *Upon a Hill, Vert, a Mulberry-Tree, proper; Silk-Worms hanging about the Tree, and on the Leaves of the Tree, crawling.*

THIS Company of Silk-Throwers, or Silk-Throwſters, having gained their Trade and Skill of Silk-Throwing from the Strangers, ſince *Anno quinto* of Queen *Elizabeth*, and being for the moſt Part Freemen of this City, were made a Fellowſhip of this City, 4 *die Junii*, *Anno* 19 of King *James* I. Sir *Francis Jones*, Knight, being then Lord Mayor. And 23 *die Aprilis*, *Anno* 5 *Charles Regis*, they were incorporated by the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, and Myſtery of Silk-Throwers of the City of* LONDON.

THERE were ſeveral Tradeſmen, called Silk-Twiſters, Foreigners, towards the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, living in St. *Martin*'s Liberty; who ſeemed to be of the ſame Art and Calling. Among the trading Strangers that came over into *England* from *Flanders* and thoſe Parts for their Religion, in the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there were divers of this Sort that dealt in dreſſing and preparing Silk for other Trades.

THO' this Craft of Throwing Raw Silk is generally thought and ſaid to have been but of late Standing in *England*, viz. in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; yet it is plain, that Thrown Silk was known in *England* long before. For in the 12th of *Edward* IV. it was enacted, that no Silk nor *Colein* Silk, thrown or wrought, ſhould be brought in upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof. Which Act was renewed and confirmed in the Firſt of King *Henry* VII. Which Acts ſuppoſe it had been brought in before: But the Throwing of it in *England* was not known nor practiſed 'till many Years after.

AN Order was entered and regiſter'd in the Archives at *Guildhall*, LONDON, concerning the Silk-Throwers, petitioning to be made a Corporation, which was as follows: " *Anno* " 1621, *April* 17, *Anno Regis Jacobi* 19. *Johnes* " Maior, *Benet, Low, Leman, Cockain, Bark-* " *ham, Preſcot, Proby, Gore, Cotton, Hacket,* " *Johnſon, Hearne, Hamerſley, Dean, Cambel,* " *&c.* Aldermen, *Allen* and *Ducy*, Sheriffs.

" This Day Mr. Alderman *Barkham*, Mr. " Alderman *John Gore*, Mr. Alderman *Haliday*, " Mr. Alderman *Hearne*, and Mr. Alderman " *Cambel*, Committees, among others formerly " appointed to take Hearing and Conſideration " of the Petition of the Silk-Throwers, did de- " liver to this Court a Report in Writing under " their Hands, of their Doings and Opinions " therein. The Tenor whereof is as follow- " eth, *viz.*

To the Right Hon. Sir Francis Johnes, *Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of* LONDON, *and to the Right Worſhipful his Brethren, the Aldermen of the ſaid City.*

MAY it pleaſe your Lordſhip and Worſhips to be advertiſed, That according to an Order of this Honourable Court, We whoſe Names are hereunder ſubſcribed, Committees, among others in the ſame Order named, have met about the Petition of the Silk-Throwſters, recommended by the ſame Order to our Conſideration: And upon the full Hearing and Debate of the Cauſe, and Conference had ſundry Times with the Petitioners themſelves, and with ſundry Strangers that uſe the Trade of Silk-throwing, it appeared unto us, that it is very neceſſary, that this Company ſhould be made a Fellowſhip, as well for the Governing themſelves and their Servants in the Matter of their Trade, as for the Reforming many Abuſes, now uſed among them. And it will be a Means, as we conceive, that Silk may be throwed, as heretofore Silk was that came from *Bruges*, and other Places beyond the Seas: The doing whereof doth and will tend unto the Benefit of the Commonwealth. Thoſe that now uſe the Trade of Silk-throwing in and about this City, are increaſed within forty Years paſt from three or four to above fifty in Number: Of which Number above three Parts are *Engliſhmen*; and of them the moſt Freemen, and the reſt Strangers. By which Silk-Throwſters, about 7000 or 8000 poor People in and about this City are employed and ſet to work, in winding and throwing of Silk (as we are informed). For the bettering therefore of this Workmanſhip, and reforming Abuſes, and to have a ſettled Government among themſelves touching their Trade, by Order of this Court; and, as much as may be, to prevent the ſetting up of Intruders, ſuch as have not duly and orderly ſerved at the Trade, as Apprentices, according to the Laws of this Land, and Cuſtoms of this Honourable City, the Silk-Throwſters humbly deſire to be made a Fellowſhip, and to have Orders and Ordinances made and confirmed to them by this Court, for the free Uſe and Exerciſe of their Trade, and for the better Government of them and their Servants. Which Fellowſhip they deſire may be termed and called, *The Fellowſhip of Silk-Throwſters of the City of* LONDON; and that out of the ſame there may be yearly choſen two Rulers and ſix Aſſiſtants, for the more orderly and better Government, as well of thoſe that now do, or hereafter ſhall uſe the ſame Trade; whereby good Work may be made, for the general Benefit of his Majeſty's People.

THIS being the Sum and Subſtance of the Silk-Throwſters Petition, we have taken the ſame into our Conſideration, and have alſo adviſed with Mr.

Mr. *Stone* and Mr. *Pheſant* about the Premiſes: And both we and they do conceive, that their Requeſts are moderate and reaſonable, and no wiſe in Prejudice of the City-Government; and we hold, that the Petitioners are fit to be aided and relieved in this Court in this which they deſire, being in Point of Government of their Trade; conſidering that this Manufacture is grown of very great Uſe; by which many Thouſands of poor People are employed and ſet on work.

HOWBEIT we hold it meet, that ſuch as are already Freemen, ſhall continue of the Companies whereof they are now free; and that they bind their Apprentices at their Halls, as they have accuſtomed: And that the Ordinances by which they are to rule and govern be firſt read, ratified and confirmed by this Honourable Court: And the ſame Fellowſhip to have Continuance during the Pleaſure of this Court only, and no longer; to the Intent the ſame may be again diſſolved by this Court, if any Inconvenience ſhall hereafter be found to ariſe thereby; which yet appears not. All which we nevertheleſs ſubmit and leave to the Judgment and Conſideration of your Lordſhip and Worſhips, this 23d Day of *March*, 1620. *And then the Aldermens Names are ſubſcribed*, Edward Barkham, *&c.*

THE which Report being openly read, was allowed of, and order'd to be enter'd into the Repertory, and to be performed accordingly.

THE Orders of the Company were alſo entered in the Book and Regiſter of the Court at *Guildhall*, dated *May* the 15th, 1621, *Jones* Mayor, in theſe Words: "This Day certain Orders "made and deviſed to be obſerved by the Fel- "lowſhip of Silk-Throwſters, within the City "of LONDON and Liberties thereof, were "here openly read, and ordered to be entered "into the Repertory, and to be performed." The Tenour whereof is as follow. [*And then follow the Orders at Length.*]

THIS Fellowſhip the Court of Aldermen granted and confirmed under their Seal, the 4th Day of *June*, *Anno Regis Angliæ Jac.* I. 19. *& Scotiæ* 54.

AFTER this, they obtained King *Charles* I's Patent under his Broad Seal, in the Fifth of his Reign, to eſtabliſh them a Fellowſhip. It ſet forth, "That whereas ſundry Perſons, his well- "beloved Subjects, uſing the Trade, Art or "Myſtery of Silk-throwing within the City of "LONDON, had by their Petition ſhewed "unto him, that above fifty Years paſt, the "Trade began in the ſame City by ſome few "Perſons skillful therein; who having entertain- "ed divers Perſons, trained them up in the Uſe "and Exerciſe thereof; inſomuch, as they be- "ing for the moſt Part Freemen of the City of "LONDON, and Natives born, were now "become a great Company: And that about ten "Years paſt they were Suitors to the Lord Mayor "and Court of Aldermen, that in Regard the "Trade was grown into great Uſe and Conſe- "quence, they might be made a Brotherhood as "other Companies in like Caſes had been: "Which upon mature Deliberation was accord- "ingly granted —— And that now the ſaid "Silk-Throwers finding themſelves too weak by "the Power they yet have, to rectify ſuch Enor- "mities, as daily happen among them, or to eſ- "tabliſh ſuch Ordinances for the true working "in the Trade as were requiſite, without which "they could not well ſubſiſt: And that the "Number of 6 or 7000 Poor were daily relieved "and ſet on Work in the ſaid Trade. For Re- "dreſs of theſe Enormities, they humbly be- "ſought his Majeſty, that he would be graci- "ouſly pleaſed to make them a Corporation or "Body Politick; for that the ſame might tend "not only to the particular Benefit of the Com- "pany, but alſo to the general Good of the "Commonwealth —— KNOW yee, that of "Our ſpecial Grace —— We have Granted, "Conſtituted or Ordained, and by theſe Pre- "ſents for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, do "Grant, that Our well beloved Subjects, *Ro- "bert Bolling*, *Thomas Lord*, *Hugh Lobley*, "*Chriſtopher Dover*, *George Garret*, *&c.* now "uſing the Trade, Art and Myſtery of Silk- "Throwing, and all and every other the Freemen "uſing the Trade, which now uſe, or hereafter "ſhall uſe the ſame, in the City or Liberties, "or within any Place or Places within four "Miles of our ſaid City; Be, and ſhall be from "henceforth for ever one Body Politick and "Corporate in Deed and Name, by the Name "of *Maſter*, *Wardens and Aſſiſtants*, *and Com- "monalty of the Trade*, *Art and Myſtery of Silk- "Throwers*, *&c.* And we do grant, that from "henceforth for ever there ſhall be one Maſter, "two Wardens, and eighteen Aſſiſtants, *&c.* "*Robert Bolling* to be the firſt and preſent Maſ- "ter; and ſo to continue till the firſt *Thurſday*, "which ſhall fall to be in the Month of *May* "in the Year 1630, *&c.* And *Tho. Lord* and "*Will. Hart* the two Wardens till the ſaid Year, "*&c.* That no Foreigner or other Perſon, not "being free of the ſaid Trade, other than *En- "gliſhmen* born, which have already been trained "up, taught and experienced in the ſaid Art "and Myſtery, do at any Time hereafter at- "tempt, *&c.* to uſe or exerciſe the ſaid Trade, "or any Thing thereunto belonging, within the "ſaid City of LONDON or Liberties, or "within any Place within four Miles, unleſs it "be the Widows of Freemen that have uſed in "the ſaid Trade —— Yielding and praying to "Us, Our Heirs, *&c.* for the Premiſes a Fee "Farm Rent of 20 *s.* yearly at the Feaſt of St. "*Michael*, *&c.* Witneſs Our Self at *Weſtmin- "ſter* the 23d of *April*, in the fifth Year of Our "Reign.

THE Company alſo obtained an Inſtrument from the Lord Keeper *Coventre*, and the two Lords Chief Juſtices, Sir *Nicholas Hyde*, and Sir *Thomas Richardſon*, to confirm a Book of *Conſtitutions and Orders* made by the Company, and offered unto them by Petition, by Virtue of a Statute made 19 *H.* VII. That no Maſters, Wardens, or Fellowſhip, of Crafts or Myſteries, ſhould take upon them to make any Acts or Ordinances, or to execute them, in Diſinheritance or Diminution of the King's Prerogative, nor of any other, againſt the common Profit of the People: But unleſs the ſaid Acts or Ordinances be examined by the Chancellor and Treaſurer of *England*, or Chief Juſtices of either Bench, or three of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 *l.* for every Time they ſhould do the contrary.

AND laſtly, This Company obtained an Act of Parliament in 14 *Car.* II. intitled, *An Act for regulating the Trade of Silk-throwing*: Which ſeems to be the firſt Act of Parliament made in their Behalf. Which Act ſetteth forth, That the Company of Silk-Throwers were incorporated 5 *Car.* I. and made a Body Politick. That the Trade was of ſingular Uſe, and very advantageous to this Commonwealth, there being employed by the ſaid Company in and about the City of LONDON, (as was expreſs'd in their Petition) above 40,000 Men, Women and Children. That they prayed an Enlargement of their Charter, whereby they might be better enabled to avoid the many Deceits and Inconveniencies they daily met withal by Intruders, who had not been brought up Apprentices to the ſaid Trade; and others who ſettled themſelves beyond the Limits of the ſaid Charter (which was within four Miles

of LONDON) on Purpoſe to avoid the Searches and Superviſion of the ſaid Governors. It was enacted, that from the 25th of *December* 1662, none ſhould exerciſe the Trade of a Silk-Thrower within the Realm of *England*, unleſs ſuch as were Apprentices to the ſaid Trade, upon Pain of 40 *s.* for every Month.

ALL now uſing or exerciſing the Trade in LONDON, or within twenty Miles of it, to enter themſelves into the ſaid Society or Corporation: And to be ſubject to the Statutes, Orders, and Ordinances thereof.

THE Maſter, Wardens, *&c.* to have and enjoy all ſuch Grants, Privileges, *&c.* as by this preſent Act, or by the Letters Patents of Corporation were given and granted them.

WINDERS and Doublers, that pawn, ſell or detain Silk delivered to them, and the Buyers and Receivers of ſuch Silk, to make the Parties grieved, Recompence and Satisfaction for their Damage, Loſs and Charges, as by the Juſtices and Officers ſhould be ordered and appointed.

IF not able to make Recompence and Satisfaction, then to be Whipt and ſet in the Stocks, where the Offence is committed, or in ſome Market Town in the County, for the firſt Offence; and for the ſecond, to make the like, or further Puniſhment, as the Juſtice ſhall think fit,

THE Receivers and Buyers alſo to make Satisfaction, or ſuch as take to pawn any Silk embezelled.

IT is lawful for any Freeman of the Company to ſet on Work any Perſon, being a native Subject to his Majeſty, and no other, whether Men, Women or Children, to turn the Mill, tie Threads, double Silk, wind Silk, as formerly they uſed to do; altho' ſuch Perſons have not ſerved as Apprentices to the Trade, by the Space of ſeven Years.

THE Corporation ſhall not make any Orders or Ordinances, to ſet any Rates, or Prices whatſoever, upon the Throwing of Silk, to bind and enforce their Members to work at; but therein the Members ſhall be left at Liberty to contract with their reſpective Employers.

THE Silk-Throwers having no Hall, do ſometimes meet at the Bricklayers.

GLOVERS.

THE Company of Glovers were incorporated the 10th Day of *September*, 1639, in the 14th Year of K. *Charles* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Company of Glovers of the City of* LONDON; and by their Charter empowered to have one Maſter, four Wardens, 16 Aſſiſtants, or more, at the Diſcretion of the Maſter and Wardens for the Time being; and they are to be choſen Annually the 8th of *September*, the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*. They may take two Apprentices.

THEIR Arms are: *Party per feſs, Sable and Argent, a Pale counterchanged, on every Piece of the firſt a Ram Springant of the ſecond.*

THE Glovers-Hall, is ſituated in *Beech-lane*.

TINNERS.

THE Company of Tin-Plate-workers were incorporated by Charter the 29th of *December*, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Tyn Plate-workers, of the City of* LONDON. They have no Hall, and are no Livery.

DISTILLERS.

THE Diſtillers Company are governed by a Maſter, 3 Wardens, 19 Aſſiſtants, and 116 on the Livery, the Fine for which is 15 *l.* Thoſe under the Livery can take but one Apprentice.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure a Feſs wavy Argent, between a Sun drawing up a Cloud diſtilling Drops of Rain proper, and a Diſtillatory double Armed Or, with two Worms and bolt Receivers Argent.* Creſt; *on a Helmet and Forſe, a Barley Garb wreathed about with a Vine Branch fructed all proper.* Supporters; *a* Ruſs *and an* Indian *in their reſpective Habits.* Motto; *Drop as Rain, Diſtill as Dew.* Deuteronom. 32. v. 2

THESE were ſuch as Diſtilled *Aqua Vitæ*, *Aqua Compoſita*, Vinegar, and the like. In the Year 1593, one endeavoured to get a Grant from the Queen, for the taking care that theſe Liquors ſhould be well made, againſt the pretended great and dangerous Abuſes commonly practiſed in the making thereof: He ſhewed (taking the Opportunity of this before-named Year, wherein was a Plague) that the ordinary Makers of theſe Liquors made them of Hog-waſh, and Dregs, and the Waſhing of Coolbacks; which might occaſion many infectious Diſeaſes. The Lord Treaſurer, the better to inform himſelf, ſent to Alderman *Anthony Radclyff*, a Perſon knowing in ſuch Matters, for his Opinion: Who informed him, that it was a thing long ſince moved to be reformed by Parliament, as a Matter the abuſing whereof cauſed great Inconvenience. That he had Conference with the beſt and ſubſtantialeſt Men of that Calling, who made their Strong Waters for the moſt Part of good Ale and Beer; and that they wiſh'd all other Makers were debarred by ſome good Means, for the more exact Making thereof. But that they that were Poor, and found more Sweet by making it of weak Beer and Ale, or of worſe Stuff, no doubt would repine at any new Grant to reſtrain them. He added, that when he enquired and ſought to underſtand how ſo many bought this Hog-waſh and Dregs of the Coolback, he was told it was only the Felt-makers and Weavers, till at laſt he found it indeed, that even the Diſtillers of *Aqua Vitæ*, and Vinegar-makers, did engroſs it up, and with it work ſecretly in their Houſes, or ſo littered it, or happly mixed it with weaker Beer, where the beſt and ſtrongeſt was fitteſt to be uſed for the Queen's Subjects. That he found, that in making of Vinegar, the Brewer ought to brew good Malt, as they did brew the beſt Sort for the Subject. The Prices of which Sort of Beer was from five to eight Shillings and the Barrel would continue and hold out, when the ſmaller would putrify and decay. That touching *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Compoſita*, it was wont to be made only of Wine and Wine Lees, and of Ale made on Purpoſe; but of later Years ſince Wines grew dearer, certain Strangers practiſed to Still the Dregs and Waſhings of Coolbacks of Beer; And now uſually bought by the greateſt Numbers of Diſtillers, from whence to his Underſtanding were very corrupt Stuff. That the aforeſaid Vinegar did not hold his Strength as it ought to do in the Service of long Voyages in Navigation. That in the Beginning of the Wars in the *Low Countries*, the *Flemings* bought great Quantities of this Kind of Beeregre for the cooling of their Ordinance, and was ſold at good Prices to the *Spaniards*, and to the contrary Part; but afterwards it was not in that Requeſt. That he himſelf coming by chance into

into the Yard of one of the Vinegar-makers, found a Brewer's Draymam bringing unto him a Barrel of Dreggs, gathered out of divers Men's Houſes; and confeſs'd that he ſold the ſame to the Vinegar-makers ſometime for 20*d.* and 2*s.* the Barrel. And laſtly, the ſame Alderman *Radclyff* adviſed, that if the Parties who ſhould have the brewing of this Beeregre and Alegre ſhould not be put in good Bonds, to amend the Fault, and be tyed to ſell their Beer at ſuch reaſonable Prices as now, or heretofore the beſt hath been ſold, the Abuſe would remain all one or rather worſe.

HOWEVER, ſoon after, *Richard Drake* obtained a Patent from the Queen, for the brewing and providing of all wholeſome Liquor or Stuff for the making of Beeregre, Alegre, *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Compoſita*.

BUT in the Event it proved, that this Patent remedied not this Evil: So that in the Year 1596, thoſe that were concerned in the Trade, petitioned againſt this *Drake* to the Lord Treaſurer, That he under a Colour and ſubtil Suggeſtion, that the Liquors whereof *Aqua Vitæ*, Vinegar, *&c.* were made before this Grant, were of Draggs, Laggs, and ſuch like unmeet and unwholeſome Stuff; which the Patentee pretended to reform, had notwithſtanding, ſince the obtaining of the ſaid Patent, wrought no Reformation; but every Liquor before occupyed was ſtill uſed, only the Benefit of the poor Artiſt was wholly turn'd to the peculiar Profit of the ſaid *Drake*, and of his Aſſigns; who bound every one of theſe Makers in great Bonds to buy the Stuff of themſelves only, and they of the Brewers exacting to themſelves great Commodities from the Hands and Labours of others in ſuch grievous Manner and extream Sort, as appeared by certain Articles which they annexed to their Petition. They prayed therefore that theſe Extremities might be redreſs'd, and the Grant recalled, which tended only to the private Gain of the ſaid *Drake*, and the Subverſion of the Suppliants and their Wives and Families.

THE Sum of which Articles were, That the ſame pretended unmeet and unwholeſome Stuff, as Draggs, Laggs, *&c.* were made Uſe of after this Grant, and allowed by the Patentee or his Aſſigns, as were before; nay far worſe than heretofore. That the poor Traders that bought and ſold Vinegar, and thoſe other Commodities, were compelled by Threats and Impriſonment, to enter into Bonds, to buy of none, but of the Patentee only, or his Aſſigns, and to pay for making of their own Bonds, 3*s.* a-piece. That they forced the Brewers to ſell unto them their Grounds, which themſelves before, in the Suggeſtions to her Majeſty, had in very foul and odious Terms named Draggs, *&c.* That they compelled the Tradeſmen to compound with them for 2*d.* the Barrel, and would not permit them to buy where they would for their beſt Eaſe and Profit, as where they had beſt Credit, and might be aſſured of good and wholeſome Stuff; except they would pay 3*d* a Barrel, which would amount to a great Sum by the Year; Which Payments being made, the ſaid Tradeſmen might do what they liſted. That the Patentees, under Pretence of their Letters Patents, had ſtayed divers Hogſheads of Vinegar, after they were Cuſtomed and Shipped: Whereby the Ship-maſters loſt their Voyage, and the Merchants greatly hindered for the Sale of their Lading. And that they had entered into divers Merchants Houſes, and took away Hogſheads of *Aqua Vitæ*, ready to be ſent over Sea, and Cuſtom paid; until one had paid 3*l.* and another 30*s.* according to the Quantity they had.

TWENTY Years before this, one Dr. *Baily* ſought to have the Survey of corrupt Vinegar, Beeregre, and Alegre, among other corrupt Things; as Oil, Soap, and Butter: But it was anſwered, that this was granted by the Queen's Letters Patents about the 7th or 8th Year of her Reign, to the Company of Tallow-Chandlers in LONDON; and therefore could not be granted to him. And the making of *Aqua Vitæ*, *Aqua Compoſita*, and Uſquebaugh; and the Survey of the corrupt Sorts thereof, was granted to one Mr. *Candiſhe* of the Court, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal; and ſo ungrantable by her Majeſty during *Candiſhe*'s Life. Beſides, it was thought, and much objected by divers Laws, that the Queen by her Licence under her Great Seal, could not grant the ſole Trade of any one Occupation or Myſtery to any one Man alone, that had been of Uſe in the Commonweal before her Majeſty's Grant; nor yet impoſe a Fine or Impriſonment upon them that ſhould withſtand her ſaid Licence. Finally, That the Trade concerned ſo many poor Mens Livings, that it was impoſſible to bring it into one Man's Hand by Licence. Theſe Things were argued in Point of Law againſt *Drake*, who by his Patent aſſumed a Power over the whole Diſtillers Trade.

THE Diſtillers have no Hall.

CLOCK-MAKERS.

THE Company of Clock-makers were incorporated by Charter the 22d of *Auguſt*, in the 7th Year of K. *Charles* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of* LONDON.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Argent, a Clock*, Creſt; *on a Helmet and Torſe, a Sphere Or*. Supporters; *Time, and a High Prieſt in his Veſtments*. Motto; *Tempus Rerum Imperator*.

THEY have no Hall, and are no Livery.

MUSICIANS.

THE Muſicians are an incorporated Company, but the Time of their Incorporation was refuſed by the Clerk of their Company to be given; but ſuppoſed by King *James* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and the reſt of the Commonalty of the ſaid Corporation*. Their Arms were granted them by Patent from *William Camden*, Clarencieux, *Anno* 1614, and are, *Azure, a Swan with her Wings expanded, chanting within a double Treaſure counterflorry Argent; on a Chief Gules two Lions of* England, *and between them a Pale Or, charged with a Roſe of* York.

THIS Company conſiſts of a Maſter, two Wardens, about 20 Aſſiſtants, and they are likewiſe on the Livery; the Fine for which is 8 *l.*

THIS is compoſed of Maſters of Muſick, Dancing-Maſters, *&c.* They have no Hall, but meet ſometimes at Embroiderers in *Gutter-lane*.

FELT-

FELT-MAKERS.

THE Company of Felt-makers were incorporated by Charter the 2d Day of *Auguſt*, in the 2d Year of K. *James* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of Felt-makers of* LONDON; and again by Charter of Incorporation and Confirmation by the ſame Name, bearing Date the 27th of *June*, in the 19th Year of King *Charles* II.

THEY are a Maſter, four Wardens, 21 Aſſiſtants, but no Livery. Their Arms are: *A dexter Hand and Hat.*

THE Faſhion of wearing Hats or Felts (as they formerly called them) began to take great Place in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: And they were of two Sorts, *viz.* Fine Felts and Coarſe: The former were made of Wool brought from *Spain*, called *Spaniſh* Wool, and the latter made of *Eſtridge* Wool, brought from the Eaſt Countries. Theſe were for the Wearing of Country-People, and of the meaner Sort: And ſometimes they were covered with Velvet, Taffata, or ſuch like.

IN the Year 1576, the Felt-makers ſued to the Lord Treaſurer to befriend them in their Supplication to the Queen, to be incorporated; being, as they ſet forth in their Petition, the antient and diſcreeteſt Sort of them. That thoſe of this Trade were 400 Houſholders, diſperſed and reſident in ſundry Parts of the City and Suburbs, as *Southwark*, St. *Katharine*'s, and other Places. That they had no Government of themſelves, as other Companies; and that they made their Felts for the moſt Part very deceitfully, and of corrupt and unlawful Stuff, brought out of *Spain*, and other Places; bought up by ſuch as had no Skill or Knowledge, whether they were good or bad, and by them retailed to ſuch Felt-makers as for Lucre were content to make deceitful Wares, to the Deceiving the Wearers thereof; to the Breach of the Queen's Laws, and the Slander and utter Reproach of the whole Company; Which, if it were not in Time foreſeen and reformed, would be the Overthrow of the whole Company, and the utter Impoveriſhment of their poor Wives, Children and Families. Therefore they ſued that they might be made a Body Corporate by her Majeſty's Letters.

BUT it ſeems the Haberdaſhers (of which Company theſe Feltmakers were) proved too hard for them. So that the Lords of the Council would not then allow their Petition: But after much Conteſt between them, they came to an Agreement; and the Felt-makers were to ſubmit themſelves to the Haberdaſhers, to be ſearched, ruled, and governed by the Maſter and Wardens, and that there ſhould be certain Rules drawn between them, for the better Government of the ſaid Trade of Felt-making, and of their Servants. At length Orders and Rules were by their own Conſents made and deviſed, and on both their Parts promiſed and agreed to be performed and kept; and which were required to be ſet down in the Star Chamber between them.

THE Hat-makers or Felt-makers, in the Year 1583, endeavoured to get a Patent from the Queen to put that Statute in the 8th of her Reign in Execution, which was made about their Trade, that none ſhould occupy the ſame, but ſuch as had been Apprentices to it ſeven Years. For afterwards, divers that had not ſerved that Time, and others that had never been Apprentices to it at all, enticed divers young Apprentices and hired Servants from LONDON from their Maſters, and maintained and kept them at work at the ſame Trade; and would keep, ſome three, four or five Apprentices, and for leſs Years than the Statute limited: Whereby they were grown to ſo great a Number of Felt-makers in the Country, that the Felt-makers in LONDON living within the Compaſs of the Statute, and keeping all other Duties and Obſervances within the City of LONDON, were not able to live upon the ſaid Trade, and to maintain themſelves and their great Families, without ſome preſent Remedy. *Richard Seckford*, one of the Queen's Maſters of Requeſts, *July* 3, 1583, moved the Queen, then at *Greenwich*, in this Suit: Who then referred the ſame to the Lord Treaſurer. *Thomas Blank*, Lord Mayor, and Maſter of the Haberdaſhers Company, wrote to the ſaid *Seckford*, *March* 27, the Year aboveſaid, that a Motion having been made by the Felt-makers to them, for the Furtherance of their Suit, they thought the Suit very reaſonable, and needful to be granted for all Offenders againſt the ſaid Statute: But foraſmuch as the Felt-makers and all within three Miles of LONDON, were under the Government and Correction of the Company of Haberdaſhers, the Company prayed him, that there might be a Proviſo in their Book, that they ſhould not, by Force of their Grant, intermeddle with any Hat-makers, inhabiting within the City, or three Miles Compaſs, than, to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company for the Time being, ſhould be thought meet and expedient. And that when any Occaſion ſhould be, to uſe their Grant for the Puniſhment of any Offender within the Limits of the ſaid Company, the Patentees to have the one Half of all Forfeitures coming in that Behalf, and the Company to have the other Half, towards the Relief of the poor Felt-makers.

THE Felt-makers bought their Wools, Flocks, and other Stuff for their Hats, of the Merchants, both Strangers and *Engliſh*, which Wools were brought from *Spain*, *France*, the Eaſt Country, and other Foreign Countries: But theſe Commodities were often very bad, being fallen *May* Wool, rotten and other ill Wool, not apt, meet, nor capable to be wrought or uſed in making of any Hats or Felts; and partly unwaſhed, and full of Sand, Filth, Droſs, corrupt and unlawful Stuff, moſt deceitfully packed up in Sacks, and other cloſe Things, and wound up in Fleeces, being neither ſuch merchantable nor ſtaple Wares, as it had been, nor in Truth, Conſcience, Juſtice and Equity it ought to be: By which deceitful Wools and other Stuffs, the Felt-makers ſuſtained great Loſs and Damage, and many Times a Number of them, their poor Wives and Families, utterly undone. Whereupon in *January*, 1579, they made a Petition to the Queen, under the Names of *Thomas Caunton*, *Thomas Bradford*, and others, who had ſubſcribed their Names in their own Behalf, and in the Behalf of more than 3000 of her Majeſty's Subjects in the City of LONDON, *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, and St. *Catharine's*, and elſewhere, to authorize one of her Majeſty's Subjects, or his Aſſigns, for Indifferency's Sake, to ſearch, ſort, and cleanſe the ſaid Wools, Flocks, and other Stuff.

THEY likewiſe petitioned the Lord Treaſurer to the ſame Purport; and in their Addreſſes to him, they ſhewed, that in their Wool, it was ſo bad, that they commonly loſt one Half, or a third Part; and in the beſt of it brought into the Realm, they uſually loſt a fourth Part. And that the Making of Felts, then much increaſing in *England*, and thereby great Numbers of the Queen's poor Subjects ſet on Work, they were conſtrained to buy great Quantities of the

ſaid

ſaid evil and deceitful Wools, becauſe they could get none other; the ſame being brought into the Realm, moſt by *Engliſh* Merchants, Aldermen, and the beſt Commoners of LONDON, and other Cities and Towns in the Weſt Parts. Which Foreign Wools, 'till within theſe few Years, were brought in only by Strangers, and then the ſame was waſhed, and void of *May* Wool, and other rotten and ill Wool, Droſs, Duſt, Sand, &c. And if any were found contrary, the Buyer did uſually return it to the Merchant, or elſe had Allowance for the ſame. And then the Merchant by Certificate made Return thereof into the foreign Countries, and to the Perſons by whom it had been bought, and had like Allowance for the ſame.

THE ſaid Felt-makers drew up their Deſire in ſeveral Articles, preſented to the Queen. The Chief whereof was, That ſhe would grant them one of her Servants, and his Aſſigns, to ſearch, ſort, and cleanſe theſe Wools and Stuffs; and a good Fee to be allowed him: And tho' it were a large Fee, yet it would be well deſerved; for that two Men could hardly diſcharge and diſpatch a Hundred Weight in a Day, to do it well; adding, that the Merchants would not loſe hereby, but only would hereafter take Care to import better and cleaner Wools; for which they might have a better Price.

TO theſe Petitions and Deſires of the Felt-makers, the Merchants, in *February* following, gave their Anſwer, firſt in ſome Heat and Anger, accuſing the chief Agitators in this Buſineſs, *viz. Caunton* and *Bradford*, as if they were of ſlender Credit, and of the worſt Sort of Felters, and Haunters of Taverns, where they entered into Devices not to do any Good to the Commonwealth, but to maintain their idle Lives with other Men's Goods. That many whoſe Hands were ſet to the Petition, did diſallow the Matters contain'd in it. They added, that the Merchants brought thoſe Wools from *Spain*, without any falſifying, corrupting, or mingling by the Way; and therefore were not to be puniſhed with new Charges of needleſs Officers: Which Charges muſt not be raiſed upon the poor Workmen and Buyers: That it was true, the Wools of *England* were waſhed and picked, but the Uſage of *Spain* was not ſo. That touching the Tare of groſs and weighty Bags of *Spaniſh* Wool, whereof the Felt-makers ſaid they had no Allowance, they abuſed the Lords of the Council: For thoſe Wools were not brought in groſs and weighty Bags, but commonly ſuch as were carried two Sacks upon an Horſe, and ſeldom exceeding one Hundred and half, or an Hundred and three quarters: And yet how ſmall ſoever they were, the Felters were allowed eight Pound for the Tare of every Bag; that where they ſpake of *May* Wool, they ſpake ignorantly, or on Purpoſe untruly. For thoſe *Spaniſh* Wools for Felters, were not Fleece Wools wherein *May* Wool could be, but altogether Lamb Wool, or ſuch as could have no *May* Wool, unleſs it were by great Hap; very rarely a Lock of an old Lamb, or ſuch like long Wool. That it was Reaſon, that Wools in *England*, ſerving for Cloth, ſhould be waſhed and cleanſed and wound, or elſe they would not ſerve the Clothiers, but contrariwiſe, the *Spaniſh* Wools for Felting could not be wound, but lye looſe in Locks, becauſe it is Lamb Wool, or very ſhort. Neither ought they to be waſhed or cleanſed; for they muſt be kept in their Fatneſs, as they come from the Sheep, or elſe they would not felt, or meet together, or ſerve for the Uſe of Felting. And ſo thoſe new Offers ſhould do more Hurt than Good. Beſides, that the ſorting was a vain Work; for no Felt-maker could diſcern the Wool good for Felters, however it were ſorted, till they had try'd it. And therefore the beſt Workmen of them did uſe to take Samples for Tryal, afore they bargained for it: That where they ſaid, *Spaniſh* Wools, by the Merchants Deceitfulneſs and Corruption, have often been returned by Certificate, it was wholly untrue: Their Honours were deſired alſo to conſider that the Means which her Majeſty's Subjects had to bring Oyls and thoſe Wools, being the natural Commodities of thoſe Countries, made that People favourable to the *Engliſh*: And if that the ſaid Device of the Felt-makers ſhould take Effect, it might not only be a great Hindrance to the Merchants, but alſo to the Navy of the Realm, daily employed in bringing Home thoſe Wools, and a great Hindrance to her Majeſty's Cuſtoms. To this three Aldermen ſubſcribed their Hands, *Thomas Pulliſon* (afterwards Mayor) *Francis Bower*, and *George Bond*, and ſeveral other Merchants, as *Hewyt*, *Haidon*, *Whitmore*, *Folkys*, and thirteen more.

BY *Bradford*'s and *Caunton*'s ſtirring ſo much in this Buſineſs, it was ſeen, that they endeavoured to get themſelves to be Garblers of the *Spaniſh* Wools

THESE Conteſts made the Lord Treaſurer enquire into the Quantities of Wool imported, and *Smith* the Queen's Cuſtomer ſent in this Account from *March* 1578, to *March* 1579. *Spaniſh* Wool brought into the Port of LONDON, by *George Bond*, *William Bond*, *William Hewyt*, and others, to the Quantity of 729 Bags, which did contain an Hundred, or an Hundred and a Quarter a Bag. The Eaſtridge Wools, that is, the Wools imported from the Eaſt Countries, a coarſer Sort, amounted not to two Hundred Weight:

BUT to prevent this Office of Garbling Wools, the Haberdaſhers interpoſed; alledging this as an Infringement of an Argument formerly made between the Company and the Felt-makers: Whereof *Woodroff*, Mayor, and Maſter of the ſaid Company, wrote an Account to the Lord Treaſurer to put a Stop to it, if he could. "That whereas Suit was made by ſome light "Perſons, for an Office of Garblerſhip of Fo-"reign Wools to be erected, with ſeveral great "Allowances for the Garbling of every Bag of "Wool, to the great Charge and Trouble of "the Owners, and to the enhauncing of the "Prices of Wool: By the Ordinances lately "confirmed to the Company of Haberdaſhers of "LONDON, (according to a Decree ſet down "by him, the Lord Treaſurer, and others of "the Privy Council for the Government of the "Felt-makers) there was Authority expreſsly "given to the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid "Company, with five, four, three, or two of "the Felt-makers, to ſearch all Foreign Wools "put to Sale by any Perſons within this City, "or three Miles Compaſs of the ſame; and to "puniſh by Fines, any Perſon that ſhould offend "in Utterance of corrupt Stuff, with ſundry "other like Authorities, for the better Govern-"ment of the ſaid Hat-makers. In the Execu-"tion of all which Ordinances, there were join-"ed yearly to the ſaid Wardens five Felt-"makers, who had hitherto dealt as effectually "as they could, in reforming all Abuſes; and "had not ſpared to do any Thing (to the great "Charges of the Company) which was required "of them to do by the ſaid five Felt-makers. In "all which Time they never required the Maſter "and Wardens to ſearch Foreign Wools, or "complained of any Neceſſity of Search therein "to be made; which the Wardens and others, "if Need had been, either known to themſelves, "or informed by others, would not have failed "to have done what had been requiſite. And "he moved his Lordſhip, that if by any Reaſon "he thought it needful that this Garbling ſhould

" be put in Execntion, then that he would be " a Means, for Indifferency ſake between the " Merchant and the Hatmaker, that the Maſter " and Wardens for the ſaid Company, with " ſome other ſuch skilful Perſons as they ſhould " thereunto appoint, might, upon Information, " deal in the ſame in ſuch Manner and Sort, " as ſhould be thought needful and expedient." And in this State were theſe Hatmakers before they were a Corporation.

IT was not before the Year 1604, *An.* 2 *Reg. Jac.* I. that theſe Felt-makers were incorporated, by Letters Patents from King *James* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Myſtery of Felt-makers of* LONDON: Granting unto them divers Privileges and Liberties for the good Government of the ſame Corporation; being the firſt Company incorporated by this King; and was obtained by the humble and earneſt Suit of *Richard Baniſter*, *John Sandes*, *Hugh Philips*, *Robert Brown* and others, Feltmakers of LONDON.

THE Hat-makers have had no Hall ſince the Fire of LONDON.

SOAP-MAKERS.

TOwards the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign three Sorts of Soap were made. *Firſt*, Coarſe Soap made of Train Oil, and *Danske* Soap-Aſhes. *Secondly*, Sweet Soap, made of *Seville* Oil, and *Danske* Soap-Aſhes. And *Thirdly*, Speckle Soap, made of Tallow and the ſaid Aſhes: This was commonly called *Gray Soap*. This laſt was forbid by the Common-Council of LONDON; and that by Order from the Board. The Reaſon was, it would ſo waſte, in ſhort Time, the Tallow of the Realm, that the Poverty would have no Candles, but muſt pay 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* yea and more, for a Pound of Candles. And beſides, it ſmelt worſe than the Soap made with the Train Oil.

THIS Speckle Soap, if allowed, would have endanger'd the making Soap with Oil, becauſe they made their Soap cheaper with Tallow: And the Common People more deſired this made with Tallow, than that made with Oil; becauſe the Specks in this Soap ſhewed fair and white in Winter by the congealing of the Cold. And the Makers of Soap with Oil would be fain to corrupt their Soap, to make it as good, cheap as the Speckle Soap, to be able to ſell with them in Cheapneſs of Price. And then the Realm ſhould have neither good Soap nor ſweet Soap any more.

THERE were now about eight or ten Soap-makers in LONDON, and they able to ſerve the whole Realm, yea, and ſend beyond Sea alſo, if they might have Vent. They had four, five, or ſix Men a-piece, and ſome more, beſides their Houſhold, that tended their Fats, and the beating of their Aſhes. And beſides, ſet many Men at Work in the Realm, as Coopers, Labourers, Carters, *&c.* and made uſe of all Manner of Carriages both by Land and Sea, being a Trade that ſent weekly out of LONDON great Quantities of this Commodity over the Realm, and moſt Northward: Yet there was Soap-making alſo already at *York*, at *Hull*, and at *Briſtol*. Theſe Things were urged before they were a Corporation, to recommend them to the Countenance of the State.

THE Arms of the Soap-makers are: *Argent, a Dolphin naiant between three Broad Arrows Heads, two in Chief, and one in Baſe.*

THEY are no Livery, and have no Hall.

GLASS-SELLERS.

THESE are no Livery, have no Hall, nor do I find when they were, or if ever, incorporated; yet I thought it not improper to preſerve the ſmall Matter that *Strype* notes concerning them.

ONE *James Verſelyn*, a Stranger, a *Venetian*, about the Year 1580, or perhaps ſomewhat before, was the firſt that ſet up a Glaſs-houſe in LONDON, for making *Venice* Glaſſes. For which, the Queen granted him a Privilege under her Great Seal. But the Glaſs-Sellers in LONDON were much aggrieved at this, and ſhewed the Lords of the Privy Council, That it was the Overthrow of fifty Houſholders, uſing only the Trade of Selling of Glaſſes, beſides the Hinderance of the Merchant-Adventurers, bringing Glaſſes into this Realm beyond the Seas, the Loſs of her Majeſty's Cuſtom, and the conſuming of 400,000 Billets every Year in burning the ſame in one Glaſs-houſe, and the enhancing of the Prices of Glaſſes, prejudicial to all the Queen's Subjects; there being a Prohibition in the ſame Patent, that none ſhould ſell ſuch Glaſſes, but the ſaid *Verſelyn* only.

POTTERS.

THE ſame may be ſaid of this Company as the laſt.

ABOUT the Year 1567, *Jaſper Andries* and *Jacob Janſan*, Potters, came away from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Perſecution there, and ſettled themſelves in *Norwich*, where they followed their Trade, making Gally paving Tiles, and Veſſels for Apothecaries and others, very artificially. *Anno* 1570 they removed to LONDON, with the Teſtimonial of *Isbrand Balckius*, the Miniſter, and the reſt of the Elders and Deacons of that Church; and deſired, by Petition to Queen *Elizabeth*, that they might have Liberty to follow their Trade in that City without Interruption, and preſented her with a Cheſt of their Handy-work. They ſet forth in their Petition, that they were the firſt which brought in and exerciſed the ſaid Science in this Realm, and were at great Charges before they could find the Materials in this Realm: And that the ſame Science was ſo acceptable to King *Henry* VIII. that he offered to the ſame *Jaſper*'s Father good Wages and Houſe-room to come and exerciſe the ſame here; which then came to none Effect. They beſeeched her, in Recompence of their great Coſt and Charges, that ſhe would grant them Houſe-room in, or without, the Liberties of LONDON, by the Water-ſide, and Privilege for the Time of twenty Years, that none but they, their Wives and Children, and Aſſigns, might exerciſe the ſame Science in this Realm; and to ſell and tranſport the ſame, as well outward as inward, to all Men, free of all Cuſtom.

COACH, *and* COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS.

THE Company of Coach-makers and Coach-harneſs-makers, were incorporated by Charter the 31ſt Day of *May*, in the 29th Year of the Reign of K. *Charles* II. by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Company of Coach-makers and Coach-harneſs-makers of* LONDON.

DON. Their Privileges to extend to the Cities and Suburbs of LONDON, and *Weſtminſter*, and twenty Miles round.

THIS was confirmed by King *James* II. by Charter dated the 12th Day of *May*, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

THE Coach-makers are a Maſter, three Wardens, 27 Aſſiſtants, and 40 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is uncertain.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure, a Chevron between three Coaches Or.* Creſt; *Phœbus drawn in a Chariot all of the Second.* Supporters; *two Horſes Argent, harneſſed Or.* Motto; *Surgit poſt nubila Phœbus.*

THEIR Hall is the ſame with the Scriveners, on the Eaſt Side of *Noble-ſtreet*; it is a Brick Building, where the Entrance into the Hall is by a ſpacious arched Aperture, in a ſtately Screen, adorned with Columns and Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order.

PINNERS *and* NEEDLERS.

THERE was antiently a Company of this Name, whoſe Hall ſtood in *Auguſtin Friars*; but little more is to be remember'd of them.

FOREIGN Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much Prejudice theſe Callings; which employed abundance of poor People, who were put off their Working, becauſe theſe Foreign Pins and Needles could be afforded cheaper than by thoſe who made them here at Home: Therefore in the aforeſaid Year, in the Month of *December*, they petition'd the Lord Treaſurer, for Reſtraint of theſe Pins and Needles, the bringing in whereof was the Cauſe that ſo many idle Perſons periſhed and miſcarried for Want of Work: For that in foreign Lands theſe Commodities were wrought in Hoſpitals, which found the Workers of them in Meat, Drink, and Cloathing; and the Artiſts had the Work only for inſtructing them. But in this Land (for that there was not ſuch Proviſion for the poor Suppliants uſing this Trade) they could not live to ſell their Wares at ſo low a Rate, as thoſe foreign Wares were ſold: But if they were reſtrained, many Thouſands would be ſet on Work, and made Commonwealth's Men, that now died in the Streets. The Premiſes conſider'd, and for that there were above 40000 *l.* Worth of Pins and Needles yearly brought into the Realm, and which were nothing ſo good and well wrought as thoſe were, which were made and wrought within the Land, and that the Reſtraint of bringing them in, would be the Means of ſetting many Thouſands of our Poor on Work; and that lame Soldiers, tho' they had no Legs, and Children, might work at this Trade. They prayed his Lordſhip therefore to give his Furtherance for reviving a Statute for Reſtraint of Foreign Wares, of 3 *Edw.* IV. 4. 1 *Rich.* III. 12. 5 *Eliz.* 7. 14 *Eliz.* 11.

PATTEN-MAKERS.

THE Patten-makers Company were incorporated by Charter the 22d Day of *Auguſt*, in the 22d Year of K. *Charles* II. by the Name of *Maſter, Warden, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of Patten-makers of the Cities of* LONDON *and* Weſtminſter, *and the Liberties and Suburbs thereof*: And alſo the Patten-makers of all Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Places whatſoever, within the Compaſs of ten Miles, every Way diſtant from the ſaid Cities.

THEY are a Maſter, two Wardens, 24 Aſſiſtants, no Livery: The Stewards Fine is 6 *l.*

PATTENS and Clogs were antiently worn by Perſons of Quality, as well as others; and the Makers of them were an antient Company; and there is a Pariſh-Church in LONDON, denominated from them, *viz.* St. *Margaret Pattens*, thoſe of that Trade probably having their Shops chiefly there. In an Act of *Edw.* IV. *cap.* 9. they are called the *Myſtery of Patten-makers of* LONDON. Theſe had an Act of Parliament made in their Behalf, upon a Complaint which they made of the grievous Hurt and Damage which they and other Perſons in Time paſt of the ſame Occupation, had ſuffered by an Act of Parliament of *Henry* V. that abridged them the uſing of Timber of Aſp in making Pattens and Clogs, upon a Penalty; for the Benefit of the Fletchers, who uſed that Wood, that they might ſell their Shafts at eaſier Prices. But they ſhewed, how that this Wood was the beſt and lighteſt Timber for Pattens and Clogs, and moſt eaſy for the Wearing of all Eſtates, Gentlemen and other People: And that Perſons of other Crafts and Occupations, as Turners, Carpenters, Woodmongers, and Cole-makers uſed this Wood, and had no Reſtraint put upon them; and that there was much Aſp-Timber, and fit for the Fletchers Uſe to make Shafts, which they ſhould not uſe. Hereupon the Parliament enacted, That it ſhould be lawful from thenceforth, that the Patten-makers might make Pattens of ſuch Timber of Aſp, as was not apt nor convenient to be made into Shafts.

NOTARIES.

THESE are a Branch of the Scriveners, but their Buſineſs being diſtinct, and different from them, they may deſerve to be conſidered by themſelves.

THERE were ſixteen Notaries in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Haws*, who was Mayor 1574, *viz.* *Humfrey Brook*, *George Keval*, &c. Theſe made a Complaint to the ſaid Lord Mayor againſt one *Richard Chandler*, who had got a Patent under the Broad Seal, that none but he and his Deputies ſhould make and regiſter Inſurances, and Policies, and other Inſtruments relating to Merchants; which would be the Impoveriſhing, Overthrow, and utter Decay of all theſe Notaries Publick of the City, with their Children, Servants, Apprentices and Families, to the Number of 120 Perſons, and above; who lived upon making of Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other Writings granted unto the ſaid *Candler*. They ſhewed the Lord Mayor, that they were Freemen of the City, and examined and admitted, and allowed to their Function by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Anteceſſors, by Force of an Act of Parliament *An.* 25 *Hen.* and confirm'd by Act of Parliament 1 *Eliz.* That they were brought up from their Infancies, all or the moſt Part, as Apprentices; and ſithence poor Houſholders, having none other Trade to live by, but only by making of ſuch Writings. They alſo added, that they were lawfully admitted to their Function: That it was a Function that Time out of Mind was lawfully uſed, and reputed as expedient and neceſſary within this Realm, like as in all other Regions in Chriſtendom, into which Regions the Suppliants had made divers and ſundry Inſtruments of great Weight, whereunto good Credit was, and had been granted. That if this Grant ſhould take Place, it would alſo be a great Prejudice to the Notaries Servants ſucceeding them, and in the End of their Terms be forced to ſeek new Trades of Living. In fine they prayed the Lord

Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be a Means to the Queen and her Privy-Council, that this Patent might be called in, that the Faculty of Notaries might ſtill be exerciſed.

THEY moreover ſhewed their Reaſons againſt this Patent in ſeven Articles: One was, touching the Office of a Notary, that it had been frequented Time out of Mind. And the Prerogative of Admiſſion of Perſons meet to the ſame Function (after the Exoneration of their Predeceſſors from Exactions and other Things from the See of *Rome*) was granted by Act of Parliament to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And ſince that Time ratified aud confirmed by Act of Parliament alſo, in the fifth Year of the Queen's Majeſty: From whom they, the Suppliants, had their Authority. The which according to the expreſs Words of the former Statute of King *Henry* VIII. ought to be accepted, approved and allowed, and admitted, good and effectual in the Law, in all Places, Courts and Juriſdictions, as well Spiritual and Temporal within this Realm, as elſewhere within her Majeſty's Dominions, without any Revocation or Repeal to be had thereof: And all Acts to be done, had or executed according to the Tenour of that King's Grant, made by Authority of the ſaid Act of Parliament, ought to be firm, permament, and remain in Force, as by the ſame Statute appeared. Which Premiſſes would be abridg'd and taken from them, if the Queen's Letters Patents granted to *Candler*, ſhould not be revoked.

BROGGERS *or* BROKERS.

THEY were called Broggers in a Statute 10 *Ric.* II. and in *Latin* they are ſtiled *Abrocarii* or *Brocarii*, an Office of Antiquity and Credit. Formerly they were to be *recepti ac jurati.* Again, none to be Brokers in any Myſtery, unleſs choſen by the ſame Myſtery. Further, none of them to make Contracts of Uſury or Bargain, unleſs he bring the Seller and Buyer together, *&c.* Now Brokers are ſuch as are Aſſiſtants to the Merchants in buying and ſelling, and in their Contracts; concerned alſo in the Writing of Inſurances and Policies, and ſuch like. And therefore formerly they had their Dwellings near the *Exchange*, and were Freemen of the City. And ſo much depending upon their Truth and Honeſty, they were ſworn and bound with Sureties and divers Sums of Money, for their honeſt and true Dealings in their Faculty. About the Year 1574, there were thirty of them in Number, and no more.

THE Practiſers of this Calling were, about the ſaid Year, like utterly to be undone, as the *Notaries* before were, and upon the ſame Cauſe, *viz.* by a Patent obtained by *Candler*, that none but he, or his Deputies, ſhould make and regiſter Policies and Inſtruments of Aſſurance. Which Time out of Mind were done by *Notaries Publick*, and by the ſworn Brokers of the City. Theſe Brokers therefore petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to be a means to the Queen, that the Premiſſes might be revoked, otherwiſe it would be their utter Undoing. That it would alſo be an Infringement upon the Liberty of every good Citizen, who before might make his Writing and Aſſurances himſelf, and uſe neither Broker nor Notary, except he pleas'd himſelf. Nor was it good, that one Man ſhould have an Office of divers Men's Livings. They urged moreover, that the old Freedoms, Liberties, and Cuſtoms of this City might be maintained, kept and continned; and that every Freeman ought to be free, and occupy his Trade in all ſuch Things, as for the Maintenance of his Living he might by good Order.

THEY ſhewed likewiſe the Diſcommodities and Dangers of this Patent to the Merchants. That the Merchants had good Choice of Notaries and Brokers: Who upon a ſudden might be ready, and diligent to ſerve their Turns, as well in making their Policies, as in procuring Subſcriptions of the ſame, as alſo in making Intimations and other Writings incident thereunto. By which ſpeedy Diſpatch divers Loſſes and Inconveniencies, which otherwiſe might happen, were prevented. That if all this ſerving Merchants Occaſions ſhould be committed to one peculiar Perſon, it were not poſſible but great Diſcommodities and Loſſes would happen to many for Lack of Diſpatch. That the Merchants found great Commodity and Surety by dealing with Notaries and Brokers, known, to be ſecret, careful and diligent, in uſing and doing their Offices with Expedition: That it would be a great Bondage to Merchants to be tied to one particular Perſon, who might either for Favour or Reward diſpatch one Man, and for Diſpleaſure or ill Will delay another. That Merchants who intended ſome Secret, and yet lawful Voyage, would be glad to paſs their Writings privately by ſuch Notaries and Brokers, as they knew would be ſecret to them in that Behalf: Of which Convenience they muſt utterly be deprived, if they ſhould be forced to come to a publick Officer to paſs the ſame. That the Credit and Fidelity of the Broker is Occaſion of divers Aſſurances, which otherwiſe would not be made, *&c.*

OF late many *Jews* follow the Calling: Inſomuch that Endeavours have been made to reſtrain their Number, as appears by this Paper following.

REASONS humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, *and* Court of Aldermen, *againſt a* Jew (*who is a known Enemy to the* Chriſtian Religion) *his being admitted a Broker.*

I. THAT the Act of Parliament to reſtrain the Number and ill Practice of Brokers and Stock-jobbers, only limits the Number of Brokers to be one Hundred, and makes no Mention of *Jews*, or any other Foreigners whatſoever.

II. That of the *Jews*, who are already ſworn Brokers, not above one Half are of Advantage to the Merchants in any Branch of Trade whatſoever.

III. That for the drawing and remitting of Money by Exchange to and from Foreign Parts, in which the *Jews* might be ſerviceable, if Need required, there are already more than ſufficient, which has occaſioned almoſt one Half of the *Jew* Brokers to run into Stock-jobbing: Which, with the great Number of other *Jews* employed to act under them as Brokers, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the aforeſaid Act of Parliament, has been the Occaſion of great Irregularities committed in dealing in Stocks.

IV. That there is no one Branch of Trade, which will receive any Detriment by not admitting a *Jew* to be a Broker at this Time.

V. That the *Jew* Brokers are, for the moſt part, neither free of this Honourable City of LONDON, nor any Livery Company, and pay very little towards the Support of the Publick: Whereas the other Petitioners are moſt of them Houſekeepers, Freemen, and Liverymen, who pay Scott and Lott, and are otherwiſe Contributors to the Publick Charge, and have a native Right to the Immunities and Privileges of *Engliſhmen* and Citizens, which the *Jews* have not.

VI. That the Jews have not any Right to the Immunities and Privileges of this City, nor deſerve any Incouragement from this Honourable Court,

Court, will evidently appear by the many Statute Laws now in Force againſt them, contain'd in a Book, printed *Anno* 1703, dedicated, *To the Reverend the Clergy, and particularly to the Members of the Convocation* : Which Book is ready to be produced. And if duly conſider'd, 'tis humbly hoped, this Honourable Court will find no Reaſon to admit any more *Jews* to be ſworn Brokers.

THERE was another Sort of theſe, which they called Retailing Brokers, or Huckſters; and they were ſuch as uſed to buy old Apparel, Houſehold-ſtuff, Bedding, Books, Ends and Remnants of Silks and Velvets, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, *&c.*

OF this Trade there were many Abuſes diſcovered in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, as well as of the latter Times. As the receiving and concealing of ſtolen Goods, and buying them at under Rates; much of the Queen's own Plate and Jewels, Chains, Bracelets, *&c.* and of the Nobility's alſo, were ſtolen away from them, and brought to theſe Men to pawn or ſell; of which Complaint ſeems to be made to the City. This cauſed an Act of Common Council, *Anno* 1525, and 30 *Eliz.* Wherein a Regiſter was appointed to be of their Names that followed this Calling, written and kept by four honeſt and ſufficient Perſons, Freemen of the City, to be appointed and ſworn by the Mayor and Aldermen. And theſe to enter the Names of every ſuch Retailing Brogger, or Broker, with the Place of their Dwelling, who ſhould receive, buy, or take to Pawn any ſuch Plate or Goods: And likewiſe their Names, with the Place of Abode, that ſhould deliver, ſell, or empawn the ſame: Alſo a particular Note of the Things ſo delivered, ſold or laid to Pawn; with the Prices or Sums of Money, for which the ſame was ſo delivered. To the Intent that any Perſon from whom any ſuch Things have been unlawfully taken or conveyed, might make Search in the ſaid Regiſter Books for the ſame. Alſo, no Broker to buy, receive, or take to Pawn theſe Things, before he had preſented to the Regiſters the Parties who ſhould offer them to Sale, keep or pawn; and ſhewed to the ſaid Regiſters all ſuch Things ſo offered to Pawn or Sale: A true Note alſo firſt to be regiſtered of the Names of thoſe that ſhould buy the ſame; and another Note deſcribing the Nature, Colour, and Quality of the Things, and of the Prices and Sums of Money, for which the ſame were to be ſold, or empawned. If they were empawned or left to be kept, then for what Time of Redemption: And if abſolutely ſold, yet it ſhould not be lawful for any Brogger to make Sale, or put away thoſe Things within the Space of ſeven Days next after. To the Intent, that if they had been ſtolen, the right Proprietors might freely view and ſee the ſame: The Broker to pay the Keeper of the Regiſter one Halfpenny, when the Thing ſo entered to be kept or empawned, be for 5 *s.* or under; but if it be above, then one Penny, and no more.

No Broker or Huckſter, after Notice given to him by any of the Regiſters of any Plate, Goods, *&c.* affirmed to be ſtolen, ſhould buy or receive the ſame, but make Stay of ſuch Things ſo offered to Sale or Pawn; and cauſe the Party ſo offering, the ſame to be apprehended and brought before ſome Juſtice of Peace, to be examined concerning the ſame Felony ſuppoſed. And at every ſuch Apprehenſion, to give Knowledge to the ſaid Regiſter, who left the ſaid Warning, as well of the Party ſo taken, as of the Goods by him ſo offer'd. To the Intent that the right Owner might be advertiſed by the ſaid Regiſter. No Broker to receive, buy, or take to Pawn any Plate, Jewels, Goods, *&c.* on Sabbath-Days, Feſtivals, or any Holidays, being not open Market-Days. Every Broker offending in any Article, Clauſe, or Point aforeſaid, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 5 *l.* the one Half to the City, the other to the Keepers of the Regiſter; and to pay to the Party grieved the full Value of the Thing ſo bought, received, or taken in Pawn, and concealed or untruly entered.

THE Modern Pawn-Brokers are ſuch as take Plate, or any other Goods, and lend Money upon them at unreaſonable Conſideration; and to be returned back upon a Day, or otherwiſe the Commodities left in Pawn to be forfeited. Which hard Condition poor People are fain to comply with, to ſupply themſelves with ready Money upon ſome Extremity: Theſe, 'tis pity, the State hath not thought fit to take Notice of, to redreſs their evil and unconſcionable Practices.

REFINERS *of* SUGARS.

ABOUT the Year 1544, refining of Sugar was firſt uſed in *England*. And the firſt Dealers therein were *Cornelius Baſſine*, *Ferdinando Points* —— *Mounſie* or *Mounſtow*, *John Gardiner*, and Sir *William Cheſter*. Then there were but two Sugar-Houſes, and their Profit was but very little, by Reaſon there were ſo many Sugar-Bakers in *Antwerp*; and Sugar came thence better cheap than it could be afforded at *London*: And for the ſpace of Twenty Years together, thoſe two Sugar-Houſes ſerved the whole Realm, both to the Commendation and Profit of them that undertook the ſame. Whoſe Benefit was occaſioned by ſtopping of the Intercourſe between *England* and *Antwerp*.

AFTERWARDS many entered into that Trade, namely, *John Alden*, *Henry Topsfield*, *Nic. Barneſly*, *Thomas Cordal*, *Richard Oldfield*, *Francis Fleming*, *Richard Paſton*, *Will. Holmen*, *Ric. Bateman*, and others, who made ſmall Profit by it, and ſome proved Bankrupts. In the Year 1596, Sir *Tho. Mildmay*, a Courtier, (and before him one *Henry Nowel*, who died in the Suit) petitioned the Queen that he might have a Licence granted to him for Years, to refine Sugars, for which he would pay a Rent to the Queen. And to prevail in his Petition, he endeavoured to ſhew, that it was no Hinderance to her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, no Prejudice to any Merchant Adventurer, no Damage to the Grocers of *London*, no Inconvenience to the Commonwealth, altho' it might be called a *Monopoly*. But the Lord Treaſurer (who would never conſent to any ſuch Things without hearing what could be ſaid by others againſt it) received Reaſons why the refining of Sugars ſhould not be granted to one, two, or three private Perſons only, but be uſed generally, as had been accuſtomed, *viz.* That the refining of Sugars was an antient Faculty, and had been uſed in divers Countries for a general Commodity of the Commonweals, by all ſuch as had Skill by true Workmanſhip to exerciſe the ſame, without Rejection. And whereas theſe Petitioners objected, that the former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures, to their own private Gain, and to the deceiving of the Subject; a great Number of honeſt Men would depoſe the ſame to be falſe and untrue. And this being privately in a few Hands, would be a principal Cauſe of the Decay of true Workmanſhip, and would alſo be the advancing of the Prices of all Sorts of Sugar, to the enriching of a few covetous and ill-minded Perſons, and to the great Hinderance of the Commonwealth in general. That if the refining of Sugars ſhould be forbidden, then her Majeſty would loſe her Cuſtoms; which were no ſmall Sums: And that whereas

whereas *England* had been accuſtomed to be ſerved with fine Sugars from *Antwerp*, now *England* was ſufficient to ſerve itſelf, and did daily tranſport great Quantities into other Countries.

Mr. *Strype*, in his SURVEY, after the Company of the *Refiners of Sugars*, has placed the

PLAYERS.

THESE, we think, cannot properly be called a Comany in Trade, however we ſhall give our Readers what he has ſaid of them.

ACTING of Plays for the Diverſion and Entertainment of the Court, the Gentry, or any others, is become a Calling, whereby many get their Livings. How lawfully, is another Queſtion. Players in former Times were Retainers to ſome Noblemen, and none had the Privilege to Act Plays, but ſuch. So in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, many of the great Nobility had Servants and Retainers, who were Players, and went about getting their Livelihood thatway. The Lord Admiral had Players, and ſo had the Lord *Strange*, that played within the City of LONDON. It was not unuſual then, upon any Gentleman's Complaint of them, for Abuſes or undecent Reflections practiſed in their Plays, to have them put down. Thus once the Lord Treaſurer ſignified to the Lord Mayor *Hart*, to have theſe Players of the Lord Admiral and Lord *Strange*, prohibited, at leaſt for ſome Time; becauſe one Mr. *Tilney* had utterly, for ſome Reaſons, diſliked them: Whereupon the Mayor ſent for both Companies, and gave them a ſtrict Charge, and required them in the Queen's Name, to forbear Playing for ſome Time, till further Order might be given for their Allowance. The Lord Admiral's Players obeyed, but the Lord *Strange*'s in a contentious Manner went away to the *Croſs-Keys*, and played that Afternoon, to the great Offence of the better Sort, that knew they were prohibited by Order from the Lord Treaſurer; ſo the Mayor committed two of them to the Compter, and prohibited all Playing for the future, till the Treaſurer's Pleaſure was known; this was in the Year 1589. Of theſe ſee more, *Vol.* 1. *Pages*, 228, 229, 230.

THERE were two Acts of Common-Council made about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, concerning theſe Actors of Plays: The firſt was in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Hawes*, *Anno* 1574. Great Complaints were made by ſober Citizens againſt them, as, for their corrupting of Youth, Frays and Quarrels, increaſing the Infection by great Companies meeting together, this being alſo a Time of Sickneſs; Acting on Sundays and Holidays in the Afternoon, hindering the People going to the Prayers, and divers other Inconveniencies and Sins, which the Citizens would not bear; and therefore made a very good Act for the Regulation of theſe Players, which is tranſcibed from the authentick Act in Writing; made the 6th of *December*, 17 *Regin. Hawes* Mayor, Preſent the ſaid Mayor, *Fleetwood* Recorder; *Offley*, *Ducket*, *Alleyn*, Knights; *Nicolas Bond*, *Barneham*, *Box*, *Pipe*, *Woodroff*, *Osborn*, Aldermen; *Barnes*, *Gamage*, Sheriffs; & *immenſ. multitudin. Commun.*

WHEREAS heretofore ſundry great Diſorders and Inconveniences have been found to enſue in this City, by the inordinate haunting of great Numbers of People, eſpecially Youth, to Plays, Interludes and Shews; namely, Occaſion of Frays and Quarrels, evil Practices of Incontinency, in great Inns, having Chambers and ſecret Places adjoining to their open Stages and Galleries; inveigling the Maids, eſpecially Orphans, and good Citizens Children under Age, to privy and unmeet Contracts; the publiſhing of unchaſte, uncomely, and unſhamefaced Speeches and Doings; withdrawing the Queen's Majeſty's Subjects from Divine Service on Sundays and Holidays (at which Time ſuch Plays were chiefly uſed;) unthrifty Waſte of Money of poor and fond Perſons; ſundry Robberies by picking and cutting of Purſes; uttering of popular, buſy and ſeditious Matters; and many other Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities: Beſides, that alſo ſundry Slaughters and Maynehemings of the Queen's Subjects have happened by Ruines of Scaffolds, Frames and Stages; and by Engines, Weapons and Powder, uſed in Plays.

AND where in Times of God's Viſitation by the Plague, ſuch Aſſemblies of People in Throngs and Preſs, have been very dangerous for ſpreading of Infection: For the ſame and other great Cauſes, by the Authority of the Hon. Lord Mayor of this City, and the Aldermen their Brethren; and eſpecially upon the ſevere and earneſt Admonition of the Lords of the Moſt Hon. Privy-Council, with ſignifying her Majeſty's expreſs Pleaſure and Commandment in that Behalf, ſuch Uſe of Plays, Interludes and Shews hath been, during the Time of this Sickneſs, forbidden and reſtrain'd: And for that the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, together with the grave and diſcreet Citizens in the Common-Council Aſſembled, do doubt and fear, leſt upon God's merciful withdrawing of his Hand of Sickneſs from us (which God grant) the People, eſpecially the meaner and moſt unruly Sort, ſhould, with ſudden forgetting of his Viſitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without due Reſpect of this good and politick Means, that he hath afforded for the Preſervation of Commonweals and People in Health and good Order, return unto the undue Uſe of ſuch Enormities, to the great Offence of God, the Queen's Commandment and good Governance.

NOW therefore, to the Intent that ſuch Perils may be avoided, and the lawful, honeſt and comely Uſe of Plays, Paſtimes and Recreations in good Sort only permitted, and good Proviſion had for the ſafety and well ordering of the People there Aſſembled: Be it enacted by the Authority of this Common-Council, that from henceforth no Play, Comedy, Tragedy, Interlude, nor Publick Shew, ſhall be openly play'd or ſhewed within the Liberties of the City; wherein ſhall be uttered any Words, Examples, or any Doings of any Unchaſtity, Sedition, nor ſuch like unfit or uncomely Matter, upon Pain of Impriſonment, by the Space of fourteen Days, of all Perſons offending in any ſuch open Playing or Shewing; and 5 *l.* for every ſuch Offender. And that no Inn-keeper, Tavern-keeper, nor other Perſon whatſoever, within the Liberties of this City, ſhall openly ſhew or play, nor cauſe or ſuffer to be openly ſhewed or played, within his Houſe, Yard, or any other Place within the Liberties of this City, any Play, Interlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Matter, or Shew that ſhall not be firſt peruſed and allowed in ſuch Order and Form, and by ſuch Perſons, as by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, ſhall be appointed: Nor ſhall ſuffer to be enterlaced, added, mingled, or uttered in any ſuch Play, Interlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Shew, or any other Matter, than ſuch as ſhall be firſt peruſed and allowed, as is aboveſaid.

AND that no Perſon ſhall ſuffer any Plays, Interludes, Tragedies, or Shews to be played or ſhewed in his Houſe, Yard, or other Place, whereof he then ſhall have Rule or Power; but only ſuch Perſon, and in ſuch Places, as upon good and reaſonable Conſiderations ſhewed, ſhall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being: Neither ſhall take or uſe any Benefit or Advantage of ſuch Permiſſion, before, or until ſuch Perſon be bound to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being

being, with ſuch Sureties; and in ſuch Sum, and ſuch Form of the keeping of good Order, for avoiding the Diſcords and Inconveniencies above-ſaid; as by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, ſhall ſeem convenient. Neither ſhall uſe or exerciſe any ſuch Licence or Permiſſion at or in any Matters, in which the ſame, for any reaſonable Conſideration of Sickneſs or otherwiſe ſhall, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by publick Proclamation, or by Precept to ſuch Perſons, be reſtrain'd, or commanded to ſtay and ceaſe: Nor in any uſual Time of Divine Service in the *Sunday* or *Holiday*, nor receive any to that purpoſe in the Time of Divine Service to ſee the ſame, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence 5 *l.*

And be it Enacted, That every Perſon ſo to be licenſed or permitted, ſhall, during the Time of ſuch Continuance of ſuch Licence or Permiſſion, pay, or cauſe to be paid, to the Uſe of the Poor in Hoſpitals in the City, or of the Poor of the City viſited with the Sickneſs, by the Diſcretion of the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ſuch Sums and Payments, and in ſuch Form, as betwixt the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, on the one Part, and ſuch Perſon ſo licenſed or permitted on the other Part, ſhall be agreed: Upon Pain, that in want of every ſuch Payment; or if ſuch Perſon ſhall not firſt be bound with good Sureties to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, for the true Payment of ſuch Sums to the Poor; that then every ſuch Licence or Permiſſion, ſhall be utterly void: And every Doing, by Force of Colour of ſuch Licence or Permiſſion, ſhall be adjudged an Offence againſt this Act, in ſuch Manner, as if no Licence or Permiſſion had been had or made; any ſuch Licence or Permiſſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it likewiſe Enacted, That all Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence againſt this Act; and all Forfeitures of Bonds to be taken by Force, Mean, or Occaſion of this Act, be employ'd to the Relief of the Poor in the Hoſpitals of this City, or the Poor infected or diſeaſed in this City of LONDON; as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, adjudge meet to be diſtributed. And that the Chamberlain of LONDON ſhall have and recover the ſame for theſe Purpoſes aforeſaid, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt, or Information, to be commenced and purſued in his own Name, in the Court of the utter Chamber of the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, called, *The Mayor's-Court*. In which Suit no Eſſoign, or Wager of Law for the Defendant, ſhall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always that this Act (otherwiſe than touching the publiſhing of unchaſt, ſeditious and unmeet Matters) ſhall not extend to any Plays, Interludes, Comedies, Tragedies, or Shews, to be played or ſhewed, in the private Houſe, Dwelling or Lodging of any Nobleman, Citizen or Gentleman, which ſhall or will then have the ſame there played, or ſhewed in his Preſence, for the Feſtivity of any Marriage, Aſſembly of Friends, or other like Caſe, without publick or common Collection of Money of the Auditory, or Beholders thereof; referring always to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, the Judgment and Conſtruction, according to the Equity, what ſhall be counted ſuch a Playing or Shewing in private Place; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Upon this Act the Queen's Players made Petition to the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy Council, to this Purport: "That whereas the Queen's "*Poor Players* (as they ſtiled themſelves) their "Time of Service drew near, ſo of Neceſſity "they muſt exerciſe, to enable them the better "for the ſame, and alſo for their better Help "and Relief in their poor Livings the Seaſon of "the Year being paſt, to play at any of the Houſes "without the City of LONDON (as in their "Articles annexed to their Supplication might "more at large appear.) Their Petition there-"fore was, That it might pleaſe their Lordſhips "to vouchſafe the Reading of their Articles ſent "herewith, and in tender Conſideration of the "Matter therein mention'd, containing the very "Stay and good Eſtate of their Living, to grant "unto them the Confirmation of the ſame, or "of as many, or as much of them, as ſhould be to "their Honours good Liking: And therewithal "their Lordſhips favourable Letters unto the "Lord Mayor of LONDON, to permit them "to exerciſe within the City, according to the "Articles: And alſo that the ſaid Letters might "contain ſome Orders to the Juſtices of *Mid-*"*dleſex*, as in the ſame Articles are mention'd, "whereby they ſhould ceaſe their continual "troubling of their Lordſhips. Subſcribing,

Your moſt bounden and daily Orators,

Her Majeſty's Poor Players.

This Petition, and the Articles annexed, were anſwered by the City; and the Anſwer delivered, as it ſeems, to the Lord Treaſurer againſt them. And, in fine, the Remedies (as they are ſtiled) for theſe Players, and for the more orderly Performance of them (ſent alſo to that Lord) were as follows:

"That they hold themſelves content with "playing in private Houſes, at Weddings, &c. "without publick Aſſemblies.

"If more be thought good to be tolerated, "that then they be reſtrained to the Orders of "the Act of Common-Council, *Tempore Hawes.*

"That they play not openly, till the whole "Death in LONDON have been come by "twenty Days unto fifty a Week; nor longer "than it ſhall ſo continue.

"That no Plays be on the Sabbath-Day.

"That no Playing be on Holidays, but after "Evening Prayer; nor any received into the "Auditory, till after Evening Prayer.

"That no Playing be in the Dark, nor con-"tinue any ſuch Time, but as any of the Au-"ditory may return to their Dwellings in LON-"DON before Sun-ſet, or at leaſt before it be "dark.

"That the Queen's Players only be tolera-"ted, and of them their Number and certain "Names to be notified in your Lordſhips Let-"ters to the Lord Mayor, and to the Juſtices "of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*: And thoſe her "Players not to divide themſelves into ſeveral "Companies.

"That for breaking any of theſe Orders, "their Toleration ceaſe.

But notwithſtanding, theſe Orders were not duly obſerved, and the lewd Matters of Plays increaſed; and in the Haunt unto them were found many Dangers, both for Religion, State, Honeſty of Manners, Unthriftineſs of the Poor, Danger of Infection, &c. And the Preachers daily crying againſt them, Suit was made, that they might be baniſhed not only in the Liberties of the City, but in Places adjoining. And ſince that, namely, upon the Ruin at *Paris Garden*, Suit was made to the Lords to baniſh Plays wholly in the Places near LONDON. And Letters were obtained from the Lords to baniſh them on the Sabbath-Days.

SILK-

SILK-MEN.

THE Silk-men were incorporated by King *Charles* I. by the Name of *a Governor and twenty-five Aſſiſtants*. Now they are not ſo, but are Members of other Corporations of the City of LONDON.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir *Richard St. George*, Knt. Clarencieux King at Arms, *Anno* 1631.

SHIPWRIGHTS.

THE Company of Shipwrights were incorporated by Charter in the Reign of King *James* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants*.

The COMPANY *for the* MINES ROYAL.

THE Company for the Mines Royal were firſt incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of *May* in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of *Governor, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal*; afterwards confirmed the 28th Day of *January*, in the 2d Year of King *James* I.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. *alias* Garter principal King at Arms, *Anno* 1568.

MINERAL *and* BATTERY-WORKERS.

THE Company of the Mineral and Battery-Workers were firſt incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of *May*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of *The Governors, Aſſiſtants, and Society of the Mineral and Battery-Workers*; afterwards confirmed the 22d of *January*, in the 2d Year of King *James* I.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms, *Anno* 1569.

TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS.

THE Tobacco-Pipe-Makers Company were incorporated by Charter. Their Privileges extending through the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*. They have a Maſter, four Wardens, and about 24 Aſſiſtants. They were firſt incorporated by King *James* I. in his 17th Year, confirmed again by King *Charles* I. And laſtly, the 29th of *April*, in the 15th Year of King *Charles* II. in all the Privileges of the aforeſaid Charters.

HATBAND-MAKERS.

THE Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the incorporated Company of Hatband-makers of LONDON, *May* 26, *Anno* 1718, waited on his Majeſty King *George* I. with their humble Addreſs, and Preſent of a GOLD HATBAND; which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to accept, and further promiſed to wear the ſame Hatband: And was alſo graciouſly pleaſed to admit them to kiſs his Hand.

AND the next Month they waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* at *Richmond*, and preſented him likewiſe with a GOLD HATBAND, who was pleaſed to accept and wear the ſame: And they were admitted to kiſs his Hand, and entertained at Dinner.

IF their Deſign hereby were to bring into Faſhion the Wearing of ſuch Hatbands, they were not to be blamed.

THIS Company of Hatband-makers were incorporated by Charter the firſt Day of *December*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* II. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of the Art and Myſtery of Hatband-makers of the City of* LONDON.

COMB-MAKERS.

THE Comb-makers Company were incorporated by Charter, the 4th of *April*, in the 13th Year of King *Charles* I. by the Name of *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Comb-makers of* LONDON.

THEY conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, and ten Aſſiſtants: Thoſe of the Court of Aſſiſtants, or upward, may take two Apprentices, the others but one.

THEY are no Livery, and have had no Hall ſince the Fire of LONDON; but meet at *Bakers-Hall* in *Harp-lane*.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS.

THE Company of Spectacle-makers were incorporated by Charter the 16th Day of *May*, in the fifth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of Spectacle-makers of* LONDON.

FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS.

THE Company of Frame-work-knitters were incorporated by Charter, the 19th Day of *Auguſt*, 1663, in the 15th Year of King *Charles* II. by the Name of the *Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Society of the Art and Myſtery of Frame-work-knitters, in the Cities of* LONDON *and* Weſtminſter, *the Kingdom of* England, *and Dominion of* Wales.

THEIR Arms are: *On a Chevron between two Combs, and as many Leads of Needles in Chief, and an Iron Jack and Lead Sinker in Baſe; a main Spring between two ſmall Springs.*

THESE are all Parts belonging to a Frame.

THIS Company conſiſt of a Maſter, two Wardens, 18 Aſſiſtants, but no Livery. They may take one Apprentice when they have been free two Years, and a Second in the 8th Year of their Freedom.

THE Frame-work-knitters, or Stocking Weavers Hall, is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Red-Croſs-ſtreet*, in *Cripplegate* Ward, of which ſee more *Vol.* I. *Page* 603.

A SCHEME *of the* COMPANIES *or* SOCIETIES *of the Freemen of the City of* LONDON; *their Order, with the Places where their ſeveral Halls are ſituated, together with the later Companies, that have no Halls, or no Liveries.*

Order of the Companies.	*Halls, where ſituated.*
1 Mercers.	*Cheapſide.*
2 Grocers.	*Poultry.*
3 Drapers.	*Throgmorton-ſtreet.*
4 Fiſhmongers.	*Thames-ſtreet.*
5 Goldſmiths.	*Foſter-lane.*
6 Skinners.	*Dowgate.*
7 Merchant-Taylors,	*Threadneedle-ſtreet.*
8 Haberdaſhers.	*Maiden-lane* by *Wood-ſtreet.*
9 Salters.	*London-ſtone.*
10 Ironmongers.	*Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
11 Vintners.	*Thames-ſtreet, Three Cranes.*
12 Clothworkers.	*Mincing-lane.*
13 Dyers.	*Thames-ſtreet.*

14 Brewers.

14	Brewers.	*Addle-ſtreet.*
15	Leatherſellers.	St. *Helen*'s, in *Biſhopſ-gate-ſtreet.*
16	Pewterers.	*Lime-ſtreet.*
17	Barber-Surgeons.	*Monkwell-ſtreet.*
18	Cutlers.	*Cloak-lane.*
19	Bakers, White and Brown, incorporated.	*Harp-lane*, in *Tower-ſtreet.*
20	Wax Chandlers.	*Maiden-lane by Wood-ſtreet.*
21	Tallow Chandlers.	*Dowgate.*
22	Armourers.	*Coleman-ſtreet.*
23	Girdlers.	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
24	Butchers.	*Pudding-lane.*
25	Sadlers.	*Cheapſide.*
26	Carpenters.	*London-Wall Alhallows.*
27	Cordwainers.	*Diſtaff-lane.*
28	Apothecaries.	*Black-Fryars.*
29	Painter-Stainers.	*Trinity-lane.*
30	Curriers.	*London-Wall*, by *Cripplegate.*
31	Maſons. To this Marblers incorporated.	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
32	Plumbers.	*Dowgate*, by *Cherier-yard.*
33	Innholders.	*Elbow-lane* by *Dowgate.*
34	Founders.	*Lothbury.*
35	Poulterers.	*No Hall.*
36	Cooks and Paſtelers.	*Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
37	Coopers.	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
38	Tilers and Bricklayers.	*Leadenhall-ſtreet*, by *Creechurch.*
39	Bowyers.	*Noble-ſtreet.*
40	Fletchers.	St. *Mary Axe.*
41	Blackſmiths.	*Lambeth-hill.*
42	Joyners.	*Freer-Alley* in *Thames-ſtreet.*
43	Weavers.	*Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
44	Woolpackers.	*Philpot-lane* in *Turners-hall.*
45	Woodmongers.	*No Hall.*
46	Scriveners.	*Noble-ſtreet.*
47	Fruiterers.	*Vintry*, *Three Cranes.*
48	Plaiſterers.	*Addle-ſtreet.*
49	Stationers.	*Cock-Alley*, by *Ludgate.*
50	Embroiderers.	*Gutter-lane.*
51	Upholders.	*Leadenhall-ſtreet.*
52	Muſicians.	*No Hall.*
53	Turners.	*Philpot-lane.*
54	Basket-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
55	Glaziers.	*No Hall.*
56	Farriers.	*No Hall.*
57	Loriners.	Without *London-Wall*, at the Poſtern oppoſite *Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
58	Paviours, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
59	Bottle-makers and Horners, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
60	Glovers, no Livery.	*Beech-lane.*
61	Felt-makers, a Brotherhood, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
62	Long Bow-ſtring-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
63	Watermen, no Liv.	*Cold-Harbour.*
64	Silk-Throwers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
65	Starch-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
66	Pin-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
67	Clock-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
68	Spectacle-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
69	Comb-makers, no Livery.	*No Hall.*
70	Pariſh Clerks, no Livery.	*Wood-ſtreet.*

THERE are alſo Perſons of divers other Trades and Sciences, more lately combined into Societies; ſeveral whereof were formerly Branches of other Corporations. Some of theſe have Charters, and others none; whoſe Charters and Arms have not come to Hand, or been refuſed to be ſhewn, *viz* Gun-makers, Card-makers, and Fan-makers.

THESE that follow were antiently Members of other Companies, *viz.* Needle-makers, of the Company of Pinners and Needlers; Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, of the Company of Goldſmiths; Long Bow-ſtring-makers, of the Bow-ſtringers, under the Bowyers and Fletchers; Carmen, of the Company of Woodmongers.

THERE have been divers Liſts of theſe Companies, in which their Order of Precedence do vary. The moſt anthentick ſeems to be that printed by Alderman *Barber*, when he was City Printer, at the End of a little Book, ſhewing the Order of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, for their Meeting, and wearing their Apparel, *&c.* Which Liſt is entituled,

The NAMES *of the ſeveral* COMPANIES, *in their Order*; and is as followeth: After the firſt Twelve Companies.

13	Dyers.	51	Turners.
14	Brewers.	52	Basket-makers.
15	Leatherſellers.	53	Glaſiers.
16	Pewterers.	54	Horners.
17	Barber-Surgeons.	55	Farriers.
18	Cutlers.	56	Paviors.
19	Bakers.	57	Loriners.
20	Wax Chandlers.	58	Apothecaries.
21	Tallow Chandlers.	59	Shipwrights.
22	Armourers.	60	Spectacle-makers.
23	Girdlers.	61	Clock-makers.
24	Butchers.	62	Glovers.
25	Sadlers.	63	Comb-makers.
26	Carpenters.	64	Felt-makers.
27	Cordwainers.	65	Frame-work-knitters.
28	Painter-Stainers.	66	Silk-Throwers.
29	Curriers.	67	Carmen.
30	Maſons.	68	Pin-makers.
31	Plumbers.	69	Needle-makers.
32	Innholders.	70	Gardeners.
33	Founders.	71	Sope-makers.
34	Poulterers.	72	Tin-plate-workers.
35	Cooks.	73	Wheelwrights.
36	Coopers.	74	Diſtillers.
37	Tylers and Bricklayers.	75	Hatband-makers.
38	Bowyers.	76	Patten-makers.
39	Fletchers.	77	Glaſs-ſellers.
40	Blackſmiths.	78	Tobacco-pipe-makers.
41	Joyners.	79	Coach and Coach-Harneſs-makers.
42	Weavers.	80	Gun-makers.
43	Woolmen.	81	Gold and Silver Wire-drawers.
44	Scriveners.	82	Long Bow-ſtring-makers.
45	Fruiterers.	83	Card-makers.
46	Plaiſterers.	84	Fan-makers.
47	Stationers.		
48	Embroiderers.		
49	Upholders.		
50	Muſicians.		

THESE Corporations had ſometimes ſuch Members, as by Succeſs in their Trades and Callings, had come to great Wealth, and Chief Magiſtracy, and had raiſed Families. In Acknowledgement of which Goodneſs of God; and partly out of a ſuperſtitious Care of their Souls departed, according to the Religion of thoſe Times, they gave Part of their Eſtates to their reſpective Companies, in Truſt for the Building and Maintaining of Hoſpitals, for annual Relief of the Poor; to which was commonly added certain Rents upon thoſe Lands or Tenements ſo given,

given, for the Celebration of their yearly Obits, and for Prieſts, called Chauntry Prieſts, to ſing Maſs at ſet Days in the Churches where they were buried, for their Souls Deliverance out of Purgatory, and for the Souls of ſome of their particular Friends and Relations deceaſed. Now this being ſuch a Nurſery of Superſtition, and a Maintainance for idle Prieſts, by an Act made in the Beginning of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, all ſuch Gifts were granted to the Crown. And accordingly all ſuch Lands and Poſſeſſions were ſeized into the King's Hands; and ſo ſuch Portions of the Rents of them as were appropriated for ſuperſtitious Uſes, were as Rent Charges paid by the Companies to the King. This was a great Blow to the Corporations of LONDON, which were extreamly weakened in their Incomes and Revenues, by the taking ſo much from them, and brought their charitable Donations almoſt to an End: Nor was there any other Way for them but to purchaſe, and buy off theſe Rent Charges, and get as good Pennyworths as they could of the King. And this they did, 3 *Edward* VI. by ſelling other of their Lands, to enable them to make theſe Purchaſes. This coſt them 18,700 *l.* Which Poſſeſſions, when they had thus cleared again, they employed them to good Uſes, according to the firſt Intent of them, abating the Superſtitions. A very exact Account of which appears in this Table following: Which was drawn up long after, *viz.* in the Year 1587, and preſented to Queen *Elizabeth* and her Council, upon a new Vexation of them by certain Perſons who had got a Patent from her to look and ſearch into all ſuch Collegiate and Chauntry Foundations concealed hitherto: For which the Companies were again called to Account, of which we ſhall hear more by and by. Here are ſpecified the Lands purchaſed by each Company of King *Edward* VI. and what Lands they ſold to purchaſe the ſame, and how the Profits thereof were beſtowed; which is tranſcribed from an Original.

A particular Note of ſuche charitable good Uſes, as are performed by divers of the Companies of LONDON, *out of ſuche Rents as they purchaſed of King* Edward VI.

MERCERS.

The Mercers Rents firſt compounded for, amounts to 196 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*		
The Rents in *Adam*'s and *Woodſhaw*'s [Concealers] Patents, compounded for amount to 207 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*	434	12 01
Which being deducted out of 934 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* there will reſt of the Value uncompounded for, the Sum of	510	06 04

But the Company's humble Petition is, to have Aſſurance from her Majeſty of all the whole Value, ſaving the Mercers Rents. For that they are advyſed, ther is ſome Doubte of the Validity of *Adam*'s and *Woodſhaw*'s Patent, by Reaſon of the Proviſo, or Condition, which is conteyned in the ſame.

HABERDASHERS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
They purchaſed of the King in Rente *per Ann.*	40	10	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame Rente *per Ann.*	25	10	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren.	23	06	08
In Exhibitions to Schollers	16	13	04
In Almes to poor Men and Women	20	00	00
Sum of their yerelie Payments	60	00	00

GROCERS.

They purchaſed of the King in Rente.	86	08	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	65	02	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	15	06	08
Towards the Maintenance of a Schole	10	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	105	06	08

DRAPERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	55	07	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	40	16	08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor decaied Brethren	18	00	00
In Exhibitions	15	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	83	00	00

GOLDSMITHS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	106	16	09
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	105	12	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	20	13	04
To the Maintenance of two Scholes	20	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	80	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	150	16	04

FISHMONGERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	95	01	04
They ſoulde Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	113	09	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poor decaied Brethren	25	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	30	00	00
To the Maintenance of a Schole	30	00	00

In

In Almes to the poore of ther Companie	22	10	08
Sum of ther yerelie Payments of the Rents purchaſed.	107	10	08

MERCHANTAILERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	98	11	05
They ſoulde Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	124	01	08

Payments yerelie out of ther Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor decaied Brethren	58	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	18	00	00
One Grammer Schole	10	00	00
To ther Almeſmen	42	00	00
Sum of their yerelie Payments	148	00	00

VINTENERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	18	01	06
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	06	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to decaied Brethren	10	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13	60	08
To ther Almeſmen	15	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	38	06	08

IRONMONGERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	12	05	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	08	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In penſions to poore decaied Brethren	07	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13	06	08
To ther Almeſmen	10	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payment	30	06	08

SALTERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	48	09	09
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	47	10	08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor decayed Brethren	10	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	10	00	00
In Almes to ther poor Brethren	37	06	08
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	57	06	08

SKYNNERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	46	03	07
They ſoulde Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	47	08	06

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decayed Brethren	25	13	04
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13	06	08
To the Maintenance of a Schole	33	06	08
To ther Almeſmen	06	13	04
Sum of ther yerely Payments	78	13	04

CLOTHWORKERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rent *per Ann.*	20	05	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame	18	03	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	15	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13	06	08
To ther Almeſmen	18	07	06
To the Maintenance of a Schole	20	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	66	13	04

DYERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rent *per Ann.*	06	06	08
They ſould noe Land to purchaſe the ſame	00	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rent purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	06	13	04
To ther Almeſmen	10	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	16	13	04

BREWERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	18	00	00
They ſould Tenements to purchaſe the ſame *per Ann.*	09	01	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor decaied Brethren	13	06	08
In Exhibitions to Schollers	10	00	00
To ther poor in Almes	13	06	08
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	36	13	04

LEATHERSELLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	09	09	04
They ſould noe Lands for the Purchaſe thereof *nihil*	00	00	00

Payments yerelie outof the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to the poor decaied Brethren	10	00	00
Item, to poore Priſoners	06	13	04
Item, to the reading of a Lecture	04	00	00
Sum	20	13	04

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	08	02	08
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	14	09	05

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	04	00	00

In

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In Almes to the poore	06	13	04
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	10	13	04

PEWTERERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	07	08
They ſould noe Lande to buy the ſame			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	03	06	08
Sum *predict.*	03	06	08

SADLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	32	05	02
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Ann.*	21	14	08

Sum of the yerelie Payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	14	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	05	06	08
To ther Almeſmen	21	18	08
Sum of the yerelie Payments	41	05	04

BARBER-SURGEONS..

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	00	02	00
They gave in Almes to ther decaied Brethren	04	00	00
Sum *predict.*			

GIRDLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	00	19	02
They ſould noe Land			
They pai to a poore decaied Brother out this Lande	01	10	00
Sum *predict.*			

CURRIORS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	16	08
Sold *nihil*			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor Brethren	02	12	00
To other poore	00	10	00
In Almes	02	00	00
Sum	05	02	00

CORDWAINERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Ann.*	01	03	04
They ſould noe Lande *nihil*			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents puchaſed.

In Penſions to poore decaied Brethren	02	10	00
In Almes	01	10	00
Sum	04	00	00

ARMOURERS.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente *per Annum*	10	11	00
They ſould Tenements to buy the ſame *per Annum*	09	00	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Almes to poor decaied Brethren	12	06	08
To the Priſoners of *Ludgate*	02	00	00
Sum of ther yearlie Payments	14	06	08

COOPERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	00	19	00
They ſould towards the ſame *nihil.*			

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poor decaied Brethren	02	10	00
In Exhibitions	03	06	08
To the Poore	01	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	06	16	08

CARPENTERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	00	08	00
They ſould noe Lands *nihil*			
They pay in Almes	02	00	00
Sum *predict.*			

COOKS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	01	09	04
They ſould in Tenements *per Ann.*	01	06	00

Payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Almes	05	06	00
Sum *predict.*			

CUTLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	00	13	04
They ſould *nihil*			
They pay out of the Rente purchaſed, to the Poore	02	10	00
Sum	02	10	00

BAKERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rente	02	09	00
Sold *nihil*			

Payments out of ther Rent.

To decaied Brethren	06	13	04
To Schollers	04	00	00
Sum of their Payments	10	13	04

Pay-

WAXCHANDLERS.

They purchaſed of the Kinge in Rent *per Ann.* 03 04 00
Sold *nihil*

Payments out of the Rents purchaſed.

In Penſions to poore Brethren	06	13	04
In Almes	02	00	00
Sum	08	13	04

Sum Total of theſe Charitable Uſes amountethe unto 1119 *l.* 08 *s.* 04 *d.*

Memorandum, That the yerelie Value of all the Rentes purchaſed in the Patents of King *Edward* VI. for the which after the Rate of twenty Yeres Purchaſe, was paid 18714 *l.* 11 *s.* 02 *d.* amounted unto the Somme of 934 *l.* 18 *s.* 05 *d. ob.*

A Propoſal for every Company to ſend a Ship to Sea with their own Manufacture.

One *Thomas Barnaby*, a Merchant in *Edward* VI. his Days, urged to ſome great Lord of the Court the vaſt Uſefulneſs of Shipping to this Iſland, of which, at that Time, there was a great Deficiency. And, for the promoting of Shipping, he adviſed this Way: That every Company of the City ſhould provide, and ſend out one Ship at leaſt, laden with the Commodities proper to their own Trade or Manufacture; which might conſiderably advance Navigation in this Realm, and the Riches alſo of each Society. "There "be (ſaid he) ſo many rich Halls, that may "ſpend 800 *l.* ſome 600 *l.* ſome leſs and ſome "more, yearly. And great Revenues come to "them yearly for Quarteridges and Forfeits; "which riſe to no ſmall Sum, and nothing done "withal, but making great Feaſts every Month "or ſix Weeks at their Halls, and cauſing Vic-"tuals to be dear. But it might be turned to a "more honourable Uſe; alſo, it would be a "great maintaining to the King's Subjects, for "every Craft to have a Ship to carry their Mer-"chandizes to and fro, to the great Advance-"ment of the King's Honour, and to their "own Commodities: And if Chance ſhould fall "(which God forbid) that a Ship ſhould be "loſt, the Halls might eaſily bear the Smarts "thereof.

A Bill that none ſhould exerciſe any Trade but he that had ſerved an Apprenticeſhip to it.

There was an Endeavour made in *March* 1575, to obtain an Act of Parliament that no Perſon ſhould exerciſe any other Trade than what he was Apprentice to. The Bill was drawn up and intitled, *A Bill prohibiting the Exerciſe of any Art or Myſtery, ſaving to ſuch as have been Apprentice to the ſame*; or, to prohibit, that no Perſon of one Art or Myſtery ſhall intermeddle with the Art or Myſtery of others. It ſet forth, How in the 37th Year of King *Edward* III. it was enacted, That Artificers and Men of Myſteries ſhould hold themſelves to one Myſtery, and that none ſhould uſe the Myſtery or Trade of others, but that which he had choſen. And in the fifth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was enacted, That after the firſt of *May* then next enſuing, it ſhould not be lawful for any other than ſuch as did then lawfully uſe or exerciſe any Art, Myſtery, or manual Occupation, to ſet up, occupy or uſe any Craft, Trade, Myſtery, or Occupation, except he was brought up therein Seven Years; nor to ſet any Perſon at work in ſuch Myſtery, except he ſhould have been an Apprentice as aforeſaid.

Records ſhewed the Lord Treaſurer relating thereto.

The City offered to the Lord Treaſurer a Paper, ſhewing, that it appeared by antient Records, that ſeveral Companies in LONDON were incorporated, as well for the good Government of their Companies, and to ſee that true and perfect Wares were made and ſold in the Realm, as to puniſh the diſordered Perſons, and baniſh the deceitful and corrupt Wares. At which Time every ſeveral Company might occupy no other Trade but that whereunto the Perſon was Apprentice. Which Order kept the foreign Commodities at far lower Prices than at that preſent they were; and yet the Stuff and Wares better made than now they were. That Ignorance was a great Occaſion of making and maintaining evil and corrupt Wares, and alſo of enhancing and raiſing up the Prices of Foreign Commodities. That if every Man occupied his own Trade, that theſe Abuſes might eaſily be eſpied, and ordered either by the Governor of the Corporations, or by ſome other Device made by her Majeſty and the Honourable Council. That there were in LONDON, of ſeveral Companies, far greater Numbers that retailed Silks, than were free of the Mercers; and therefore no good Order could be kept.

In the Times of King *Richard* II. Sir *Nicholas Brambre*, Mayor, divers were diſfranchiſed and loſt their Freedom; for that they occupied other Trades than they were Apprentices unto, *viz. John Lynne* and *Nicholas Merchant*, free of the Haberdaſhers, for that they occupied Merceries: *Geffrey Preſtbery*, for that he knew the ſaid *Nicholas Merchant* to occupy Mercery, and procured him to be free of the Haberdaſhers. *William Southbrook*, free of the Weavers, for that he occupied Drapery. *Richard Croſs*, for that he procured the ſaid *Southbrook*, occupying Drapery, to be free of the Weavers. *Richard Skinner*, being a Taylor, loſt his Freedom, for that he uſed Drapery. Six ſeveral Taylors, at that Time, loſt their Freedom, for that they knew the ſaid *Skinner* occupied Drapery; and yet procured him to be free of the Taylors.

From the Year 1582, and ſome Years after, the Companies were again put to great Trouble, a great Part of their Lands and Tenements being in Danger to be forfeited and taken from them, by Reaſon of Sir *Edward Stafford*, and others, who had obtained Patents from the Queen for finding out Obit and Chantry, and Collegiate Lands concealed. Many of theſe Lands, given by Act of Parliament to the King and his Heirs, 1 *Edw.* VI. the Companies were fain to purchaſe again of King *Edward* VI. according to the Rent Charges upon them, as was ſhewn before. But ſome other Chantry Lands there were, which they held concealed hitherto, till certain prying Fellows (hoping thereby to make ſome Gains to themſelves) had made Diſcoveries of them to theſe Patentees, commonly called *Concealers*; who examined narrowly into all theſe Concealments. And what was diſcovered became the Patentees, the Queen having ſome ſmall Part in Fee Farm.

Thus, *Anno* 1582, two of theſe Concealers, named *Adams* and *Woodſhaw*, diſcovered, That whereas divers of the Companies had, upon the Act for Chantries, bought of King *Edward* VI. the Lands belonging to the Chantries, and given to the reſpective Companies, and ſo enjoyed the ſaid Lands as they had done before, they had concealed ſome of the Chantry Lands, and retained them in their Hands, paying nothing for them. As for Example, the Grocers bought of King *Edward* VI. 67 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*; for which they gave 1341 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and built the Weigh-houſe, which coſt them 1100 *l.* But theſe Men found, that the Lands belonging to Chantries, in their Poſſeſſion, amounted to 147 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* What therefore remained of the Sum beſides 67 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* was by Right the Queen's. Which ſhe gave to the Patentees: Out of which the Queen had 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum* as a Fee Farm.

AND ſo the Skinners bought of the ſaid King, Rents of their Chantries to the Value of 30 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*; for which they paid 615 *l.* 10 *s.* whereas there was now diſcovered to be Lands of that Nature in their Poſſeſſion of 101 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Salters bought of the King Rents out of theſe Lands *per Ann.*	33	18	03
For which they paid to the King	688	05	00
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Annum*	82	01	08
The Vintners bought Rents of the King, as before, *per Annum*	09	15	00
For which they paid	195	06	08
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Annum*	30	00	00

Beſides their Hall and 14 Alms-houſes paſſed to the Patentees as concealed.

The Drapers bought Rents of the King as before, *per Annum*	37	05	10
For which they paid	746	13	04
Their Lands now diſcovered to be *per Annum*	110	07	00

And ſo of divers other of the Twelve Companies. All theſe Lands and Tenements of the Companies of LONDON ſo concealed, the Queen paſſed by her Letters Patents to the aboveſaid *Adams* and *Woodſhaw*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
So that the Total Sum of the Lands ſo paſſed was *per Ann.*	838	04	06
Rents out of the ſame bought of the King by the Companies *per Annum*	312	16	03
Monies therefore paid to the King by them	5640	00	08
To the Queen for all the ſame Lands by the Patentees in Fee Farm *per Annum*	22	12	04

Note, That the Value of the ſaid Lands were here ſet as they were charitably lett by the Companies, (which was one great Portion of their good Deeds) but would be much more by Improvement. Alſo the whole yearly Value aforeſaid, and the whole yearly Value of all the reſt of their Lands, the Companies ſhewed that they did beſtow upon the Poor, and upon Scholars, and other publick good Uſes; without employing any one Penny thereof in their Dinners, or other like Charges. But the ſame were wholly borne of their Quarteridge, and the Wardens Charge out of their own Purſes; as appears by this one Example of the Grocers here following:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The whole Rents of the Grocers *per Annum*	216	14	04
Whereof:			
To the Poor weekly, by divers Wills and otherwiſe in Alms			
To the School-maſter, Uſher, and Almſmen at *Owndel*	165	16	00
To poor Schloars in the Univerſities			
For Fees and Penſions of poor Servants of the Company, whereof they live	46	00	00
Reparations of the School Almshouſes, and other the Premiſes	40	00	00
Sum	251	16	00

Beſide ſetting forth, entertaining and training of Soldiers, Proviſion of Armour always in Store, and 444 Quarters of Wheat ever aforehand; wherein the poorer Sort bear no Burden.

And ſo in like Sort and Proportion is to be ſaid of all the reſt of the ſaid Companies.

Note alſo, That the ſaid Companies are ſet by their Lands in Subſidy, 638 *l.* and ſo do pay at every whole Subſidy 128 *l.* 10 *s.* which, accounting every fourth Year to pay a Subſidy, amounteth yearly, *communibus annis*, to 31 *l.* 7 *s.* And ſo if the Companies loſe their Lands, the Queen ſhall loſe more in Subſidy than the Whole that the Patentees do give her for the Lands.

Item, If the Land be taken away, and ſo the Purchaſe of the Rents void, if her Majeſty in Equity repay the Sums that the King received for the Rents, it amounts to 5640 *l.* 8 *d.*

In fine, There was no Way for theſe Companies to enjoy theſe concealed, but now diſcovered Lands, unleſs they would lay down Money and buy them of the Patentees: Nor would the Patentees be contented to have them valued according to the old Rents they went at formerly, and as lett by the Companies, but according to what they might be rented for at that preſent; and ſo ſet the Value upon them at twenty Years Purchaſe. But ſeveral Companies contended with theſe Concealers,; for many of theſe Lands were dubious whether they came under the Statute for Chantries. At length ſome Matters of Law in this Cauſe were put to the Lords Chief Juſtices, Sir *Chriſtopher Wray*, and Sir *Edmund Anderſon*.

Wherein they gave their Judgments under their Hands, That albeit Meſſuages were demiſed to Corporations of Myſteries in LONDON, yet being appointed to Chantries, Obits, *&c.* they were given to the King by the Statute *Anno* 1 *Edw.* VI. And then they gave their Judgments, that the Queen was intitled to certain Meſſuages in Controverſy; and others they left doubtful, and cleared ſome others.

Four Concealments were diſcovered in the Drapers Company, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. *William Calleys*'s Lands, being of the old yearly Rent of	26	06	08
The Patentees reckon'd them worth yearly	80	00	00
So as worth to be ſold at twenty Years Purchaſe	1600	00	00
II. *Dolphin*'s Lands, old Rent yearly	04	06	08
Now worth to be let by Year	13	06	08
Worth to be ſold as before	266	13	04
III. *William Brother*'s Lands, old yearly Rents	06	01	08
Now worth yearly	20	00	00
Worth to be ſold at that Rate	400	00	00
IV. Again, *William Brother*'s Lands, of old yearly Rent	20	00	00
Now worth yearly	70	00	00
Worth to be ſold as before	1400	00	00
The Sum of the old yearly Rent of all the ſaid Lands and Tenements	56	15	00
The Sum of the Rents they would at that preſent lett for,	183	06	08
The Sum that the ſaid Tenements will be ſold for, after twenty Years Purchaſe, according to the ſaid new Valuation	3244	13	04

Deducting the annual Rents of 21 *l.* 2 *s.* purchaſed out of the ſaid Tenements by the ſaid Drapers Company.

BUT to make this Matter clearer, and to ſhew what the City pleaded for itſelf againſt theſe Concealers, this Plea, which they put in to the Lord Treaſurer, may deſerve to be conſidered.

1. IN the firſte Yeare of Kinge *Edward* the vjth, Chauntries, Colledges and divers Lands, Tenements, Rents, *&c.* employed in ſuperſtitious

perſtitious Uſes, were geven to the Kinge, his Heires and Succeſſors.

2. In the ſame Statute are divers Clauſes, limitinge in what Caſes the Kinge ſhould have all or Parte, or Rente, or the Land it ſelfe.

3. Among other, there is a Clauſe to this Effecte; That all Profites emploied by Corporat ons of Miſteries, to ſuch ſuperſtitious Uſes, ſhould bee to the Kinge as Rentes-charge, whereunto all thoſe and other the Landes of ſuch Corporations ſhould be liable.

4. Hereupon the Lawe was then taken and put in uſe, that in ſuch Caſes where Landes were geven to ſuche Corporations, with lymitinge of Proffites to bee ſo ſuperſtitiouſly emploied, the Kinge ſhould not have the Landes, but the Proffites ſo employed, as Rentes-charge.

5. Upon this Statute, Commiſſions were directed for LONDON, to certen Perſons of the Kinge's Counſell learned, and other greate learned Men in Lawe, and ſuche as were of Parliament, and prevye to the makinge of the Lawe, and ſo beſte underſtanding the true Meaninge of the Statute.

6. Theſe Commiſſioners came to the Halles of LONDON, and there had all the Evidencies of the Companies laide before them, that they mighte accordinge to their Underſtandinge, ſett downe the Rightes of the Kinge.

7. They, accordinge to the ſaid Expoſition, did ſett downe and certifie thoſe Proffites to bee the Kinges, as Rents-charge, and did not entitle the Kinge to the Landes themſelves.

8. The Certificates were ſo accepted and allowed in the Kinges Courts, no doubte with the Adviſe of the Kinges Officers and Judges, and Counſel learned.

9. Theſe Rents were accordingly paied to the Kinge by the Space of certen Yeres, without Queſtion.

10. Afterward the Kinge in the thirde Yere of his Raigne, having Occaſion to levie a great Maſſe of Money, did require the Companies to purchaſe thoſe Rents, which they were lothe to doe; but beinge urged by their Dutie of Love and Service to the Kinge.

11. The Companies accordingly purchaſed thoſe Rents, for which they paied to the Kinge allmoſt xix thouſand Pounds.

12. For the raiſinge of this Somme of 18700 *l.* they were enforced to ſell divers of the ſaide Landes and Tenements, to paye for the reſte.

13. The Kinge moſt gratiouſlye meaninge that both the Companies and the ſaid Purchaſers ſhould reteyne bothe the ſaide Landes, and enjoye their ſaide Rentes accordinge to their Bargaynes, did in the fifth Yere of his Raigne, in a Seſſion of the ſame Parliament, paſſe an Acte of Parliament for their Aſſurance againſte Reverſions, Remainders and other Incombrances.

14. In the Preamble of the ſaid Acte is recited, howe the Kinge was by the ſaid Statute in the firſte Yere of his Raign, intituled to the ſaid Proffites, as Rents-charge, and not to the Landes in the Handes of thoſe Laye Corporations.

15. So by the Judgment of the Kinge, his Nobles, Judges, Counſaile learned, and whole Court of Parliamente, in the ſaid late Seſſion, who had bene alſo of the former Seſſion, and beſte underſtandinge their owne Meaninge, it was confeſſed and recited, that the Kinge in this Caſe, had the Rents, and not the Landes.

16. In the Bodie of the ſaid Acte is expreſſely ſett downe, that the ſaid Companies and Corporations ſhall quietly enjoye and holde both the ſaid Rents, Manors, Landes, Tenements and Hereditaments.

17. Accordinge to this Expoſition, they have ever ſince quietly enjoyed the ſame.

18. They have made ſondrye Sales, Grauntes, and Leaſes of their ſaid Landes and their Grauntees, have likewiſe done. Upon which Grauntes are ſundrye Warrantiſes, Bondes and Covenants.

19. Many of the ſaid Leaſes are become Portions of Widowes and Orphanes.

20. Many have beſtowed great Buildings upon the ſame, to the beautifying of her Majeſties Citie.

21. Many, but eſpecially poore Men, have their Habitations and onely Settlings of their livinge in the Premiſſes.

22. The Arrerages of the Profits are very greate Sommes.

23. The Companies having purchaſed the ſaid Rents, thoughe they mighte have turned them wholly to their owne profite, have emploied the ſame to publike uſes, *viz.* reliefe of poore Perſons, of Almes, Exhibitions, of Schollers in the Univerſities, Proviſions of Grayne and Armour, ſetting forth and Entertainments of Soldiers, and other Service of their Soveraignes from time to time.

24. Nowe of late there hath bene founde out a newe Opynion upon the ſaid Statute, contrary to the forſaid Expoſition and Underſtanding thereof. And it is ſuggeſted, that the Kinge is entitled to the ſaid Landes, and not to the Proffites; and ſo the ſaid Companies have neither Lande nor Rente, notwithſtanding their Purchaſes *bona fide*, and by the Judgment of the Kinge, his Councils learned and Parliaments.

25. Upon this Suggeſtion, Informations of Intruſions are brought againſt the ſaid Companies, all for concealed Landes.

26. Yf the ſaid Informations ſhould prevaile, and the ſaid newe Opynion holden for Lawe, infinite Inconveniences would enſue: *Viz.*

27. The Companys beinge *bonæ fidei Poſſeſſores*, and having truly purchaſed for greate Summes at the Kinges Requeſte, ſhould be defrawded of their lawful Bargains.

28. The Arrerages ſhould be to them a greater Burden then they are able to ſuſteyne.

29. The Warrantizes, Covenants, Bondes and Forfeitures, are an infinite Somme, and a moſte unſpeakable Confuſion.

30. The Charge of their Buildinge ſhould be wholely loſte.

31. Multitudes of Widowes and poore Orphanes ſhould be thruſte out of their Portions, and utterly undone.

32. The Teſtaments and Laſte Willes of many Perſons ſhould be utterly defeated.

33. Infinite Nombers of poore Inhabitants ſhould at an Inſtant be expelled from their Dwellings.

34. Marvellous Nombers of Poore ſuſteined by thoſe Revenues of Companies, ſhould be put from their Reliefe, and caſte to Miſerie, and burden of the State more than LONDON ſhall be able to ſuſteyne.

35. Many poore Schollers muſt loſe their Exhibitions.

36. The Companies ſhall not bee able to furniſhe hir Majeſties Service from Time to Time as they have done, and deſire to do; much leſſe to mainteyne the good contynuance of her Citie to her Majeſties Honour.

37. Finally, the Confuſion and Tumbling up of the whole State and Order of this Citie would be uncredible.

38. Her Majeſtie ſhould hereof, by the ſaid Suggeſters, receive little or nothinge, and in no waye comparable to the loſſe that her Highneſs may ſuſteyne in her Cities Diſabilitie.

It may therefore pleaſe your honourable Lordſhip of your Goodneſs,

To

To be favourable to the ſaid Citie and Companies in their moſt humble Petitions to her Majeſtie, and Council for their Relif, and to bemeane,

That her Majeſtie will allowe the ſaid true Interpretations of the Statutes, whereby they have hetherto enjoyed the ſaid Landes.

That her Majeſtie will commaunde ſuch Sutes, Informations, and Moleſtations, to ceaſe.

And that her Highneſs, if need ſhould be, will by her moſte gracious Graunts, or Royal Aſſente to an Acte of Parliament hereafter for that Cauſe, ratafie the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Companies in playne and expreſse Forme.

FOR the Final compounding and adjuſting theſe Controverſies ariſing between the Patentees and Companies, certain Lords of the Council were made Arbitrators between them; whereof one of them was the Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

THE Offers of the Patentees before the Lords Arbitrators, *April* 4 1585, to the Companies, were as follow:

"THEY require the Inheritance and Fee-ſimple "of ſo much of the Lands in Queſtion, as they "ſhall be found to have Right unto by the Opi-"nions of the Judges: In conſideration whereof, "they will grant unto the ſaid Companies and "their Succeſſors for ever, out of the ſame Tene-"ments, ſo much Annual Rent, in Nature of a "Rent-Charge, as the ſame Tenements are now "demiſed for, and remit unto them beſides all "the Arrearages, without offering Diſturbance to "the Tenant for the Leaſe or Term of Years "granted them *bona fide*, before the Date of "the Patent.

"THEY demand 5000 *l.* and Leaſes in Rever-"ſion for an hundred Years, of all the Lands that "they ſhall have Right unto by the Opinions of "the Judges, remitting to the Companies abſo-"lutely the Inheritance of the Lands, the whole "Arrearages, and ſuffering the Tenants quietly "to enjoy their Eſtates

"THEY are contented to depart with a third "Part of ſo much Land as ſhall be thought to be "their Right by the Opinions of the Judges, re-"ſerving only to themſelves two Parts of the ſame "Land, being rated and caſt up according to the "Yearly Value in Rent, or as it is worth to be "Sold.

"WHERE it is alledged by the Companies, "that they paid for the Rent-Charges out of theſe "and other Lands 19000 *l.* or thereabouts; the "Patentees, to ſave the Companies from Loſs and "Prejudice, are contented to repay unto them ſo "much Money ratably for the Rents out of the "Lands to be adjudged for the Patentees, as it "ſhall appear they diſburſed for the ſame, re-"mitting unto them the Arrearages and mean "Profits: The ſaid Companies to reſign over to "the Patentees all their Intereſt, both in the ſaid "Lands and Rents ſo by them purchaſed; and "the Tenants to continue out their Leaſes made "*bona fide* before the Date of the Patent."

IN ſhort, the Rents in *Adams*'s and *Woodſhaw*'s Patent were compounded for in the Year 1587, which amounted to 227 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* The Mercers Companies Rents, which they had before compounded for the Queen, amounted to 196 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* and there remained much more to be compounded for.

KING *James* I. in the Seventh Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1609, for the Eaſe of theſe long complained of Grievances, ſet forth a gracious Proclamation, intituled, *A Proclamation ſignifying his Majeſty's Pleaſure to confirm by all means the Eſtates of his Subjects againſt all Defects in their Aſſaurances, and all concealed Titles*; importing, "That it had pleaſed him, as a Pledge "of greater Favour intended towards his Sub-"jects, than ever they received from his Prede-"ceſſors (ſetting apart all Conſiderations of Pro-"fit to himſelf, or Power over his good Sub-"jects in this kind) by this Proclamation to "declare, that he was fully reſolved, that all "his Subjects ſhould partake of this Grace, to "have all the Eſtates of their Lands confirmed "and made perfect, and to be diſcharged of all "mean Profits and Iſſues whatſoever heretofore "due, or acknowledged, notwithſtanding any "Defects, or Imperfections, *&c.*

BUT it was not before the 21ſt of K. *James* I. that this great Vexation of the Subject, by Reaſon of Concealments, was put a full and ſatisfactory End to; when an Act of Parliament was made againſt theſe Concealers, and all Pretences of Concealments whatſoever. The Contents of the ſaid Act was, "That the King, his Heirs, "and Succeſſors, ſhall not at any Time hereafter "ſue, impeach, queſtion, or implead any Per-"ſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, "for, or in anywiſe concerning any Manors, *&c.* "*Secondly*, or for or concerning the Revenues, "Iſſues or Profits thereof. *Thirdly*, or make "any Title, Claim, Challenge, or Demand, *&c.* "And that every Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Po-"litick or Corporate, their Heirs and Succeſ-"ſors, and all claiming from, by, or under them, "or any of them, for and according to the ſeve-"ral Eſtates and Intereſts, which they have or "claim to have in the ſame reſpectively, ſhall "hereafter quietly and freely have, hold, and "enjoy againſt his Majeſty, his Heirs and Suc-"ceſſors, *&c.* And furthermore, that every Per-"ſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick and Corporate. "their Heirs and Succeſſors, *&c.* ſhall quietly "and freely have, hold and enjoy all ſuch Ma-"nors, *&c.* as they now have, claim and enjoy, "*&c.* againſt all and every Perſon and Perſons, "their Heirs and Aſſigns, having, claiming, or "pretending to have any Eſtate, Right, Title, "Intereſt, Claim or Demand whatſoever, *&c.* "by Reaſon or Colour of any Letters Patents, "or Grants, upon Suggeſtion of Concealment, or "wrongful detaining, or not being in Charge, "or defective Titles, or by, from, or under any "Patentees, *&c.* of, or for which Manors, *&c.* "no Verdict, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of MERCHANTS *and* FOREIGN TRADE.

WE have not yet told all the Myſteries and Trades in LONDON, as diſtinguiſhed into their ſeveral Companies. There is yet another Rank of conſiderable Traders, whoſe Traffick and Commerce lieth chiefly abroad, and who employ Shipping; exporting the Products and Manufactures of *England* into foreign Parts, and importing the Commodities of foreign Growth hither. Theſe we call *Merchants*, in great Credit and Reputation among us, as well as of Wealth and Opulency. Of theſe there be divers Companies alſo, according to the Regions and Countries of the World to which they trade, being incorporated by divers of our Kings and Queens. But notwithſtanding they are of theſe Companies of Merchants, yet moſt of them are Freemen of the City, and belong to ſome one, either of the Twelve, or the other Companies of the Myſteries of LONDON. But firſt to ſpeak ſomething of the Trade in general:

WHICH is that which makes LONDON to be LONDON, that is, makes her flow with Wealth and Honour, and able to deſerve the Name of *The Chamber of the Kings of* England; and, finally, which influenceth the Proſperity and good Eſtate of the whole Nation: For ſhe is the Spring of Wealth, whence, as in ſo many Channels, it is derived throughout all the Parts of the Kingdom.

AND the Trade and Commerce of this City cannot but be great, if we conſider the vaſt Sum paid into the King's Treaſury, ariſing from the Cuſtoms, which amounts to about 2,000000 *l. per Annum*.

MOREOVER, its great Trade may be gueſs'd at by the Shipping lying at Anchor in the River *Thames*, inſomuch that paſſing down the ſaid River, the Maſts reſemble a Wood, or Foreſt, beſides thoſe conſtantly going out, or coming from foreign Parts of the known World. Its great Trade may alſo be computed by great Numbers of well furniſhed Shops and Warehouſes, and by the great Port and Splendor the Merchants and Tradeſmen live in; their Houſes richly furniſhed; their Apparel coſtly; their Equipage noble, and their Tables plentiful; and many of them honour'd by the Prince with Knighthood: Inſomuch, that LONDON may not improperly be reckon'd a Grand Magazine of Money, and Commodities of all Sorts, neceſſary for the Uſe and Pleaſure of Mankind. And for Horſes, Ammunition and all Sorts of Arms, it may be ſtiled a Storehouſe for War. And laſtly, for Men of all Ranks and Qualities, as Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, Merchants, Tradeſmen, Artificers, Seamen and Foreigners, is a vaſt Rendezvous of People.

FOR Exportation, this City (as the Storehouſe of the Kingdom) ſupplies other Nations with Lead, Tin, Copper, Iron, Pewter, (both wrought and unwrought) Shot, Guns, Allum, Seacoal, Saffron, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Calves-skins, Lamb-skins, Coney-skins, Hops, Corn, (when under ſuch a Price *per* Buſhel, as ſet by Act of Parliament) Pilchards, Herrings, Barrel-Cod, Poor Jack, Ling, Shoes, Stockings, Hats, Caps, Ruggs, Honey, Soap, Madder, Butter, Cheeſe, all Sorts of Haberdaſhery Wares; as, Gloves, Ribbands, Needles, Pins, Tape, *&c.* But, above all, with Cloth and Woollen Manufactures made into Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, Says, Bayes, Perpetuanoes, Druggets, Kerſies, Raſhes, Cottons, Fuſtians, Flannels, Worſteds, Frizes, Peniſtons, *&c.* and that in vaſt Quantities. All which ſaid Commodities, with divers others, not here named, find great Vent beyond Seas.

THE Importations are alſo as conſiderable, the Merchants bringing in from all Parts of the Earth their Wares and Riches; which, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied ourſelves with, in great Quantities, to the Enrichment of the Importers, and others that deal in them, are again tranſported to other Countries. And as our *American* Plantations take off prodigious Quantities of all Sorts of the aforeſaid Commodities; that is, as well thoſe of our own Growth and Manufacture, as thoſe imported; ſo likewiſe by the Plantations, as *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Maryland*, *New-York*, *Carolina*, *Penſilvania*, *Bermudas*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Nevis*, &c. no leſs Advantage is made by their Sugars, Tobacco, Indico, Ginger, Piamento, Cotton, Cocoa, Furrs, Fuſticks, and other Woods, which is enough, not only for our Nation, but to ſupply moſt Countries with.

THE Commodoties imported, are, Oils, Wines, Brandy, Spices, Fruits, as Raiſins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, and Prunelloes, Callicoes, Pintadoes of ſeveral Sorts, Saunders, Tamerines, Spicknard, Alloes, Myrrhe, Rhubarb, Opium, Druggs of ſundry Sorts, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Pearl, Amber, Frankincenſe, Caſſia, Camphire, Borax, Mirabolans, Benjamin, Rice, Chryſtal, Porcelane, Cabinets, Coffee, Tea, China-wares, Cornelian Rings, Musk, Civet, Ambergreaſe, Saltpetre, Grograins, Turkey Carpets, Silks, Raw and Wrought into ſeveral Fabricks, as, Taffaties, Sarſnets, Tabbies, Velvets and Pluſh, Diaper, Damask, Cambricks, Hollands, Ghentings, Muſlins, *&c.* alſo Caviare, Catchope, Potaſhes, Firs, Pipe-ſtaves, Oars, Deals, Clapboards, Cordage, Cable-yarn, Cotton, Cotton-yarn, Redwood, Log-wood, Fuſtick, Cedar, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Iron, Steel, Wire, Laten, Elephants Teeth, Cochineal, Flax, Hemp, Wax, Tallow, Furrs, Goat-skins, Cordovants, Hides, Sturgeon, Camels-hair, Mohair, Camblets, Grograms, Yarn, Galls, Glaſs, Slood, Allum, Iſinglaſs, Hogsbriſtles, Beaver-wool, Woombs, Colours for Painters, Pictures, Paper, Rice, Anniſeeds, *&c.* And, indeed, all Commodities whatſoever find good Vent here.

FOR the Management of Trade in Shipping off and Landing Goods, and for the Entering of them, in order to the Payment of the King's Duties, there is a Cuſtom-Houſe in *Thames-Street*, below the Bridge, commodiouſly ſeated and ſupplied with Wharfs and Cranes for the Landing and Unlading of Goods; and as convenient within, by ſeveral Apartments for Offices belonging thereunto, beſides a very large

and ſpacious Room, where the Clerks and others ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

IN this Office of the Cuſtom-Houſe is a great Number of Officers employed, in their ſeveral Stations; many whereof have very large and noble Stipends, beſides other Advantages. The principal Officers are the King's Commiſſioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in all the Ports of *England*, as well as LONDON; and the Overſight and Ordering of the numerous Officers and Servants belonging to them. Theſe Commiſſioners, as ſeveral other Officers do, hold their Places by Patent from the King. Many others there are that are appointed by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being. The Officers alſo for the Out-Ports, ſome are Patent-Officers, and others Warrant-Officers, to a great Number. Of all which, ſee more *Vol.* I. *Pages* 303, 304, 305, 306.

OTHER great and neceſſary Appendages of Trade, are Weights and Meaſures, which by the *Magna Charta*, ought to be one and the ſame throughout the whole Kingdom; and thoſe muſt be according to the King's Standard, of Weights and Meaſures kept in the Exchequer, by a ſpecial Officer of the Houſe, called, *The Clerk, or, Comptroller of the Market*. And for the preventing of Deceits in ſo important a Matter, there are Officers appointed to inſpect the ſame; as the Jury of Inqueſts in the ſeveral Wards and Pariſhes of LONDON, and the like for the Parts without the City-Liberty. And in the County there is a Clerk of the Market, for the Verge of the King's Palace, (which ſome ſay is twelve Miles Circuit round the Court) whoſe Care is to look after the ſame: And to that End he keeps his Courts half-yearly, at convenient Places for the Inhabitants, who bring or ſend their Weights and Meaſures to be tryed, by the Standard kept by him. And what Weights and Meaſures are by the Jury found to be faulty, the Owners thereof are preſented, and fined by the ſaid Clerk, more or leſs, according to the Offence, or returned into the Exchequer; and accordingly to be eſtreated for the King.

BUT, within the City-Liberties, the Lord Mayor hath the looking after the ſame: And the like hath the Steward, or Head Bailiff, for the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*: And ſo for other Liberties, which by ſome old Privileges claim ſuch a Power, as St. *Katharine*'s, &c.

CONCERNING the Weights and Meaſures uſed in LONDON, and all over *England*, and the particular Practice of weighing and meaſuring Commodities, Recourſe may be had to Books of Commerce, and Merchandize; and for a brief and ſuccinct Relation thereof, to *The Preſent State of* Great Britain.

AFTER the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, it was enacted, That the ſame Weights and Meaſures be uſed throughout *Great Britain*, as were before uſed in *England*: And the Standard of thoſe Weights and Meaſures (antiently kept in the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*) to be kept alſo in thoſe Burghs in *Scotland*, to which the keeping of Weights and Meaſures are now in Uſe; and all the Standards to be ſent down to the reſpective Burghs from the Standard kept in the Exchequer.

THERE antiently was, and ſtill is a publick Ballance, or Beam, belonging to the City, for weighing of Commodities between Buyer and Seller, and a Maſter-Weigher appointed; and there was all poſſible Care uſed for the juſt keeping of this Beam: For which Purpoſe, theſe Orders of old Time may be taken Notice of.

Quia ſepius, &c. In *Engliſh*, "Becauſe often before theſe Times, many and ſundry Contentions have ariſen betwixt the Merchant-Strangers ſelling, and the private Merchants buying different Commodities of Averdupois, and Spices; which were weighed as well by the great Ballance as the ſmall; ſo that it was uncertain upon the Tract of Weighing; for the Weigher gave to ſome more, and to ſome leſs, as was reported.

"FOR the avoiding of ſuch Contentions, and for the removing them for the Time to come, it was agreed by *Thomas Romayn*, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and by the Aſſent of *Luke de Haveryng*, *William de Byderik*, *Raſe le Balauncer*, *Peter Adrian*, *William Furneys*, *Roger de Arcubus*, *William le Botcler*, *William le Barber*, *John Godelinyng*, *Richard de Dorſete*, *Richard de Iſpania*, Citizens and Merchants of LONDON; and *John le Lang*, *Hildebrand de Nova Curia*, *Jacob Fiſh*, *John Pope*, *Richard Sware*, *Bertram de Coloign*, *John de Sterneberwe*, &c. Merchants of *Lombardy* and *Provence*: THAT all the Merchandizes of Averdupois, as of Wax, Almonds, Rice, Copper, *&c.* and ſuch like, which are to be weighed by the Beam, for the Time to come be weighed equally: That the Weigher remove his Hands thence; ſo that he ſeem neither to the Seller, nor to the Buyer, to yield any Thing, or to take away more than what is juſt, after any Manner whatſoever. And that every Hundred of ſuch Groſſes of Averdupois, contain five ſcore and twelve Pounds; and every Hundred of ſmall Spices, *viz.* Ginger, Saffron, Sugar, Maces, and other of ſuch Sort, which are ſold by the Pound, contain fiveſcore and four Pounds. And it is enjoyned the Weigher, that he weigh no otherwiſe, under Pain of Impriſonment.

"AND moreover it is forbidden, that no Merchant, Stranger, or private Merchant, ſell or buy, but by the Ballance; and not by Detail, under Pain, *&c.* Yet always ſaving the State of the Lord the King, and of his Wardrobe, when they will weigh. That they weigh as before hath been uſed, if they pleaſe; until ſomething elſe be appointed by him and his Council. And this Ordinance was made on *Monday* in the Eve of St. *Martin*, *Anno Regn. Reg. Edwardi fil. Reg. Edw. tertio.*

"AND the Weigher ſhall receive, for the Uſe of the Sheriff, of every thouſand Weight weighed, 1 *d.* and the Weigher ſhall have for his own Labour of every hundred Weight a Farthing.

WHAT the antient Manner of appointing a Weigher of the great Beam was, may be ſeen by this Extract out of the Records of the Chamber; when one *Andrew Goddard*, *6 Edw.* II. was put and ſworn in that Office.

"*Memorandum*, &c. Be it remembered, that on *Wedneſday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, *Ann. Regni Regis Edw. fil. Edw. ſexto*, came honeſt Men of the Commonalty, *viz.* of the Trade of the Pepperers, Corders, or Ropers, Farriers, or Ironmongers, Apothecaries, and of divers other Trades, who uſed to weigh their Commodities by *Averdupois*; and in the Preſence of *Nicholas de Farndon*, holding the Place of Mayor that Day (becauſe the Mayor [*John de Giſors*] was before the King's Council at *Weſtminſter* for the Buſineſs of the City) and of *Richard de Gloceſter*, *&c.* Aldermen, and of *Richard de Welleford*, one of the Sheriffs; they preſented one *Andrew Goddard* to the Office of Weigher of the great Ballance, whom they choſe for a good and faithful Man to do the ſaid Office, and prayed that the Sheriffs would admit him to the ſaid Office; and that they would let it to Farm, becauſe that it would

" would be to the great Detriment of the afore-
" ſaid Office.

" And the foreſaid *Richard* the Sheriff admit-
" ted the foreſaid *Andrew*: And the ſaid *Andrew*
" was ſworn, well and faithfully to weigh, as
" well for the Seller as the Buyer, as well for the
" Poore as for the Rich, and all other who ſhall
" come to the Ballance; and at the End of every
" Week ſhall render up to the Sheriff all the Pro-
" fit coming of the ſaid Office, *&c.* And the ſaid
" Weigher ſhall take of every Thouſand weighed
" 1 *d.* for the Sheriff, for the Farm of the City;
" and for his Labour for every Hundred, a
" Farthing.

The antient Aſſize of Weights and Meaſures, were as follows:

Per Ordinationem totius Angliæ *Regni fuit Menſura Dni. Regis compoſita. &c.* " By the
" Ordinance and Diſcretion of the whole King-
" dom of *England*, was the Meaſure of the Lord
" the King ſettled, *viz.* That the *Engliſh* Pen-
" ny, which is called *Sterling*, round, without
" Tonſure or Clipping, ſhall weigh 32 Grains of
" Bread Corn, in the Middle of the Ear; and
" twelve Ounces make the Pound of LON-
" DON, to wit, Twenty Shillings: And eight
" Pounds of Sterlings make one Gallon, and
" eight Gallons make one Buſhel of LONDON:
" And eight Buſhels make a Quarter of LON-
" DON: And twelve Pounds and an half make
" a Stone of LONDON. And a Sack of
" Wool ought to weigh twenty eight Stone, and
" in ſome Parts thirty Stone.

Add this Extract to the reſt, concerning weighing of Wool, and rectifying of the Trone, and appointing a Weigher, and the Fee for weighing.

" *Memorandum*, &c. Be it remembered that on
" *Thurſday*, in the Eve of the Purification of the
" bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, in the Sixth of *Edward*
" the Son of *Edward*, came *John de Bureford*,
" *Simon Abyndon* Draper, *John de Codynton*
" Wooler, *Walter de Cheſewyk* Wooler, *John de*
" *Hamme*, and *Richard de Hakeneye*, Woolers
" alſo, and very many other honeſt Men,
" Woolers and others of the City, at *Gyhald*,
" LONDON; before *John de Giſorz*, Mayor,
" *John de Wengrave*, *William de Leyre*, *Henry*
" *de Durham*, *John de Wyndeſore*, *William Ser-*
" *nade*, *William de Combmartin*, *Anketine de*
" *Giſcetie*, *Stephen de Abynton*, and *Roger de*
" *Paris*, Aldermen; and there before the ſame
" Mayor and Aldermen, forſomuch as it was given
" to the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen to underſtand,
" that the Trone of the City, wherewith Wools
" bought and ſold were weighed in the ſame City,
" was defective, and not well kept; becauſe that
" one *John Powel*, who had the Cuſtody thereof,
" had not ſufficient Inſight to execute ſuch Office;
" the aforeſaid *John de Bureford* and others
" abovenamed, were ſworn, touching the Holy
" Goſpel; that they would cauſe the ſaid Trone,
" well and faithfully to be kept, and, if it were
" neceſſary, to be amended; and that to keep
" the ſaid Trone, they would chooſe ſome faith-
" ful and diligent Perſon: And hereupon one
" *Thomas Le Anſelma Kiere*, being ſworn, aſſayed
" the ſaid Trone by the Weights of *Gyhald*, and
" made it certain and competent. And the
" Woolers being ſworn, choſe a certain Weigher,
" to ſerve the ſaid Trone in the Place of *John*
" *Powel*; to wit, one *William Gyri*, who there
" preſently ſwore, that he ſhould weigh well and
" faithfully, by the aforeſaid Trone, between
" Merchant and Merchant, doing Juſtice and E-
" quity as well to Foreigners, as private Men [*i. e*
" Freemen,] ſparing or favouring none by Fear or
" Affection, Prayer or Price: And that he ſhould
" not take of the Free-Merchants of the City,
" but of both, that is, as of the Buyer, as the
" Seller, an Halfpenny only of every Sarpalar
" weighed; and of the Foreigners Merchants,
" weighing after the ſame Manner, of both one
" Penny only: And if perhaps a private Mer-
" chant and a Foreigner have weighed on account
" of Merchandize made between them, he ſhall
" take, for every Tract, of the Foreigner 1 *d.*
" and for the private Man one Halfpenny only,
" and not more.

Concerning the Abuſe of Weights in *England*, and the Complaint and Regulation thereof in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, it may not be unworthy to be Noted: That in the 16th Year of that Queen, Information was given unto the Lord Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that the Weights uſed throughout the Realm were uncertain, and varying one from another; which tended to the Slander of the ſame, and Deceiving of many, both Buyers and Sellers: So that no true and juſt Standards were then extant for the Sizing of true Weights as in former Times had been uſed: Whereupon they cauſed nine Merchants, and twelve Goldſmiths of the City to come before them, and charged them to enquire upon their Oaths on certain Articles, containing in Effect, how many ſeveral Sorts of Weights were then lawfully in uſe within the Realm; and to try and conſider upon certain Weights delivered to them by the ſaid Lord Treaſurer, Under-Treaſurer and Barons: And out of thoſe Weights, and otherwiſe, with all their Diligence and Underſtanding, to ſize one certain of all Sort of Weights, lawfully to be uſed from thenceforth. And this Jury accordingly cauſed one certain Standard, as well of Troy-weight, as of Averdupois, and preſented it to the ſaid Treaſurer and the reſt, together with their Verdict in Writing under their Hands and Seals; declaring the ſeveral Poizes of the ſaid Standard, and their Proceedings touching the Charge that was given to them.

In the 25th of the ſaid Queen, ſome Perſons of good Underſtanding objected, and alledged unto the ſaid Treaſurer, that the ſaid Standards, ſo by the ſaid Jury ſized, were not agreeable with the antient Standards, allowed and appointed by the Laws of the Realm, nor were ſo profitable to the Commonwealth, as were convenient: Whereupon the Treaſurer cauſed another Jury of 18 Merchants, and 11 Goldſmiths, Citizens of the ſaid City, to appear before him in the Court of the Exchequer; and they were charged upon their Oaths to enquire and try, by all lawful Ways and Means that they could, whether the ſaid Standards ſo newly ſized, were agreeable unto the antient Standards, allowed and appointed by the Laws of this Realm; or whether they might be allowed and appointed to be the Standards, for the Sizing of all other the Weights of the Realm by, without Hurt to the Commonwealth. And for their better inſtructing and underſtanding of the Truth herein, the Lord Treaſurer and the reſt charged them to hear and conſider all ſuch Objections, as ſhould be made againſt the Sizing of the ſaid Weights, or the ſaid Verdict, by any Perſon or Perſons; and to hear and conſider the Anſwer of the former Jury, to the ſame, and their Reaſons for their ſaid Doings in that Matter: And if they ſhould find their Doings good and allowable, then to certify the ſame by Verdict in Writing under their Hands and Seals, and if not, then to cauſe other better and more true Standards of Weights to be ſized, according to the true Meaning of certain Articles to them delivered by the Treaſurer.

THESE Men at length did, upon Deliberation and Conferences had with the former Jury of the Matters given to them in Charge, ſay and preſent unto the Treaſurer, and the reſt upon their Oaths, as follows, *viz.* That the ſaid Standards or Weights ſo lately ſized by the former Jury were not agreeable to the antient Standard, according to their Judgment and Underſtanding; and that the ſame might not be allowed and appointed to be the Standard for the ſizing of all the Weights of the Realm, without Hurt to the Commonwealth of the ſame. And furthermore, they cauſed to be new ſized, according to the true Meaning of their Charge, ſo near as they could by their Diligence, Wit, Skill, and Underſtanding, two certain ſeveral Standards; that is to ſay, one which did agree with the true Proportion of the Pile, or Standard, remaining in Goldſmiths Hall, to ſize all other Troy Weights by, which had been of antient Uſe; and the other of Averdupois, which did agree with the true Proportion of the Queen's antient Standard of lvi lb. remaining in the Exchequer, as it ſeems, ſince the Time of King *Edward* III. to ſize all other like Weights by, and was in preſent Uſe. And that the ſame two Sorts of Weights might be uſed and continued for Standards to ſize all Weights by, throughout the Realm, without Hurt to the Commonwealth of the ſame, to their beſt Knowledge and Underſtanding. This laſt Verdict, and the ſeveral Standards, were preſented, and remained in the Court of Exchequer.

THESE ſame Standards ſized, and preſented by the laſt Jury, were found by the Lord Treaſurer and Barons, to be more agreeable with the Weights of long Continuance and Uſe in the Realm, and with the Standard allowed, appointed, and uſed, both for our Monies and Plate, of Silver and Gold, and ſuch like Things ſold by Weight, and agreeable alſo to the Laws of the Realm, for any material Thing that had been found or objected to the contrary.

HEREUPON the Queen, by the Advice of the Privy Council, and others of Knowledge and Experience, determined and ordained, that the ſaid firſt Verdict and Preſentment, and the Standards ſized and preſented with the ſame, ſhould be, and remain utterly fruſtrate, and of no Force. And that the laſt Preſentments, and ſaid Standards, ſized and preſented by the Jury of the ſame, ſhould be, and remain and continue and ſhould be holden, uſed, allowed, and accepted as lawful, good, true and profitable for the Commonwealth, to all Intents and Purpoſes: And ſhe commanded the Treaſurer to cancel and make void the firſt Preſentment, and the Standards offered by that Jury, to be broken; and that the latter Preſentment ſhould be entred upon Record in the Court of Exchequer; and the Standard, ſized and preſented by the Jury of the ſame, to be laid up and ſafely kept in that Court, and to be accounted, uſed, and followed as the Standard of the ſame Court, for the Sizing of all Weights of the Realm by; and to cauſe other like Weights and Standards to be made and ſized by the ſame; and to be ſent to the Cities and Towns, mentioned in the Statute touching Weights, made in the 11th Year of her Grandfather *Henry* VII. there to remain, and be uſed as true Standards and Weights, according to the Meaning of that Statute. And it was the Queen's further Will and Pleaſure, that the ſame Treaſurer, and the reſt, by the Queen's Proceſs and Proclamation, or otherwiſe by their Diſcretion, ſhould cauſe like Weights and Standards to be provided in every other Corporate and Market-Town, within the Realm of *England* and *Wales*; and to cauſe all other Weights, varying from theſe, to be forthwith deſtroyed, or made agreeable with theſe by the Clerks of the Market, or any other to be by them thereunto aſſigned: So that from henceforth there ſhould be but one Weight throughout all the Realm, according to the Laws and Statutes. This was one of the moſt worthy and uſeful Acts of that excellent Queen, for the Good of her Subjects.

Merchants of the Staple.

NOW follow the Companies of Merchants. The Merchants of the Staple, were the firſt and moſt antient Company of *Engliſh* Merchants, trading in Wools. They were incorporated by *Edward* III. in whoſe Time they had their Staple of Wools at *Calais*.

THEIR Arms were: *Nebule of ſix Pieces, on a Chief a Lyon Paſſant.* Supporters; *two Rams.* Their Motto; *God be our Friend.*

MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

THIS is the antienteſt Company of Merchants in *England*, who were incorporatad in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1296. They obtained Privileges of *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to eſtabliſh themſelves and their Trade, under Government in the City of *Antwerp* for thoſe Countries. Then King *Edward* III. finding them ſo ſettled, and obſerving the great Trade in *Flanders*, by the Clothings there made, did (when he joined League with the *Flemings*, againſt the King of *France*) encourage the *Engliſh* Merchants in theſe Parts, to deal with Clothiers of that Nation, to come over into *England* to erect their Looms and Manufactures: Which accordingly was performed; and took ſuch Effect, that the ſaid King, by the Advice of his Parliament, firſt prohibited the Exportation of *Engliſh* Wool; next by Privileges, and Acts of Parliament, invited Clothmakers and Workers, over into *England*; and at laſt ſo prevailed, that he prohibited all Foreign Cloth to be imported into the Realm.

AFTERWARDS King *Henry* IV. *Anno* 1406, taking Notice of the Service of this Company, in the Riſe and Increaſe of the Manufactures of Clothing, and the Benefit of the Government of the ſaid Company, did eſtabliſh the ſame by Grant under the Great Seal: Which ſaid Grant hath been confirmed, and enlarged by his Succeſſors (except *Edw.* V.) And Queen *Elizabeth*, in the ſixth Year of her Reign, being fallen in Breach with *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, Lord of the *Netherlands*, did, for the Iſſuing and Vent of the Clothing of this Land, (which daily increaſed) add, under the Great Seal, all the Parts of *Germany*, unto thoſe of the *Netherlands*, and authorized the ſaid Fellowſhip to treat with the Princes, Potentates, States and Cities of *Germany*, for a Staple, or Reſidence, and Privileges, as enjoyned in the *Netherlands*. Which ſo happily ſucceeded, as that the Clothing found ample Vent; firſt in *England*, then in *Hamburgh*; afterwards in *Stade*; and then again in *Hamburgh*; where it continues, being commonly called, *The* Hamburgh *Company*.

AND now the ſaid Fellowſhip have two Marts, the one in *Dordrecht*, or *Dort*, for the *Netherlands*; the other in *Hamburgh*, for all *Germany*; and is the chief Court of all the Fellowſhip, reſiding both in *England*, and beyond the Seas; and through their Integrity, fair Dealings, and excellent Laws and Cuſtoms obſerved amongſt them, they are of no ſmall Splendor in the Eyes of Men. Which ſaid Company is now much enlarged, all new Draperies being therein compriſed.

THIS Company is governed according to their Charter, by the major Part of the ſaid Fellowſhip reſiding beyond the Seas; where annually, in the Month of *June*, they elect out of the Fellowſhip, a Governor, and Deputy-Governors, for all their other

other Reſidencies and Courts, both in thoſe Foreign Parts, and within *England*; as, at LONDON, *York*, *Hull*, *Newcaſtle*, &c. together with Aſſiſtants, Treaſurers, Chaplains, and other convenient Officers, for the Management of their Affairs, and preſerving the Government thereof, who keep Courts as often as their Occaſions ſerve.

THIS Company have by their Charter, ſeveral Privileges and Immunities granted unto them; as, Power of making Acts and Ordinances, for the good Government of the Trade, ſo as not repugnant to the Law of the Land. They have Power to implead, fine and puniſh Offenders; Power to hear and decide Cauſes; to uſe a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms.

THE Blazon of the Arms of this Fellowſhip is: *Nebule of ſix Pieces, Argent and Azure. On a Chief quarterly, Or and Gules. In the firſt and fourth, two Roſes, Gules; and in the ſecond and third, a Lion of* England. For their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath, *a Pegaſus, Argent, charged on either Wing with two Roſes, proper.* And for Supporters; *two Pegaſus's*, as the Creſt. Their Motto: *Dieu nous donne bonne Adventure.*

THE Commodities that this Company exports, are Clothes, dreſſed and dyed, of *Gloceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Kent*, &c. in great Quantities; alſo Lead, Tin, Oils, Worſted and Woollen Stockings, Silks, Fruits, *Spaniſh* Wines, *&c.* And for theſe and the like, they import Linens; as, Cambricks, Hollands, Lawnes, Diaper, *&c.* in great Abundance. Alſo Tapeſtries, *Rheniſh* Wines, Mather, Hoops, Laten, Sword and Knife Blades, Soap, Wire, Copper-Plates, Braſs, Steel, Iron, Quickſilver, Arms, Gun-powder, Hemp, Allum, Wax, Minerals, Salt, *&c.*

MERCHANTS *of Ruſſia*, call'd, *Muſcovy* MERCHANTS.

THE Company of Merchants of *Ruſſia* were firſt incorporated by the Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, in the firſt and ſecond Year of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, granted to the Right Honourable *William* Marquis of *Winton*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, *John* Earl of *Bedford*, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, and divers others of the Nobility, and to divers Merchants. And, amongſt other Privileges, the ſaid King and Queen granted to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, That the ſaid Company ſhould have and enjoy the ſole Trade to all the Lands, Ports and Rivers of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*; and to all other Lands, Ports, Creeks and Arms of the Sea, before the Adventure in the ſaid Letters Patents mentioned, not known, or by *Engliſh* Merchants and Subjects, by the Seas, not commonly frequented, lying Northward, North-Eaſtward, and North-Weſtward; with Prohibition to all others, not free of the ſaid Fellowſhip, unleſs by their Agreement, to trade to the Places aforeſaid, on Pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, ſo trading, or traded with.

AND after twelve Years Trial, and upwards, of the good Services they did the Nation, the ſaid Company, and all the Franchiſes and Privileges, granted them by the ſaid Letters Patents, were confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

AND upon further Trial of the Diligence of the ſaid Company, their Privileges were enlarged by King *James* I. by his Letters Patents, bearing Date the 30 Day of *March*, in the 11th Year of his Reign.

THE Company, ſince the Grant of the firſt Charter and Act of Parliament, have been at vaſt Charges in fitting out great Numbers of Ships, for the Diſcovery of New Countries and Iſles; and, in Fact, have diſcovered ſeveral Countries, the Trade whereof is of very great Advantage to this Nation, *viz. Cherry Iſlands*, *Greenland*, *Nova Zembla*, *Davyes's Streights*, *Groneland*, *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, the North of *America*; as will at large appear by the Journals kept by their Commanders in the ſaid Voyages, and regiſter'd in the High Court of Admiralty.

THE ſaid Company have always permitted all Perſons freely to trade to all the ſaid Lands and Places diſcovered, and to all other Places whatſoever, except to *Narve* and *Archangel* in *Ruſſia*. And permitted all Perſons, freely to export from *England* to the ſaid Port of *Narve*, all Goods whatſoever, and have taken but One *per Cent.* (according to the Value in the Book of Rates) for their Licence, on what Goods of the Growth of *Ruſſia* have been imported by others to *England*, from the ſaid Port of *Narve*; and the Company themſelves pay Half *per Cent.*

THE Company admitted into their Freedom the Sons of Freemen, and ſuch as had ſerved Apprenticeſhips to the Freemen of the ſaid Company, and any other Merchants whatſoever, paying the uſual Fine of 50 *l.* for their Admittance.

THESE Merchants have by their Charter many Privileges and Immunities granted them; as to raiſe Arms for the ſeducing of Countries, in the Limits aforeſaid, and to enter thereon, and ſet up *Engliſh* Standards; to make Acts and Ordinances for the Good of the ſaid Trade, provided they be not againſt the Law of the Nation: To puniſh Offenders by Fine or Impriſonment; to uſe a Seal, and to bear a Coat Armour, which is thus blazoned:

Barry wavy of ſix Pieces, Argent and Azure; over all a Ship under Sail, proper, having on each Sail a Croſs of England *between three Beazants.* For their Creſt, on a Helmet and Wreath, *a Lizard's Head erazed proper, gorged with a Crown, Gules,* And for their Supporters, on the Dexter Side, *a Lizard*; and on the Siniſter Side, *an Apres, both proper, and gorged with Crowns, Gules.* Their Motto; *God be our Guide.*

THE Commodities by them exported, are Cloths of all Sorts, both dreſſed and dyed, Kerſies, Bays, Cottons, Fuſtians, Perpetuanoes, *Norwich* Stuffs, Lace, Thread, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Allum, Copper, much defective Wines and Fruits, not fit to be ſpent in this Kingdom; together with moſt Sorts of *Engliſh* Commodities. And for theſe and the like they import Pot-aſhes, Cordage, Tar, Tallow, Cable-yarn, Coarſe and Fine Linen Cloth, Bees-wax, Iſinglaſs, Hides of ſeveral Sorts, both tanned and raw; Hogs-briſtles, Linſeed, Slood, Beaver-wool, and Combs; ſeveral Sorts of rich Furs, Seal-skins, Rhubarb, Train-oil, Caſtorum, Agarick, Flax, Hemp, Caviare, Stock-fiſh, Cod-fiſh, Salmon, *&c.*

THIS Company is governed by a Governor, four Conſuls, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, who are annually choſen out of the ſaid Fellowſhip, on the firſt of *March*, and keep their Courts for the Negotiation of their Affairs, monthly, or as Occaſion requires. The uſual Place of Meeting was in a large Room, in the old *Eaſt-India-Houſe* in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*.

THIS Company was ſettled and eſtabliſhed by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1555; and the Patent bore Date *February 6.* The firſt Governor was *Sebaſtian Gabota*, an antient Gentleman, ſprung from *Genoa* in *Italy*, but had lived long in *England*, and skill'd very well in Maritime Affairs.

BUT King *Edward* VI. firſt opened the Way of a Trade, by his Letters to the Emperor of *Moſco*, in *May* 1553, which that Emperor anſwered, granting the *Engliſh* a free Trade into his Dominions.

A few Years ago, an Act was made for enlarging the *Ruſſia* Trade, Tobacco being allowed by

the Czar *Peter* of *Muſcovy*, (who was perſonally in *England*) to be imported into his Country, which was never allowed before. This Company had aſſumed a Power to ſet what Fine they pleaſed, upon thoſe that ſhould deſire the Freedom of their Trade, which uſually was 50 *l.* a Thing complained of, as injurious both to the Company itſelf, and to the Trade into thoſe Parts; the Company being obſerved very much to decay, and the Trade becoming inconſiderable; which otherwiſe was of very great Conſequence to the Engliſh Nation, in reſpect of Shipping, and Naval Stores. This Matter coming before the Parliament, *Nathaniel Tench*, Eſq; Governor of the Eaſtland Company, a Merchant of great Knowledge and Experience, ſhewed this at large before the Parliament in the Houſe of Lords, in order to gain a Liberty of Trade into *Ruſſia*, to the ſaid Eaſtland Merchants and others. And whereas it was pretended, by thoſe of the *Ruſſia* Company, that this would be to infringe the Privileges granted to them by Act of Parliament; he anſwered, that no ſuch Thing was intended, but that the ſaid *Ruſſia* Company might ſtill remain as they were before; only that the Trade might be enlarged, by abating the exceſſive Fines for Licence to Trade, from 50 *l.* or what they pleaſed to impoſe, to 5 *l.* And with this the Parliament was ſatisfied, and enacted the Fine at 5 *l.* and no more; by which Means that Trade to *Ruſſia* is very conſiderably advanced already: For whereas before there were not above four, five, or ſix Ships at the moſt, ſent into thoſe Parts in one Year; now there go ſixty or ſeventy Sail yearly.

IT was obſerved, that the *Ruſſia* Merchants, when the Cauſe came before the Parliament, had the learnedeſt Lawyers in the Land to manage it on their Side; the *Engliſh* Company had none but Mr. *Tench*, their Maſter; who notwithſtanding anſwered diſtinctly all the Lawyers Arguments, ſo fully and ſatisfactorily, and ſpoke to the Matter with ſo much Evidence and Conviction, that he carried the Cauſe, and that with much Applauſe to himſelf, and Admiration of all that heard him.

ABOUT the Year 1698, the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, (ſince ſtiled rhe Czar) being in *England*, there were ſome Merchants in LONDON, who entered into a Treaty with him, for a free Importation of Tobacco into his Dominions; and they paid him 12,000 *l.* immediately upon ſigning the Contract; and it coſt them above 1000 *l.* more in other Charges to obtain it. And this they did before one Half of the Sum was ſubſcribed that was intended for a Stock ſufficient to carry on the Trade.

TO this ſo gainful a Traffick for *England*, this *Ruſſia* Company put an Impediment, by requiring ſuch large Sums for Licences to trade thither, having Power otherwiſe to ſeize their Ships and Goods: Therefore they laboured for an eaſy Admiſſion into the Freedom of this Company, by Means of a Bill, then depending in the Houſe of Commons, for enlarging the Trade to *Ruſſia*: But this being not for ſome Time obtained, ſeveral fell off; and the whole Burthen of this Undertaking, fell upon the Shoulders of 70 or 80 Perſons, who were the firſt Subſcribers. Theſe thought it needful to ſend ſome Tobacco; thereby to ſhew their Willingneſs to comply with that Part of the Contract, leſt the Czar ſhould take an Advantage by their Neglect; and ſo they might loſe the 12,000 *l.* paid him, and all their other Charges, and the Nation the Advantage of that Liberty, which had been ſo deſired. Therefore they ordered about 11,000 Pounds of *Virginia* Leaf, to be ſent from *Holland* thither; and more of Roll and Cut Tobacco.

IN fine, there being afterwards another Seſſions of Parliament, they ſhewed, that if they could not obtain their Freedom of the *Ruſſia* Company upon moderate Terms, they ſhould not be able to comply with their Contract with the Czar, but muſt be forced to throw up their Patent, or diſpoſe of it to the *Dutch*, on the beſt Terms they could.

AT this Time they ſet forth ſome of the Advantages this Nation might enjoy, by encouraging the Tobacco Trade to *Ruſſia*; as, that *Firſt*, We might probably in a ſhort Time vend in *Ruſſia* 5000 Hogſheads a Year; which might yield there 120,000 *l.* over and above the Czar's Cuſtoms; and would be ſo much new Addition to the Nation's Stock. *Secondly*, The Spinning and Manufacturing that Tobacco here in *England*, would give new Employment to above 1500 People, beſides thoſe that would be employed in Planting, Packing, *&c.* of it in *Virginia*; and Ships and Seamen to bring it thence. *Thirdly*, the Manufacturing of it here, and other petty Charges, upon 5000 Hogſheads, will amount to upwards of 26,000 *l.* which will be diſtributed amongſt our labouring People. *Fourthly*, the carrying off ſo much Tobacco to *Ruſſia*, and bringing Returns from thence for it, will give a new Employment to a great Number of our Ships and Seamen. *Fifthly*, his Majeſty's Revenues will be encreaſed between 5 and 6000 *l. per Ann.* by one Half of the Subſidy that will not be drawn back; beſides, 'tis certain the greater Vent we have for Tobacco here, the better Price it will yield; and conſequently encourage the Planting of more in *Virginia*; where there is Land enough to produce more Tobacco than all *Europe* can conſume. And *Sixthly*, if this Trade be encouraged, we ſhall bring the greateſt Part of our Naval Stores from *Ruſſia* in our own Shipping; whereas now we have almoſt all thoſe Stores brought us from *Sweden*, and in *Swediſh* Ships; by which this Nation ſuffers ſeveral Ways. As we give the *Swedes* a greater Price for Naval Stores, than they can be bought for in *Ruſſia*, the Nation loſeth all the Freight we pay the *Swedes*. The *Swedes* take little of our Manufactures, *&c.*

Mr. *Strype* adds this Paſſage, that when the late Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, then Mr. *Heathcote*, Maſter of the Eaſtland Company, was at a Meeting of that Company with the Czar in LONDON, and knowing how averſe the Prieſts in *Ruſſia* were to the Taking of Tobacco, he mentioned it as like to prove an Impediment to the Trade in his Dominions; but the Czar reply'd, *He would do well enough with them when he went home.*

The Eaſtland Company: *ſometime called* Merchants *of* ELBING.

THE Company of Merchants trading to the *Engliſh* Country, called commonly in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, the Merchants of *Elbing*, becauſe there they firſt ſeated themſelves, became incorporated by the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*. *Elbing* oweth a great Ptrt of its Beauty and Splendour, and the great Reſort of People to it, to the Commerce and Trade of the *Engliſh*. In the ſaid Town is yet to be ſeen, in a publick Hall, the Coat of Arms of an *Engliſh* Agent, as a grateful Remembrance of the Trade brought thither by this Nation: But the Place having but a ſmall River coming up to it, and being found not ſo commodious as other Places in thoſe Parts, the Merchants have long ſince left it, and removed themſelves to *Dantzick*, *Koningsburg*, *Riga*, and other Towns.

THIS

THIS Company (by the Name of *Governor, Aſſiſtants and Fellowſhip of the Merchants of* England) were firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter, dated *Auguſt* the 17th, *Anno Regni* 21, with Liberty to Trade from any of her Majeſty's Dominions through the *Sounds*, into the Realms, Dominions. Dukedoms, Countries, Cities and Towns of *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Littaw*, *Lieſland*, and *Pruſſen*, with the Territories of the ſame; alſo *Pomerland* from the River of *Odera* Eaſtwards, with *Ryga*, *Revel*, *Konningsburgh*, *Elbing*, *Brownsborough*, *Dantzick*, *Copenhagen*, and *Elſenore*, *Finland*, *Gotland*, *Ewland*, and *Burntholme*, or any of them; the *Narve* excepted, that Port being within the Charter of the *Ruſſia* Company.

AND by the Charter, the ſaid *Eaſtland* Company, and the *Hamburgh* Company, may ſeverally Trade with all *Denmark*: The Trade to *Copenhagen* and *Elſenore*, and with *Mackleburgh*, *Jutland*, *Sleſia*, *Moravia*, *Lubeck*, *Wiſmer*, *Roſtock*, *Stetin*, *Strael-ſound*, and the whole River of *Odera*.

THIS Company was confirmed by the Charter of King *Charles* II. dated the 20th of *February*, *Anno Regni* 13.

BUT by a late Act of Parliament, *Norway* and *Sweden* were left free for any to Trade to, though not of this Company.

THIS Company is found very advantageous to the Publick, by their great Trade, in tranſporting of our own Commodities, and importing great Quantities of rich Merchandizes. Our Commodities exported are Woolen Cloths, Kerſies, Sergies, Perpatuanes, *Norwich* Stuffs, Cotton, Lead, Tinn, Pewter, Hats, Stockings, together with ſeveral other of the Southern and Eaſtern Commodities: And for theſe they import Deals, Maſts, Timber, Oars, Clapboards, Balks, Bomſpars, Cantſpars, Pipeſtaves, Wainſcot and Quarters; alſo Flax, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Cordage, Cable-Yarn, rich Furs, Bees-Wax, Sturgeon, Stockfiſh, with ſeveral other Commodities.

THE Atchievement belonging to this Company is thus blazoned: *Or, on a Point wavy, a Ship under Sail proper: On a Chief Gules, a Lyon, Paſſant Gardant.* And for their Creſt; *on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours an Ark, on which ſtands a Raven with diſplayed Wings, or as ſome vary it, an Elke proper.* The Supporters are; *two Bears Sable.* Their Motto; *Deſpair not.*

FOR the Management of the Affairs of this Company, they have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of 24, annually choſen out of the ſaid Fellowſhip in the Month of *October*, *viz.* the firſt *Wedneſday* after *Michaelmas-Day*; and have their Meetings to keep Courts Monthly, or as Occaſion requires, at Founders Hall in *Lothbury*.

Nathaniel Tenche, Eſq; a very grave, intelligent and worthy Citizen and Merchant, who had fined for Alderman; was for many Years their Governor, and ſo remained to his Death.

WHILE he was Governor, there benig an Endeavour to lay open the Trade of the Woolen Manufacture to every one that would, ſo injurious to this as well as other incorporated Societies of Merchants; he wrote and publiſhed in the Year 1689, a very rational Tract againſt it, tho' modeſtly without his Name ſet to it; it was Entitled, *Reaſons, humbly offered by the Governor and Aſſiſtants, and Fellowſhip of* Eaſtward *Merchants, againſt the giving ageneral Liberty to all Perſons whatſoever, to export* Engliſh *Woolen Munufacture, whither they pleaſe*: It was occaſioned by a dangerous Miſapprehenſion, that a general Liberty to all Perſons to export the ſaid Manufactures where they pleaſed, would conduce much to the Intereſt of the Nation, under a Suppoſition that it would encreaſe the Vent thereof. The Error whereof this learned Merchant ſhewed, by undertaking to prove theſe Aſſertions, or Affirmations:

I. That a general Permiſſion of Exportation, as before mention'd, would be a Means to debaſe the Reputation of our *Engliſh* Manufacture, and conſequently render it leſs deſirable and fought after abroad.

II. It would overthrow all the incorporated Companies of Merchants in *England*, as the *Hamburgh* and *Ruſſia*, (tho eſtabliſh'd by Parliament) the *Eaſtland*, the *Turky*, the *Eaſt-Indian*, and the *African*; the Miſchief conſequential upon which would be as followeth: *Firſt*, The Trade of *England* would thereby be loſt, and come to be all, or at leaſt the greater Part, in the Hands of Foreigners; as it formerly was before the ſaid Companies were erected. *Secondly*, All the Privileges obtained by the ſaid Companies from the Princes, States and Governors of the Places of their reſpective Reſidences, (which are of great Advantage to the vending of our *Engliſh* Manufactures) would be utterly loſt. *Thirdly*, The Navigation of *England* by degrees would be very much impaired and diſcouraged.

III. And laſtly, A general Permiſſion would be ſo far from anſwering the End propoſed by it, of vending a greater Quantity of our Woolen Manufacture than was before; that in all Probability it would in the End prove the Cauſe, and be the Occaſion of vending a great deal leſs,

IN this Treatiſe againſt a general Permiſſion of Traders, the Writer ſet down what he found recorded under Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* That the *Engliſh* in her Reign, had for a good while together a profitable Trade, and good Sale for their *Engliſh* Manufactures, at *Narve* in the *Baltick*-Sea, until at length in the Year 1565, a Number of ſtraggling Merchants, and unskilful Traders, reſorted thither out of this Realm, with their Commodities; by which Means in a little while the Trade, which before was good, was utterly ſpoiled: Inſomuch that many of them went about the Town with Cloths upon their Arms, and a Meaſure in their Hand; and ſo Sold the ſame by the Arſine (a Meaſure of that Country) to the great Embaſing of that excellent Commodity, the Diſcredit of our Nation, and the final Impoveriſhment and utter Undoing of the ſame ſtraggling Merchants. All which being made known to her Majeſty, and her Privy-Council, Order was taken at the next Patliament, that the Town of *Narve*, (then under the Juriſdiction of the *Moſcovite*) ſhould be compriſed within the Charter of the *Ruſſia* Company; to prevent the like ill Kind of Dealings for the future, and making vile the principal Commodity of the Nation: And it was ſo done accordingly by Act of Parliament.

THIS Gentleman was very inſtrumental in procuring the Act for the Enlargement of the Trade of the *Ruſſia* Company, the Bill for which ſtuck a great while, the ſaid Company oppoſing it vigorouſly, as infringing their Charters and Privileges: And who, after a full Hearing of their learned Lawyers in the Houſe of Lords, made a Speech himſelf in Perſon, in Anſwer to all their Objections; and that with ſuch an Evidence and Conviction of the Publick Benefit of this Bill that lay before them, that he carried the Cauſe, and the Bill paſſed. Which Speech, communicated by Sir *Fiſher Tenche*, Bart. his Son, to Mr. *Strype*, was to this Tenor:

I Shall not trouble your Lordſhips with a Repetition of what was argued by the earned Council at the laſt Hearing before your Lordſhips, no further than is neceſſary to lead your Lordſhips to a better Underſtanding of what we ſhall further alledge on the Behalf of the Bill.

THE

THE Intent of the Bill is for the enlarging of Trade to *Ruſſia*, a Trade moſt certainly as capable of an Enlargement, as any Trade that is driven out of *England*: Whether we reſpect the Greatneſs of the Czar's Dominions, or the preſent Management of that Trade, in the Hands of thoſe few Perſons (being not at moſt above ten or twelve) who are at preſent the Managers of it.

THE Largeneſs of the Czar's Dominions is known to all, as alſo that the Coldneſs of the Climate, is proper for the Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, and the Commodities of our Plantations.

THAT thoſe few Perſons that have now the Trade, by Virtue of their Charter, neither do, nor can carry it on, by many Degrees, to the Extent it will admit, it is evident; for their Stock (tho' ſome of them are able Men) is no Way adequate to the carrying that Trade to its full Extent. And that they do not, appeareth by the great Difference of the Shipping that is employed thither by us and our Neighbours: For in the Year 1697 there were at *Archangel* only 50 Sail of Ships; of which there were but 6 or 7 *Engliſh* at the moſt. And whereas they alledge, that the Trade at preſent is carry'd on to its full Extent, and bring for Proof, that they have more Goods there than they can vend, it is no more than what all Merchants have where-ever they Trade: And doth from hence ariſe, not that the Country will not take off more Goods, but that they being few in Number, can agree together to ſet what Price they pleaſe upon them.

BUT I ſhall not further inſiſt upon this, but confine myſelf to two Arguments which the Council either wholly omitted, or ſlightly inſiſted upon, and then endeavour to remove that great Objection they ſeem to inſiſt ſo much upon; as, that the preſſing of this Bill is an Invaſion of their Property, veſted in them by Act of Parliament; which we doubt not to prove to your Lordſhips is no ſuch Thing.

THE firſt Argument we do inſiſt upon, is the Matter of the Petition, as to the late Contract made with the Czar, to import Tobacco into his Dominions.

THERE being a Bill depending in the Honourable Houſe of Commons, to open and enlarge the *Ruſſia* Trade, upon an eaſy Admiſſion, divers Merchants and others took the Opportunity of the Czar's being in *England*, to attain, if poſſible, what had been long deſired; but could as yet, by no Endeavours, be obtained, *viz.* the ſole Trade of carrying Tobacco to *Ruſſia*, and ſelling it there. A Privilege it is of that vaſt Advantage to this Nation, that it would take up too much of your Lordſhips Time to ſet it forth in its ſeveral Branches. For, beſides the venting of ſo great a Quantity of our own Growth and Manufactures (for I look upon the Growth of our Plantations to be equally ſuch as what grows here in *England*) it will contribute to the enlarging of our Navigation, both as to the importing from one Plantation ſo great a Quantity over and above what is now imported for *England*, as the large Extent of *Ruſſia* will take off; ſo likewiſe by Conſequence, the bringing of a much greater Quantity of Goods from *Ruſſia*, as the Produce of it; which being, as we call them, *Gruff Goods*, will take up a very great Quantity of Shipping to bring them hither; and thereby very much enlarge our Navigation; which renders it in every Reſpect very advantageous to this Nation.

To which may be added, the Manner how this great Advantage to the Nation was obtained. In which may be obſerved, that what in all Probabiſity could not have been obtained by an induſtrious Application, in a ſplendid Embaſſy to a great Expence, was flung into our Laps by a *Capricio* of Fortune. For, may we not well ſtile it ſuch, to ſee an Emperor of *Ruſſia* here in *England?* and that what was endeavoured by our Neighbours with great Application, while he was with them, and was denied them, was by the Means of his Perſonal Eſtimation and Reſpect to one preſent, graciouſly conceded to us.

MY Lords, when our late King *Charles* II. ſent the Earl of *Carliſle* thither in a ſplendid Embaſſy, but to regain the Privileges the *Engliſh* Nation formerly had there; notwithſtanding all the Expence and the wiſe Conduct of that noble Lord, he was forced to come away *Re infecta*. By which it appears, that the *Ruſſes* are not ſo eaſy in their Conceſſions, as ſome may think. So that it may be truly ſaid in this as in another Caſe, *What Art could not, Chance hath obtained*. And if by the flinging out of this Bill, this Opportunity ſhould be now loſt, in all Probability the greateſt Induſtry and Application would never re-obtain it.

To which may be added, the Danger thereby of loſing our whole Trade for *Ruſſia*. For the Czar, by his Actions, ſeems to be a Perſon of Humour, (if we may have Leave to ſpeak ſo of ſo great an Emperor) and we all know his Power is Deſpotick: His Will is his Law. So that ſhould he be diſappointed in what he believes is ſo fully agreed upon, he would look upon it as a Breach of Faith. And he who values himſelf ſo much upon his Word, would thereby be ſo far diſtaſted, as to forbid the whole Commerce of *England* with *Ruſſia*: Which would not only be a great Advantage to our Neighbours, but an irreparable Loſs to *England* in general; but in a more particular Manner to thoſe Gentlemen, who now labour ſo much to have the Bill flung out; but, as we humbly conceive, do not ſufficiently apprehend the Conſequence thereof.

Then he proceeded to Arguments, drawn from the Advantages ariſing to our Navigation by the Opening and Enlargement of this Trade.

THAT the Wealth and Strength of this Kingdom is ſupported by our Navigation, no Man will deny, and conſequently that whatſoever doth contribute to the rendring that moſt ſecure and eaſy, is our national Intereſt. That the opening and enlarging this Trade (which is the Purport of the Bill) doth contribute to the ſecuring our Navigation, and rendring it moſt ſecure and eaſy, will appear in what followeth.

THAT we have not thoſe Commodities, of Hemp, Pitch, Tarr, Maſts and Plank (which are abſolutely neceſſary to the carrying on of our Navigation) of our own Growth, no Man will deny. That we are at preſent ſupply'd with them from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, is evident: And that the ſame Commodities may be had, both in greater Quantities, and at eaſier Rates from the Empire of *Ruſſia*, if there were Need, we are ready to make out by Proofs.

THAT the preſent *Ruſſia* Company, doth not bring home theſe Commodities (ſome little Quantity of Hemp excepted) is likewiſe clear by their Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe: Whereas the *Hollanders* and *Hamburghers* bring home every Year great Quantities, both of Maſts, Pitch and Tarr.

THE laſt Year the *Dutch* had in their firſt Shipping, two Ships laden of Tarr, and their ſecond Shipping, Maſts; but we none at all.

WHEREAS our Merchants, being but ten or twelve, having other Commodities, which yield them more certain Profit, and are of themſelves ſufficient to employ all their Stock, do wholly neglect the bringing home of theſe neceſſary

Commodities for the Support of our Navigation. And by ſuch their Neglect, have given our Neighbours Opportunity to engroſs them; and to make Contracts with the *Ruſſes* for the ſole Trade in them. Which, as it is at preſent, very detrimental to this Nation, ſo in Time may become fatal to it.

For theſe neceſſary Commodities of Pitch, Tarr, Hemp, Maſts and Plank, being to be had only from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Ruſſia*, if there ſhould at any Time happen to be a War between the two Northern Crowns and this Kingdom, that, by Conſequence, muſt neceſſarily obſtruct our being ſupplied with them from thence. And then we have no Place left us, to be ſupplied with thoſe Commodities, but *Ruſſia*. In which Exigency, if this Bill doth not paſs, we are clearly in the Hands of ten or twelve Perſons for the ſaid Supplies; who have already by the Neglect of Trade in thoſe neceſſary Commodities, given our Neighbours Opportunities of engroſſing them; and if they would then bring them home, could not. But were that Obſtacle removed, if ſuch an Exigence ſhould happen, as a Difference with the Northern Crowns, Could it be expected, that ſo few Perſons, as are at preſent in that Trade, with their ſmall Stocks, ſhould ſupply this Kingdom with naval Stores, ſufficient to ſupport our Navigation? So that it appears, it is abſolutely neceſſary for our Self-Preſervation, that the Bill paſs, and the ſaid Trade be opened and enlarged, thereby to ſecure us of thoſe neceſſary Proviſions for the Supply of our Navy, in Caſe of any War with the Northern Crowns.

To which Neceſſity I ſhall add one Word more of Conveniency, as to this Part of the Argument, and then conclude it.

We at preſent labour under ſeveral Difficulties in our Commerce with *Sweden*. [*Here the Paper of Grievances was read.*] And we are now upon a Commercial Treaty with the Crown. If they come to underſtand, that by the Paſſing of this Bill, and Opening the *Ruſſia* Trade, we are not under the ſame Dependencies upon them for our Naval Stores, as we hitherto have been, but that we can fetch them from *Ruſſia*, and upon eaſier Terms than we do from them, they will then court our Friendſhip, and give us much eaſier Terms of Trade in our Commercial Treaty now on foot, than otherwiſe they will. But if they find that by the Rejecting of this Bill we are ſtill under the ſame Dependencies upon them for thoſe neceſſary Commodities, as we hitherto have been, they will then continue thoſe Hardſhips upon us, if not lay greater.

Then he came to anſwer to the Objections of Property. This Bill doth not invade their Property, ſince it leaves them their Incorporation intirely. They are ſtill, notwithſtanding this Bill, an incorporated Company; their Laws, Rules, and Regulations, as to Trade, are intirely preſerved to them; no Man can come into that Company, notwithſtanding the Bill, but muſt come to them for their Admiſſion, muſt take the Oath of the Corporation, muſt ſubject themſelves to their Laws and Rules of Trade, muſt pay what Impoſitions they ſhall think fit to lay upon the whole Community, and thereby bear all Burthens relating to the Company, equal with themſelves. True it is, that if this Bill did give Liberty to a free Trade thither, it might be conſtrued an Invaſion of their Property: But that is not the Caſe here; and ſo far it cannot be denied, their Property is preſerved to them, notwithſtanding the Bill paſſes.

But then it is objected, That this Bill is to compel them to admit Perſons into their Freedom at the Fine of Forty Shillings; whereas they have by their Charter a Liberty, if they pleaſe, to exclude all Admiſſion into their Freedom, ſave by Service and Patrimony, (as they not long ſince did by a By-Law of their own) or to ſet the Price of Admiſſion at Sixty Pounds, (which they alledge they do at preſent); and this, they ſay, is an Invaſion upon their Property. To which we anſwer,

That their being oblig'd by the Bill to admit Perſons into their Freedom barely in itſelf, can by no Reaſon be ſaid to be a Violation of their Property, ſince their Act of Parliament doth direct them (if not enjoyn them) to that.

So that as before, a bare Obligation to an Admiſſion cannot be ſaid to be a Violation of their Property.

But then they object further, That the ſetting of their Fine of Admiſſion at Forty Shillings, as the Bill doth, is a Violation of their Property. To which we anſwer,

That ſince there is no Sum ſpecified, as the Fine for Admiſſion, ſetting it at 40 *s.* is no more a Violation of their Property, than the ſetting it at 60 *l.* Becauſe the Difference of the Sums can no way alter the Matter, as to their Property. For if the ſetting of the Fine be the Violation, whether it be 40, 50, or 60 *l.* the Violation is equal. But foraſmuch as the Terms of Admiſſion are not in the leaſt expreſſed either in their Charter or Act of Parliament, the adjuſting of the Fine of Admiſſion, as is done in this Bill, can by no Means be ſaid to be a Violation of their Property.

True it is, That if their Fine of 50 or 60 *l.* had been expreſſed in their Act of Parliament, we muſt have admitted, that the leſſening of it ſo little might have been interpreted a Violation of their Property. But this is not the Caſe here, the Act of Parliament hath veſted them in a Property of no particular Sum, but a bare Power of Admiſſion; which this Bill doth no way violate.

If they can pretend to any Thing of a Property in this Buſineſs of Admiſſion, they muſt alledge that they have a Property to an arbitrary deſpotick Power; to admit, or not to admit, when they pleaſe; either to exclude all Purchaſers, as they have confeſſed they did lately by a By-Law of their own; or to ſet what Sums they will upon them, either 50 or 60 *l.* or, if they pleaſe, 500 *l.* For being not reſtrained by a Law, they may ſet it at what they pleaſe. But we hope your Lordſhips are of Opinion, they have no arbitrary deſpotick Power veſted in them, as a Property, by Act of Parliament; or if there was any ſuch Thing, your Lordſhips would think it not only convenient, but neceſſary to regulate it. For, we humbly conceive it cannot well be allowed, that the Parliament would ever veſt an arbitrary Power in any Company of Men whatſoever by Way of Property: But the Conſtruction ariſing from the not expreſſing the Fine in the Act of Parliament, doth certainly lie much fairer on the contrary Side. For we appeal to your Lordſhips, which is the moſt rational Conſequence from the not expreſſing the Fine, either that (as they would interpret it) they may lay what Fine they pleaſe, or (as it is moſt rational to believe) they ſhould lay none at all, but admit *gratis*. For, by their having it in their Power to lay what they pleaſe, they may elude the Act by laying it ſo high as none will come to them. By the other, of admitting *gratis*, the Intention of the Act is ſecured. And which of theſe two Conſtructions are moſt rational, we ſubmit to your Lordſhips.

But this, without Controverſy, is clear and evident, that no Fine being preſcribed, either in their Charter, or their Act, it is in the Power of this preſent Parliament, without Violation of

Property, to adjuſt the Fine (if any be to be taken) to what Sum they in their great Wiſdom ſhall think fit: Which is the only Thing deſired.

THIS was the Subſtance of what was ſpoken by the aforeſaid Gentleman, before the Lords, *June* the 7th, 1698. He ſpoke alſo effectually to the ſame Arguments before the Lords at another Seſſion, *February* 1, 1698-9, when the Bill paſſed.

MERCHANTS of *Levant*; or, *Turkey* MERCHANTS.

THE Company of Merchants of *Levant*, or more commonly termed *Turkey Merchants*, being firſt incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by Kimg *James* I.

THESE Merchants, by their Diſcoveries, made the firſt Trade into the Seigniory of *Venice*, and then into the Territories of the Grand Seignior, including the Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which then was unknown to us by Sea; their Goods being brought by Caravans of Camels to *Aleppo* and other Parts of *Turkey*. But ſince the Diſcovery of the *Indies* by Sea, there is another rich and potent Company of Merchants incorporated, trading thither; which is to be ſpoken of by and by. And this Company doth in a great Meaſure deprive this *Turkey* Company of all *Eaſt-India* Goods. Notwithſtanding the Traffick of theſe Merchants is great and very conſiderable, exporting yearly about 30,000 Cloths, both dyed and dreſſed; alſo Kerſies, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, Steel, Wire, Starch, Sugars, Hides, Elephants Teeth, Brazil, ſeveral *Eaſt-India* Commodities, as Spices, Callicoes, Logwood, Indico, Red and White Lead, and Pieces of Eight. And for theſe and the like are imported Raw Silk of ſeveral Sorts, Camblets, Grograins, Yarn, Mohairs of *Angor*, Wools, Cottons, Cotton-Yarn of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, Galls of *Moſolo* and *Toccat*, the Currants and Oils of *Zant*, *Zephalonia*, *Morea*, &c. the Druggs of *Egypt* and *Arabia*; alſo *Turkey* Carpets, Cordovants, Boxwood, Rhubarb, Wormſeed, Sena, Cominſeed, together with ſeveral other rich Commodities.

THIS Company was firſt incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by her Succeſſors. They have ſeveral Privileges and Immunities granted them, as the making of By-Laws and Orders for the well-governing of the Society. They have Power to determine Controverſies that may ariſe in the ſaid Company, concerning their Trade, giving of Oaths, impoſing of Fines, or Impriſonment of Offenders, the uſing of a Seal, and the bearing of a Coat of Arms. Which is thus blazoned: *Azure, a Ship in full Sail, all proper, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs, Gules, in a Sea betwixt two Rocks, and a Chief ingrailed, Argent.* Creſt and Supporters they have none, neither a Motto.

THE Government is committed to a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and a Court of Aſſiſtants of Eighteen; who are Annually choſen by a general Conſent, in the Month of *February*. They keep Court Monthly, or as Occaſion requires, for the Management of the Companies Affairs; as to appoint Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Factors, &c. to ſuch Places where their Factories are kept; as at *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Conſtantinople*, *Cyprus*, &c. who are anſwerable to the ſaid Company for what they do or act under them.

OUT of this Company, ſeven diſcreet and able Perſons are to be ſucceſſively Truſtees of an ample Eſtate, for the Maintenance of the College at *Blackheath*, founded by Sir *John Morden*, Bart. ſome Time a Member of this Company, for the Reception of poor decayed Merchants: And to be Viſitors of the ſaid College Yearly, according to the ſaid *Morden*'s laſt Will and Teſtament, who died *Anno* 1708.

MERCHANTS of *Spain*.

THERE was a Company called, *The Merchants of* Spain; *or*, Spaniſh *Merchants*, incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*; but theſe are now extinct.

MERCHANTS *of* EAST-INDIA.

THE Company of Merchants, called Merchants of *Eaſt-India*, were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 42d Year of her Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1600.

SINCE confirmed by her Succeſſors, with ſeveral other Privileges added to their Charter, ſo that now they have ample Privileges and Immunities as any incorporated Company of Merchants whatſoever.

THIS Company is managed by Joint Stock, which makes them Potent, Rich, and Eminent; and is found ſeveral Ways beneficial to the Nation, as in their Building of Ships, in the Employing and Maintaining of many Hundreds, not only in their Shipping but in their Factories; to whom they allow good Salaries, and according as they are found Induſtrious and Ingenious, they are raiſed to a higher Degree, with larger Salaries: The like may be ſaid of their Servants here at Home. Again, they are found very beneficial to the Nation, by their great Trade into the ſeveral Parts of *India*, *China*, *Arabia*, and *Japan*; Exporting, and Importing ſo many, and ſo great Quantities of rich Commodities.

COMMODITIES Exported; Broad-Cloths in a good Quantity, Perpetuanoes, Pieces of Eight, Dollars, Powder, Lead, Elephants Teeth, Amber, Looking-Glaſſes, Beads, Bracelets, Feathers, Coral, Quick-ſilver, Vermillion, Allum, Brimſtone, Knives, Sciſſars, &c. And for theſe they import, Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Spices, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c. Muſlin, Collicoes, Pintadoes of ſeveral Sorts, amongſt which were ſome of excellent Workmanſhip; Sanders, Tamarins, Spikenard, Bezar-ſtone, Alloes, Myrrhe, Rhubarb, Opium, Frankincence, Caſſia, Borax, Calamus, Green-Ginger, Sugars, Sugar-Candy, Camphire, Sandal-Wood, Benjamin, Rice, Indigo, Musk, Civet, Ambergreace, Silk both raw and wrought in divers Fabricks; many of which are exceeding curious and rich, with Sprigs and Flowers of Gold: Several Sorts of precious Stones, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, Chriſtal, Cornelian Rings, Agats, Lacque, Furs, and Skins of Wild Beaſts, Porcelane, Sealing-Wax, Copper, Coffee, Tea, curious Cabinets, Sanguis Draconis, China Roots, and China Wares of ſeveral Sorts, Salt-Petre, with divers Drugs and other Commodities too tedious to Name.

THE Arms belonging to this Company of Merchants is thus blazoned: *Azure, three Ships under Sail, Or, each Sail garniſhed with a Croſs of England, on a Chief, Or, between two Roſes proper, an Additament out of the Arms of England, Quarterly; Azure and Gules, in the firſt and laſt a Flower de lis, Or, and in the ſecond and third, a Lyon Paſſant and Gardant, of the ſame.* And for their Creſt; *on a Wreath of their Colours, a Sphere, or Celeſtial Globe, between two Standards of St.* George: And for their Supporters; *two Sea Horſes, or rather Lyons, Or an Azure.* And for their Motto, above the Creſt; *Deus indicat:* And below, *Deo Ducente, nil nocet.*

THIS Company, for the better Negotiation of their great Affairs, is governed by a Governor, Deputy,

Deputy, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of 24, who about the Middle of *April* are Annually elected by Adventurers of the ſaid Company, amongſt which there muſt be eight New ones choſen; the reſt may be again elected as alſo the Governor, and Deputy-Governor. And theſe accordingly meet at their Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, now called the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*; generally Weekly, and keep Courts for the Management of their Affairs, as the Vending their Goods, Making of Dividends, raiſing of Money, Viewing their Accounts from their Preſidents, Factors, *&c.* Buying in of Goods, Setting forth Shipping, Sending over Factors and Servants; and for Ordering of Factories kept at *Camboya*, *Bombay*, *Surat*, *Curwar*, *Baticale*, *Calicut*, Fort *St. George*, *Pentapoli*, *Maſolipotan*, *Ougeley*, *Gonru*, *Ormus*, with ſeveral other Factories in the Iſles of *Aſia*, in *China*, and *Japan*.

In the Year 1690, there came forth a little Piece, called, *A modeſt and juſt Apology for, or Defence of the Preſent* Eaſt-India-Company, *againſt the Accuſations of their Adverſaries.* Wherein the Crimes alledged againſt them are fairly examined, the Calumnies confuted, and all ſubmitted to the Judgment of impartial and unprejudiced Perſons. This Tract was written (tho' no Name be ſet to it) by that diſcreet and knowing Merchant, *Nathaniel Tenche*, Eſq; mention'd before; and was occaſioned (as the Writer expreſſeth in the Beginning) by Calumnies daily inculcated in all noted Coffee-Houſes, wherein this Company was not only ſet forth as Bankrupts, as to their preſent Condition, but repreſented as vile and odious as Malice itſelf could invent Aſperſions thrown on them: Whereby the Enemies endeavour'd, not only to impoſe upon the unthinking Vulgar, but upon the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons; and by putting Papers into their Hands, wherein were many things notoriouſly untrue. This was in order to the Compaſſing of an Endeavour now made for a New *Eaſt-India* Company; and new Subſcriptions with a Preamble were printed; and the very Terms of an Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe, propounded to the Legiſlative Power of the Nation, King, Lords, and Commons.

This was chiefly ſet on Foot and managed againſt the Company, by thoſe they called Interlopers; who Traded into the Places of their Privileges, and were not Free of the ſaid Company; whoſe Ships and Goods the Company ſtopped, and uſed other Ways and Means to hinder their Trade.

There was afterwards a New *Eaſt-Indian* Company ſet up by Act of Parliament, whereby the Old was to be diſſolved after ſome Years; which might ſuffice to bring forth their Effects: But after much Endeavour and Meetings of Perſons appointed out of both Companies, to confer and concert Matters, they were both amicably United into one. This new Company held at firſt their Meetings at Skinners-Hall, but now, and for ſome Years paſt, they have been held at their Houſe in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*. They have a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors, to manage the Companies Affairs; elected Annually in the Month of *April*.

In ſhort, the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* lay open from the Year 1653 to 1657; then this Method of private Trade, proved ſo very Deſtructive to the ſeveral private Traders thither, that the governing Power at that Time, found it neceſſary to unite them all into one joint Company, with a joint Stock. But in the Year 1698, an Act of Parliament was obtained, for laying the Trade open in a Method of a regulated Company: But upon Trial, the ſeparate Traders, who procured that Act, found it neceſſary to unite themſelves, ſo as to trade only with one Joint Stock. And tho' there was ſeemingly an irreconcileable Conteſt between the New and Old Company, yet both of them became ſo ſenſible of the deſtructive Conſequences of Trading by a divided Intereſt, that they are now happily joined into one Company again, having the ſame Joint Stock, Intereſt and Deſign.

The *Eaſt-India* Company export great Quantities of Bulloin, Lead, *Engliſh* Cloth, and ſome other Goods, the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom; and import from *China* and *India*, Tea, China-Ware, Cabinets, raw and wrought Silks, Coffee, Muſlins, Callicoes, and other Cotton-Cloths; of which *Joſhua Gee*, in his Book of Trade, ſuppoſes they ſell as much to Foreigners as repays all the Bulloin Shipped for *India*, and leaves us beſides a conſiderable Ballance upon that Trade.

Bengal raw Silk, he obſerves, is bought at very low Prices there, and is very uſeful in carrying on the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

China Silk is of excellent Staple, and comes at little above one Third of the Price of *Italian Piedmont* Silk: The Duty of *Bengal* raw Silk being one Third more, and *China* near three Times as much as that of *Italy*, hinders our being ſupply'd ſo fully as we ought, and is of great Damage to the Nation; for we pay the *Savoyards* all ready Money for what we have from them, which as effectually drains us of our Bulloin as the *India* or *China* Trade does, with this Aggravation, that almoſt three Pounds of *China* Silk may be purchas'd for the Money that one Pound of *Piedmont* Silk coſt us.

Altho' Silver is not ſent out directly to *Piedmont* as it is to *India*, yet, in Fact, it is the ſame Thing; for the Ballance of ſome other Trade is carried thither, which otherwiſe would be remitted to us.

The Silk of *China* will anſwer in moſt Reſpects the Uſe of *Italian* Silk, provided we could be ſupply'd with the fine raw Silk of which they make their Damasks, Sattins, and other fine Manufactures, which by the Curioſity of thoſe Silks, muſt come up to the Goodneſs of *Italian* Silk.

The *China* Silk that we commonly receive is purchas'd at *Canton*, the neareſt Port we trade to in *China*; but their fine Silk is made in the Provinces of *Nankin* and *Chekiam*, where their fine Manufactures are carried on, and where prodigious Quantities of raw Silk are made, and the beſt in all *China*: We have never imported any of the Superfine here, but two or three Ships have brought extraordinary good, the beſt of which, we are inform'd, was brought from *Amoy*; and doubtleſs if Encouragement was given for the Importation of that fine Silk, it might be thrown here, and our Manufactures carried on at a ſmall Expence to the Nation.

It may not be improper to inſert in this Place the following Abſtracts of the ſeveral Charters granted to the *Eaſt-India* Companies.

An ABSTRACT of the Charter *granted by his Majeſty King* CHARLES II. *to the* East-India Company, *under the Great Seal of* England, *the third Day of* April, *in the Year* 1661, *and the* 30*th of that Prince's Reign.*

CHARLES II. by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come greeting: Whereas our well-beloved Subjects, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* have been a long Time a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoy'd, and do ſtill enjoy divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters, heretofore granted them, by our

our late Royal Progenitors, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* of Bleſſed Memory. But of late, divers Diſorders have been committed, as well by our own Subjects as by Foreigners, to the great Detriment and Interruption of the Trade of the ſaid Company, they having humbly beſought us to confirm their Charters, and to grant and allow ſome Alterations and Additions, tending to the Benefit and Advancement of their Traffick:

KNOW ye, That we taking the Premiſes into our Royal Conſideration, and well conſidering how much it imports this our Realm, the Grievances of the ſaid Corporation be redreſſed, the better to remove all Incumbrances and Inconveniencies that may have hitherto obſtructed their Trade; have granted and confirmed unto the ſaid Governor and Company, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, that they from henceforth be, and for ever ſhall be, one Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of the *Governor and Company of Merchants of* LONDON *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies. And we do ordain, That by the Name aforeſaid, they ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, and that they and their Succeſſors by the ſaid Name, be now and at all Times hereafter, Perſons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, capable in Law, to have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Juriſdictions, Franchiſes and Hereditaments, of what Kind, Nature and Quality ſoever they be, to them and their Succeſſors; and alſo to give, grant, deviſe, alien, aſſign, and diſpoſe of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and ſingular other Things, by the ſame Name that to them ſhall or may appertain to do: And that they and their Succeſſors, by the ſaid Name, may plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in whatſoever Courts and Places, and before whatſoever Judges and Juſtices, and other Perſons and Officers, in all and ſingular Action, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Cauſes, and Demands whatſoever, of whatſoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in ſuch Manner and Form, as any other of our Liege People of this our Realm of *England*, being Perſons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, retain, give, grant, deviſe, alien, aſſign, diſpoſe, plead, defend and be defended, releaſe and be releaſed, do permit and execute. And we alſo grant and allow, that the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, under the Name aforeſaid, may have a Common Seal, and may likewiſe break and alter the ſame at their Pleaſure.

AND further we ordain, That the ſaid Company ſhall elect one of the Members thereof to be their Governor, and twenty-four of the ſaid Members to be Committees, who ſhall have the Direction of the Voyages of and for the ſaid Company, and the Proviſion of the Shipping, and Merchandizes thereunto belonging; and alſo the Sale of all Merchandizes, Goods, and other Things returned, in all or any of the Voyages and Ships, of or for the ſaid Company, and the managing and handling of all other Buſineſs, Affairs and Things belonging to the ſaid Company. And we ordain, that the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall be ruled and ordered as is hereafter expreſſed, and not otherwiſe; and that they ſhall likewiſe enjoy the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities herein ſpecified, and no other. And for the better Execution of our ſaid Will and Grant in this Behalf, we nominate, conſtitute and appoint, Sir *Andrew Riccard* to be the firſt and preſent Governor, and *George* Lord *Berkley*, Sir *John Lewes*, Sir *William Thomſon*, Sir *Richard Ford*, Sir *James Drax*, Sir *John Frederick*, Sir *Theophilus Biddulph*, Sir *William Vincent*, Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Sir *William Ryder*, Sir *Stephen White*, and Sir *George Smith*, Knts. *William Love*, Eſq; *William Williams*, *John Jollife*, *Peter Middleton*, *Thomas Kendal*, *Maurice Thomſon*, *Samuel Moyer*, *Chriſtopher Boone*, *Francis Clerk*, *John Maſcal*, *Thomas Pearle*, and *Chriſtopher Willoughby*, Gentlemen, to be the twenty-four firſt and preſent Committees for the ſaid Company, from the Date of theſe Preſents, until the 10th Day of *April*, then alſo next following; and ſo until new Committees ſhall be choſen in Form hereafter expreſſed. And further we will and ordain, that the ſaid Governor and Company, at any General Court, may elect a Deputy Governor, who ſhall take an Oath before the Governor, and five or more of the Committees for the Time being, well, faithfully and truly to execute his ſaid Office of Deputy to the Governor of the ſaid Company. And the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall have Power Yearly, between the 10th and the laſt Day of *April*, to meet and to elect a Governor for one whole Year, who ſhall take an Oath before the laſt Governor, or his Deputy, and ſix or more of the Committees, that he ſhall well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the ſaid Company; and in like Manner, every Member of the ſaid Company, before their Admiſſion into it, ſhall take an Oath before the Governor of the ſaid Company, or his Deputy, to ſuch Effect, as by the ſaid Governor and Company, or the greater Part of them in any Court, to be held for the ſaid Company, ſhall be in a reaſonable Manner deviſed.

AND further we will and grant, That the ſaid Governor or Deputy Governor, and the Company or their Succeſſors, for the Time being, may meet Yearly, between the 10th and the laſt of *April*, and elect twenty-four Committees for the Year enſuing, who ſhall, before their Admiſſion into their ſaid Stations, take an Oath before the Governor or his Deputy, and five more of the laſt Committees, their immediate Predeceſſors, that they ſhall truly and faithfully execute their ſaid Office of Committees.

AND further we will and grant, That upon the Death or Removal of the Governor of the ſaid Company (which Governor not demeaning himſelf well in his Office, we will to be removeable at the Pleaſure of the ſaid Company, or the greater Part of them, at any of their General Courts) the Reſidue of the ſaid Company, or the greater Part of them, may elect another Governor, who ſhall exerciſe the ſaid Office during the Reſidue of the Year, having firſt taken an Oath, as aboveſaid, for the due Execution thereof. And in like Manner, any of the Committees dying or being removed (which Committees not demeaning themſelves well, may be removed at the Pleaſure of the Governor and Company at any of their General Meetings) the Governor, or his Deputy, and Company for the Time being, may elect and nominate one or more of the ſaid Company, to be Committee or Committees of the ſaid Company, in the Place and Stead, or Places and Steads of him or them of the former Committees ſo dying or removed; which Perſon or Perſons ſo elected ſhall take an Oath (as aboveſaid) for the Right and due Execution of their aforeſaid Office or Offices.

AND further we will and grant, That the Sons, Factors and Servants of the Members of the ſaid Company, that are of one and twenty Years of Age and above, may freely trade in any Part of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, to the *Streights of Magellan*, in ſuch Manner as ſhall be agreed to at any General Court, and not otherwiſe.

AND

And we further will and grant, That the ſaid Governor, or his Deputy, and the ſaid Company may aſſemble in any Place to hold Court, and there make Laws for the Government and Management of their Trade, and may impoſe Penalties on Offenders, and may levy the ſame without any Account, ſo as the ſaid Penalties be reaſonable, and not contrary to Law.

And alſo we will and grant, That the ſaid Governor and Company of Merchants, and their Agents, Factors and Aſſigns ſhall have ſix Months Time for the Payment of one Half, and ſix Months Time longer for the Payment of the other Half of all Duties, Poundage, Cuſtoms, and Subſidies, for all Manner of Goods; they, the ſaid Governor and Company of Merchants, always giving ſufficient Bond, with Surety, for the Payment thereof at the Terms aforeſaid. And when any Goods exported from *England*, for which the ſaid Governor and Company have paid the Cuſtom here, or given Bond for the Payment thereof, ſhall happen to miſcarry, or be loſt, before their ſafe Arrival at the Ports for which they were deſigned; due Proof being made thereof before the Treaſurer of *England*, the Duties paid for ſuch Goods ſhall be deducted out of the Duties of the firſt Goods ſhipp'd off afterwards for the ſaid Company's Account.

And further we grant unto the ſaid Governor and Company, That it ſhall be lawful for them and their Succeſſors, or any the natural Subjects of this our Realm which may or ſhall buy any *Eaſt-India* Goods by them imported, to tranſport the ſame in *Engliſh* Bottoms freely out of this Realm, without paying any further Duties than thoſe that were paid at the Entry, provided the ſaid Goods be exported within the Space and Term of thirteen Months.

And moreover, We grant to the ſaid Governor and Company, That it ſhall be lawful for them to tranſport in their Voyages all ſuch foreign Coin of Silver, *Spaniſh* or other foreign Silver or Bulloin of Silver, as they ſhall bring or cauſe to be brought into this Realm of *England* from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the ſame Kind, Sort, Stamp or Faſhion which it ſhall have when they bring it in, or in any other Form, Stamp or Faſhion to be coined in our Mint within our Tower of LONDON, at their Pleaſure, ſo as the whole Quantity tranſported exceed not Fifty Thouſand Pound in one Voyage.

And we further will and grant, That the Company and their Succeſſors ſhall have and enjoy the whole and entire Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*; and in any Time of Reſtraint they may ſend ſix good Ships and ſix good Pinnaces well furniſhed with Ordnance and other Munition for their Defence, and 500 Mariners, *Engliſhmen*, to guide and ſail in the ſaid ſix Ships and ſix Pinnaces; except when we having juſt cauſe to arm our Navy in warlike Manner, in Defence of our Realm, or for Offence of our Enemies, or that it ſhould be found needful to join to our Navy the Ships of our Subjects to be alſo armed for the Wars, to ſuch a Number as cannot be ſupplied if the ſaid ſix Ships and ſix Pinnaces ſhould be permitted to depart; then, upon Knowledge given by us or our Admiral to the ſaid Governor and Company, about the 20th Day of *July*, or three Months before the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall begin to make ready the ſaid ſix Ships and Pinnaces; then they forbear to ſend the ſame, till we ſhall recal or withdraw our Navy from the Service againſt our Enemies.

And further, we prohibit and forbid all our other Subjects to viſit or trade into the *Eaſt-Indies*, unleſs by Licence from the ſaid Governor and Company, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, one Half to us, and the other Half to the Company, and the Offenders to ſuffer Impriſonment during our Pleaſure, and ſuch other Puniſhment as we ſhall think fit to inflict on them.

And further, We have granted and condeſcended, That the ſaid Governor and Company may give Licence, under their Common Seal, to any Perſon or Perſons to ſail, trade or traffick into or from the *Eaſt-Indies*, upon ſome Conſideration or Benefit by them to be given. And we, our Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall not give nor grant any ſuch Licence to any Perſon or Perſons without their Conſent.

And we further grant, That if it ſhall happen that any Perſon or Perſons that are or ſhall be free of the ſaid Company, ſhall, before the going forth of any Ship or Fleet, ſubſcribe for any Sum or Sums of Money towards the furniſhing Proviſion or Maintenance for any Voyage or Voyages, ſet forth or to be ſet forth by the ſaid Governor and Company, and ſhall not, within the Space of twenty Days next after Warning given to him or them, by the ſaid Governor and Company, or their known Officer or Miniſter, bring in and deliver to the Treaſurer or Treaſurers appointed for the Company, the Sum or Sums ſubſcribed for, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Governor and Company, at any General Court, to diſfranchiſe the ſaid Perſon or Perſons. And alſo the ſaid Governor and Company, at any General Court (as aboveſaid) may admit into their Freedom all ſuch Perſons as they ſhall think fit.

And further, The ſaid Governor and Company do, by theſe Preſents, for themſelves and their Succeſſors, promiſe and covenant to and with us, that within ſix Months after every Return from every Voyage (the firſt Voyage only excepted) they ſhall bring into this Realm from the *Eaſt-Indies*, or from other Parts beyond the Seas, as great or greater Quantity of Bullion, Gold or Silver, reſpectively for every Voyage, as that which by Virtue of our Letters Patents they exported. And that all the Silver which ſhall be by them or their Succeſſors tranſported out of our Dominions, ſhall be ſhipp'd off at the Port of LONDON, being firſt duly enter'd without Cuſtom or Subſidy, as likewiſe what ſhall be imported.

And to prevent clandeſtine trading, no Entry of *Eaſt-India* Goods ſhall be permitted to be made but what is allowed of by the Company; and all Adventurers in the Company ſhall have Votes according to their Stocks.

And we do further grant, That all the Company's Plantations, Forts, Fortifications, Factories and Colonies ſhall be immediately under their own Command; and that they may appoint Governors and Officers who may judge all Perſons living under them, in all Cauſes, whether Civil or Criminal, or elſe may tranſmit them to *England*; and may ſend Ships of War, Men, and Ammunition, for Defence of their Factories; as alſo to make Peace or War with any, not Chriſtians, and right and recompence themſelves for any Injuries or Wrongs received or ſuſtained by them.

And we further grant, That they may build, plant and fortify at St. *Helen's*, and ſend out Supplies of Cloathing without Cuſtom.

And alſo we grant the ſaid Governor and Company the Power of inflicting Puniſhments for Miſdemeanors; and likewiſe to ſeize upon the Perſons of all ſuch of our Subjects as they find in the *Indies*, without their Licence, and ſend them into *England*; and that the Company may puniſh all Perſons in their own Service there, or in Caſe of Appeal, ſend them Priſoners into *England*.

And further we will and grant, That for Diſcovery of Injuries, the Officers of the ſaid Company there may examine upon Oath all Perſons whom they ſhall think it meet and convenient ſo

to examine, ſo that the ſaid Oath and the Matter therein contained be not repugnant to the Laws of *England*.

PROVIDED always, and our Will and Pleaſure is, That theſe our Letters Patents and Charters ſhall not give the ſaid Company Leave to trade to any Place already in the Poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian Prince in League and Amity with us, who ſhall overtly declare againſt it.

PROVIDED alſo, That if we find this Grant unprofitable for us or our Realm, then after three Years Warning the ſame is to ceaſe, charging all our Admirals and other Officers to be aiding thereunto, *&c.*

IN witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs ourſelf at *Weſtminſter* the third Day of *April*, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

An ABSTRACT *of the* CHARTER *granted by his Majeſty King* JAMES II. *to the* EAST-INDIA *Company, under the Great Seal of* England, *the* 12*th Day of* April, *in the Year* 1686, *and the Second of that Prince's Reign.*

JAMES II. by the Grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas our well beloved Subjects, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, have been of long Time a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoyed, and do ſtill enjoy divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters heretofore granted them by our late Royal Progenitors and Predeceſſors, Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*. And whereas the late King *Charles* II. our dearly beloved Brother, of ever bleſſed Memory, did by his Royal Charter, dated at *Weſtminſter* the third Day of *April*, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, confirm the ſaid precedent Charters and Patents, and grant, That the ſaid Governor and Company ſhould be for ever a Body Corporate and Politick, in Name and in Deed; and that their Sons, Apprentices and Servants might for ever freely trade and merchandize to and from *India*, by the Ways then and thereafter to be diſcovered, in ſuch Manner as ſhould at any General Court (the Governor or his Deputy being always one) be limited and agreed to, any Statute, *&c.* to the contrary notwithſtanding; ſo as they trade not to any Place in the lawful Poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian Prince or State in League or Amity with this Nation, that would not accept of ſuch Trade, but openly declare againſt it.

AND further the ſaid King did thereby for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, grant unto the ſaid Governor and Company for themſelves and their Succeſſors, that they ſhould for ever enjoy the whole and entire Trade of the *Indies*; and that no Part of the ſaid *Indies* ſhould be frequented and viſited by any of his Majeſty's Subjects. And his ſaid Majeſty did alſo by his Prerogative Royal, ſtreightly prohibit all his Subjects from Trading into the ſaid *Indies*, other than the ſaid Governor and Company, their Factors and Servants, *&c.* except by Licence obtained of them, under their Common Seal, under the Penalties, Pains, and Forfeitures, in the ſaid Letters Patents, at large expreſſed.

AND whereas the ſaid late King *Charles* II. by his Royal Charter, or Letters Patents dated at *Weſtminſter* the 27th Day of *March*, in rhe 20th Year of his Reign, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, in all the Grants and Matters therein; did grant, transfer, and confirm for himſelf, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, unto the ſaid Governor and Company, all the Port and Iſland of *Bombay*, by the *Eaſt-Indies*, with all the Rights, Profits, Territories, and Appurtenances, thereof whatſoever, and all the ſingular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Cuſtoms, Caſtles, Forts, Buildings and Fortifications, Privileges, Franchiſes, Preheminences, and Hereditaments whatſoever, within the Premiſes, or to them or any of them belonging, or any ways appertaining in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes, as the ſaid late King then had enjoy'd the ſame, or might or ought to have had and enjoy'd the ſame, by Virtue and Force of the Grant of the then King of *Portugal*, and not further or otherwiſe. And them the ſaid Governor and Company, did make and conſtitute the abſolute Proprietors thereof, always reſerving unto himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the Faith and Allegiance to him due and belonging, and his Royal Power and Sovereignty of and over his Subjects there: To have, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, the ſaid Port and Iſland, and all, and ſingular the Premiſes therein before granted, or mentioned to be granted unto the ſaid Governor and Company, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns, and to the only Uſe of them for evermore; to be holden of him the ſaid late King, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, as of his Manor of *Eaſt-Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, in Free and Common Soccage, and not in *Capite*, or by the Knights Service; yielding and paying therefore to him the ſaid late King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, at the Cuſtom-Houſe, LONDON, the Rent and Sum of 10*l.* of good and lawful Money of *England* in Gold, on the 30th Day of *September* Yearly, for ever. And the ſaid late King did, by his ſaid Charter, alſo grant them, and order, that they ſhould enjoy in the ſaid Iſland, all the Privileges and Advantages that they might enjoy in the other Parts of *India*, by Virtue of his ſaid Majeſty's former Patent, dated the 3d Day of *April*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, in as large and ample Manner, as if particularly expreſſed in the ſecond recited Charter or Letters Patents. And whereas the ſaid late King, by his Charter dated the 5th of *October*, in the 28th Year of his Reign, did confirm all Rights formerly granted the ſaid Company, notwithſtanding any former Miſ-uſer, Non-uſer, or Abuſer thereof whatſoever. And whereas the ſaid late King, by his Royal Charter dated the 16th Day of *December*, in the 25th Year of his Reign, did grant unto the ſaid Company, the Iſland of St. *Helena*, with all and ſingular the Rights, Profits, Territories, and Appurtenances whatever; and all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Pools, Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Iſles, Iſlets, ſituate or being within the Bounds or Limits thereof; with the Fiſhing of all Sorts of Fiſh, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fiſhes in the Bays, Iſlets, or Rivers, within the ſame Premiſes, and the Fiſh therein taken, and all the Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well Royal Mines, as other Mines, whether the ſame were then diſcovered, or not diſcovered; and alſo all Gold, Silver, Jems, and precious Stones, and and all other whatſoever, be it of Stones, Metals, or any thing whatſoever then found, or to be found, within the Veins, Mines, and Quarries, of the ſame Iſland and Premiſes; with all and ſingular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Cuſtoms, Caſtles, Forts and Buildings, then erected, or to be erected. And whereas the ſaid late King did create and conſtitute the ſaid Company, abſolute Lords and Proprietors of the ſaid Iſland (always reſerving the Faith and Allegiance of the Inhabitants) to the only Uſe of the ſaid Company, to be holden of the ſaid late King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of the Manor of *Eaſt-Greenwich*, in Free and Common Soccage, not in *Capite*, nor by Knight's Service, as in and by the ſaid Letters Patents, may fully appear.

AND

And whereas the ſame late King, by his Royal Charter, dated the 9th of *Auguſt*, in the 35th Year of his Reign, did erect a Court of Judicature to be holden as the Company ſhould direct, to determine all Caſes of Forfeitures and Seizures of Ships, as alſo all Cauſes Mercantile and Maritime, and all Treſpaſſes upon the High-Sea, or any of the Region and Territories, Countries or Places, therein for that Purpoſe mentioned, concerning any Perſon or Perſons reſiding, being or coming into the Parts of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, within the Bounds and Limits therein mentioned; all which Caſes ſhall be Judged and Determined by that Court, upon due Examination and Proof, according to the Cuſtoms of Merchants, and the Rules of Equity and good Conſcience; and by ſuch Methods, as the ſaid late King ſhould direct, under his Great or Privy-Seal, and for Want thereof, as the Judges of the ſaid Court ſhould think meet; and all Judgments, Determinations and Decrees of that Court, were to be put in Writing, and ſignified to the Perſons that were preſent at the making of them, and ſhould contain a ſhort State of the Matter of Fact, as it appeared to them, and their Sentence and Adjudication thereupon; as in and by the aforeſaid Charter and Letters Patents, doth and may more fully appear.

And whereas ſeveral Perſons, in Contempt of the firſt recited Letters Patents, have preſumed (without Licence) to ſend out Ships, and to trade within the Limits comprized in the ſaid Charter, to the great Damage of the ſaid Company, and the manifeſt Hazard of ruining of that Trade; whereupon the ſaid Governor and Company have humbly beſought us to grant and confirm the ſaid Charters, with ſome Additions. Now well weighing how highly it imports the Honour and Welfare of this Realm, that thoſe Diſorders ſhould be redreſſed, and that Trade improved to the utmoſt; that the ſaid Company may be encouraged by all lawful Aſſiſtance, in that difficult and hazardous Trade: Know ye, that we taking the Premiſſes into our Royal Conſideration, have of our ſpecial Grace, *&c.* ratified and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do ratify and confirm unto the ſaid Governor and Company, and their Succeſſors for ever, all the ſaid Charters and Letters Patents, and all and ſingular the Rights, Grants, Liberties, Covenants, Franchiſes, Preheminences and Authorities, in all the ſaid Charters, or any of them comprized, as fully to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if every diſtinct Right, Grant, Power, Liberty, Covenant, Franchiſe, Preheminence and Authority, comprized in the ſaid Letters Patents, were herein recited, and hereby confirmed ſeparately and apart by itſelf. And further we eſtabliſh to them, all ſuch and the like Liberties and Privileges, as ever they had; with Power to the ſaid Company, their Preſidents, *&c.* to adminiſter the Freeman's Oath, and ſuch other lawful Oath, as the Court ſhall direct. And we do further erect and eſtabliſh a Court of Judicature, at ſuch Places as they ſhall appoint; which Court ſhall conſiſt of one Perſon learned in Civil Law, and two Merchants, who (or the Major Part of them, the Civilian being always one) ſhall have Power to determine of all Forfeitures, Seizures, *&c.* and all Cauſes Mercantile or Maritime, and all Treſpaſſes on the High-Seas, or any of the Regions, aforeſaid, according to the Cuſtoms of Merchants, and the Rules of Equity and Good Conſcience, and according to ſuch Methods of Proceeding as we ſhall appoint; and in Default thereof, by ſuch ways as they ſhall think fit, all which Judgments and Determinations, *&c.* ſhall be put in Writing, according to the Manner preſcribed in the Letters Patents of the ſaid late King *Charles* II. as aboveſaid.

And whereas the ſaid late King did grant the ſaid Company Power to appoint Governors of Forts, Caſtles, Factories, *&c.* to raiſe Arms, train and muſter what military Forces to them ſhould ſeem requiſite, We do hereby confirm the ſame. And further, underſtanding that many of the native Princes, taking Advantage of the late licentious Trading, and the evil Conſequences thereof, have violated many of the Company's Privileges and Liberties, for which they intend to demand Satisfaction in a peaceable Way; and if not that Way attainable, to uſe Force of Arms for recovering of their Loſs: We do therefore grant them full Power to appoint Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, Captains, and other Sea-Officers, from Time to Time, in all or any Ship or Ships, ſerving the ſaid Company in the *Eaſt-Indies*, within the Limits of any of the above recited Charters; who have hereby Power to raiſe, train and muſter Seamen or others, and to execute Martial Law, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope*, reſerving to ourſelves Power to revoke this Grant touching Martial Law.

And further by theſe Preſents, we give the ſaid Company Power to coin any Species of Money uſually coined by the Princes of thoſe Countries, ſo as it be agreeable to their Standards in Weight and Fineneſs, and that they coin not any *European* Money.

And laſtly, we ſtrictly charge and command all our Admirals, and all other our Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Governor and Company, in executing and enjoying the Premiſſes; and, finally, our Will and Pleaſure is, that theſe our Letters Patents ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt favourable Manner on Behalf of the Company that can be, any Statute, Act, Proclamation or Reſtriction, or any other Thing to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In Witneſs whereof, We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Our ſelves at *Weſtminſter* the 12th Day of *April*, in the ſecond Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

PIGOTT.

An Abstract *of a* Charter *of* Regulations *granted to the* East-India Company, *by their Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *under the Great Seal of* England, *on* November 11, 1693, *in the fifth Year of their Majeſties Reign.*

William and *Mary*, by the Grace of God King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defenders of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come greeting. Whereas the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* have been long a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoyed divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters, granted them by our late Royal Progenitors and Predeceſſors, Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. And whereas ſome Doubt hath ariſen touching the Validity of the Charters heretofore granted to the ſaid Company, by the not actual Payment of the firſt Quarterly Payment of the Tax of Five Pounds *per Cent.* charged on the general Joint-Stock of the ſaid Company, according to the late Act of Parliament, intitled, *An Act for continuing certain Acts therein mentioned, and for charging ſeveral Joint-Stocks.*

We having taken the ſame into our Royal Conſideration, and well weighing the Diſorders and Inconveniencies that would befal the ſaid Company,

Company, and the Perſons employed in their Trade every where, and eſpecially in the more remote Places of the World, if Advantage were taken of that Forfeiture, did, by our Letters Patents, dated the 7th of *October* laſt, conſtitute Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſq; *George* Earl of *Berkley*, Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. then Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bart. Sir *William Langhorn*, Bart. Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Kt. Sir *John Moore*, Kt. one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Edward de Bouvery*, Kt. Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Knt. Sir *William Gore*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Joſeph Herne*, Kt. Sir *Rowland Ainſworth*, Kt. *John Pery*, Eſq; *George Bohun*, Eſq; *Richard Hutchinſon*, jun. Eſq; *Frederick Herne*, Eſq; *Ralph Marſhall*, Eſq; *Richard Acton*, *John Cook* of *Hackney*, *Francis Gosfright*, *John du Bois*, *Iſaac Houblon*, *Samuel Ongley*, and *Nathaniel Mounteney*, Gentlemen, and all and other Perſon or Perſons who were Members of the ſaid Company, on the 24th Day of *March* laſt paſt, who had not before the ſaid laſt recited Letters Patents parted with their Stocks in the ſaid Company, and all and every other Perſon or Perſons, who after the ſaid 24th Day of *March* laſt paſt, and before the Date of the ſaid recited Letters Patents, by buying Stocks or otherwiſe, had come into, and then remained in a Capacity of being Members of the ſaid Company, ſhould be a Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of* LONDON *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies: And them by that Name one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, really and fully for ever, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, We did make, declare, eſtabliſh and confirm; and alſo granted and reſtored unto them all the Ports, Iſlands, Plantations, Territories, Forts, Caſtles, Ordnance, Armour, Artillery, Munition, Arms, Guns, Powder, Shot, Victuals, Magazines, Stores, Ammunition and Proviſions of War, Ships, Junks, Veſſels, Boats, Joint-Stocks, Manors, Lordſhips, Meſſuages, Houſes, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Cattel, Chattels real and perſonal, Debts, Dues, Duties, Right of Actions, and Demands in Law or Equity, Powers, Privileges, Liberties, Franchiſes, Juriſdictions, Cuſtoms, Rights, Royalties, Immunities and Advantages whatſoever, and all and ſundry other Things, which were or might be lawfully enjoy'd by them on or before the 24th of *March* laſt, or at any Time before the Date of the ſaid laſt recited Letters Patents, by Virtue of any Charters formerly granted or confirmed to them, to enjoy the Premiſes in the ſame Manner they might have done on the 24th of *March* laſt paſt, as if the Powers and Privileges by the ſaid Charters granted, had been particularly recited, but under the Limitations therein contained.

AND whereas in the ſaid Charter of the 7th of *October*, is contained the Proviſo following, *viz.* "If the Company do not except of and effectually execute ſuch Orders, Directions, Additions, Alterations, Reſtrictions and Qualifications, relating to the Conſtitution, Continuance, Determination, Rights, Powers or Privileges of the ſaid Company, or of the Government thereof, or of the ſaid Governor and Company, or of the Encouragement, Management, Regularion or Advancement of Trade, or of the preſent or future Joint Stock of the ſaid Company; or concerning any future Subſcriptions, to be made by way of Increaſe or Addition to the Joint Stock, or for aſcertaining the true Values of the ſaid Joint Stock, at and during the Time of any ſuch future Subſcriptions, which we, our Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Advice of our or their Privy-Council, ſhall at any Time before the 29th Day of *September* 1694, think fit to make, inſert, limit, direct, appoint or expreſs, in or by any further or other Charters, or Letters Patents, under our Great Seal of *England*; then theſe Preſents may be determined, made void, and revoked, and all the Powers therein contained ſhall ceaſe.

Now know ye, That we conſidering how highly it imports this Kingdom, that the *Eaſt-India* Trade ſhould be continued, and being deſirous to make the ſame more National (which is beſt to be done in a Joint Stock) have, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, ordained and conſtituted; and the ſaid Company does agree, and all our natural Subjects and Perſons naturalized and endenized, who ſhall hereafter ſubſcribe and pay down the Sums of Money by them ſubſcribed, in ſuch Manner as is herein after directed, ſhall be Members of the ſaid Company, as is hereafter expreſſed.

AND our Will and Pleaſure is, that 744,000 *l.* be ſubſcribed in a Book of Vellum (within ſix Days to be provided) to lie open daily from Eight to Twelve in the Morning, and from Two to Six in the Afternoon till the 10th of *January* next, none being to ſubſcribe above 10,000 *l.* And if the Subſcriptions exceed the aforeſaid Sum of 744,000 *l.* they ſhall be reduced to that Sum by the Court of Committees; the Subſcribers being to make Oath, that the Money ſubſcribed is their own, and in Truſt; which Oath the Governor or his Deputy, and three more of the Committees are to take Care to adminiſter to them, and one third Part of all Sums ſubſcribed for, ſhall be paid down to the Committee of the Treaſury of the Company, or their Caſhier, at the Time of the Subſcription, and the reſt before or upon the 10th of *January* next.

AND further our Will and Pleaſure is, That in all General Courts every qualified Member ſhall have a Vote for every 1000 *l.* he has in the Fund, but no Perſon ſhall have above ten Votes, and no Perſon ſhall vote under 1000 *l.*

AND we further order and appoint, That all Perſons who were before free of the ſaid Company, or capable to be ſo by former Charters, and all new Subſcribers, who ſhall pay into the Joint Stock the Sums by them ſubſcribed for, in Manner above directed, ſhall have their Freedom *gratis*; but ſuch as ſhall come in by Purchaſe of any of the ſaid Company's Joint Stock ſhall pay for their Freedom 5 *l.* and they, with the Subſcribers, ſhall take the Oaths appointed to be taken by a late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*; and alſo the Oath uſually taken by all Perſons made free of the ſaid Company, before the Governor or Deputy-Governor for the Time being, to whom we hereby give Power to adminiſter the ſame accordingly.

AND further, It ſhall be lawful for the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the ſaid Company to call General Courts, and Courts of Committees, to conſiſt only of ſuch as have 1000 *l.* in the Joint Stock, each in their own Right, and have taken the Oaths aboveſaid; and the Governor, or (in his Abſence) his Deputy ſhall have a caſting Voice in the ſaid Courts. The ſaid Governor, Deputy, and twenty four Committees ſhall be choſen yearly in *April*; the Governor to have 4000 *l.* in the Joint Stock in his own

own Right, the Deputy as much, and each Committee 1000 *l.* And if the Governor, Deputy, or any of the Committees die within the Year, others duly qualified, ſhall be elected in their Stead. The Governor, Deputy and Committees, before they enter upon the Exerciſe of their Offices, being to take the ſeveral Oaths as aboveſaid.

And further we grant, That the Governor and other qualified Members of the Company may aſſemble and hold General Courts where they pleaſe, and (the Governor or Deputy being preſent) may make By-Laws for the Company's better Government, and revoke or alter them, and may impoſe lawful Penalties, Fines, *&c.* upon Delinquents, and levy the ſame to their own Uſe; all which By-Laws, *&c.* ſhall be kept and obſerved, if approved by a General Court, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. Provided always, and our further Will and Pleaſure is, That no Permiſſion be granted to any Perſon to trade, or Ships to paſs into or from the *Eaſt-Indies* on any private Account, on Penalty of forfeiting this and the laſt Charter. And further, no private Contract for the Sale of any Goods or Merchandizes ſhall be made, (excepting only ſuch Salt Petre as ſhall be ſold for the Uſe of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors) but all the Company's Goods ſhall be openly and publickly ſold by Inch of Candle at their publick Sales, and the Money ariſing thereby applied to the Company's Uſe; no Lot (except Jewels) being to exceed 500 *l.*

And for the better Increaſe of Trade, and Encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom, our Will and Pleaſure is, That the ſaid Company do yearly export to *India*, of the Growth and Product of *England*, the Value of 100,000 *l.* And the ſaid Governor and Company do hereby covenant, promiſe and agree to furniſh the Crown yearly with 500 Ton of good, clear and merchantable Salt Petre, conſiſting of 112 *l.* to the Hundred Weight, at 38 *l.* 10 *s. per* Ton in the Time of Peace, and 45 *l.* in the Time of War.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, That all Dividends of Profits ariſing to the Company by the Joint Stock, be made in Time to come in Money only, and not otherwiſe. And further, we do order and appoint, That the Company and their Succeſſors do cauſe an Accomptant to enter in a Book or Books, to be provided and kept in their publick Office for that Purpoſe, the Value of the Joint Stock of the ſaid Company to be atteſted upon Oath, which Book ſhall from Time to Time lie open to be viewed and peruſed by all Perſons concerned. And our Will and Pleaſure further is, That all Mortgages, Alienations, Transfers and Aſſignments be from Time to Time entered and regiſtered, either in the Ordinary or in other Books, likewiſe to lie open to the View of all concerned.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, order, direct, limit, and appoint, That the Joint Stock of the ſaid Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſhall continue for twenty-one Years, to be computed from the Date of theſe Preſents; a Year before which Time Books for new Subſcriptions ſhall be provided by the Governor and Company, and lie open at their publick Office for a new Joint Stock.

Provided always, and our expreſs Meaning is, That if the ſaid Governor and Company do not accept of, and act and conform themſelves in every Thing to all the Orders, Directions, Additions, Qualifications, Reſtrictions, *&c.* which we, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by the Advice of our or their Privy-Council, ſhall from Time to Time, at any Time before the 29th of *September* 1694, think fit to make and appoint, then not only theſe Preſents, but likewiſe our former Charter or Letters Patents of the 7th of *October* laſt paſt, herein before-metioned, ſhall be by us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, revoked and made null and void. And from and immediately after the Paſſing ſuch Letters of Revocation, all the Powers and Privileges, *&c.* contained in our ſaid former Charter or Letters Patents of the 7th of *October* laſt, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be abſolutely void to all Intents and Purpoſes, any Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs ourſelves at *Weſtminſter* the 11th Day of *November*, in the fifth Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

PIGOTT.

An Abstract *of the* Charter *of* Regulations *granted to the* East-India Company *by their Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *under the Great Seal of* England, Sept. 28, 1694, *in the 6th Year of their Majeſties Reign.*

William and *Mary* by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King and Queen, Defenders of the Faith, *&c.* To the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and to all others to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come greeting. Whereas by our Charter dated the 7th of *October* 1693, we did appoint Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt. *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſq; and others, to be a Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governors and Company of Merchants of* LONDON *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, under the Proviſo's therein mention'd; and did grant them and their Succeſſors divers Liberties, Privileges and Powers, *&c.* with a Clauſe, "That if the ſaid Governor and Company ſhould "not comply with and accept of ſuch farther "Regulations and Reſtrictions as by Us, our "Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Advice of our "Privy Council, be made and propoſed at any "Time between the 29th of *September* 1694, "and put under the Great Seal of *England*, then "the ſaid Charter ſhould be revokable, and "immediately after paſſing of Letters of Revo-"vocation under the Great Seal of *England*, "the Powers, Privileges and Grants therein "contained ſhould be void and ceaſe." And whereas by our Charter, dated the 11th of *November* laſt, ſeveral Regulations and Reſtrictions, *&c.* have been propoſed purſuant to the ſaid Proviſo, and that the ſaid Proviſo has been renewed and repeated, *viz.* "That the Company not "conforming themſelves, and acting in every "Thing according to the Regulations and Re-"ſtrictions, *&c.* which by Us, our Heirs and "Succeſſors, with the Advice of our or their "Privy Council, ſhould be made before the ſaid "29th of *September*, 1694, then the ſaid Char-"ter and the Precedent ſhould be void and "ceaſe, and the Powers and Privileges therein "granted ſhould abſolutely end and determine "to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Now know ye, That in Purſuance of the ſaid two Proviſo's, and by Virtue of what otherwiſe we may lawfully put in Execution, We do by this Writing under our Great Seal, by the Advice of our Privy Council, order and direct that every Perſon qualified to vote by our laſt Charter or otherwiſe, in a General or other Court,

to be hereafter holden by the Company, ſhall, before Admittance to ſuch Votes, take an Oath before the Governor, or Deputy, or any of the Committees (if required by any Member of the Committee having 1000 *l.* in his own Right in the Joint-Stock) that he or ſhe deſiring to vote, is then really intitled to ſo much Stock for his or their own Uſe and Right (and not in Truſt) as qualifies him or her to give in ſuch Votes as he or ſhe deſires. Which Oath the Governor, Deputy, or any of the Committees are required to adminiſter; and no Perſon, not taking ſuch Oath, ſhall be admitted to give any Vote, nor their Votes to be of any Effect or Avail, if given.

AND our further Will and Pleaſure is, That no Perſon, not being born our natural Subject, or endenized, ſhall be admitted a Freeman of the ſaid Company. And further, Every Perſon fairly elected by the Plurality of Voices to be a Governor, Deputy, or Committee, ſhall, before his being or acting as ſuch, take an Oath in the General Court before the Governor or Deputy, or one or more of the twenty-four Committees, that at the Time of his Election and taking his Oath, he is intitled in his own Right, and not in Truſt, to ſo much Stock as qualifies him for ſuch Election: Which Oath the ſaid Governor or Deputy are required to adminiſter, and ſuch Perſon elected not taking the ſame, his Election ſhall be null and void; and the Court ſhall proceed to a new Election, according to this and the laſt Charter.

AND our further Will and Pleaſure is, That no Perſon that is or ſhall be choſen Governor or Deputy of the Company, ſhall continue in their Places more than two Years together; and no Perſon, that hath ſerved therein two Years together, ſhall be capable of being re-elected till two Years after. And further, if above ſixteen of the precedent Years Committeeſmen be new choſen at the next annual Election, the Supernumeraries, who have the feweſt Votes, their Election ſhall be void, and others choſen in their Places; ſo that at leaſt eight new ones ſhall be elected.

AND whereas by our Charter of *Nov.* 11, 1693, we did order that the ſaid Governor and Company ſhould not give Licence to any Perſon or Ships to trade or ſail into or from the *Eaſt-Indies*, upon any private Account, on Pain of making void the two laſt Charters: Now we do hereby direct, That the ſaid Governor and Company may licenſe the Commanders and Mariners of their own Ships, (and no other) to trade in ſuch Commodities and to ſuch a Value as ſhall be allowed of by any General Court, and no otherwiſe, provided always that due Entries be made thereof, and the Duties paid at the Cuſtom-Houſe before the Landing; any former Charter to the contrary notwithſtanding.

AND whereas by the aforeſaid Charter we ordered the ſaid Governor and Company Yearly to export the Value of 100,000 *l.* of *Engliſh* Manufacture. To the End the Truth thereof may appear, we do hereby order them to give in unto us, our Privy Council, in the Month of *Auguſt* Yearly, a true Account fairly written, under the Governor or Deputy's Hand, of the Nature, Quantity, Value, and Coſt of ſuch Goods by them exported Yearly, and from what Place, and that upon the Oath of the proper Officers and Servants of the Company. And we do hereby order, That none of the Goods ſo exported ſhall be again landed in *England*, or carried elſewhere, than within the Limits of the Company's Charter.

AND our further Will and Pleaſure is, That if any ſix or more of the Adventurers having 1000 *l.* each, or more in his own Right in the Joint-Stock, and qualified to vote by the laſt Charter, ſhall, at any Time hereafter, by Writing under their Hands, delivered to, or left for the Governor or Deputy at the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, requeſt that a General Court may be called; the Governor, or his Deputy, ſhall within eight Days ſummons a General Court accordingly, which (or any other) ſhall not be broken up without the Conſent of the Majority of the preſent Members capable to vote. And our further Will and Pleaſure is, That all private Committees ſhall be choſen by the General Court; and no Governor, Deputy or Committees, ſhall lend any of the Company's Money, unleſs they be previouſly authorized by the General Court; nor ſhall any Goods ſold be delivered to the Buyer, till the Money is paid down for the ſame, or Security given to the Company's Satisfaction; and no Court of Committees, nor any Members of the ſaid Company, ſhall, by an Agreement, bind the General Stock of the Company for receiving or delivering Stock without Leave of a General Court.

AND further our Will and Pleaſure is, That the Company's Caſh be kept in effective Money within their own Houſe, and always be in Cuſtody of three (at leaſt) of the Committees of the Treaſury, and by them iſſued out to the Caſhier, as the Company's Occaſions require. And no Sum of Money ſhall be allowed on the Company's Account, but when it ſhall appear when and to whom, and for what it has been paid, excepting only when the General Court has previouſly authorized any to diſpoſe thereof without Account.

AND whereas by the late King *Charles*'s Patent of *April* 3, 1661, the Company was allowed two ſix Months for the Payment of the Duties and Cuſtoms of Goods. Notwithſtanding that Clauſe in the aboveſaid Charter, they ſhall, after two Years hence, (in Caſe we ſhall require the ſame Thing in Writing) make preſent Payment of the Cuſtoms due by them on Goods imported, and ſhall be allowed for ſuch Payment, a Diſcount of 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent. per Annum*, in lieu of the ſaid two ſix Months; and 6 *l.* 5 *s. per Cent. per Annum* on additional Duties, in lieu of the four three Months allowed by Act of Parliament.

PROVIDED always, and our poſitive and expreſs Meaning is, That if the Charters of *October* 7, or *November* 11, or theſe Preſents, or the Continuation thereof in Whole or in Part, ſhall not appear to be profitable to us or our Realm; then, after three Years Warning, all the ſaid Charters ſhall be determined and void, and the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall no longer continue a Corporation.

AND further, The ſaid Governor and Company ſhall, by Writing under their Common Seal, to be approved of by our Attorney or Solicitor-General, declare their Acceptance and Submiſſion to the Conditions and Regulations of the two laſt and this preſent Charter. Which if they either refuſe or neglect to do, they ſhall no longer act as a Corporation. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs ourſelves at *Weſtminſter*, the 28th of *September*, in the ſixth Year of our Reign.

Per ipſos Regem & Reginam.

PIGOTT.

An ABSTRACT *of the* CHARTER *granted to the* NEW EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *by his Majeſty King* WILLIAM, *under the Great Seal of* England, Sept. 5, 1698. *and the tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas by a late

late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for raiſing a Sum not exceeding two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities, after the Rate of eight* per Cent. per Annum, *and for ſettling a Trade to the* Eaſt-Indies; it is, amongſt other Things enacted, That all the Monies ariſing by the ſeveral Duties, upon ſeveral Commodities therein mentioned, ſhall be brought and paid in the Receipt of our Exchequer, as is there preſcribed, under the Penalties therein mentioned; and that yearly, (reckoning the firſt Year to begin the 29th of *September* 1698.) the full Sum of 160,000 *l.* of the ſaid Monies ſhall be the whole and entire Fund; and if the ſaid Monies do not extend to that Sum, then they ſhall be Part of the Fund towards the paying of the ſeveral Annuities there expreſſed.

And it is further enacted, That it might be lawful for us to appoint Perſons to take in voluntary Subſcriptions of all Natives and Foreigners, for themſelves or in Truſt, and Bodies Politick and Corporate (the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* only excepted) no Perſon ſubſcribing for leſs than 100 *l.* all the Subſcriptions not to exceed 2,000,000 *l.* to be paid into our Exchequer, ſubject to ſuch Allowances and Defalcations as are therein expreſſed, and the Subſcriptions to be made on or before the ſaid 29th Day of *September* 1698. And that all Bodies Corporate and Politick, and all other Perſons whatſoever, ſo ſubſcribing and paying in their Subſcriptions and their Succeſſors, *&c.* ſhould have, for ever, one certain yearly Sum or Annuity, at the Rate of eight *per Cent. per Annum*, in the Manner thereby preſcribed.

And it is further enacted, That it might be lawful for us to incorporate all ſuch Perſons ſo ſubſcribing and paying, as in the ſaid Act expreſſed into one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of the General Society *entitled to the Advantages given by an Act of Parliament for advancing a Sum not exceeding* 2,000,000, *for the Service of the Crown of* England. And that the ſaid Sum of 2,000,000, one Moiety or any greater Part thereof being ſo ſubſcribed, on or before the ſaid 29th of *September* 1698, all ſuch Subſcribers and their Succeſſors, for ever, ſhould have Liberty freely to traffick, and uſe the Trade of Merchandize into and from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and Parts and Limits in the ſaid Act mentioned, and ſubject to ſuch Reſtrictions as are there expreſſed. And that it ſhall be lawful for us by our Charters, or Letters Patents, to direct how the Shares of all Perſons concerned in the Fund of the General Society ſhould be transferred.

And it is likewiſe enacted, That in Caſe the Duties appropriated for the Payment of the Annuities of the ſaid Fund, ſhould be at any Time deficient, the ſaid Annuities ſhould be made up out of the next Aids raiſed by Act of Parliament, in the Manner therein mentioned.

And whereas by our Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England* of the 14th of *July* laſt paſt, we did nominate and appoint Commiſſioners for taking and receiving ſuch Subſcriptions as aboveſaid: And did declare, That if that Sum, or one Moiety thereof at leaſt were ſubſcribed for, by that Time we would make out our Royal Charter for the Incorporation of the Subſcribers into a General Society; and that we would alſo make out another Charter, conſtituting them to be one Company, by the Name of *the* Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, with ſuch Powers and Privileges as are therein expreſſed.

And whereas we have, by our ſaid Letters Patents, declared, That the Share and Shares of all, or any of the ſaid Subſcribers, may be tranſferrable and aſſignable to any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, willing to purchaſe the ſame, ſo as the ſaid Tranſferrences and Aſſignments be made in Writing, and in ſuch Manner and Form as has already been in the ſaid Charter, or is or ſhall be in this or in any other, by us, our Heirs or Succeſſors appointed.

And whereas it appears to us, that the Sum of two Millions of Pounds Sterling, have been already ſubſcribed, and the firſt Tenth Part thereof hath been paid or anſwered to our Uſe, purſuant to the ſaid Act, on or before the 16th Day of *July* laſt paſt, by us, and by, *&c.* And by ſeveral other Perſons in the ſaid Book of Subſcriptions, and in the Duplicate thereof particularly named.

And whereas by our Royal Charter, or Letters Patents of the third Day of this preſent Month of *September*, we created and eſtabliſhed the ſaid Corporation, or Body Politick, called *The General Society entitled to the Advantages*, &c. And they being deſirous to be incorporated as a Company, with a Joint Stock, the better to manage their Trade. *Now know ye*, That we, in Purſuance of the Powers and Clauſes in the ſaid Act of Parliament, and of our gracious Promiſe and Declaration, and by Virtue of our Royal Prerogative, *&c.* have made, ordained, conſtituted, declared, appointed and eſtabliſhed the ſaid Subſcribers and their Succeſſors for ever, and all Perſons and Bodies Politick or Corporate deriving a Title from them or any of them, to any Share in the Fund or Annuities of the ſaid Subſcribers, to be one Body Politick and Corporate, under the Name of *The* Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, and them and their Succeſſors for ever, under the ſaid Name, one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, we make, conſtitute and appoint for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, granting, allowing and ordaining, that they ſhall have a perpetual Succeſſion, and may uſe a Common Seal for the Affairs and Buſineſs of the Company, with Power to break, alter and renew their Seal, as often as to them ſhall ſeem meet, and they ſhall for ever be capable in Law to have, purchaſe, receive, hold, poſſeſs and retain for the Uſe of themſelves and Succeſſors, any Manors, Meſſuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Hereditaments, Poſſeſſions, Goods and Chattles, of what Kind, Nature or Quality ſoever; and moreover, to purchaſe and acquire all Goods and Things whatſoever, from which they are not reſtrained by the ſaid Act; and alſo to ſell, grant, demiſe, alien or diſpoſe of all the aboveſaid Things, or any of them; and alſo to ſue and implead, and be ſued and impleaded, anſwer and defend, and be anſwered and defended in all Courts whatſoever, and before all Judges, Juſtices, Offices and Miniſters of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and in all Clauſes, Suits and Pleas whatſoever. And all Corporations or Perſons who ſhall derive any Right or Title from any of the ſaid Subſcribers or their Succeſſors, ſhall be eſteemed Members of the ſaid Company, and received and admitted as ſuch *gratis*.

And our Royal Will and Pleaſure further is, That if any Perſon, being a Member of the General Society, and not of the Company, ſhall hereafter deſire to be received as a Member of the ſaid Company, and to join his Share in the Capital Stock of the General Society, to and with the *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Indies*, the General Court of the Company (if they think fit) may admit him, and after ſuch Admittance, his Share of the Capital Fund of the Society ſhall be transferr'd to the Company, and become Part of their Capital Stock. Provided always, That within ſix Days after ſuch Admittance an Entry thereof be made in the Books of the Company,

pany, and Notice thereof given to the Auditor of our Exchequer, that he may pay the Annuity to the Company. And we do hereby direct our High Treaſurer, Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Under-Treaſurer, to pay the ſaid Annuities without any Warrant from us, as far as the Monies ariſing from the Deputies appropriated to that Uſe, come in.

AND it ſhall further be lawful for the ſaid Company to augment their Capital Stock (if the Trade require it) but with ſuch Limitations always, as in the ſaid Act of Parliament are expreſſed. But the ſaid Company ſhall not ſend out of *England*, or any other Country, Goods, Wares, Corn, Bullion, or Merchandize, above what is expreſſed in the ſaid Act of Parliament, but ſhall be ſubject in every Thing, to the Reſtrictions therein contained, but ſhall trade according to the true Meaning of the ſaid Act, to the Parts of *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope*, and to the *Steeights* of *Magellan*. And all Perſons, before their Admiſſion into the ſaid Company, ſhall take an Oath before two or more of the Directors or Managers to be faithful to the ſaid Company, and always to aſſiſt with their beſt Advice and Council, for the good Management and Government thereof; and that they ſhall not in any Manner or Way whatſoever trade within the Limits of the Company's Charter, for their own private Account. And Quakers, inſtead of ſuch Oaths, ſhall make a ſolemn Declaration in Writing to the ſame Effect.

AND our further Will and Pleaſure is, That the ſaid Company ſhall cauſe Books to be kept in their Office, in which Entry ſhall be made before two or more of the Directors of the ſaid Company, (upon the Oath of the proper Officers) of all Goods and Coins, *&c.* Shipt off, *&c.* And in Caſe more to be Shipt off then Enter'd, they ſhall be Seized, and together with the Penalties, to be levied upon the Offenders, according to the Act of Parliament, ſhall be applied to the Uſes mentioned in the ſaid Act.

AND our further Will and Pleaſure is, That the ſaid Company ſhall give Security, as the Act directs, for bringing their Goods to *England* or *Wales*, (except in ſuch Caſes as the Act excepts.) And alſo all Goods ſo imported by them into *England* or *Wales*, ſhall be ſold publickly by Inch of Candle, and not otherwiſe, and no Lot of Goods ſo ſold (except Jewels) ſhall exceed 1000 *l.* And further, the ſaid Company promiſe and covenant by theſe Preſents, that they ſhall export Yearly, in Goods of the Growth and Product, and Manufacture of *England*, the Value of one tenth Part of the Fund, with which they trade to the ſaid *Eaſt-Indies*; of which they ſhall give us in Yearly to our Privy-Council, in the Month of *October*, a true Account, fairly written, and ſigned by two or more of the Directors, that the Truth thereof may the better appear, and that upon the Oath of the proper Officers; nor ſhall any of the ſaid Goods be landed again in *England*, or carried into any Place or Country, without the Limits of the Company's Charter.

AND the ſaid Company does hereby propoſe and covenant to furniſh to the Crown Yearly (the Crown allowing the Prime Coſt, Charges and Duties) ſuch a Quantity of Salt-Petre, as is under, *viz. As the Sum of two Millions reckoned in Money, is to five Hundred Tons of Salt-Petre, in the whole; ſo the Sum which the ſaid Company may by Virtue of the Act, trade for in one Year, ſhall be to the Quantity of Salt-Petre, the ſaid Company ſhall furniſh to the Crown.* Which Quantity the ſaid Company (as Members of the General-Society) was to furniſh according to the Act of Parliament.

AND for the Encouragement of the ſaid Company, we further promiſe, That they and their Succeſſors ſhall be allowed the ſame Diſcount in the Payment of their Duties and Cuſtoms, that was granted to the preſent Governor and Company, trading to the *Indies* by a Clauſe in our Charter of Regulations of the 28th of *September* 1694.

AND we do hereby Will and Appoint, That the ſaid Company maintain a Miniſter and a School-Maſter in the Iſland of St. *Helena*, as ſoon as the ſaid Iſland ſhall be in their Poſſeſſion. And alſo a Miniſter in every Garriſon and ſuperior Factory, and a Chaplain in every Ship of 500 Tons or upwards, all which Miniſters and Chaplains ſhall be firſt approved by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or Biſhop of LONDON; and at their Arrival there, ſhall give themſelves to the Learning of the *Portugueſe* Language, and the Language of Countries where they reſide, the better to inſtruct the People; and when any ſuch Miniſter dies, his Place ſhall be ſupplied by the Chaplain of the next Ship: And the Company ſhall alſo provide School-Maſters in the ſaid Factories and Garriſons.

AND for the better managing their Affairs, the Company ſhall chooſe twenty-four Directors, who (or any thirteen, or more of them) ſhall be called, *A Court of the Directors, for the ordering, managing and directing the Affairs of the ſaid Company and Corporation.* And we do further appoint, That *Edward Allen*, *Abraham Beake*, *James Bateman*, *John Cary*, Sir *Henry Furneſe*, *Peter Godfrey*, *Peter Gott*, *Gilbert Heathcott*, *Edmund Harriſon*, Sir *Theodore Janſen*, *Samuel Lock*, *Edward Littleton*, *Joſeph Martin*, *Streynſham Maſters*, *Ephraim Montague*, *Peter Paggen*, *Robert Raworth*, *Benjamin Rokeby*, *Samuel Shepherd*, Sir *William Scawen*, *William Steward*, *Thomas Vernon*, *William Withers*, and *George White*, (who are choſen for this Purpoſe by a Majority of the Subſcibers) ſhall be the firſt and preſent Directors, and ſhall continue in that Station till the 25th of *March* 1700, at which Time others ſhall be choſen; and if any of the ſaid Directors die, or be removed before that Time, another ſhall be choſen in his Stead.

AND we do further grant, that the ſaid Company may meet about their Affairs in a general Court, when and where they pleaſe. Their Directors ſhall be choſen Yearly, between the 25th of *March* and the 25th of *April*; each Perſon having 500 *l.* Share, and being perſonally preſent, ſhall have a Vote; and each Corporation having that Sum, ſhall depute ſuch Perſon as they pleaſe to vote; and none ſhall have Power to vote as an Elector, nor at the General Courts for making of By-Laws, who does not (he being required to do it by any Member of the Company there preſent having 500 *l.* in the Stock) take the following Oath, *viz. I* A. B. *do ſwear, that* 500 *l. or more, of the Capital Stock of the Body Politick, called by the Name of* The *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies, doth at this Time belong to me in my own Right, and not in truſt for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever.* And no Members ſhall give more than one Vote, whatſoever Intereſt they may have in the Stock. And Quakers ſhall take a Solemn Declaration in lieu of the Oath. And the Deputies of Corporations ſhall Swear or Declare, That, to the beſt of their Knowledge, their reſpective Corporations have 500 *l.* or more in the Stock, in their Right: Nor ſhall any Perſon be capable of being choſen a Director, but natural or naturalized Subjects of *England*, and ſuch as have in their own Right 2000 *l.* at leaſt in the Stock, which all Perſons already, or hereafter choſen Directors, ſhall be obliged to take their Corporal Oath upon, as alſo

to

to take this other Oath, *viz. I* A. B. *do faithfully promiſe, that in the Office of Director,* &c. *I will be indifferent and equal to all Manner of Perſons, and give my beſt Advice and Aſſiſtance for the Support and good Government of the Company; and in the Execution of my ſaid Office, I will faithfully and honeſtly demean myſelf, according to the beſt of my Skill and Underſtanding:* Such as are Quakers ſhall take a Declaration to this Effect. And the ſaid Oaths and Declaration, may be adminiſtered by our Chancellor of *England*, Chancellors of the Exchequer, or two or more of the Directors, they having themſelves taken the ſaid Oaths firſt: And the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall have Power to adminiſter Oaths of Fidelity to all inferior Officers, Agents, Factors, Servants, *&c.*

And Our Will and Pleaſure further is, That the ſaid Directors ſummon four General Courts every Year, in the Months of *December*, *March*, *June*, and *September*, and any of them failing to meet in the Month appointed, ſhall meet the Month after. And the ſaid Directors ſhall (being thereto required by nine or more Members qualified to Vote) be obliged to call General Courts within ten Days after ſuch Requeſt made to them, failing of which it ſhall be lawful for the nine or more Members aforeſaid, upon ten Days Notice in Writing, to be fixed upon the *Royal Exchange* of LONDON, to ſummon and hold a General Court, to diſpatch any Buſineſs and cognoſce of any Complaint againſt any Director, of which if he cannot vindicate himſelf to the Court's Satisfaction, he may, in another General Court, to be holden ten Days after that be depoſed, and another qualified Member choſen in his Place. And we do further grant, that the ſaid Directors may meet about the Buſineſs of their Company, and act in every thing according to the By-Laws given them by any General Court, and where they have no By-Laws, as they think meet. And the General Courts of the ſaid Company may puniſh Delinquents amongſt themſelves as they pleaſe, and levy Mulcts, and Fines impoſed upon ſuch without being accountable to any. And the firſt General Court of the ſaid Company We appoint to meet within forty Days after the Day of the Date of theſe Preſents. And the ſaid Company ſhall cauſe a Book or Books to be kept by an Accomptant in their Office, in which ſhall be enter'd, from Time to Time, the Accompt as well as the Principal Joint Stock of the ſaid Company, as of the Additional Stock, (if any be) which the ſaid Accomptant ſhall atteſt upon Oath, if required ſo to do.

And we do appoint the Method of Aſſigning to be as follows: *I* A. B. *this Day of in the Year of our Lord do aſſign and transfer of my Intereſt or Share, or being my Intereſt or Share, in the principal Stock and in the Additional Stock,* &c. *Fund of the* Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *and all Benefit ariſing thereby, unto his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns. Witneſs my Hand*

Or if the Perſon be not preſent, it muſt be done by another, by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney, of which mention muſt be made in the Aſſignment: And by dying Perſons it may be done in their Wills, atteſted by three creditable Witneſſes.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, that when there ſhall happen an Equality of Voices in a General Court, the Matters in Queſtion ſhall be determined by Lots.

And whereas by the ſaid Act of Parliament all Goods imported are charged with a Duty of 5 *per Cent.* for the Uſes therein mentioned, We hereby charge all our reſpective Officers to pay back the ſaid Duty to the Company, deducting only neceſſary Charges for Collecting it, to be applied as in the ſaid Act is expreſſed.

And further our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, That they, the ſaid Company, enjoy the whole and entire Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and none other of our Subjects preſume to viſit or haunt the ſame; ſo as the Governor and Company of Merchants of LONDON, formerly conſtituted and trading to the *Indies*, be not hereby reſtrained from continuing to trade thither till *September* 29, 1701, and ſo ſuch Ships, not in the Service of the ſaid Governor and Company, as were cleared outward from *England*, or elſewhere, for the *Eaſt-Indies* or Limits aforeſaid, before *July* 1, 1698, or the Lading thereof, ſo as they return into ſome Port of this Kingdom, without breaking Bulk in any other Part of *Europe*, ſhall not be liable to the Penalties aforeſaid.

And we further grant Power to the ſaid Company to ſeize all Goods in the *Indies* or in *England*, that are ſeizable, by Virtue of the ſaid Act of Parliament; allowing the ſaid Company Power to licenſe their own Officers and Servants to trade and import what precious Commodities they think fit, due Entries being firſt made on the ſame. And we alſo grant to the ſaid Company the Power of appointing Governors and Officers for their Forts and Factories, who may raiſe, train and muſter ſuch Military Forces as ſhall be neceſſary for their Defence, reſerving always the Sovereign Right, Power and Dominion over all the ſaid Forts, Plantations, to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.

And further, We grant the ſaid Company Power to eſtabliſh one or more ſuch Courts of Judicature as the other Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* was allowed to eſtabliſh, by the Charter granted them by the late King *James*, in the ſecond Year of his Reign.

And further we grant, That the ſaid Company ſhall enjoy, to all Intents and Purpoſes, all Privileges in the City of LONDON as fully as any Company of Merchants whatſoever. And we hereby charge and command all our Admirals, *&c.* and other Officers by Sea and Land, to be aiding to them in the Enjoyment of the Premiſes.

And we further declare, That theſe our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment thereof, ſhall be in and by all Things valid and effectual in Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſame, and ſhall be taken, conſtrued, and adjudged in the moſt favourable and beneficial Senſe, for the beſt Advantage of the ſaid Company, as well in our Courts of Record as elſewhere, notwithſtanding any Non-recital, Miſ-recital, Defect, Incertainty or Imperfection in theſe our Letters Patents.

And we further promiſe and declare, That We, our Heirs, Succeſſors in all Times coming, will from Time to Time give and grant to the ſaid Company all the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, that may or can be reaſonably deſired by them, or granted by us. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the reſt of the Keepers and Juſtices of the Kingdom, at *Weſtminſter*, the fifth Day of *September*, in the tenth Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

PIGOTT.

HEADS of Agreement *between the two* East-India Companies.

1. That the Effects of each Company be brought home with all convenient Speed for their ſeparate Accounts, and that all Proviſions be made for enabling both Companies to bring home their Effects with Security, and that neither the

Crown nor the New Company take any Advantage, under Pretence of Forfeiture from the old Company, in Reſpect thereof.

2. That mutual Releaſes be given to each Company from the other, and to their reſpective Factors and Servants.

3. That the Old Company pay 31,500 *l.* and the Fund be immediately, upon Execution of their Agreement, united to the Capital Stock of the New Company.

4. That the Old Company do purchaſe, and the New Company do procure three Members to transfer to the Old Company, in their Politick Capacity, 673,500 *l.* in the Capital Stock and Fund of 1,662,000 *l.* with the Benefits, after the Execution of the Agreement, to riſe thereby; ſo that the Old Company may have 988,500 *l.* in the ſaid Fund, which will make the Old Company equal with the New in Fund, and Title to the Trade. Which Stock of 673,500 *l.* ſhall be transferred as follows, *viz.* one fourth Part at the Execution of the Agreement; one fourth Part at *Michaelmas* next; one fourth Part at *Lady-Day* after; and the remaining fourth Part at *Michaelmas* 1703; and each fourth Part ſhall be paid for at the Time of ſuch Transfer, at 100 *l.* for 100 *l.*

5. That the Old Company's Dead Stock at home and abroad be valued at 330,000 *l.* and the New Company's Dead Stock at home and abroad at 70,000 *l.* and that the Old Company, at Time of transferring the firſt fourth Part of the ſaid 673,500 *l.* do transfer all their Dead Stock abroad and at home to the New Company; the New Company paying for one Moiety thereof at the ſame Time 16,500 *l.* and that the Old Company do alſo pay to the New Company 35,000 *l.* for the Moiety of their Dead Stock; and thereupon the Old Company ſhall have and be intitled to a Moiety of both the ſaid Dead Stocks, as Members of the New Company.

6. That the Old Company have the ſole Benefit of their Dead Stock at home for ſeven Years.

7. That the Members of the New Company transferring ſhall be intitled to the Arrears of the Annuity, until the Time of the ſeveral Transfers, and by the Old Company's 315,000 *l.* ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe, by the Old Company, for their Uſe.

8. That the New Company ſhall have the Benefit of all the Monies ariſing by ſuch Licences granted before their Agreement, and alſo the 5 *per Cent.* on all Ships entered or cleared out before this Agreement, except the Ships of the Old Company now abroad, or that ſhall go out before the Executing their Agreement, and the 5 *per Cent.* that ſhall ariſe upon the Effects loaden on the ſaid Old Company's Ships, ſhall be wholly for Benefit of the Old Company.

9. That each Company do deſiſt from any ſeparate Exportation, from and after the Executing the Agreement.

10. That during ſeven Years, each Company ſhall have an equal Power in the Adminiſtration and Management of the Fund and Trade, and that for that Purpoſe twelve Perſons ſhall be Yearly appointed by the General Court of each Company reſpectively, out of the Court of Committees and Directors of the ſaid Companies, who ſhall be called in the Charter, *The Managers of the United Trade to* India.

11. That the Additional Stock ſhall be raiſed for carrying on the future Trade, and advanced in ſuch Proportions, as the ſaid 24 Managers, or the major Part of them, ſhall from Time to Time appoint; the General Courts of each Company agreeing thereunto.

12. That, during the Space of ſeven Years, the Old Company ſhall preſerve their Stock in their Politick Capacity, and, for that Time, remain a ſeparate Corporation, and transfer and aſſign in their own Books, as now they do; and at the End of the ſaid ſeven Years, the Old Company ſhall transfer and aſſign in the Books of the New Company, their Share in the Fund to their ſeveral Members, who ſhall be then intitled to the ſame; and thereupon the ſaid Members of the Old Company ſhall become and be admitted Members of the New Company, *gratis*.

13. That each Company do indemnify the other from their reſpective Debts and Demands, and that a proper Proviſion be made for that Purpoſe.

14. That the New Company ſhall not, after the executing their Agreement, take up any Money upon their Common Seal, or do any other Act, except what relates to their ſeparate Effects as aforeſaid, without the Concurrence of the Old Company.

15. That the Old Company, within three Months before the End of the Space of ſeven Years, ſhall grant and aſſign to his Majeſty the Effects and Produce of their preſent Stock, as ſhall be then ſtanding out, to the Intent his Majeſty may regrant the ſame to ſuch Truſtees as ſhall then be nominated by the Old Company in Truſt, in the firſt Place to indemnify them from all Expences and Damages they ſhall ſuſtain in the Execution of their Truſts; and, in the next Place, for the Payment of the Creditors of the Old Company, if any ſuch there ſhall then be; and afterwards in Truſt for the Members of the Old Company, or for ſuch other Purpoſes as the Old Company ſhall appoint.

16. His Majeſty covenants to make ſuch a Regrant within 10 Days after the making ſuch Grant and Aſſignment as aforeſaid.

17. A Covenant from the Old Company within one Month after the ſaid ſeven Years, to ſurrender their Charters and Corporation, and a Covenant to the King to accept the ſame.

18. A Covenant from the King within 10 Days after ſuch Surrender, to make a new Grant to the ſame Truſtees, and ſubject to the ſame Truſt of all ſuch Eſtates and Effects of the Old Company as ſhall come to or devolve upon the Crown, by Reaſon of ſuch Surrender.

19. That immediately from and after the ſaid Surrender, the New Company does change its Name, and be called *the United Company of Merchants of* England *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies; nevertheleſs, the future Management of the ſaid Stock and Trading, after the ſaid Term of ſeven Years, is to be according to the New Company's Charter of the 5th of *September* 1698.

20. That for the better attaining of the Purpoſes aforeſaid, there be a Tripartite Indenture to be executed by his Majeſty, if he ſo pleaſe; and both the ſaid Companies, wherein ſuch proper Covenants and Proviſions may be made as ſhall be thought reaſonable, with proper Releaſes from his Majeſty to each Company.

The CHARTER *of* SETTLEMENT *for the Trade to the* Eaſt-Indies, *granted upon the Agreement of the two Companies, by Way of* ABSTRACT: *Being an Indenture Tripartite, dated* July 22, 1702, *between the Queen, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *and the* Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies.

RECITING, That the Governor and Company being poſſeſſed of 315,000 *l.* in the General Society, and in Right thereof intitled to 25,200 *l. per Annum* in the Fund; and the *Engliſh*

Engliſh Company intitled to 1,662,000 *l.* Capital Stock, and 132,960 *l. per Annum* in the Fund. To obviate all future Diſputes, &c. both Companies do agree,

That the Governor and Company ſhall purchaſe of the *Engliſh* Company ſo much as will make each Company's Share equal to the other. And the whole Trade to be carried on for the ſaid two United Stocks for ſeven Years, for the Benefit of all the Members of the *Engliſh* Company. And that the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall have a Right and Power equal to the reſt of the Members of the *Engliſh* Company, in the Management of the ſaid Trade for ſeven Years. And at the End of ſeven Years the Trade to be carried on by the *Engliſh* Company, by whatſoever Name it ſhall then be called (ſubject to the Redemption by Parliament) according to the Charter of *September* 5, 1698.

The *Engliſh* Company covenant to ſell and transfer to the Governor and Company 673,500 *l.* Capital Stock, the Governor and Company paying for the ſame 100 *l.* for 100 *l.* the firſt Payment to begin on *July* 25, 1702; the ſecond on *September* 29 following, the reſt at two half yearly Payments following. The *Engliſh* Company to receive the Arrears of the Annuity till the Stock is transferred; and the Governor and Company to accept the Stock, and pay for the ſame accordingly. The Charge of the Transfers to be born by both Companies equally; and both Companies covenant to do any further Act that may be neceſſary for more effectually uniting them.

The Governor and Company to keep their Stock in their Politick Capacities for ſeven Years, without transferring to their particular Members.

It being agreed that the Dead Stock of the Governor and Company ſhall be valued at 330,000 *l.* and that of the *Engliſh* Company at 70,000 *l.* 'tis covenanted that it ſhall be veſted in the *Engliſh* Company for the Benefit of the United Trade, and to be accepted as 400,000 *l.* towards the new Additional Stock agreed to be advanced: In Purſuance of which, the Governor and Company are to convey theirs to the *Engliſh* Company; and the *Engliſh* Company to pay them 130,000 *l.* to make up their Proportion, and to ſtand ſeized of the ſaid Stock, and of their own Dead Stock, for the Benefit of the United Trade.

The Governor and Company to receive the Arrears of Rents and Profits, &c. of their Dead Stock, and pay all Charges to the Date hereof, and to have the Uſe of their Dead Stock at home for ſeven Years.

Her Majeſty confirms the *Engliſh* Company's Charter of *September* 5, 1698, and each Company be as a Corporation for ſeven Years, and ſeparately hold General Courts, &c. raiſe Money to be furniſhed two Ways for carrying on the United Trade, and do their own ſeparate Buſineſs; and each Company are made liable to pay their own Debts, and the particular Members of both Companies to be liable thereunto, ſo far forth as they are made ſo by the Act of Parliament, and the two Companies to bear each other harmleſs from either Company's Debts reſpectively; but the Debts contracted on Account of the United Trade, to be for and paid by the Stock of the United Trade.

The Governor and Company to bring home their ſeparate Eſtate with all convenient Speed, and divide it amongſt their Members, and the *Engliſh* Company to aſſiſt them in getting in their Effects.

The *Engliſh* Company are to pay the Governor and Company ſo much of the five *per Cent.* as ſhall after the Date of theſe Preſents be due and paid by the ſaid Governor and Company, their Officers, &c. in Purſuance of the Act of Parliament; but the Governor and Company are not to ſend any Goods, Bullion, &c. on their ſeparate Account after the Date hereof; as alſo the *Engliſh* Company are to ſend no more on theirs.

The *Engliſh* Company to bring home their ſeparate Eſtate with all convenient Speed, and divide the ſame amongſt their Members: The Governor and Company obliging themſelves to aſſiſt them in getting their Effects: Both Companies for their ſeparate Effects, ſhall have ſuch Uſe of the Warehouſes in *India*, as the Managers direct; and the Governor and Company further covenant to do any other Act that ſhall be thought neceſſary to enable the *Engliſh* Company to collect the reſerved Annuities, with the Arrears and Deficiencies of them, and the Debts, Goods, Merchandizes, Eſtate and Stock in Trade belonging to the *Engliſh* Company, and the Duty of five *per Cent.* for Goods ſent before the final Execution of this Agreement (excepting the Goods of the Governor and Company, their Factors, &c.) alſo the Profits and Money ariſing by Licences, &c. to that Time; and to diſtribute the ſame amongſt the aforeſaid preſent Additional Stock, excluſive of the aforeſaid Governor and Company, and without laying any Claim to the ſame, in reſpect of their Stock of 315,000 *l.* of 673,500 *l.* to be by them purchaſed.

The carrying on the United Trade to be (for ſeven Years) by ſuch Orders as ſhall be made by the General Courts of both Companies, in the Name of the *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, but by Direction of 24 Managers, whereof 12 are to be choſen out of each Company, who are to act according to ſuch Rules as ſhall be given them by both General Courts, or for want of ſuch Orders at their Diſcretion, and may appoint a Treaſurer, a Caſhire, Governors abroad, Factors, &c. as they think fit.

Both Companies are to chuſe their twelve Managers on the 10th of *April*, and each ſend the Names to the other in three Days after. And the ſaid General Courts have Power, without aſſigning any Cauſe, to remove any Manager they have choſen at Pleaſure; and every Year each Company obliges them to chuſe four new ones of the twelve they are to elect. All the Managers are to take an Oath, to be indifferent and equal to all Manner of Perſons, and to give their beſt Advice and Aſſiſtance for the Management of the Trade, &c. and, upon Neglect of taking the Oath for fourteen Days, the Office to be void.

Both Companies covenant to pay an equal Proportion for carrying on the United Trade, which ſhall be called, *The New Additional Stock of the* Engliſh *Company*. And the Members of each Company may transfer their Stocks in the Book of the ſame Company reſpectively, ſo as the Company keep their Stock in their Politick Capacity for ſeven Years.

It is further covenanted, That the Annuity, after the 24th of *July*, 1720, ſhall be paid to the Managers Treaſurer, authorized under the Common Seal for ſeven Years, and afterwards to the Treaſurer of the *Engliſh* Company.

Both Companies covenant with her Majeſty, That the *Engliſh* Company ſhall export to the *Eaſt-Indies* of the Growth, &c. of *England*, at leaſt a Tenth of the whole Sum that they ſhall trade for, by Virtue of the Act of Parliament; and that an Account thereof ſhall be deliver'd to the Privy Council in *April* Yearly; and that they will ſell and deliver to the Office of Ordnance 494 Ton and a Quarter of good Salt-petre at 45 *l. per* Ton, in Time of Peace, and 53 *l.* in Time

Time of War; the Refraction whereof ſettled at 15 *l. per Cent.*

HER Majeſty appoints that a Proteſtant Miniſter and School-maſter be maintained in St. *Helena* and all the ſuperior Factories; and a Chaplain on board every Ship of 500 Tons, to be approved by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſhall be next after the fifth Perſon that ſhall be of the Council in any of the ſuperior Factories, and ſhall have the like Treatment in their Paſſages to and from *India*; who ſhall be obliged, within one Year after their Arrival, to learn the *Portugueſe* Language, and ſhall apply themſelves to learn the native Language of the Country where they ſhall reſide.

IT is appointed by her Majeſty, That the Companies Seals ſhall be taken for all Cuſtoms, except the Duties of 15 *per Cent.* on the Muſlins.

AND empowers the Managers, or thirteen of them, to adminiſter an Oath to their Officers, Agents, *&c.* That they ſhall faithfully execute their reſpective Offices, *&c.*

THE General Courts of both Companies are impowered to make By-Laws for the United Trade, and each Company ſeparately for their ſeparate Affairs.

THE *Engliſh* Company are to borrow no Money on their Common Seal, nor contract any Debts, except for Cuſtoms, *&c.* on the ſeparate Account, or elſe by Conſent of both Companies, or the Managers, by whom the Seal is to be kept; and to uſe no other Seal, during the ſeven Years, which the *Engliſh* Company may have Recourſe to for their ſeparate Concerns.

HER Majeſty grants, That the Managers, or any deputed from them, may ſeize Ships or Goods forfeited, and do all Things that Cuſtom-Houſe-Officers can do: One fourth Part of the Forfeitures to go to the Informer, and the other three Fourths (after the Deduction of Charges) to be divided amongſt all the Members of the United Trade.

BUT it is provided and agreed, That the *Engliſh* Company ſhall grant Licences to the Factories, Mariners, *&c.* employed in the United Trade, to traffick in the Manner and Form as the Managers ſhall think fit; and alſo to the Governor and Company to bring home their Effects; likewiſe to licenſe Free Merchants to import Diamonds.

HER Majeſty grants, That the General Courts of both Companies, or the Managers, to have the ſole Government of Forts, *&c.* and Liberty to build any Forts and Caſtles, *&c.* and to provide Military Forces, *&c.* with Liberty likewiſe to coin foreign Coins in *India*. And that the Governor and Company may convey to the *Engliſh* Company *Bombay* and St. *Helena*; and commands their Admirals, *&c.* to aſſiſt the *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and thoſe employed under them.

IT is further agreed, That the Governor and Company will not give their ſingle Voices at the General Courts of the *Engliſh* Company. And her Majeſty grants to the Governor and Company, that they may admit any Perſon into their Company, without Fine or Oath, unleſs they think fit to require it, during the ſeven Years Time they are to continue a Corporation, notwithſtanding any preceding Charters.

IT is further appointed, That the Governor and Company ſhall, after ſeven Years, within forty Days, transfer their Stock amongſt the then Members of their own Company, except 100000 *l.* which may be aſſigned to particular Perſons in Truſt for ſecuring the Payment of ſuch Debts as they ſhall then own, and the then ſeveral Members of the Governor and Company ſhall thereupon be ſeverally admitted and become Members of the *Engliſh* Company, *&c.* by whom, after the ſaid ſeven Years, the whole Trade ſhall be managed, in Purſuance of their Charter, *September* 5, 1698.

THE Governor and Company, at ſome Time before the End of ſeven Years, are to grant all their Debts and Effects to the Crown, which the Queen will regrant back again within 10 Days, to Perſons in Truſt for the Company; and the Governor and Company oblige themſelves to ſurrender their Charter within two Months after the End of ſeven Years; which her Majeſty promiſes to accept; and after the Surrender, the *Engliſh* Company is to change its Name, and be called *The United Company of Merchants trading to the* Eaſt-Indies: And from that Time are to carry on their Trade by their own Directors, and according to the Charter before-mentioned.

HER Majeſty covenants to grant any reaſonable Powers and Privileges, and releaſes both Companies of all Forfeitures, Miſdemeanors, *&c.* that they may have committed, either in *England* or Parts beyond the Sea. Likewiſe declares, That this Indenture ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt favourable Senſe for the Advantage of both Companies.

IN the Year 1730, the third of his preſent Majeſty King *GEORGE* II. an Act of Parliament was paſſed *for reducing the Annuity or Fund of the United* Eaſt-India *Company, and for aſcertaining their Right of Trade to the* Eaſt-Indies, *and the Continuance of their Corporation for that farther Purpoſe upon Terms therein mentioned.*

THE Term granted by Act of Parliament to the United *Eaſt-India* Company for poſſeſſing the Right of an excluſive Trade, was ſo near expiring that ſeveral Merchants and others applied themſelves to obtain by Parliament the being incorporated, and veſted with the whole Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* and elſewhere, in the ſame extenſive Degree as was granted to the Company. Their Offer was to advance 3,200,000 *l.* to redeem the Fund and Trade of the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company, to be paid at five different Payments, between *March* 25, 1733, to *March* 25, 1735; and they propoſed not to trade with a Joint Stock, or in a Corporate Capacity, but to keep the Trade open to all the Subjects of *Great Britain*, upon Licence from ſuch propoſed new Company, to be granted to all his Majeſty's Subjects deſiring the ſame, on proper Terms and Conditions. But this Propoſal was rejected; and inſtead of that it was agreed with the *Eaſt-India* Company, to ſecure to them the full excluſive Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* till the Year 1766, upon the following Conditions, 1. That the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhould pay into the Exchequer the Sum of 200,000 *l.* towards the Supplies for the Year 1730, without any Intereſt or Addition to the Capital Stock or Debt for the ſame. 2. That the Company ſhould conſent to reduce their Annuity, or yearly Fund of 160,000 *l.* payable to them from the Publick, to the Sum of 128,000 *l.* 3. That after the Year 1766, their Right to the excluſive Trade ſhould be liable (upon three Years Notice, and Repayment of their Capital Stock of 3,200,000 *l.*) to be taken away by Parliament.

THE Deſign of the aforementioned Act is to confirm this Agreement.

NEW MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

A NEW Company of Merchants Adventurers there was in *Stow*'s Time, of whoſe Incorporation he could give no Account; but their Coat and Creſt were given by Sir *William Seger*, Garter, and Mr. *Cambden*, Clarencieux, Kings at Arms, the 13th of *November*, in the 14th of King *James* I. The Motto was; *Reddite cuique ſuum.* This Company is now extinct.

The

The ROYAL-AFRICAN, *or* GUINEY COMPANY *of* MERCHANTS.

THIS Company is called the *Royal Adventurers of* England *trading into* Africa, which by their Charter granted to them by K. *Charles* II. bearing Date the 20th of *January*, in the 14th Year of his Reign, have very large Immunities granted them, as Power to call and keep Courts, to make By-Laws, ſo as not repugnant to the Law of the Land, and to puniſh Tranſgreſſors by Fine or Impriſonment; to ſet forth Men of War to defend their Factories and Forts, that at any Time after ſhall be erected and ſettled in any Part of *Africa*, within the Limits of their Charter; which is from *Sally* in *South Barbary* incluſive, to *Cape de Bonna Eſperanza*: And within the ſaid Limits all *Engliſh* Ships are prohibited to Trade, except thoſe of this Royal Company, and ſuch as are authorized under them. They have Power to appoint Governors over their Plantations, Forts and Factories, to raiſe Arms, to train and muſter Military Forces, and to execute Martial Law againſt Invaſions or Rebellions in their ſaid Factories; but the Sovereign Right and Dominion over the ſame is reſerved to his Majeſty and his Succeſſors. Furthermore, they have the Freedom of enjoying all the Privileges in the City of LONDON, as fully as any Company of Merchants whatſoever.

THE Atchievement belonging to this Company is thus blazoned: *Or, an Elephant Sable, a Quarter, quarterly* France *and* England. For their Creſt; *out of a Crown Ducal an Anchor erected, wreathed about with a Cable, all Or, between two Wings expanded Argent, each charged with a Croſs of* England. And for their Supporters; *two Blackmoors proper, with Arrows in their Hands Or, headed, and feathered Argent.* And for their Motto; *Regio floret, Patrocinio Commercium, Commercioque Regnum.*

THEIR Seal is double; One, *the Elephant Supported by two Blackmoors:* The other, *the Effigies of King* Charles II. *enthroned.* The Voyage Out and Home is uſually within a Year, which is but ſhort; and many Ships and Seamen are employed by this Company, who, for the Security of their Trade, have at a very great Expence erected ſeveral Forts and Factories along the Coaſt of *Guiney*, without which the Trade could not be preſerved to this Nation; and for that very Reaſon this Trade cannot be managed but by a Company and Joint Stock; for no private Perſon will be at the Charge of Forts and Factories: Beſides, ſuch as venture one Voyage, and perhaps no more, do uſually conſult the cheapeſt Way in their Expences and Exports; neither will they take Care to ſend ſuch good and merchantable Commodities to Trade with, as a Company will, whoſe Intereſt obligeth them to ſend ſuch as are good for the Support of their Trade, which otherwiſe would ſink. Beſides, it brings *Engliſh* Manufactures into a better Reputation than thoſe of our Neighbours, which this Company hath really effected in ſeveral Commodities bought in *Holland*, as Says, Muskets, Knives, *&c.* being now all exported of our own Making. And of theſe Differences in and between the Commodities ſent by the Company, and thoſe ſent by private Traders, the Natives of *Guiney* (who are a ſagacious People) are very ſenſible, by the ill Dealings they have met with in that Kind from ſome private Traders, which hath been a Thing very diſadvantageous to our *Engliſh* Manufactures and Trade: But theſe Miſchiefs have been removed ever ſince the Settling of this Company, and the Prohibition of Interloping Traders.

THIS may be reckoned the moſt beneficial Trade that belongs to the Crown, as well by the Commodities exported as imported, as by the *Negro* Trade for the Support of our *American* Plantations. The Goods exported are, Says, Perpetuanos, Broad Cloths, Welſh Plains, and other Woollen Manufactures in great Abundance; beſides Quantities of moſt other *Engliſh* Goods and Stuffs. The large Conſumption of which doth not only enable the Tenant the better to pay his Rent, and maintain his Family, but alſo ſets Abundance of poor People to Work. And beſides theſe Goods of our own Growth, vaſt Quantities of Foreign Commodities are ſent them, which were imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, and other Merchants, as Iron, Copper, Cowries, Sieſias, Sheets, Manilloes, Royſadoes, Chints, Rombargars, Coral, Callicoes, Piccanies, Cloths, Amber, Powder, Muskets, Batteries of all Sorts, Turkey Carpets, Brandy, Strong Waters, Spirits, Ginghams, Taffeties, Beads of all Sorts, and made into Bracelets, Buckſhaws, Knives, Tallow, *&c.*

THE Commodities imported are Gold, Gold Duſt, Elephants Teeth, Hides, Ambergreaſe, Wax, Red Wood, Malegutta or *Guiney* Pepper, with divers other good and rich Commodities, beſides the great Quantities of Negro Slaves for the Supply of our *American* Plantations; by whoſe Labour and the Planter's Induſtry, the King and his Subjects are very much enriched.

THIS Company, for the Negotiation of their Affairs, have ſettled ſeveral Factories, as at *Gambo, Rio Nuno, Rio Grande, Sierra Leona, Serbro, Ceſtos, Achin, Anta, Cormendu, Cape Corſe, Acara, Carmenine, Ardra, Benin, Callabar*, and in Time, through the Succeſs of good Management, without Doubt will have many more important Places.

FROM the Gold brought from *Guiney* by the Company, our Gold Coin, called *Guineas*, took their Name; and as an Encouragement to the Company to bring over Gold, and to coin it, they are permitted by their Charter to have their Stamp, which is the ſame as the others coined, but with an Elephant on the Arms Side.

THIS Company conſiſts of a Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Aſſiſtants, conſiſting of 36, annually choſen out of the Members of the Company on the 10th of *January*, to whom the Management of the Affairs of the ſaid Company is committed; but of theſe, any ſix or ſeven, choſen out of the Court of Aſſiſtants, may negotiate the Buſineſs, whoſe Tranſactions are to be reported to the Court for their Approbation, and theſe have their Meetings weekly or oftner, at their Houſe, called the *African Houſe* in *Leadenhall-Street*.

THIS Company hath of late been ſettled by Act of Parliament, whereby it is allowed to any others, not of the Company, to trade to *Guiney*, by Licence obtained from the ſaid Company, paying uſually 20 *per Cent.*

FOR ſome further Hiſtory of this *African* Company: It was reduced to a very low Ebb, *Anno* 1708; and, to recover itſelf, the Members thereof endeavoured in the Parliament of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1708-9, to obtain an Act to trade in a Joint Stock, excluſively to all other Traders.

THEN they ſet forth a Memorial, touching the Nature and State of the Trade to *Africa:* And therein was ſhewed, how that ever ſince they got firſt Footing on the Coaſt of *Africa* in the Reign of King *James* I. they traded thither by Companies, one after another, with Joint Stocks, and endeavour'd all along to erect Forts and Settlements for the aforeſaid Ends. But for Want of a Parliamentary Sanction, their Meaſures were always diſturbed, and the Progreſs of the Trade and Acquiſitions interrupted chiefly upon Account of a divided Intereſt; which was always more or leſs kept up among themſelves, both at home and abroad; ſo that the Trade of *Africa*

hath been often wholly relinquiſhed for Years together, by reaſon of Intruſion, and irregular Proceedings of Interlopers. While the Trade of *Africa* was laid open, before the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. the *Dutch* Company took ſuch Advantages of Separate Traders, that their Loſſes were computed to about 300,000 *l.* as appeared by their Petition to the King. Whereupon his Majeſty, *Anno* 1662, granted a Charter to the preſent Company's Predeceſſors, and they (called then *the Royal* African *Company*) paid 34,000 *l.* to their Predeceſſors for the few Forts and Settlements which remained in their Poſſeſſion at the Time of ſurrendering their Charter; namely, two on the North Coaſt, *viz. James Iſland* and *Sierra Leona*; and one upon the *Gold Coaſt*, viz. *Cape Corſe* Caſtle, then in an ordinary Condition, and out of Repair.

THAT in the Year 1672 it was eſtabliſhed by a new Charter, with excluſive Privileges. Then they purchaſed and repaired a conſiderable Number of Forts, Factories and Settlements on the Coaſt of *Africa*, contracted many Alliances with the Natives, and renewed the ſame from Time to Time; they introduced and encouraged the making of ſeveral Sorts of Woollen and other Manufactures, proper for the Trade of *Guiney*, and formerly manufactured in *England*, and reduced the making thereof to a ſtaple and ſettled Goodneſs. They exported yearly upwards of 70,000 *l.* worth of the ſaid Woollen and other Manufactures, and gave far better Prices for the ſame than what uſually is now given for the like. They furniſhed the Weſtern Plantations with conſtant Supplies of great Numbers of Negroes, the Produce of whoſe Labours hath added very much to the Publick Revenues and Riches of this Kingdom. They imported conſiderable Quantities of Gold Duſt, Elephants Teeth, Red Wood, and other Goods fit for being manufactured at home, *&c.*

So that their Trude did not only produce an annual Dividend of certain Profits to all the particular Adventurers in the Joint Stock, beſides a Multiplication of their Capital, but likewiſe ſeveral other Publick and National Advantages to the whole Kingdom.

BUT for many Years paſt they have ſtruggled with many Obſtructions and Diffiulties for Want of a Confirmation by Act of Parliament; otherwiſe the *Britiſh* Intereſt on the Coaſt of *Africa* had been by this Time in a much more flouriſhing Condition, than could be conſiſtent with a precarious Conſtitution; which permits of the pernicious Conſequences that muſt neceſſarily attend a divided Intereſt, eſpecially in a Trade where we have all the Stratagems and united Powers of formidable foreign Competitors to deal with.

THAT ſoon after the Revolution the Interlopers broke in upon the Privileges of the Royal *African* Company's Charter; and *Anno* 1697, the Parliament granted a Permiſſion to all the Subjects to trade to *Africa*, paying to the Company a Duty of 10 *l. per Cent.* for their Exports, towards the defraying the Charge and Expences of their Forts and Settlements; and ever ſince the Trade hath fallen into great Diſorders and Confuſions; for that, ſince this Liberty was allowed, the Prices of Goods and Merchandizes imported into *Guiney* are diminiſhed, at leaſt the one half of what they produced formerly. And the Prices of Negroes are advanced to much more than double of their former Prices; which proceeded from the Advantage the Natives take of having Variety of Chapmen. Whereas before they could have Recourſe only to the Company's Settlements and Warehouſes.

THAT foreign Rivals in this Commerce did upon Occaſion foment and encourage the Diviſions among the Traders here, who had different Intereſts; and they inſtructed the Natives how to make their Advantages hence.

THAT after this Act, in one Year the ſeparate Traders ſent eighty-one Veſſels to *Africa*: But for ſome Years laſt paſt they have not ſent out above one Fifth of that Number of Ships *per Ann.* by Reaſon of Loſſes and Diſappointments, *&c.* That finding it impracticable for themſelves, or the ſeparate Traders, to trade profitably on the Foot of the preſent Conſtitutions, they have not traded for near ſo much as otherwiſe they would have done. So that the Planters in *America* complained, that for ſome Years paſt, the Company and ſeparate Traders together have not ſupplied them with ſufficient Numbers of Negroes; and that thoſe they get, do coſt them more than double the Prices they formerly paid.

THAT without ſome fixed Society, veſted with a conſiderable Joint Stock, there can be no ſure Dependance upon having the *Britiſh* Plantations ſupplied with ſufficient Numbers of Negroes at moderate or certain Rates, nor upon making any advantageous Contracts with the *Spaniard* or *Portugueſe*, to furniſh them with Negroes in their *Weſt-Indies*.

THAT it would be very difficult to regain a Trade, if once loſt; eſpecially this of *Guiney*; which all the neighbouring Nations earneſtly thirſt to gain from us; and which, if deſerted for a very ſhort Space of Time, would be certainly poſſeſſed by the *French* or *Dutch*. And that the only Means to preſerve the ſame, is by inveſting the Company with Privileges ſuitable to thoſe granted to the Companies of other Nations. But that if this were granted, as the Company had paid in ſeveral additional Sums of Money upon the reſpective Shares of that Joint Stock, in order to preſerve this Trade, ſo eſſential to the Nation, they would advance a further Stock, ſufficient to ſupport and improve the ſaid Trade in every Branch thereof.

HERE follows what Improvements this Company hath made to that Trade. Beſides their old Forts, which they have rebuilt and enlarged, they have purchaſed the *Danes* Fort, and built ſeveral other Fortifications of *Sherbrow*, *Dickes-Cove*, *Succondee*, *Commenda*, Queen *Anne*'s Port, *Annamadoe*, *Winebah*, *Accra-Whidah*; beſides ſettling ſeveral other Factories on the Gold Coaſt. The Charge of all which, with the providing of them with great Guns, Small Arms, Ammunition, and Stores of all Sorts, their conſtant Supplies and Repairs, and the Intereſt of that Money ſo long ago advanced, and laid out, hath amounted to ſeveral Hundred Thouſand Pounds. So that all Things conſider'd, the Company's Eſtimation of them will appear to be very moderate, whatſoever private Traders do, or may maliciouſly ſuggeſt to the contrary.

WE ſhall here add the Account given of this Trade, by the late Mr. *Joſhua Gee*, the Quaker, in his *Treatiſe on the Trade and Navigation of* Great Britain; tho' he differs much from Mr. *Strype* in his Opinion, as to the Trade, if carried on by the Company alone, or by private Adventurers.

OUR Trade to *Africa*, ſays he, has this Advantage, that it carries no Money out, and not only ſupplies our Plantations with Servants, but brings in a great Deal of Bullion for thoſe that are ſold to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, beſides Gold Duſt and other Commodities, as Red Wood, Elephants Teeth, *Guiney* Grain, *&c.* ſome of which are re-exported. The ſupplying our Plantations with Negroes is of that extraordinary Advantage to us, that the planting Sugar and Tobacco, and carrying on Trade there, could not be ſupported without them, which Plantations are the great Cauſes of the Increaſe of the Riches of

of the Kingdom. There has been great Struggles by the *African* Company to engroſs that Trade to themſelves, by which Means they would not only prevent the large Profits that are brought into the Nation by the Trade private Adventurers drive thither, but would alſo be one great Means of ruining our Plantations; for our Plantations are ſupported by the Labour of Slaves, and our Profit either more or leſs, according to the Numbers there employed; and as the Trade is now drove on by private Adventurers, they puſh it with all imaginable Vigour, and the Planters have not only very great Numbers of Slaves brought in, but they are alſo afforded them at moderate Prices: But if this Trade ſhould fall into the Hands of the Company, the Management would be as it has been in ſome other Companies, carried on to the enriching particular Perſons, who too often trade away the Company's Eſtates; whereas private Traders put themſelves into all Methods of Frugality, Induſtry and good Management, which indeed evidently appears by the Trade the Company drove, and what private Adventurers have done; for the Company at beſt never traded for above 5 or 6000 Negroes yearly; whereas private Adventurers have traded for 30,000, or upwards; and if ever Trade ſhould come to be put under a Company, it may be taken for granted, that our Improvements in the Plantations, which is carried on by the Labour of the Negroes, would ſoon decline.

And it is the Opinion of many, that the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* would be managed with greater Advantage to the Kingdom, if it was laid open as the *African* is. Governor *Pitt*, tho' he had been 10 Years at the Head of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, often affirmed the ſame Thing; adding, that it was the Caſe of all Companies; their Officers and Servants, like Noblemens Stewards, uſually grow rich, while their Maſters Eſtates are neglected, and, perhaps, run in Debt to advance their private Fortunes.

The Canary *Company of* MERCHANTS.

This Company was incorporared by King *Charles* II. who by his Charter bearing Date the 17th of *March*. 1664, made them a Fellowſhip by the Name of *the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the* Canary *Iſlands*; to be managed by way of a Joint Stock; and granted to them and their Succeſſors as large Privileges as to the other Companies of Merchants.

These Merchants trade to all the *Seven Iſlands*, antiently called the *Fortunate Iſles*, and now the *Canary Iſles*, which are theſe following, *Grand Canaria*, *Teneriff*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, *Iterro*, *Lanzero*, and *Fuerta Ventura*.

This Company have granted them the Uſe of a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms, which is thus blazoned; *Argent*, *St.* George's *Croſs*, *and on a Chief*, *Azure*, *a Lion of* England, *between two Bunches of Grapes*, *Or*. For their Creſt, *on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours the Mountain called the* Peke Teneriff, *proper*. And for their Supporters, *two Faulcons*.

The Commodities exported are chiefly all Sorts of *Engliſh* Woollen Mnnufactures, as Bays, Kerſies, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Says, *Norwich* Stuffs and Fuſtians; alſo Hats, Stockings, all Manner of Haberdaſhers Ware, Iron and Tin wrought; likewiſe Store of Poor *Jack*, Pilchards, Herrings, Beef, Pork, Wheat and other Grains; alſo many Sorts of Linen Cloth, both of *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Holland* and *France*; likewiſe Pipe-Staves and Hoops, with ſeveral other Commodities: And for theſe are imported great Quantities of *Canary* Wines, divers Sorts of *Weſt-India* Commodities, as Varinas, Tobacco, Hides, Logwood, Indico, Cochineal, Campechiana, *&c.*

These Merchants, for the Management of their Affairs, are governed by a Governor, Deputy-Governor and Aſſiſtants of Twelve, which are yearly choſen at a General Court of the Adventurers, between the 15th and 25th of *March*. They keep their Courts monthly, or weekly, as their Occaſions require.

The Hudson's-Bay Company.

There is another Company call'd the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company; and though theſe Merchants make but little Noiſe, it is a very advantageous Trade. They export ſome Woollen Goods and Haberdaſhery Wares, Knives, Hatchets, Arms, and other Hard-Ware; and in Return, bring back chiefly Bever Skins, and other Skins and Furs.

Besides theſe Societies of Merchants incorporated, there are others not incorporated, yet formerly were; namely, the *Spaniſh* Merchants, the *Portugal*, *Italian*, *French*, *Dutch*, and thoſe trading to the *Weſt-Indies*. Which Places now are open to any one to trade unto. And there are ſuch as keep a Trade, ſome to ſome of thoſe Places, others to others, but not in a Joint Stock with others as a Company, but ſingly by themſelves.

Spanish *and* Portugal MERCHANTS.

These Merchants trading into *Spain* and *Portugal*, are found beneficial to the Nation in their exporting theſe Commodities, Bays, Says, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Cloths dreſſed and dyed, and moſt *Engliſh* Manufactures; alſo Lead, Pewter, Shot, Iron, Tin, Calves Skins, Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Poor *Jack* or Bacalow, Silk Stockings, Perukes, *&c.* And importing the Wines of *Malaga*, *Zeres*, *Baſtard*, *Gandado* and *Alicant*; Oils, Olives, Sugars, Ginger, Roſin, Fruits, White Marble, Allum, Plate, Anniſeeds, Sodobarilla, Sopes, *&c.*

The Italian MERCHANTS.

The Merchants trading into the Parts of *Italy*, as *Leghorn*, *Venice*, *Naples*, *Genoa*, *Sicily*, &c. export *Engliſh* Cloths, Bays, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Kerſies, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Red and White Herrings, Pilchards, Pickled Salmon, *Newfoundland* Fiſh, Calves Skins, *Ruſſia* Hides, Tallow, Tobacco, the Drugs and Spices of *India*, *Perſia* and *Arabia*, &c. And import Wines, Oils, Silk, raw and wrought into ſeveral Fabricks, as Taffeties, Sarſnets, Sattins, Velvets, Pluſhes, Damask, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Grograins, Fuſtians, Allum, Anniſeeds, Rice, Almonds, Saffron, Brimſtone, *Venice* Gold and Silver, Argol, *Venice* Treacle, Quick-Silver, Looking and Drinking Glaſſes, Anchovies, Marble, *&c.*

The French MERCHANTS.

The Merchants trading into *France* export and import many good Commodities. Thoſe exported are, *Engliſh* Cloths, Bays, Kerſies, Frizes, Cottons, Pilchards, Herrings, *Newfoundland* Fiſh, Lead, Tin, Galls, Cotton Wool, *&c.* And they import Wines, Oils, Almonds, Paper, Oade, coarſe and fine Linen, Tabby, and other Silks, Canvas, Dowlas, Buckrams, Salt, Cards, Glaſs, *&c.*

The Dutch MERCHANTS.

Such Merchants as uſe the Trade into the *Low-Countries*, as *Holland* and *Flanders*, export and import the followiug Commodities. Thoſe exported are, Woollen Cloths, Lead, Tin, Sheep and Coney Skins, with moſt of our other

Engliſh

Engliſh Commodities and Manufactures. And for theſe and the like, they import Tapeſtries, Pictures and Prints, Tape, Salt-petre, Quick-ſilver, *Rheniſh* Wine, painted Tiles, Furs, Butter, Cheeſe, Thread, *Flanders* Lace, (before it was forbidden) with moſt Commodities of other Nations; which, by Reaſon of their great Trade, and Cunning in buying them at the Seaſons when cheapeſt, or when there is a Glut, they can afford at cheap Rates. And by Reaſon of the Herrings, and other Fiſh, which we permit them to catch in our Seas, they trade for moſt *European* Commodities.

The SOUTH-SEA COMPANY, *eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament in the Reign of Queen* ANNE.

THE moſt conſiderable of all the Trading Companies, is that of the *South-Sea*, eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament in the ninth Year of the late Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the* South-Seas, *and for the Encouragement of the Fiſhery*, &c.

THE Preamble recites, That the Debt due to the Navy, the Army, *&c.* amounted to 9000000 and upwards, and thereupon it was enacted, That the Duties following ſhould be impos'd for paying an Intereſt or Annuity, after the Rate of 6 *per Cent. per Annum* for all the ſaid Sum; which Intereſt amounted to the annual Sum of 568279 *l.* 10 *s.*

THE Duties conſtituting the Fund for Payment of the ſaid Intereſt, were, all the Impoſitions and Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *Eaſt-India* Goods, Fine Wrought Silk, Whales, *&c.* granted by an Act of the 8th of Queen *Anne*, till the Year 1720, continued by this Act to the Crown for ever; together with the Duties on Candles, and on Money given with Apprentices.

AND the Queen was impowered by Letters Patent, to form the ſaid Creditors intereſted in the Navy-Bills, *&c.* into a Company, who, on their ſubſcribing their Bills, Tickets, Debentures, *&c.* were to be admitted into the Joint-Stock, and become Members thereof, in Proportion to the Sums due to them.

AND the ſaid Corporation were by the ſaid Act, to be veſted in the ſole Trade to and from all Kingdoms and Lands on the Eaſt Side of *America*, from the River *Oroonoco* to the Southermoſt Part of *Terra del Foga*, and on the Weſt Side thereof, from the Southermoſt Part of the ſaid *Terra del Foga*, through the *South-Sea* to the Nothermoſt Part of *America*, not exceeding 300 Miles from the Continent on the ſaid Weſt Side, (excepting *Brazil*, and other Places in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Portugal*, and the Country of *Surinam*, in Poſſeſſion of the States General) the Company to be the ſole Proprietors of all Iſlands, Forts, *&c.* which they ſhould diſcover within theſe Limits, to be held under the annual Rent of an Ounce of Gold.

THE Crown alſo was impowered by Letters Patent, to direct a Stock to conſiſt of 20 *s.* in every 100 *l.* of the Capital Stock of the Company, to be raiſed by the Members thereof, and employed in improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fiſhery of this Kingdom, for the Uſe of the Company.

IN Purſuance of this Act, the Proprietors of the Navy-Bills, Tickets, and Army-Debentures aboveſaid, were incorporated by the Name of *The Company of Merchants of* Great Britain *trading to the* South-Seas *and other Parts of* America, *and for encouraging the Fiſhery.*

AND on the Peace that follow'd, *An.* 1713, the late Queen was pleas'd to transfer to the ſaid Company, the Benefit of the *Aſſiento Contract* with *Spain*, that is, the furniſhing the *Spaniards* with Slaves for their Mines and Plantations in *America*, by which alſo they were intitled to ſend a large Ship annually with *European* Goods, conſiſting chiefly of our Woollen Manufactures, to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

BY an Act of 1 *George* I. *Cap.* 21. the Sum of 822032 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* was added to the capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, to make it up juſt the Sum of 10,000,000 *l.*

WITH this large Capital it is not to be found that the Company have much applied themſelves to foreign Trade, (which ſeem'd to be one principal Deſign of incorporating them) unleſs in ſending the Ship above-mention'd with *European* Goods to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, and furniſhing the *Spaniards* with Negroes.

NOR did they make any Attempt to promote the Fiſhery (another grand Deſign in eſtabliſhing this Corporation) till of late Years, and then only by ſending a ſmall Number of Ships annually to fiſh for Whales; but what they make a Merit of is, "Their contriving the Method for leſſening "the National Debt, and rendering ſome of "thoſe Debts redeemable, which could not have "been redeem'd otherwiſe, without a Breach of "the Publick Faith. They ſay, that they have "not only added above 50 *per Cent.* to the Eſ-"tates of all the old Proprietors of the Stock, "but have been continually working the Publick "Good, by Savings and Reduction of Intereſt. "That it appears by a Statute of 3 *George* I. "*Cap.* 9. that the Capital of the Company then "amounted to 10,000000 *l.* for which a Yearly "Fund of 600,000 *l.* was payable to them, after "the Rate of 6 *l. per Cent.* and that they ſub-"mitted to accept, after *Midſummer* 1718, of "an Annuity of 500,000 *l.* being after the Rate "of 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum* for their Ten "Millions. That the Company agreed alſo to "advance the Government the further Sum of "Two Millions, for the Diſcharge of Lottery "Tickets, that carried 6 *l. per Cent.* and ac-"cepted another Fund to pay them an Intereſt "of 5 *l. per Cent.* for the ſaid Two Millions.

"THAT afterwards the *South-Sea* Company "procured as many Annuities, redeemable and "irredeemable, and other publick Debts, to be "ſubſcrib'd into their Stock, as with their ori-"ginal Capital amounted to Thirty-three Mil-"lions and upwards, taking an Intereſt of the "Government of 5 *l. per Cent.* for the preſent, "and ſtipulated to take 4 *l. per Cent.* for the "Whole after *Midſummer* 1727; by which "Reduction of Intereſt, the Nation was provi-"ded of a Fund, uſually called *the Sinking Fund*, "and was enabled to diſcharge the whole Debt "within the Compaſs of forty Years, or very "little more, without laying any new Burthens "on the Subject.

"AND whereas it was objected to them, That "the Change that was made in the long Annui-"ties, by the Company's redeeming them at "twenty Years Purchaſe, had brought the Na-"tion in Debt three Millions more than it was "before, the Annuitants not having paid ſo "much Money for them by three Millions.

"THEY anſwer, That the Nation was in Debt "on Account of the Annuities, according to "the Payments ſhe was to make to the Annui-"tants, and according to the Time ſhe was "oblig'd to continue thoſe Payments; and if "their Bargain makes no Alteration in that "Matter, if it neither adds to or leſſens thoſe "Payments, or the Time of continuing them, "then it leaves the Debt of the Nation juſt as "it found it, neither encreas'd nor diminiſh'd "by it: But if it either leſſens the annual Pay-"ments, or ſhortens the Time of making ſuch

"Payments,

" Payments, it muſt be ſo far ſaid to leſſen the " National Debt to the Annuitants.

" In the Year 1716, there was publiſh'd a " Calculation of the State of the National Debt, " in which the Long Annuities granted at ſeve- " ral Times were ſtated, and valued according " to the Sums paid in the Exchequer for them, " which was about eleven Years and a half Pur- " chaſe for thoſe in King *William's*, and under " ſixteen Years Purchaſe for thoſe in Q. *Anne's* " Time. This Calculation therefore ſtates the " Debt of the Nation on the Account of the " Annuities, according to the Sums they were " firſt granted at.

" But this could neither be reckon'd the " Debt of the Nation with Regard to the An- " nuitants, nor the Value of the Annuities. It " could not be reckon'd the Debt of the Nation " with Regard to the Annuitants, becauſe the " Nation had contracted with them (not to pay " them off at Pleaſure, by returning them the " Money they at firſt paid into the Exchequer, " but) in an abſolute Engagement for the Pay- " ment of ſuch Annuities for a certain Term of " Years: Neither could it be reckoned the Va- " lue of the Annuities, for their Value muſt be " ſtated (as the Value of every Thing elſe muſt " be) not according to what was given for them " at firſt, or what they were worth at the Time " they are propoſed to be purchaſed: For as " they were then only of ſuch a Value becauſe " Money bore ſuch an Intereſt; ſo if the State " of Intereſt is altered ſince that Time, the Va- " lue of ſuch Annuities muſt be in the ſame " Degree altered; for their Value muſt riſe " in the ſame Degree that the Intereſt of Mo- " ney decreaſes, which was the Reaſon that they " were worth above twenty Years Purchaſe in " the Year 1720, and therefore could not be re- " purchaſed at a lower Rate, unleſs a Power had " been taken in Parliament of fixing the Price, " which was ſuppoſed to be a Step inconſiſtent " with the Safety of Publick Credit. The ſta- " ting therefore the National Debt to the An- " nuitants according to the Sums firſt given for " them, is a great Miſtake.

" But yet upon this Foundation, that the " Degree of the Debt is to be thus ſtated; an " Argument is formed, That the buying the An- " nuities by the *South-Sea* Company at twenty " Years Purchaſe, makes an Addition to the " National Debt, becauſe here is 3000000 *l.* " *&c.* more paid for them than they were at firſt " granted at.

" This ſuppoſes that the Nation owed the " Annuitants no more than their firſt Purchaſe- " Money, and could oblige them to take it " when they pleas'd; and if this had been the " Caſe, then it muſt have been granted, that the " 3000000 *l. &c.* given by this Bargain, had " been ſo far an Increaſe of the National Debt.

" But if this Suppoſition be quite contrary " to the true State of the Caſe, if the Faith of " the Nation was given abſolutely for the Pay- " ment of ſuch Annuities, and for ſuch a Term " of Years, then the Debt of the Nation to the " Annuitants muſt be ſtated according to that " Grant.

" And then the Queſtion will be, Whether " the Nation is upon better Terms with the " Annuitants by this New Bargain, than ſhe was " without it? And the only Way to ſee this " clearly, is to ſee whether the Nation is to be " ſooner quit of her Payments to the Annuitants, " and therefore pay leſs to them by Virtue of " this Purchaſe, than ſhe muſt have paid to them " had they continued unpurchaſed in their firſt " State. At the Time this Purchaſe was made, " the Nation was to continue the Payment of " the Annuities for about 83 Years.

" If therefore this Term of Payment is by this " New Bargain reduc'd to a Term of Years of " about half the Time, and this be done not by " any further Money advanc'd by the Nation, " but only by a Change made in the Manner of " her Payments, and a Change of the State of " the Annuities, then it muſt be very obvious " how much the Nation is reliev'd in her Debt " to the Annuitants.

" The Change made in the Manner of the " Payment is this: The *South-Sea* Company " buys 100 *l.* Annuity with 2000 *l.* Stock; ſo " that the Nation is to pay Intereſt for 2000 *l.* " Stock, inſtead of paying an Annuity of 100 *l.*

" Was the Nation to continue this ſame Pay- " ment to the Stock, and for the ſame Term of " Years that ſhe was to have continued her Pay- " ments to the Annuitants, then it is ſuppoſed " it muſt have been granted, that ſhe had nei- " ther leſſened nor increaſed her Debt by this " Bargain.

" But if by Virtue of this New Bargain, " and by this Change in the Manner of the Pay- " ments, that is, by paying Intereſt for 2000 *l.* " Stock, inſtead of an Annuity of 100 *l.* the " Nation has not only a redeemable Debt to deal " with, but is alſo provided with a Fund ſuffi- " cient for the redeeming or diſcharging the " 2000 *l.* Stock, in about half the Time ſhe was " to have paid the Annuitants, then it muſt be " equally granted, that ſhe has her Debt in this " great Degree leſſened and relieved by this " Bargain.

" Now what is here only ſuppoſed as the Ef- " fect of this Bargain, is the true and real Na- " ture of it, and ſuch as it was ſufficiently fitted " to produce, which may be thus made plainly " to appear:

" The Nation pays Intereſt for 2000 *l.* Stock, " inſtead of paying an Annuity of 100 *l.* but it " is provided for in this Contract, That in the " Year 1727, there ſhall be a Reduction of In- " tereſt of 1 *per Cent.* So that inſtead of the " 100 *l.* Annuity, there will be only 80 *l. per* " *Annum* paid to the 2000 *l.* Stock; and this " Abatement of Intereſt, or Deduction of 20 *l.* " *per Annum* from the 100 *l.* Annuity, will raiſe " a Fund ſufficient for the Diſcharge of the " 2000 *l.* Stock, in about half the Time that the " Payment of the Annuities was to have been " continued.

" So that by this meer Change of the State " of the Debt, and the Manner of the Payments, " the Nation is enabled to diſcharge the whole " Debt in about thirty-four Years ſooner than " it could have been diſcharg'd, had the Annui- " ties not been thus purchaſed.

" That notwithſtanding all theſe Advanta- " ges accruing to the Nation by the Scheme " laid by the late *South-Sea* Directors, they " have been evicted out of their Eſtates, how- " ever long enjoy'd, and by whatever Means " acquir'd.

" As to the Calamities of the Year 1720, " which alter'd the Eſtates of ſo many private " Perſons, they ought not to be imputed to the " Directors, or the *South-Sea* Scheme, but to a " more general Cauſe; for there was not any " Order of Men in the Nation that had not " ſome Share in helping forward that general In- " fatuation, and to whom therefore the common " Calamity ought to be attributed; ſo that it " might have been juſtly expected, that every " Order of Men in the Kingdom ſhould have " been inclin'd, either to have pardon'd, or " gently puniſh'd ſuch a State of Things as they " had not been meer Spectators of.

" That had the Directors been allow'd the " Benefit of a Trial, they might very juſtly have " pleaded, That they had done nothing pri- " vately,

" vately, or on their own Heads; that they were " driven into all the Steps they took by the " irreſiſtable Temper of Men of all Orders; " that they had acted openly in the Sight of " the Legiſlature, and had the Orders and Au- " thority of General Courts for all they did, and " their Thanks after it was done.

" ANOTHER Cauſe the late Directors aſſign " for the ſudden Riſe of their Stocks, which " occaſioned the Calamities in the Year 1720, " was the Bank Bidding againſt them. The Pro- " poſition made to the Parliament at firſt, ſay " they, was only for a voluntary Subſcription of " the Proprietors of the irredeemable and re- " deemable Debts into the *South-Sea* Stock, at " the beſt Terms the Company could agree with " them, (which was no more than ſelling their " Stock by Subſcription) a Method the Bank " has often purſued; and as the Miniſtry knew " the Company had gained a Sum for their Pro- " prietors, by taking in Part of the Lottery " 1710, the Year before, beſides what they paid " the Government for ſo doing, they inſiſted the " Company ſhould pay a Sum of Money to the " Government for the Liberty of having the ſaid " Debts ſubſcribed into their Stock.

" BEFORE this Propoſition the Bank had " been applied to for undertaking this Matter; " but they refuſed it, treating it with Con- " tempt.

" BUT on the Propoſition being made to the " Houſe of Commons, they became Bidders of " about five Millions and a half to the Govern- " ment, by which the Scheme firſt propoſed was " entirely altered, the ſame being then put up " to the higheſt Bidder; which influenced the " Minds of all Sorts of People, and was the Oc- " caſion of all the extravagant Riſe of Stocks, " whereby all the miſchievous Conſequences to " private Perſons enſued; for 'tis plain the Na- " tion has received a great Advantage by it, " and therefore the ill Conſequences can only " be the increaſing ſome Perſons Eſtates, and " decreaſing the Eſtates of others. The ſecond " Reaſon of the ill Conſequences of the Scheme " was owing to the Bargain which the Bank ſo- " lemnly made with the *South-Sea* Company, " and never performed, whereby ſo many Per- " ſons were miſled, and thereby very greatly " injured.

" THEY deſire alſo it may be obſerved fur- " ther, That the Directors and Managers of " that Scheme were never charged with any " Frauds or Embezzlements of the Company's " Effects: Nay, even Mr. *Knight* himſelf, who " thought fit to decline the Enquiry of Parlia- " ment, and retire from his native Country, re- " tired only with his own Acquiſitions, and " without loading himſelf with the Guilt of Rob- " bing the publick Treaſure which was intruſted " in his Hands.

THE late Directors alſo in their Defence, and in order to ſhew how inſtrumental they have been in reducing the Intereſt of Money, and putting the National Debt in a Way of being paid off in a few Years, publiſhed another Treatiſe, ſtiled, *A True State of the* South-Sea *Scheme*, &c. wherein they inform us, That the Method they firſt propoſed for executing their Scheme was as follows:

	l.
THE Total of their Capital was about	11,746,000
TOTAL of the Annuities and Debts to be taken in were about	30,981,000
WHICH would make the Total of their Capital	42,727,000

" THE whole Sum to be taken in by the Com- " pany being ſo large, and conſiſting of Annui- " ties and Debts of various Kinds; it was judged " to be impracticable to take in the Whole at " one Time, and that by taking them in at " different Times, Prices and Proportions, the " Proprietors thereof (through Apprehenſion of " being either left intirely out, or of coming in " afterwards, at a higher Price) would be quick- " ened to make their Subſcriptions, whereby " the Execution of the Scheme would be rendered " more eaſy and certain.

" THOUGH when the Scheme was firſt formed " the Price of the Stock did not exceed 116 *l.* " to 118 *per Cent.*

" YET it was ſuppoſed, if the Propoſal was " accepted by the Parliament, that Acceptance " would ſo much increaſe the Credit of the " Stock, as the Company might be able to take " in the ſaid Annuities and Debts, at the Rates, " and in the Proportions herein after men- " tioned.

" AND if the Bank and *Eaſt-India* Company, " or either of them would come in, they were " propoſed to be admitted into the firſt Sub- " ſcription at 130 *l. per Cent.* or even lower, " which would nevertheleſs have increaſed the " Profit to the *South-Sea* Company.

" BUT as to their coming in was uncertain, the " Calculation was made only upon the other An- " nuities and Debts, *viz.*

		l.
" 6,500,000 *l.*	Annuities and Debts " ſubſcribed at 130 " *per Cent.* for the " Stock would pro- " duce Stock to the " Subſcribers	5,000,000
" 7,000,000	Ditto, ſubſcribed at " 140 *per Cent.* " would be Stock " to the Subſcri- " bers	5,000,000
" 7,500,000	Ditto, ſubſcribed at " 150 *per Cent.* " would be Stock " to the Subſcri- " bers	5,000,000
" 9,981,000	Ditto, ſubſcribed at " 160 *per Cent.*	
" 30,981,000	" would be Stock " to the Subſcri- " bers	6,238,125
" Total Stock to the Subſcribers		21,238,125
" Stock gained to the Company		9,742,875
" Total Stock to the Company " for the Annuities and Debts to " be taken in		30,981,000
" Then the Capital would ſtand thus:		
" Proprietors Old Capital		11,746,000
" Proprietors New Capital by Sub- " ſcriptions		21,238,125
" Total Proprietors Stock		32,984,125
" Stock belonging to the Company " in their Corporate Capacity " gained by the Subſcriptions		9,742,875
" Total Capital as above		42,727,000
" 9,742,875 *l.* Stock to be ſold " by the Company at 160 *l. per* " *Cent.* amounts to in Money		15,588,600
" Out of which deduct to be " paid to the Publick		3,500,000
" Reſts Net Profit to the Com- " pany		12,088,600

" The

" The Company's Fund or Income, for about 38,600,000 *l.* at 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*	1,930,000
" For 4,127,000, at 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*	165,080
" Total of the Company's Income, beſides the Allowance to them for Charges of Management	2,095,080
" 8 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for a Dividend upon 32,984,125, Proprietors Stock comes to	2,638,730
" Towards which the Company's Income would be	2,095,080
" Wanting to make an annual Dividend of 8 *per Cent.*	543,650

" WHICH by gradual ſelling the Stock, the " Company gained on the Subſcriptions would " have ſupplied the ſame for above twelve Years; " before the Expiration of which Time it was " ſuppoſed the Benefit of their Trade to *Africa*, " and the Grants of *Nova Scotia*, and of the " *French* Part of St. *Chriſtoper*'s, would have " been ſufficient to have perpetuated the Divi- " dend, if not to have enlarged it.

" BUT the Commons objecting againſt giving " the *South-Sea* Company the *African* Trade, " *Nova Scotia*, and that which was the *French* " Part of St. *Chriſtopher*'s, the *South-Sea* Com- " pany were prevailed with to leave thoſe Ad- " vantages out of their Propoſals, which were " the ſubſtantial Things to have ſupported their " Stock, but ſtill with Aſſurance from thoſe in " the Adminiſtration, of uſing their utmoſt En- " deavours to obtain them for the Company. " But the Price of *South-Sea* Stock from the " Time of accepting their Propoſal, to the paſ- " ſing the Act, riſing very conſiderably, and the " Bank and their Friends always oppoſing what- " ever appeared to be for the Benefit of the *South-* " *Sea* Company, they could never obtain thoſe " advantageous Grants, which they had much " depended on (as ſolid Supporters to the Stock) " tho' they frequently importuned and preſſed " the Miniſtry for the ſame.

" THE extraordinary Riſe of the *South-Sea* " Stock, before the paſſing the Act, together " with the Oppoſition of the Bank, having de- " feated the Company of thoſe Grants and Set- " tlements which they had depended upon as " the ſolid Supports of the Stock, as has been " already hinted; nothing was left them but " the Opinion of Mankind to enable them to " execute the Act, which put them under a " more than ordinary Neceſſity of complying " with the general Diſpoſition of the People; " and therefore, though their original Deſigns " and Intentions were to have no Subſcriptions " but of the ſeveral Annuities and Debts that " were to be taken in, yet there being imme- " diately after paſſing of the Act, a prevailing " Notion among many of the Proprietors and " others without Doors, (for it did not proceed " from the Directors) of taking in Money Sub- " ſcriptions, and this Opinion growing univer- " ſal, the Directors found themſelves under a " Neceſſity to depart from the Method they had " firſt intended to proceed in, and to begin " the Execution of the Act with a Money Sub- " ſcription, to which they were the more eaſily " induced, finding the Method preſcribed by " the Act would require a great many Months " to effect the taking in but a Part of thoſe " publick Debts, and that unforeſeen Accidents " might ſo reduce the Price of Stock, as whol- " ly to defeat the Execution of the Act, and " yet the Company would remain under the Ob- " ligation of paying to the Publick 4,667,000 *l.* " though no Part of the Act ſhould be exe- " cuted.

" A further Inducement to admit of a Money " Subſcription was, that they might be there- " by enabled to pay off ſuch of the Redeem- " able Debts, and to offer Money to ſuch of the " Annuitants as ſhould not be inclined to take " Stock for the ſame, they not being then cer- " tain, there would be ſuch an univerſal Diſ- " poſition in thoſe Proprietors to accept Stock " for their Debts and Annuities, as afterwards " appeared; but when that Diſpoſition did ap- " pear, the Directors had no Occaſion to ap- " ply the Money to that Uſe. By theſe and the " like Conſiderations, the Directors were pre- " vailed on to open a Money Subſcription at " 300 *l. per Cent.* with diſtant Times of Pay- " ment, and without limiting the Sum to be " taken in, Stock being then 285 *l. per Cent.*

" THE Method they proceeded in was, that " every Director took the Names of thoſe Per- " ſons who applied to them, and the Sums for " which they deſired to be admitted into that " Subſcription, which, when brought together, " and caſt up, amounted to ſo large a Sum, and " the Names were of ſo conſiderable Perſons, " that though their firſt Intention was to have " had that Subſcription for no more than one " Million, or at moſt one Million and a half; " and though they permitted no one Perſon to " have more than 4000 *l.* and the Sums deſired " were generally reduced; yet the Directors " found they could not bring the Subſcription " to a leſs Sum than 2,250,000 *l.* without giving " ſuch Diſguſt as might prove prejudicial to the " Company.

" THE firſt Money Subſcription being thus " fixed, and the Sum it amounted to being " 6,750,000 *l.* of which 60 *l. per Cent.* being " 1,350,000 *l.* paid down, the Directors thought " this Subſcription a ſufficient Fund to enable " them to execute the reſt of the Act; and ac- " cordingly came to an unanimous Reſolution of " taking no more Money Subſcriptions.

" BUT the Subſcription ſoon ſelling at a con- " ſiderable Profit, it cannot be forgot how im- " patient Perſons of all Ranks and Degrees were " for another Money Subſcription, and by their " Importunity did prevail on the Directors to " agree the 28th of *April* to open one, which " was done on the 30th of the ſame Month at " 400 *l. per Cent.* of which 40 *l. per Cent.* was " paid down; and the ſame Day they reſolved " it as their Opinion, *Nemine Contradicente*, not " to take any further Subſcription in Money.

" THIS Subſcription was intended alſo not " to exceed a Million; but the Application to " get into it was ſuch, that when the Directors " came to examine the Names and Sums de- " manded, they found they could not reduce it " under a Million and a half, without giving " the greateſt Offence.

" BUT the Directors Thoughts being intent " upon executing the Act, according to their " firſt Deſign, by taking in the Annuities and " Redeemables, eſpecially the former, on which " the Parliament had laid ſo great Streſs: They " (the ſame Day on which it was agreed to open " the ſecond Money-Subſcription) previouſly " reſolv'd on a Subſcription for the Annuities, " which met with ſuch Succeſs, that, in a few " Days, above two Thirds of them were brought " in; and on the 19th of *May* (the Price of Stock " being then 375 *l. per Cent.*) the Directors fix'd " the Price for ſubſcribed Annuities at 32 Years " Purchaſe, to be paid as follows, *viz.*

" For

" For 100 *l. per Ann.*
l.
" Stock 700 *l.* at 375 *l. per Cent.* which } 2625
" amounts to }
" In Money and the Company's Bonds 575

" Total for 100 *l. per Ann.* 3200

" THIS gave great Satisfaction to all Parties " concerned, and the Stock and Subſcriptions " advanc'd ſo faſt, that when the Parliament " roſe, the Stock was at near 800 *l. per Cent.* " and the ſecond Subſcription ſold for 500 *l. per* " *Cent.* Profit.

" To ſhew that the Riſe of the Stock, and " what was then done in the Execution of the " Act, was far from being at that Time thought " any ways criminal; it may be permitted to cite " a Paragraph in His Majeſty's moſt gracious " Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on the " 11th of *June*, when that Seſſion ended, *viz.*

The good Foundation you have prepared this Seſſion for the Payment of the National Debts, and the Diſcharge of a great Part of them, without the leaſt Violation of the Publick Faith, will, I hope, ſtrengthen more and more the Union I deſire to ſee among all my Subjects, and make our Friendſhip yet more valuable to Foreign Powers.

" AND a Copy of the Speech to his Majeſty " the ſame Day, by the Speaker of the Houſe of " Commons, has been ſeen, wherein were the " following Words, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, had no ſooner diſpatch'd ſo much of the Supplies as were neceſſary to carry on the current Service, but they immediately applied themſelves to find out Means for leſſening the Publick Debt; in which, if your Commons have the Satisfaction to ſee the Succeſs of their Endeavours, exceed even what the moſt Sanguine could hope: If Your Majeſty's good Subjects have now a certain Proſpect of being eaſed of the heavy Load of very near Eight Millions, in a little more than the Compaſs of one Year: If the Difficulties in diſcharging that Part of the National Debt, which by ſome were thought to be inſuperable, without Breach of the Publick Faith, are now in a Manner overcome: And if at the ſame Time every Branch of the Publick Credit is advanc'd to an unexpected, and ſome of them even to an amazing Height: Yet Your Commons muſt confeſs, that they have been only the happy Inſtruments in conveying theſe Benefits to Your People; and that all the Merit they can claim, is in not having neglected an Opportunity, which the flouriſhing State of the Publick Credit put into their Hands; and muſt in Juſtice acknowledge, that all theſe ſurprizing Events are owing to that profound Veneration and Eſteem, which this Nation, and all *Europe*, has for Your Majeſty. For Credit is ſo nice and delicate in its Nature, that though in all other Affairs no Detriment is perceiv'd, no Miſchief is felt, till a Calamity comes: Yet, in whatever relates to Credit, the Fear and Apprehenſion of Calamity, is as miſchievous as the Calamity itſelf; and Diffidence is the ſame Thing as Deſtruction. Credit, therefore, is only maintained, in its preſent flouriſhing Condition, by the Experience Your People have had of the Vigilance of Your Majeſty's Councils, and the Reliance on the Steadineſs of Your Conduct. And ſince the juſt Confidence Your Subjects place in Your Majeſty's known Prudence and Wiſdom has enabled Your Commons to make ſo great Progreſs towards diſcharging the Publick Incumbrances: It would have been highly unjuſt, when Your Majeſty condeſcended to deſire the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Your Commons, had they declined to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, at a Time when the Nation receives ſo much Benefit from its Luſtre; and it would have been equally ungrateful, had they not chearfully provided the neceſſary Aids, to make the Supplies, voted at the Beginning of this Seſſion, effectual.

" THE Price of Stock, and alſo of the Firſt " and Second Subſcriptions, advancing daily from " the Time of fixing the Price for the Annuities " taken in, caus'd many preſſing Solicitations " from Perſons of all Ranks and Degrees for an- " other Money Subſcription; to which the Di- " rectors conſtantly ſhew'd an Averſion, and en- " deavour'd to diſſuade them from it; giving for " Anſwer, The Reſolution they had come to " againſt any more Money Subſcriptions. But " this did not ſtop, but rather increas'd the ge- " neral Importunity; and, from Perſuaſions, " many proceeded to Menaces and Clamour, " backed with Imputations, That if that favour- " able Opportunity of executing the Scheme was " neglected, the Blame muſt be charg'd on the " Directors: Whereby they were at length " brought almoſt to an abſolute Neceſſity of " opening a third Money Subſcription, which " they did on the 17th of *June* 1720. And " the ſame was opened the ſooner, at the ear- " neſt Inſtance of many Members of both " Houſes, who deſired it might be made before " their going into the Country.

" AT this Time the Price of Stock being about " 800 *l. per Cent.* and the ſecond Subſcription " ſelling for about 500 *l. per Cent.* Advance, and " great Numbers of thoſe who deſired to be " admitted into the third Subſcription, having " requeſted it at 1000 *l. per Cent.* the Di- " rectors thought they could not ſet it at a leſs " Price; but they allowed ſuch Times of Pay- " ment as with the *Midſummer* Dividend reduced " it to about 800 *l. per Cent.*

" THIS met with no Blame from any Perſon " at that Time, but, on the contrary, univerſal " Approbation, as appears by the Price this third " Subſcription bore, it ſoon ſelling at 300 *l. per* " *Cent.* Profit.

" WHEN this Subſcription was compleated, " the Directors came again to a Reſolution of " taking no more Money Subſcriptions; and ap- " plied themſelves to take in the Remainder of " the Annuities and Redeemables. To which " End, on the 8th of *July*, they agreed to open " their Books on the 12th of that Month, to take " in Part of them; which was accordingly done, " and, in a few Days, moſt of the Redeemables " and Annuities ſtanding out, were ſubſcribed; " but ſome of the Proprietors of thoſe Debts and " Annuities, by Reaſon of their Abſence or " other Impediments, not having an Opportu- " nity to ſubſcribe before the Books were ſhut, " made great Application to the Directors to be " admitted; who being willing to compleat the " Execution of the Act, with as much Expedition " as they could, did, on the 27th of *July*, re- " ſolve to open Books on the 4th of *Auguſt* fol- " lowing, for taking in the Remainder of thoſe " Debts and Annuities; and moſt of thoſe which " were ſtanding out were then brought in.

" ON the 12th of *Auguſt* the Price of Stock, " incluſive of the *Midſummer* Dividend, was up- " wards of 900 *l. per Cent.* which made the Stock, " excluſive of that Dividend, about 820 *l. per* " *Cent.* The Directors agreed to fix the Price " of the ſubſcribed Long Annuities at 36 Years " Purchaſe, and the Redeemables at 105 *l. per*

" *Cent.*

" *Cent.* and the Price of Stock to be given for " the ſame, at 800 *l. per Cent.* ſo that the Re- " deemables, conſidering they were taken in at " 105 *l. per Cent.* had the Stock at about 60 *l.* " *per Cent.* under the current Price, which gave " general Satisfaction at that Time.

" It farther appeared, even to Demonſtration, " that the Terms allowed for the Annuities and " Redeemables which were ſubſcribed, were ve- " ry ſatisfactory, becauſe they were ſold at a much " higher Price than the unſubſcribed; and, ſome " Time after this Price was declared in the *Ga-* " *zette*, many conſiderable Proprietors of the " unſubſcribed Annuities and Debts, preſſed and " asked it as a Favour to be, and were accord- " ingly admitted to ſubſcribe; and particularly " ſeveral Foreigners and Merchants entruſted " here by them for their Uſe.

" Although the Directors had come to ſe- " veral Reſolutions againſt any further Money " Subſcriptions, thoſe Reſolutions were not ſuffi- " cient to ſtem the repeated Applications for " the ſame from Multitudes of all Ranks; and " the Proprietors of the Stock began to clamour " at their not being admitted to their Propor- " tions in the former Subſcriptions, and ſome of " them threatened to demand a General Court, " to order that the Proprietors might be admit- " ted to a Subſcription in Proportion to their " Stock, which obliged the Directors to take " that Matter into Conſideration; and the ſame " Day on which they fixed the Price of Stock " for the two laſt Subſcriptions of the Annuities " and Redeemables, they agreed to take a Sub- " ſcription of 20 *per Cent.* on Stock for the Pro- " prietors only; the Stock in ſuch Subſcription " to be valued at 1000 *per Cent.* which at that " Time gave great Pleaſure and Satisfaction to " the Proprietors, and 40 *l. per Cent.* was offered " for the Privilege of that Subſcription.

" But this did not take off the Applications " for another Money Subſcription to all Perſons " indifferently, to which the Directors ſhewed " a great Unwillingneſs; but by the continued " Solicitations of Multitudes of all Degrees, and " from all Parts, they conſented to open a fourth " Money Subſcription on the 24th of *Auguſt*, at " 1000 *l. per Cent.* excluſive of the *Midſummer* " Dividend, (the third Subſcription then ſelling " at about 300 *l. per Cent.* Advance.) But to " prevent this Subſcription running to an exceſ- " ſive Sum, they agreed that one fifth Part, be- " ing 200 *l. per Cent.* ſhould be paid down, and " none to be admitted but thoſe who brought " their Money that very Day.

" The Eagerneſs for this Subſcription was ſo " great, that notwithſtanding this Precaution, " and the Directors full Intention that this Sub- " ſcription ſhould not exceed a Million, yet in " a few Hours there was 1,200,000 *l.* ſubſcribed, " although many were excluded who preſſed ve- " ry earneſtly to come in. Had not the Direc- " tors taken that Precaution, in relation to this " fourth Subſcription, it would probably have " ſwelled to a larger Sum than the third, as " is manifeſt, not only by the eager filling ſo " great a Sum, (as is mentioned) in ſo ſhort a " Space, and the numberleſs Letters the Direc- " tors received from Perſons who deſired to be " admitted into it, but alſo by a memorable Re- " ply that a great Miniſter of State, ſince dead, " made to them, upon their informing him of the " Method they intended to proceed in; who " thereupon told them, That he himſelf had a " Liſt for above a Million for that Subſcription, " and that therefore, if they would proceed in " the Method they had propoſed, without taking " in Liſts, as they had done in the third Sub- " ſcription; he deſired that they would publiſh " an Advertiſement in the *Daily Courant*, that

" it was not in his Power to ſerve his Friends; " that thereby he might clear himſelf from the " Clamour and Charge that would ariſe againſt " him, for having neglected them.

" As to the Subſcriptions for 20 *l. per Cent.* to " be limited to the Proprietors only, the ſame " was afterwards (for ſeveral Reaſons) thought " fit by the General Court to be omitted.

" The Spring of the Money Subſcriptions " aroſe from without Doors, and not from the " Directors themſelves, as already mentioned; " and one may venture to ſay, Thoſe Subſcrip- " tions were countenanced by the Parliament; " for that after the firſt Money Subſcription was " taken, there having ariſen ſome Doubt con- " cerning the Validity thereof: The Parliament " were pleaſed to paſs a Clauſe in the Act " for eſtabliſhing the two Inſurance-Companies, " confirming not only the Subſcriptions taken, " but alſo all ſuch Subſcriptions as ſhould af- " ter be taken; and to make the Receipts that " ſhould be given out for the ſame aſſignable in " Law, which they would not have been without " Authority of Parliament.

" They obſerve further, That by the origi- " nal Scheme the higheſt Calculation of the " Stock was 160 *l. per Cent.* and that Advance " ſupported by ſuch beneficial Grants to the " Company, which if purſued and ripened in- " to actual Execution, would have kept the " Stock at leaſt to that Price, without being de- " trimental to any. But ſeveral publick Ad- " vantages would neceſſarily have ariſen there- " from, as,

" *Firſt*, The bringing the Annuities into a " State of Redemption, which had been always " thought the unſurmountable Obſtacle to get- " ting the Nation out of Debt.

" *Secondly*, The reducing the Intereſt of the " Publick Debts from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* and there- " by increaſing the Sinking Fund above 540,000 *l.* " *per Annum*, by which the whole Debt of the " Nation might have been paid off in about 24 " Years.

" *Thirdly*, The lowering the common Rate of " Intereſt which would ſoon have followed as a " neceſſary Conſequence thereof.

" *Fourthly*, The Trade and Revenues of the " Kingdom would have been increaſed by the " peopling and cultivating *Nova Scotia*, and " the *French* Part of St. *Chriſtopher*'s; and eſpe- " cially, by enlarging and opening the Trade to " *Africa*, into the Inland Parts of the Conti- " nent, whereby they could ſcarce have fail'd of " diſcovering the many rich Gold Mines, which " unqueſtionably are there, and from thence an " immenſe Treaſure might have been brought " into this Kingdom.

" These appear to be ſome of the pleaſing " Thoughts which entertain'd the Minds of the " Authors in the firſt Formation of the Scheme, " and could not but charm the Heart of every " ſincere well Wiſher to the Proſperity of the " Nation; but as no Age nor Country has been " free from Perſons, who, under the ſpecious " Name of Patriots, have malign'd and oppos'd " every Thing that has appear'd for the com- " mon Benefit, whereof they have not been the " Authors; falſely imagining, that whatever " Credit any other Perſons obtained is a Dimi- " nution to themſelves; and thus it has hap- " pened in ſome reſpect in the Caſe before us.

" For tho' this Scheme, as deliver'd to the " Chancellor of the Exchequer, was by him, as " we are well aſſur'd, offer'd to the Directors of " the Bank, and they, as he ſays in his before " quoted Speech, ſhew'd a great Backwardneſs " in undertaking any Thing for the reducing the " Publick Debts, and treated this Scheme with " Contempt; yet, as ſoon as they found the

" *South-Sea* Company were like to come into it, " the Bank and their Friends began to raiſe Ob- " jections to it, as not ſufficiently advantageous " to the Publick, there being no Certainty of " what the Publick ſhould gain by it; becauſe, " as the ſame was firſt propos'd, the Money pay- " able to the Publick was only *pro rato*, and in " Proportion to the Sum of the Annuities and " Debts which ſhould be taken in.

" THIS Objection caus'd that Alteration " which was made in the Scheme, before the " ſame was ſhewn to the Court of Directors; " whereby the Company were to be obliged to " pay the Publick a Million and a Half certain, " in all Events for the Redeemables, whether " any of them were taken in or not.

" AND to this Oppoſition may be, as is be- " fore ſhewn, juſtly imputed the Beginning of " the Deſtruction of that Scheme, and of the " Misfortunes that enſued: Not that this was " the only Share the Conduct of the Directors " of the Bank had therein, as will appear by " what follows:

" FOR no ſooner was this Scheme open'd in " the Houſe of Commons in Favour of the *South-* " *Sea* Company, but (as is before ſet forth) it " appear'd the Bank were come to a Reſolution " to be Competitors for it; which ſo warm'd the " Spirits of the Proprietors of the *South-Sea* " Company, that though what was firſt propos'd " to them was but a Million and a Half for the " Redeemables, and about the like farther Sum " for the Annuities, or, *pro rato*, for ſo many " of them as ſhould be taken in; yet they " were prevailed upon to make their Propoſal " 3,500,000 *l.* certain, for the Whole of the An- " nuities and Debts.

" BUT the Bank's Propoſal (which was deli- " vered at the ſame Time) amounted to above " 5,500,000 *l.* which was above Two Millions " more than the *South-Sea* Company's Propoſal.

" THIS Propoſal of the Bank, exceeding ſo " much that of the *South-Sea* Company, gave the " firſt Fire to the Imaginations of Mankind, that " there was ſomething more advantageous in this " Scheme than had been conceiv'd; ſo that to " this (as it may be ſafely call'd) extravagant " Bidding of the Bank, may be attributed the " ſubſequent Dealings in this Stock at ſuch ex- " ceſſive and pernicious Prices.

" AND this Offer of the Bank ſpirited up the " General Court of the *South-Sea* Company to " give that Inſtruction to their Directors, Not " to loſe the Scheme, coſt what it would.

" IT was given out, That the Bank would " conſiderably advance beyond their firſt Pro- " poſal, (which was not without Foundation, " for it is certain they were adviſ'd, and had " once agreed to make an Offer of Nine Mil- " lions) whereby the *South-Sea* Directors were " driven in to the making the large Offer in " their ſecond Propoſal: And from the Time " of the Acceptance thereof, began thoſe great " Tranſactions in the Stock, which occaſion'd " all the Misfortunes that have happened. For " though in Reality the Scheme was ſo much the " worſe, as the Money paid for it to the Publick " exceeded what was at firſt propoſed, yet by " the Oppoſition and great Offer of the Bank, " People's Minds were ſo heated, and their Per- " ſons ſo animated with Apprehenſions of incon- " ceivable Advantages, that from this Time they " ſeem'd to throw away all Reaſon, and give " themſelves up wholly to Humour.

" So that (as has been ſaid) upon the Bank's " Competition and Oppoſition, may be charged " the principal Cauſe of all the Misfortunes that " follow'd.

" NOR was this the laſt Step which the Di- " rectors of the Bank took, that contributed to " our Misfortunes.

" FOR though it had often been propos'd to " them by their Proprietors, to lend Money up- " on their own Stock, yet they could never be " brought into it, till the *South-Sea* Stock was " greatly advanced, and then they came into a " Reſolution of lending Money on their own Stock, " which could not be done with any other View, " than that of raiſing it beyond its real Value, " and farther puſhing up of the *South-Sea* Stock, " as Mr. *Aiſlabie* has very well obſerved in " his ſaid Speech; wherein, *Page* 15, ſpeaking " of the Bubbles, he expreſſes himſelf as fol- " lows, *viz.*

" MY Lords, I muſt not omit to take Notice, " that this Spirit of Bubbling had prevailed ſo " univerſally, that to ſhew you what would have " been the Caſe if the Bank had obtain'd the " Scheme, the very Bank became a Bubble: " And this, my Lords, not by Chance or Ne- " ceſſity, or from any Engagement to raiſe Mo- " ney for the Publick Service, but from the ſame " Spirit that actuated *Temple-Mills*, or *Gar-* " *raway*'s *Fiſhery*. For this Purpoſe, my Lords, " they entertained a Scheme in Imitation of the " *South-Sea*, of lending Money upon their Stock, " which as it contributed to raiſe the Price of " their own Stock, ſo it furniſhed a Supply of " Caſh to the Gameſters in the Alley, that at " once puſh'd up the Bubbles and the *South-Sea* " to an immoderate Height. But as this was " intended chiefly to advance their own Stock, " let the Project come from what Hand ſoever, " it was founded in the ſame Iniquity with any " other Bubble, and was of ten Times more " dangerous Conſequence: For, as Bank Stock " was raiſed by it from 150 *l.* to 245 *l.* and as it " has from thence fallen to 130 *l.* there have " been many Millions loſt upon it, beſides the " fatal Conſequences it had like to have had up- " on the Publick Credit; for, for Want of this " Money, which was lock'd up in Loans upon " their own Stock, and could not readily be " come at, they were at a Loſs when the Cruſh " happened, and were forced to have Recourſe to " Subſcriptions, ſupported chiefly by the Ad- " venturers of the *South-Sea*, and to a Memora- " ble Bargain with the *South-Sea* Company.

" AND to confirm what Mr. *Aiſlabie* ſays " would have been the Caſe, if the Bank had " obtained the Scheme, and to convince the " World that the Bank (if they had had it) " would have executed it at the higheſt Rate " they could: One need only reflect how ſoli- " citous almoſt every Director of the Bank was " to get into the Third Subſcription; inſomuch, " that when the Directors of the *South-Sea* Com- " pany had limited, (in order to prevent that " Subſcription running up to an exceſſive Sum)

" THAT no Member of Parliament (except " ſuch as were in the Liſt of Perſons in the Ad- " miniſtration) nor Director of the Bank or *Eaſt-* " *India* Company, nor Alderman of LON- " DON, ſhould have more than 1000 *l.* in that " Subſcription. One of the moſt conſiderable " Directors of the Bank of *England*, who was " then a Member of Parliament, and an Alder- " man, as well as Director of the Bank, wrote a " Letter to one of the Directors of the *South-* " *Sea* Company, demanding to have 3000 *l.* in " that Subſcription, as having three of thoſe Ca- " pacities, which were admitted to 1000 *l.* each; " but the ſame was refus'd him, and he was " forced (much againſt his Will) to be content " with 1000 *l.* Subſcription. But the then " Governor of the Bank, being Deputy-Go- " vernor, was (though not without great Im- " portunity) admitted to 2000 *l.* in that Sub- " ſcription.

" FOR

" For a further Confirmation of what has been " ſaid, it may not be improper to take Notice, " that when the Directors of the *South-Sea* " Company agreed to open a Subſcription for the " Redeemables, the *South-Sea* Stock happen'd " to be about its higheſt; and then were the " whole Body of the Directors of the Bank ſo " ſanguine, as to cauſe the following Letter to " be written to one of the Directors of the " *South-Sea* Company, *viz.*

SIR,

THE Bank being poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Sums in the Redeemables, transferrable in the Bank, not exceeding 300,000 *l.* and having reſolved to write them in upon the preſent Subſcription: We deſire your Favour to inform us, whether we may depend upon its being effected. Your Anſwer this Evening, or To-morrow Morning early, will much oblige, *SIR*,

Your Humble Servants,

Bank, 12th *July*, 1720.

John Hanger, Governor.
John Ward,
Peter Delme,
Nath. Gould.

This Letter being laid before the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, the Bank's Requeſt was complied with, whereof their Governor being acquainted, the ſeveral Species of the Bank's Redeemables, which before were in ſeveral Names, were transferred into the Joint Names of Mr. *Hanger*, their Governor, and Sir *John Ward*, in order to their being ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company.

How far this Eagerneſs of the Bank contributed to the hurrying in the reſt of the Redeemables, the Proprietors of thoſe Debts are themſelves the beſt Judges.

The next Step of the Bank, is, that which Mr. *Aiſlabie*, in the Paragraph of his Speech before quoted, calls, *The memorable Bargain with the* South-Sea *Company*; who thinking it of Importance to their Credit, that their Bonds ſhould be circulated, propoſed it to the Bank, and thoſe Gentlemen undertook to circulate three Millions of *South-Sea* Bonds for one Year, at a certain Premium.

It was agreed alſo, That a Subſcription ſhould be taken by the Bank to carry on the ſaid Circulation, and that in Conſideration of this Undertaking, the *South-Sea* Company ſhould pay 3,700,000 *l.* to the Bank in *South-Sea* Stock, the Stock being valued at 400 *l. per Cent.* The Minute of which Agreement between the ſaid Companies is ſaid to have been drawn up by Mr. *Walpole*; which Agreement was confirmed afterwards by the Court of Directors of each Company, and the Non-Performance of this Bargain on the Part of the Bank, they inſiſt, ruin'd more Families than all the Tranſactions of the *South-Sea* Directors.

For, after this Bargain, made in ſo ſolemn a Manner, in the Preſence of the principal Perſons in the Adminiſtration, and by the Direction of the General Courts of both Companies, and reported to the General Court of the *South-Sea* Company, in the Preſence of ſeveral of the Directors of the Bank, the moſt cautious Men were drawn in to embark their whole Fortunes in *South-Sea* Stock at near 400 *l. per Cent.*

On this Occaſion ſome farther Paſſages in Mr. *Aiſlabie*'s ſaid Speech may be properly inſerted. Who, in *Page* 15, (after having mention'd that Memorable Bargain of the Bank with the *South-Sea* Company) thus expreſſes himſelf. " And " here, my Lords, while I am ſpeaking on this " Subject, give me Leave to lament the Fate of " the unhappy Proprietors of the Redeemable " Debts, that were drawn in to ſubſcribe their " reſpective Eſtates; not ſo much from the Arts " of the *South-Sea* Directors, as from the fatal " Influence and Example of ſome of the chief " Managers and Friends of the Bank; who, " though they now make the greateſt Clamour " for Juſtice, were the firſt that ſubſcrib'd the " Redeemables into the *South-Sea* Company: " And this, my Lords, they did not do by Sur- " prize or Miſtake, but upon great Deliberation, " having ſome Time before prepared for this " Subſcription, and purchaſed great Part of this " Debt at advanc'd Prices for this Purpoſe.

" I could not ſuſpect there was any Intrigue " or Deceit in this Tranſaction, till I ſaw from " the extraordinary Motion in the Alley, and " ſeveral private Hints that were given out, " what was intended. I could not think it " poſſible that the Gentlemen of the Bank, " who had ſuch great Intereſt in the Redeem- " ables themſelves, ſhould drop ſo many Thou- " ſands of the unhappy Proprietors, who had " depended ſo entirely upon them, and who " would certainly have found their Way out of " this curſed Labyrinth, if they had not been " lulled aſleep by this fallacious Agreement.

" As for me, my Lords, I was throughly ſa- " tisfied, that this Agreement of the Bank was a " legal and a firm Bargain: And I can't yet " imagine with what Face of Juſtice or Equity " they could ever break through it, without " providing for the Safety of their Wards (if I " may uſe that Expreſſion) the Proprietors of the " Rededeemable Debts.

And farther, in *Page* 19, he delivers himſelf thus: " I do not intend, my Lords, by what I " have ſaid, to lay any Imputation upon the " Bank of *England*, for, as in all great Bodies, " there are few that are let into the Secret, I " ſuppoſe it might ſo happen here: But, if what " I have heard ſince be true, and what they ſay " has been publickly avowed, that this Bargain " was never intended to be kept, then, I ſay, it " was not only a uſeful Secret to thoſe that were " in it, but the moſt compleat Stratagem of the " whole Year.

" This Contract the Bank never performed, " therefore the General Court of the *South-Sea* " Company, held in *Sept.* 1721, ordered their " Directors to proſecute the Bank, effectually to " oblige them to comply therewith; but they " never made any Proceedings thereon, only " read to their General Court the Opinions of " three eminent Counſel, two of which gave it " under their Hands, That the Bank could be " compelled to perform that Agreement, but " the third was doubtful.

" But now to proceed to conſider another " Cauſe of the Misfortunes that have happened, " which was, the Diſtemper of the Times, which " captivated the Reaſon of Mankind in general, " not only in *England*, but in all the neighbour- " ing Countries; who leaving the uſual Methods " of Labour and Induſtry to gain Eſtates, were " all tainted with the fond Opinion of being rich " at once, which cauſed many Perſons, to engage " much beyond their own Fortunes, not only in " *South-Sea* Stock, but in every pernicious Bub- " ble that could be deviſed. And here needs " only an Appeal to every Man's own Con- " ſcience, and to deſire him to reflect on the " Operations of his own Mind at that Time, " and what he did and ſaw, and knew to be " done by others.

" How did Perſons of all Ranks and Stations " lay aſide all Manner of Diſtance, and almoſt " Decency, to become the humble Suitors for " Subſcriptions, not only to the Directors of the " *South-Sea* Company, but alſo to the meaneſt

" and

" and vileſt of the People, who had but the Aſ-
" ſurance to ſet up any Kind of Bubble, even
" without ſo much as knowing what the Thing
" was, into which they ſo earneſtly preſſed to
" be admitted Subſcribers.

" THIS Temper gave Riſe to thoſe number-
" leſs Swarms of Bubbles, which then peſtered
" the Town, and which were ſet up with no
" other View or Deſign, than to get Subſcriptions,
" but never to put the Affair into Execution;
" and were the Names and Numbers of thoſe
" Bubbles and Sums paid in, together with the
" advanced Prices they actually ſold at, collected
" and publiſhed, it would apparently ſhew, that
" the Miſchief and Ruin which proceeded from
" them was more than the Loſſes ſuſtained by the
" *South-Sea* Stock, before that memorable Bar-
" gain with the Bank; and yet it will eaſily be
" admitted, that theſe numerous Bubbles, ſelling
" at ſuch extravagant Prices, did not a little con-
" tribute to advancing of *South-Sea* Stock to the
" high Price it arrived at.

" THESE Bubbles were the more pernici-
" ous, in that they were generally traded in
" by the lower Part of the People, whoſe Cir-
" cumſtances would not permit them to buy
" *South-Sea* Stock or Subſcriptions; but being
" infected with the then epidemical Diſeaſe of
" becoming rich on a ſudden, deſerted their Shops
" and Trades, and their uſual Methods of In-
" duſtry, and were ſtripped of what by their
" former Diligence and Frugality they had ac-
" quired.

" THAT which has cauſed Surprize to ſome
" conſidering Perſons, is, that though the *South-*
" *Sea* Scheme was originally formed (as plainly
" appears by the foregoing Account) with a De-
" ſign of great Advantage to the Publick, as well
" as to the Original Proprietors: And notwith-
" ſtanding the ſame received ſo many Altera-
" tions between its firſt Formation, and paſ-
" ſing into an Act, and the Execution of that
" Act has been attended with ſo many Miſ-
" fortunes; nevertheleſs there ſtill flow there-
" from many and great Benefits, as well to the
" Publick as to the Original Proprietors; and
" yet the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company
" are puniſhed in a Manner beyond any Prece-
" dent known in *England*, whilſt the Projectors
" and Managers of the innumerable Bubbles
" ſet up, even without any legal Foundation, and
" with no other Intention than that of Fraud
" and Cheat, have not been ſo much as called in
" Queſtion.

A SCHEDULE *of the late* DIRECTORS *reſpective Eſtates, with their reſpective Allowances for their Subſiſtance, and the Sums taken from them.*

	The neat Value of the Eſtates of the Directors, by the Report of the ſaid Committee.			*Their Allowances for Subſiſtance.*	*The Fines or Sums taken from each Director.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sir John Fellows	243,096	00	6	10,000	233,096	0	6
Mr. Joye	40,105	2	0	5000	35,105	2	0
Mr. Aſtel	27,750	19	8¾	10,000	17,750	19	8¾
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83,529	17	11	15,000	18,529	17	11
Sir John Blunt	183,349	10	8¾	5000	178,349	10	8¾
Sir Robert Chaplin	45,875	14	5	10,000	35,875	14	5
Mr. Cheſter	140,372	15	6	10,000	130,372	15	6
Sir William Chapman	39,161	6	8½	10,000	29,161	6	8½
Mr. Child	52,437	19	1	10,000	42,437	19	1
Mr. Delaporte	17,151	4	6	10,000	7151	4	6
Mr. Edmonſon	5,365	0	0	3000	2365	0	0
Mr. Eyles	34,329	16	7	20,000	14,329	16	7
Mr. Gibbon	106,543	5	6	10,000	96,543	5	6
Mr. Gore	38,936	15	5	20,000	18,936	15	5
Sir William Hammond	22,707	4	2	10,000	12,707	4	2
Mr. Hawes	40,031	0	2¼	5000	35,031	0	2¼
Mr. Houlditch	39,527	10	4	5000	34,527	10	4
Mr. Horſey	19,962	5	3	10,000	9962	5	3
Sir Jacob Jacobſon	11,481	4	0	11,000	481	4	0
Sir Theodore Janſſen	243,244	3	11	50,000	193,244	3	4
Mr. Ingram	16,795	0	0	12,000	4795	0	0
Sir John Lambert	72,508	1	5	5000	67,508	1	5
Sir Harcourt Maſters	11,814	12	3½	5000	6814	12	3½
Mr. Morley	1,869	10	3	1800	69	10	3
Mr. Page	34,817	12	3¼	10,000	24,817	12	3¼
Mr. Raymond	64,373	6	3	30,000	34,373	6	3
Mr. Read	117,297	16	0	10,000	107,279	16	0
Mr. Reynolds	18,368	12	2½	14,000	4368	12	2½
Mr. Sawbridge	77,254	1	8	5000	72,254	1	8
Mr. Tillard	19,175	14	4	15,000	4175	14	4
Mr. Turner	881	17	6	800	81	17	6
Mr. Surman	112,321	10	0	5000	107,321	10	0
Mr. Grigsby	31,687	6	0	2000	29,687	6	0

THUS far the Apology of the *South-Sea* Directors, in Behalf of themſelves and their Scheme. But whether this be a full Anſwer to the Charge contained in the Act of Parliament for the Confiſcation of their Eſtates, the following Votes of Parliament, and Reſolutions of the Secret Committee, they will do well to conſider.

2 February, 1720.

Reſolved, by the Houſe of Peers, *That the* South-Sea *Directors declaring* 30 per Cent. *Dividend for the half Year ending at* Chriſtmas, *and* 50 per Cent. per Ann. *for* 12 *Years after, was a villainous Artifice to delude and defraud his Majeſty's good Subjects.*

IN which Reſolution the Commons concurred.

16 Feb.

16 *February*, 1720.

The Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons made their Report, from whence it appears that the following Portions of South-Sea *Stock were taken in for the ſeveral Perſons following*, viz.

For the Earl of Sunderland, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, at the Requeſt of James Craggs, Sen. Eſq; 50,000 *l.*

For the Dutcheſs of Kendall, 10,000 *l.*

For the Counteſs of P. 10,000 *l.*

For the two Nieces of the Dutcheſs of Kendall, 10,000 *l.*

For Mr. Craggs, Sen. 30,000 *l.*

For Charles Stanhope, Eſq; 10,000 *l.*

For the Sword-Blade Company, 20,000 *l.*

It appeared alſo, That Mr. Aiſlabie, *Chancellor of the* Exchequer, *had great Quantities of* South-Sea *Stock given him; and that a great deal more had been taken in by Members of both Houſes of Parliament.*

18 *February*, 1720.

Reſolved, *That the ſetting the Stock to Sale by Subſcriptions at high Prices above the intrinſick Value by the Directors, was a groſs and notorious Fraud, and one great Cauſe of the ſinking the Publick Credit, and bringing upon the Nation the Diſtreſs it at preſent labours under.*

Reſolved. *That the adviſing the late Directors to ſet the Stock to Sale by Subſcriptions at high and extravagant Prices, or to declare the high and extravagant Dividends aboveſaid, by any Perſons in the Adminiſtration, was a notorious Breach of the Truſt repoſed in them, to the Prejudice of his Majeſty's Government, and the Intereſt of the Kingdom.*

20 *February.*

Reſolved, *That the taking in or holding of Stock by the* South-Sea *Company, for the Benefit of a Member of Parliament, or Perſon in the Adminiſtration, while the Company's Propoſals or Bill was depending, without a valuable Conſideration or Security for the Acceptance or Payment for ſuch Stock; and the Company's paying or allowing ſuch Perſon the Difference ariſing by the advanced Price of the Stocks, were corrupt, infamous and dangerous Practices, highly reflecting on the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament, and deſtructive of the Intereſt of his Majeſty's Government.*

The Commons taking into their Conſideration that Part of the Report of the Secret Committee which related to *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; a Member of that Houſe, Mr. *Aiſlabie* was heard in his Defence; and it being plainly proved that he had cauſed a Book of Accounts between him and Mr. *Hawes* to be burnt, and given him a Diſcharge for the Balance, amounting to 840,000 *l.* it was reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, (among other Things) than the ſaid *John Aiſlabie* had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and deſtructive Execution of the late *South-Sea* Scheme, with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, and had combined with the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company in their pernicious Practices, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the Publick Credit, and the Trade of this Kingdom.

They reſolved alſo, That he ſhould be expelled the Houſe and committed to the *Tower*, and a Bill brought in for reſtraining him from going out of the Kingdom, and from alienating his Eſtate, as was done in the Caſe of the Directors.

And the Adverſaries of the *South-Sea* Scheme ſtill continue to ſuggeſt, that the Confiſcation of the Directors Eſtates by the Legiſlature, was far from being unjuſt; nay, it is affirmed, that ſuch Indulgence was never ſhewn before to People in their Circumſtances; for tho' it ſhould be admitted that they were the Projectors of the Sinking Fund; that they put the Debts of the Nation in a Way of being paid, and rendered thoſe Annuities redeemable, which before were irredeemable; yet it was done by ſuch Methods as ought never to be countenanced or encouraged. Had they not given out that they were able to make ſuch Dividends, the Annuitants had never been drawn in to ſubſcribe their Annuities, and others to purchaſe Stock at thoſe advanced Rates. There is no doubt but the Company had great Advantages by the Publick Debts being ſubſcribed, and by the high Price at which their Stock was purchaſed; but what was the Company's Gain, was the Loſs of Thouſands and Ten Thouſands; nor does the Competition of the Bank at all excuſe the Raſhneſs of the *South-Sea* Company in Bidding ſo vaſt a Sum for the Scheme as they were conſcious could never be paid by any Gains the Company could fairly make. They had ('tis true) improved their Original Stock by taking in the Debts. The Bank ſaw it, and would have been glad to have ingroſſed thoſe Debts for the very ſame Reaſons the Company were ſo fond of them; but one would think both the one and the other infatuated, as well as the People, to bid ſo many Millions as they did, for the Execution of the Scheme. There is no doubt but the ſeeing theſe great Bodies Bidding againſt each other, did contribute to the advancing the Price of Stock, and if it ſhould be admitted that the Bank had their Share in abuſing the People, and inducing them to part with their Fortunes to purchaſe what had no Exiſtence in Nature; it is not to be conceived how this Step of the Bank can excuſe the *South-Sea* Company, who led the Way to all theſe Extravagancies. And can it be ſuppoſed, that the Proprietors of the Long Annuities could ever have been prevailed on to ſubſcribe them, or other People to have given 3 or 400 *l.* for 100 *l.* Stock, if they had not been aſſured by the Directors it was worth ſo much, and that they could make Dividends in Proportion to thoſe Prices.

The Merit therefore of procuring the Annuities to be ſubſcribed, which before were irredeemable, by giving out that their Stock was worth more than it really was (ſay the Adverſaries of this Scheme) was no more than the Merit of a Sharper; had not the Annuitants been deceived in the Value, they would never have ſubſcribed, and thought the bringing them in might leſſen the National Debt, and be a very great Advantage to the Company, yet as it was accompliſhed by deceitful Arts, has very little Merit in it. The Government may be Gainers by the Scheme, as well as the Proprietors of the Original Stock; but if this Gain has ariſen from the Loſſes innocent People have ſuſtained, who confided in the Veracity and Probity of the Directors, who depended upon it that the Stock was of the Value they ſet upon it; What Excuſe can they make for their Conduct? It is not to ſay, that there has only been a Revolution of Men's private Eſtates and Fortunes, and that what one has loſt, another has gained; but the Queſtion is, By what Means the Loſers were induced to part with their Fortunes and beggar their Families? Whether the Annuitants were not deceived in the Value of Stock when they ſubſcribed, by the Directors ſetting ſo high a Price upon it, and aſſuring them they could divide 20, 30, nay 50 *l. per Cent.* What Satisfaction

faction is it to a Man that he has tricked into a diſadvantageous Contract, and not forced into it? Or how is Publick Credit ſupported better the one Way than the other?

HAD the Government came with an armed Force and compelled Annuitants to accept of a leſs Sum than their Annuities were really worth, or ſhortened the Time for the Payment of them, this would have been juſtly looked upon as a Breach of the Publick Faith. And if by Stratagem, and in Proſpect of imaginary Advantages, a Way is found out to over-reach theſe Annuitants, and induce them to part with their Annuities, or conſent to a Redemptiou of them, for what is not a valuable Conſideration, can any Government in Honour approve of ſuch Practices, and not ſhew ſome Reſentment againſt the Projectors of ſuch Schemes?

SUCH Reflections as theſe we hear daily made (by the Adverſaries of the *South-Sea* Scheme) and it ſeems incumbent on the Authors of it to give a more ſatisfactory Anſwer to them than they have hitherto done.

THE following Paragraph, taken from *Cato*'s Letters upon this Subject, ſeems very much to the Purpoſe:

I Would gladly know what Advantage ever hath, or ever can, accrue to the Publick, by raiſing Stocks to an imaginary Value, beyond what they are really worth to an honeſt Man who purchaſes them for a regular Support to himſelf and Family, and deſigns not to ſell them again till he hath Occaſion for the Money they will produce. It can moſt aſſuredly ſerve no honeſt Purpoſe, and will promote a thouſand knaviſh ones. Beſides thoſe before-mentioned, it turns moſt of the current Coin of *England* out of the Channels of Trade, and the Heads of all its Merchants and Traders off their proper Buſineſs. It enriches the worſt Men and ruins the Innocent. It taints Mens Morals, and defaces all the Principles of Virtue and fair Dealing, and introduces Combination and Fraud in all Sorts of Traffick. It hath changed honeſt Commerce into Bubbling; our Traders into Projectors; Induſtry into Tricking, and Applauſe is earned when the Pillory is deſerved. It hath created all the Diſſatisfaction ſo much complained of, and all the Miſchiefs attending it, which daily threaten us, and which give Reaſons of ſtanding or occaſional Troops. It hath cauſed all the Confuſion in our Publick Finances. It hath ſet up monſtrous Members and Societies in the Body Politick, which are grown, I had almoſt ſaid, too big for the whole Kingdom. It hath multiplied Offices and Dependencies in the Power of the Court, which in Time may fill the Legiſlature, and alter the Ballance of Government. It hath overwhelmed the Nation with Debts and Burthens, under which it is almoſt ready to ſink; and it hath hindered thoſe Debts from being paid off; for if Stocks ſell for more, or much more upon the *Exchange* than the Prices, at which they are redeemable; or more can be got by Jobbing than by Diſcharging them, then all Arts will be uſed to prevent a Redemption.

As to the Trade carried on in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* by the *South-Sea* Company, though it appear at firſt View very beneficial, inaſmuch as they export the Manufactures of *Britain*, and receive Treaſure (chiefly) in Return; yet this (it is ſaid) was done with as great Advantage formerly by the Way of *Cadiz* and the Flota, and that the fraudulent Practices of the Company's Agents in *America*, have been one principal Occaſion of the ill Uſage we have met with on that Side.

The PRESENT STATE *of the* SOUTH-SEA *Company, as given us in a Speech made on the 14th of* January, 1731-2, *by Sir* John Eyles, *Sub-Governor of the ſaid Company.*

Gentlemen,

THIS General Court is called, in order to your declaring the Dividend for the half Year ended at *Chriſtmas* laſt, and to lay before you ſome Affairs of ſpecial Importance, *viz.*

THE Situation of the Debt on Loans, contracted in the Year 1720.

THE Circumſtances of the *Greenland* Trade, which by your Conſent and Order has been carried on for the ſeven laſt Years.

To acquaint you with the State of the Trade to *America* ſince the Year 1721, thereby to ſatisfy you how unjuſt the Reports have been of great Loſſes thereby.

AND laſtly, To acquaint you with the Meaſures your Court of Directors have, and ſtill are taking, upon an Information they have received of a Breach of Covenants, committed by the Captain of your Annual Ship *Prince William*, in her late Voyage to *Carthagena* and *Porto-Bello*.

THESE are Matters that will in their Courſe deſerve your ſerious Conſideration.

THE Dividend it is propoſed ſhould be 2 *l. per Cent.* the Warrants to bear Date the 25th of *January*, and payable the 11th of *February*, to which your concurrent Order is neceſſary.

AS to the Matter of the Loans, the Company having brought an Action againſt Colonel *John Duncomb* for two ſeveral Sums of 4000 *l.* each, by him borrowed of the Company in the Year 1720, upon Stock, according to the Method then practiſed; the Cauſe was appointed to be tried at the Bar of the *King's-Bench* by a Special Jury, and the Trial came on on *Monday* the 15th of *November* laſt, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Raymond*, and the other three Judges of the Court, and laſted near ſeven Hours.

IT ſeemed to be the Opinion of the Court, that it was ſufficiently proved on Behalf of the Company, that the Defendant had received of them the Sums laid in the Declaration, by Way of Loan; and that the only Point of Difficulty was, Whether it was intended and underſtood by the Company and the Borrowers, that the pledged Stock ſhould be the only Security for the Money lent; or whether, notwithſtanding the Pledge, the Borrowers Perſon remained liable. Accordingly this Point was particularly taken Notice of by the Lord Chief Juſtice, in ſumming up the Evidence. The Jury, after they had withdrawn for about a Quarter of an Hour, brought in their Verdict for the Defendant.

YOUR Directors are not ſenſible of any Miſconduct on the Company's Part, and therefore think there is Reaſon to believe, that the Verdict was founded on the Point above-mentioned, which they apprehended to be the Merits of the Cauſe.

So that they have no Proſpect of Succeſs to encourage them to carry on any more of theſe Proſecutions.

IN ſtating the Circumſtance of the *Greenland* Trade, it may be neceſſary to look back into the Proceedings of the General Courts held formerly upon that, among other Subjects, and the Reſolutions then taken for the engaging therein, which, for the Revival of your Memory, we ſhall read to you from your Books.

Here the ſeveral Proceedings of the General Courts held the 1ſt of September, 1721, *the 21ſt of* September, *and 5th of* October, 1722, *and 20th of* May, 1724, *we read.*

THE Sub-Governor then proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

YOU obſerve by the Reſolutions taken in the ſaid Courts, your engaging in this Trade was determin'd by a very great Majority on a Ballot; and the Inducements aroſe from the Popularity and National Benefit of the Undertaking, the great Extent it is capable of, if attended with encouraging Succeſs; and from the Probability your Directors then gave you, of your not being behind other Nations, in Point of Management or good Fortune.

In Purſuance of the above Reſolution, your Directors, in the Year 1724, built twelve new Ships proper for that Trade, of 300 Tons each; hired the great Dock at *Deptford*, and fitted it, together with the Warehouſes, and other Buildings for their Purpoſes, againſt the Return of the ſaid Ships from their Voyage.

It fortun'd that their Succeſs was ſuperior to all other Nations, which encouraged the Directors, againſt the next Year, to build 13 more Ships of like Burthen, which made your *Greenland* Fleet conſiſt of 25 Sail; after which, no further Increaſe was made, the Stock therein employ'd, which your Directors limited to Two Hundred Thouſand Pound, being thought ſufficient for the Experiment, till repeated Succeſs ſhould give new Reaſon to increaſe it.

It has now been practis'd for ſeven Years, and though we have the Satisfaction, ſo far as our Credit is in Queſtion, to ſay you have not been deceived in the Opinion given you by the then Directors, neither as to the Succeſs in the Number of Whales taken, in Proportion to Foreigners, nor in the Point of Management or Oeconomy; the regular Method and exact Frugality, which have been kept up in the Practice of the Trade, having been remarkable to every Obſerver; yet, the Produce of the Whales taken has been far ſhort of the Expence incurred, inſomuch that your Directors can by no Means encourage you to proceed further in the Exerciſe of this Trade, unleſs the Parliament ſhall think proper to give ſome further Advantages than have yet been granted to the Undertakers; towards which a Repreſentation has been laid before the Adminiſtration; and, no doubt, every reaſonable Encouragement will be given, but in what Shape, cannot yet be determined. When we can ſpeak to you hereupon with more Certainty, we ſhall communicate the ſame to you, and take your further Orders: In the mean Time, 'tis fit we acquaint you, that as Expeditions on the Whale Fiſhery require the Readineſs and Departure of the Ships in the Month of *February* to *Davis*'s *Streights*, and the Beginning of *April* to *Greenland*, we have been under a Neceſſity of making Preparation for this Year's Fiſhery, although the Encouragements applied for are but in Expectancy, becauſe, ſhould we ceaſe the Courſe of this Trade but for one Year, the Men Foreigners, as well as *Engliſh*, now trained up in the Art of the Fiſhery, will be diſperſed on other Services, which will be a very great Inconvenience in Caſe you ſhould be encouraged to continue it.

We further think it our Duty, by acquainting you with the true State of your Affairs in Point of Commerce, carried on ſince the Year 1721, to remove the Inſinuation which deſigning Men, in order to depreciate your Stock, and thereby to take Advantage of the Fears and Credulity of the Ignorant, have induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, *viz.* That there has not been leſs than Two Millions of Money loſt by Trade.

If this Inſinuation has taken Riſe from any who can be ſuppoſed to have had Opportunity or Authority to inſpect your Books, they have ſhewn either their Ignorance in Accounts, or, which is worſe, their little Regard to Truth, in ſowing ſo unreaſonable Jealouſies to diſturb the Credit of your Stock.

Credit is of a very nice and tender Nature, depending not only upon the Situation of publick Affairs between Nations, but alſo upon the Opinion the Poſſeſſors of Property have of its Security and Intrinſick Value, and of the Management and Care of thoſe they entruſt with the Conduct of their Concerns; whoſoever therefore, by willful Miſrepreſentations, ſcatters unjuſt Apprehenſions to ſink Credit below, or unreaſonable Hopes to advance it above its true and real Value, is guilty of a Fraud; and if any one commits ſuch Fraud to profit thereby, the Offence is greatly aggravated: Your Directors, therefore, have ever avoided all vain and groundleſs Amuſements, by giving any fallacious Appearance to your Affairs, or affectedly pretending them to be better or worſe than they really are.

Every Body knows what Misfortunes this Company have undergone in the Courſe of their Commerce. Since you firſt began trading under the *Aſſiento Contract*, two Seizures of your Effects in the *Indies* have been made, upon the Miſunderſtadings with *Spain*, in the Years 1718 and 1727. And though upon the Accommodations of Affairs Reſtitutions have been afterwards ordered, and in good Meaſure complied with, yet theſe Recoveries have not been without great Loſs and Diminution; beſides, that every ſudden Interruption to the Conrſe of your Commerce is alſo attended with Loſs and Damage; and the Expence of your Factories has been unavoidably as great, under the long Suſpenſions of Trade, as while carried on; by which Circumſtances and Accidents, the promiſing Views of Advantage from your Commerce have been very much obſtructed. To which we may add, ſome prejudicial Inconveniencies from the Method in which we found your Factories originally eſtabliſhed; which Method could not well be altered till Experience ſhewed the Defect, and till the Interruption of Commerce in the Year 1727, gave ſufficient Leiſure and Opportunity of ſettling them on a new and better Eſtabliſhment, which has ſince been done.

However, under all theſe Misfortunes, Loſſes and Inconveniencies, which having been generally known, may conſequently have given ſome Credit to the falſe Inſinuations lately ſpread abroad, of the very great Loſſes that have been ſuſtained, amounting, as has been reported, to no leſs than Two Million Sterling, we can aſſure you, that by an Account of your Payments and Receipts on Account of Trade, from *March* 25, 1721, to *Chriſtmas* laſt, certified by your Accomptant, and laid before your Directors, it appears, that you are not in Diſburſe one Shilling on Account thereof, which, we hope, will be a ſufficient Satisfaction without ſaying more.

At the Expiration of the calamitous Year 1720, when we, or ſome of us, were elected into your Service, we found your Affairs in the utmoſt Confuſion imaginable abroad and at home. The Difference with *Spain* had continued from the Year 1718 to that Time, and till the following Year, whereby, and by the Death of many Factors abroad, Loſs of Books, *&c.* the Debts and Dependencies ariſing from the firſt Sales of Goods and Negroes in all Parts of *America*, were left in great Obſcurity and Hazard. At home we found your Caſh low, a very heavy Load of Bonds, moſtly iſſued in the Year 1720, on Account of the Long Annuities ſubſcribed, without any Means or Proviſion for the Diſcharge of them; beſides which, there was a Debt of a Million which had been borrowed of the Publick, and Seven Millions were alſo due by Agreement, for the Privilege of increaſing your Capital. We alſo found you

you engaged in a Contract for the Circulation of Exchequer-Bills: At the ſame Time, People concerned in the Money Subſcriptions, and thoſe of the Redeemable Debts, were in a confuſed Uproar, and all the Debtors upon Loans in the greateſt Conſternation; a tremendous Weight of Buſineſs upon thoſe who then had the Care of your Affairs! which, however, by the Means you at laſt fell into and agreed upon, almoſt all your Difficulties were ſettled and adjuſted: The Million owing to the Publick has been paid, the other Debt remitted by the Publick, and above half your Bonds have been diſcharg'd. Pending the Operation of thoſe great Events, the Peace with *Spain* being obtained, the Company had the Notification thereof in Form, and of the Revival of the *Aſſiento*, with Cedula's of Reſtitution, and for the ſending of an annual Ship to *Porto Bello*, which was accordingly diſpatched that Year, and your Factories were immediately filled by a new Choice, according to the Plan we found they had been ſettled upon.

WE have mentioned ſo much of the diſordered Situation of your Affairs in thoſe unhappy Times, as an Argument only, by Way of Apology, had any Errors been committed in the new Commencement of your Commercial Affairs, before your then Directors were well inform'd in the Nature of them, and when they were fully employ'd in the moſt intricate and arduous Affairs. Experience gave your Directors new Lights to govern themſelves by, and it has been their conſtant Application to reform and rectify every Thing that could poſſibly be put on a Foot better and ſecurer from Injury and Abuſe, towards which, as Occaſions have offered, divers new Regulations have from Time to Time been made; yet it is no eaſy Matter to find a ſecure Check to every indirect Proceeding of Perſons employ'd in your Service. Which leads us, laſtly, to acquaint you with the Proceedings we are taking, upon an Information your Court of Directors have lately received concerning the Conduct of the Captain of your annual Ship *Prince William*, in her late Voyage to *Carthagena* and *Porto Bello*.

THE Sub-Governor having on the 19th Day of *March* laſt taken Notice to the Court of Directors, that by the common Report of Advices from St. *Chriſtopher*'s, your ſaid Ship had touched at that Place, in her Paſſage, and taken in a Quantity of Goods, contrary to Covenants entered into, more ſtrict and ſevere than were ever before formed, and contrary to Inſtructions and Orders, your Directors unanimouſly agreed in the following Reſolution, *viz.*

> THAT it be referred to the Committee of Correſpondence, to inquire into the ſaid Reports, and that they conſider, in Caſe the ſame were found to be true, of ſuch Means of procuring Satisfaction for any Damage the Company might receive thereby, in ſuch Manner as might be leaſt detrimental to the Company's General Affairs.

THE Committee were very careful in their Inquiry, and ſolicitous, agreeable to the Tenour of the Reference, that no Damage might be endanger'd to the Company in their Affairs with *Spain*, by this ſuſpected Conduct of the Captain and the other covenanting Parties; and were at the ſame Time conſidering the moſt adviſeable Means of obtaining Satisfaction for any Damage done the Company, ſo as to make Report of their Opinion upon the Whole, as ſoon as poſſible, after the Return of the Ship, and the obtaining the fulleſt Evidence that could be got of their Tranſactions.

ON the Return of the Ship, and the Application of the Sailors for their Wages, your Directors retaining a warm Reſentment, ordered an Examination of the Officers and Sailors before their Payment, concerning the Practices at St. *Chriſtopher*'s. Accordingly the Common Sailors and all the Officers were examined, the Reſult of which amounted to nothing of Importance.

THIS Enquiry, however, in ſo publick a Manner, which your Directors, in Zeal for your Service, had ordered, raiſed more Speculation and Diſcourſe abroad on this Subject than ſuited the true Intereſt of the Company, inaſmuch as any Evidence to the Court of *Spain* of Exceedings in the Tonnage limited and allowed by the Aſſiento Treaty, may ſubject the Company to Inconveniences and Damages from the Complaints of *Spain*, infinitely greater than thoſe otherwiſe ſuſtained by the Company, eſpecially at this Time, when the great Demands this Company has to make on the Crown of *Spain*, for their Infractions of the Treaty in Injury to you, are under the immediate Conſideration of Commiſſaries appointed on the Part of both Nations.

THIS is a Peculiarity of Circumſtance that attends this Company in Enquiries of this Nature, beyond that of any other Societies, that trade upon excluſive Charters: They trade where they pleaſe, within the Limits thereof, and to what Amount they think fit: You do not at all in Virtue of your Charter, but only under the limited Grant and Privilege of the Crown of *Spain*.

BESIDE the Officers and Sailors of the *Prince William*, the Captain himſelf was examined, who made ſome Confeſſion, and offered to ſubmit himſelf to be dealt with by the Court as they thought fit: But his Confeſſion being not judged to contain the whole Truth, his Covenants were ordered to be put in Proſecution, and the Conduct thereof referred to the Care of a Committee.

WHILE the Committee were employed in taking ſuch proper Meaſures as Counſel adviſed, Mr. *Dundey Kidd*, Chief Mate of the *Prince William*, ſignified to the Committee, that in Caſe the Court would indemnify him from the Penalties of his Covenants, he would inform the Court of all Proceedings at St. *Chriſtopher*'s; which, upon the Report of the Committee, was agreed to; and he accordingly, on the 17th of laſt Month came into Court, and gave Information in Writing of Goods taken on board at that Place, to the Amount, as he ſaid he was told, of 150 Tons, which was immediately referred to the ſaid Committee, to make the proper Uſe of.

THIS Information in a Moment become too much the Diſcourſe of the Town to hope for any Avoidance of evil Conſequences at the Court of *Spain*, by its being a Secret there.

THE Difficulty to which the Notoriety of the Proof of this Fact had reduced your Concerns in ſo critical a Conjuncture, when you were juſt feeling the Sweets of Friendſhip with *Spain*, and when the Cedula for your next Annual Ship was on the Point of being diſpatched, was too obvious not to require ſome immediate Thought how, if poſſible, to remove it: Your Sub-Governor therefore, that no Time might be loſt, wrote a Letter the following Poſt to your Agent in *Spain*, inſtructing him how to behave on the Occaſion, to prevent the evil Conſequences otherwiſe to be feared; which Letter being communicated to the Court of Directors at the next Court, the ſame was unanimouſly approved; and it is hoped the Directions therein given may remove the Prejudice that Coutt might otherwiſe entertain againſt the Company, upon the Knowledge of this Affair.

IN the mean Time your Directors are buſy in purſuing that reaſonable Recompence they ought

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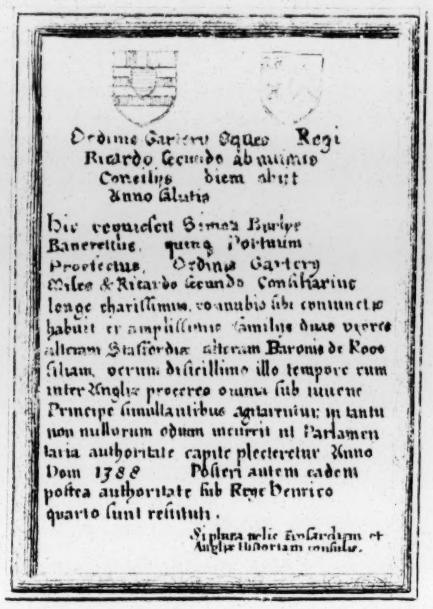
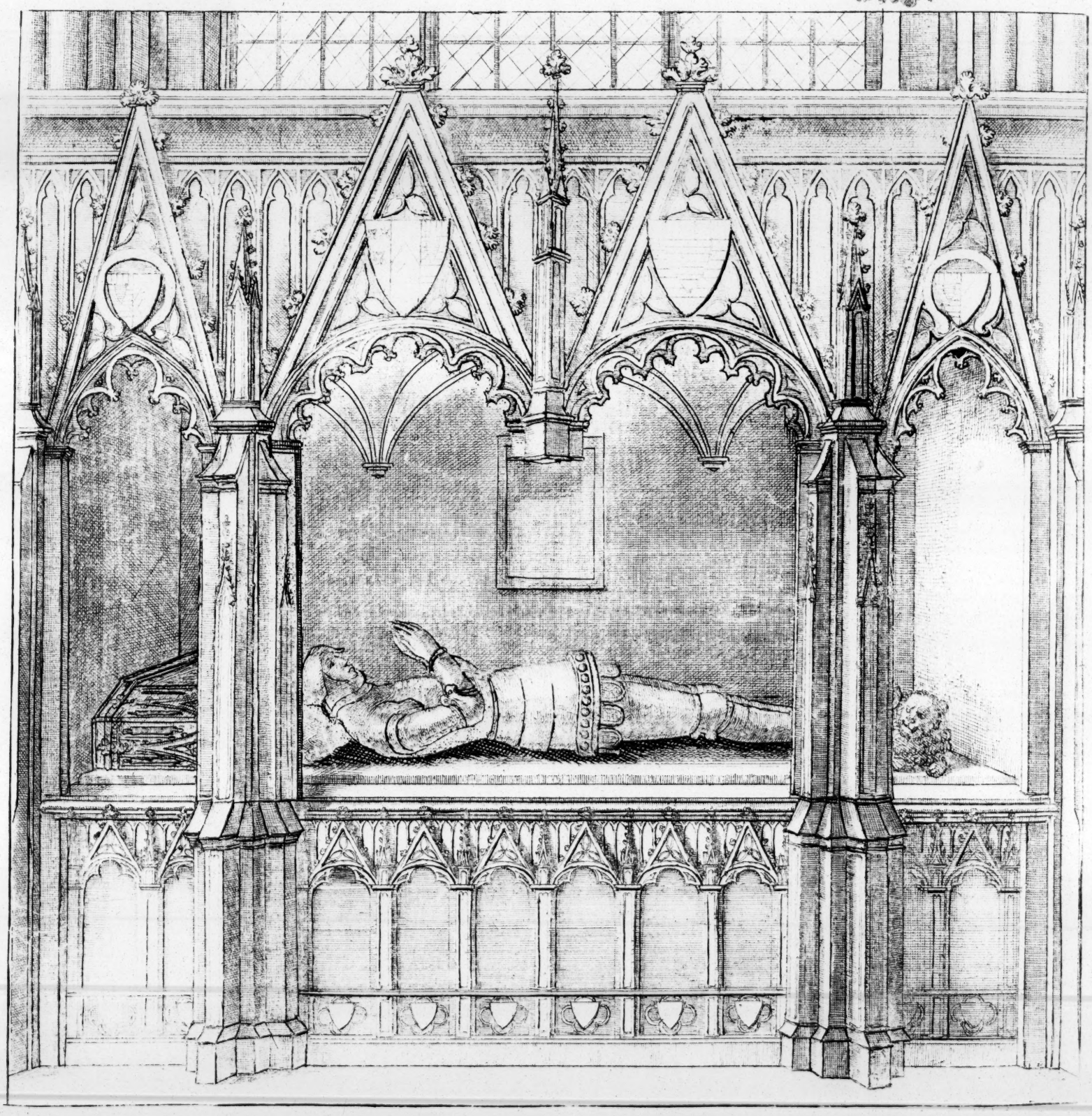


TVMVLVS SIMONIS BVRLEY Militis, In Septentrionali muro, ex opposito Tumuli Iohannis Gandauiensis, Ducis Lancastriæ, prope summum altare,



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The WHARFS *and* KEYS *of the* PORT *of* LONDON.

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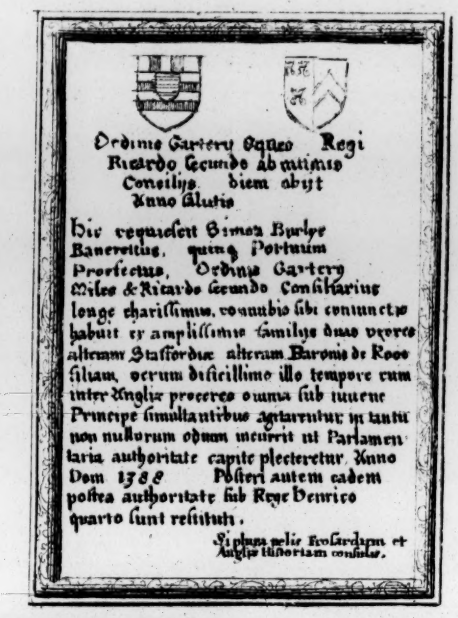
4. *Wool-*

 Tabula pensilis juxta monumentum hoc.


Ordinis Garteri Eques Regi
Ricardo Secundo ab antiquis
Consiliis diem obyt
Anno Salutis

hic requiescit Simon Burlye
Baneretius, quinq; Portuum
Praefectus, Ordinis Garteri
Miles & Ricardo Secundo Consiliarius
longe charissimus, cui unubis sibi coniunctis
habuit et amplissimis familijs duas uxores
alteram Stafforduæ alteram Baronis de Roos
filiam, rerum difficillimo illo tempore cum
inter Angliæ proceres omnia sub iuuene
Principe simultatibus agitarentur in tanta
non nullorum odium incurrit ut Parlamen-
taria authoritate capite plecteretur Anno
Dom 1388 Posteri autem eadem
postea authoritate sub Rege Henrico
quarto sunt restituti.

Lipsius pelit Roscardum et
Anglis Historiam consulat.

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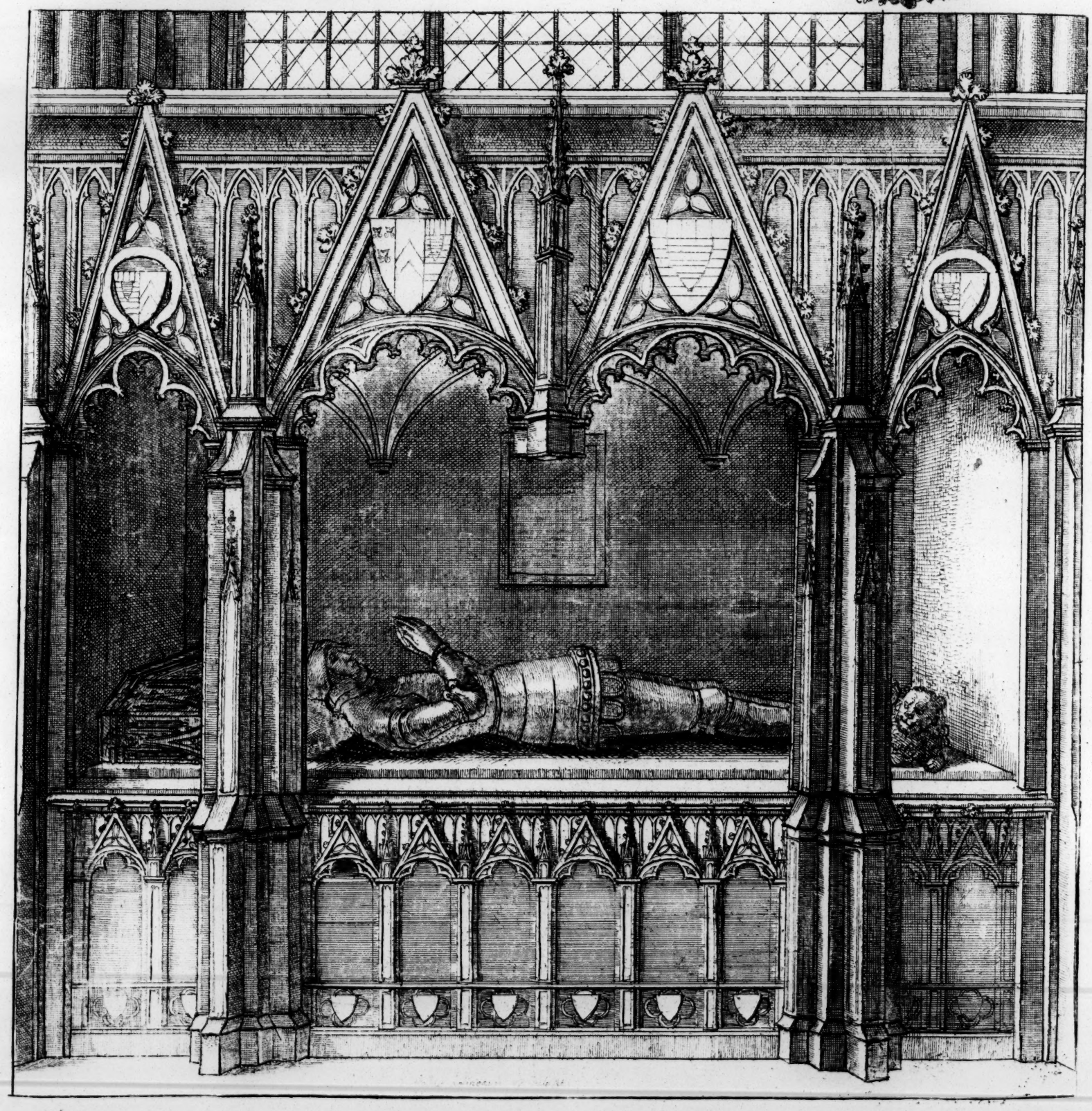

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4. *Wool Dock*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſixty one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

5. *Cuſtom-houſe Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt two hundred and two Feet, beſides ſix Feet more at the Eaſt End thereof, betwixt that and *Wool Dock*, being a Common Sewer arched over; and from the River of *Thames* Northward, all the Extent of Ground which ſhall not be employed or uſed in the building of his Majeſty's Cuſtom-Houſe, and Offices thereunto belonging. *Stone-Stairs* on the Weſt Side thereof, containing fifteen Feet in Breadth, is declared to be a Place for Wherries and Paſſengers, and fetching of Water only, and not for any Goods or Merchandize.

6. *Porters Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and three Feet, and from the River of *Thames*, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

7. *Bear Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſixty two Feet four Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

8. *Sab's Dock*, excluding the Stairs there, (which are hereby declared no lawful Place of Shipping or Landing of Goods or Merchandize) containing from Eaſt to Weſt thirty Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet.

9. *Wiggon's Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt fifty two Feet and a Half, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

10. *Young's Key*, containining from Eaſt to Weſt forty ſix Feet four Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet from the narroweſt Place.

11. *Ralph's Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt eighty one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

12. *Dice Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and eleven Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet; and if the Stairs on the Eaſt Side thereof be taken away, and the Paſſage leading thereunto laid into the ſaid Key, then to contain ſix Feet more from Eaſt to Weſt; and Northward from the River of *Thames*, the ſaid Paſſage to contain forty Feet: But, in the mean Time, the ſaid Stairs are hereby declared unlawful for the Landing, Lading or Shipping of Goods or Merchandize.

13. *Smart's Key*, at the South End thereof, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſeven and twenty Feet two Inches, and extending Northward, along the Side of *Billingſgate-Dock*, one hundred twenty ſix Feet ſix Inches, and in all other Parts, extending from the ſaid Dock Eaſtward, forty Feet.

14. *Sommer's Key*, containtng from Eaſt to Weſt, and including the Paſſage leading to the Stairs on the Eaſt Side thereof, ſeventy three Feet and a Half, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty feet. But the Place where the ſaid Stairs now ſtand is hereby declared to be no lawful Place of Landing or Shipping of Goods and Merchandize, until the Stairs be taken away.

15. *Lion Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt thirty ſix Feet nine Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet: But no Stairs, as formerly, to be erected thereupon or thereunto.

16. *Botolph Wharf*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt ſeventy eight Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

17. *Hammon's Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt twenty three Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet.

18. *Gaunt's Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt irty one Feet, including the ſmall Stairs on the ſt Side thereof, and from the River of *Thames* Northward forty Feet. The ſaid Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

19. *Cock's Key*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt forty Feet eight Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

20. One other Place betwixt *Cock's Key* and *Freſh Wharf*, called *Part of Freſh Wharf*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt twenty five Feet, including the Stairs on the Eaſt Side thereof, and Northward from the River of *Thames* forty Feet in the narroweſt Place. The ſaid Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for Shipping or Landing of Goods.

21. *Freſh Wharf*, containing from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and fifteen Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward forty Feet in the narroweſt Place.

Item, We do alſo humbly conceive and certifie, that the common Key or Place called *Billingſgate*, containing from North to South one hundred ſeventy one Feet and a Half, and in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt forty Feet, to be a common open Place for the landing or bringing in of Fiſh, Salt, Victuals or Fewel of all Sorts, and all native Materials for Building, and for Fruit, (all Manner of Grocery excepted) and for carrying out the ſame, and for no other Wares or Merchandize: And that if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City ſhall think fit to fill up any Part of the ſaid Dock at the North End thereof, not exceeding forty Feet in Length, the ſame Ground ſo filled up may have the ſame Privilege as the reſt of the Wharf before deſcribed.

Item, We think fit, and humbly certify, that the Bridge-houſe in *Southwark* may be allowed as a Place convenient for landing of any kind of Corn, bought or provided for the Proviſion or Victualling of the City, and not upon any private or particular Perſon's Account, and for no other Goods or Merchandize.

Item, We think it reaſonable, and do humbly adviſe, that it may be lawful for any Perſon to ſhip or lade into any Ship or Veſſel on the River of *Thames*, bound over Seas, and lying between *London* and *Woolwich*, any of the Goods or Merchandize hereafter mentioned, *viz.* Horſes, Coals, Beer, ordinary Stones for Building, Fiſh taken by any of his Majeſty's Subjects, Corn or Grain; provided that the Cuſtom and Duties of ſuch Goods be duly paid, and Cockets or other lawful Warrants paſſed for the ſame, and delivered to the Searcher, or one of his Majeſty's Under-Searchers, and ſhipped in the Preſence of ſome of them, and in the Preſence of a Deputy, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed from Time to Time to manage or receive the Cuſtoms in the Port of LONDON, and no otherwiſe.

Item, We humbly adviſe, That it may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to unſhip and lay on Land, Deal Boards, Balks, and all Sorts of Maſts, and great Timber, at any Place of the River of *Thames*, betwixt *Weſtminſter* and *Lime-houſe-Dock*; provided the Owner of ſuch Goods do firſt pay or compound for the Cuſtom and other Duties, and declare the Place at which they will land them, before they unſhip any of the Goods, to the Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms thereof for the Time being, and receive Sufferance or Permiſſion from them ſo to do; and that they unſhip none of the ſaid Goods but in the Preſence of a Waiter or Officer appointed thereunto, unleſs by ſpecial Licence of the ſaid Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms for the Time being; otherwiſe the ſaid Goods to be liable to Forfeiture according to Law.

AND to the End the Buildings upon the Wharfs and Keys afore-named may be carried on with the moſt Conveniency, Regularity and Ornament, and

and be kept at forty Feet Diſtance from the Wall, Key or Wharf which bounds the River of *Thames*, according to an Act of the now Parliament, lately paſſed for rebuilding the City of LONDON: We humbly adviſe, That it may be lawful for the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the ſeveral Wharfs, called, *Lyon Key*, *Sommers Key*, *Dice Key*, and *Sab's Dock*, to fill up or wharf over and enlarge into the River of *Thames* ſo much as will make the Front of their Wall or Campſhot range equally with the adjoining Keys or Wharfs, that is to ſay, that *Lyon Key*, the whole Length thereof being thirty ſix Feet nine Inches, may be enlarged into the *Thames* eight Feet in Breadth, to make it equal to the outmoſt Point of *Botolph Wharf*; and that *Sommers Key*, being ſeventy four Feet in Length, may be enlarged into the *Thames* the ſame Breadth of eight Feet from the ſaid *Lyon Key* to *Billingſgate*; and that the Dock or Inlet at *Dice Key*, being fifty ſeven Feet in Length, may be enlarged into the River of *Thames* twenty four Feet four Inches, to make it range equal with other Parts of the ſaid Key on the Weſt Side, and with *Ralph's Key* on the Eaſt Side thereof: And that *Sab's Dock*, being now open in an irregular Form, may be arched, wharfed over, or filled up, to make the ſame front the *Thames* in a right Range with the Walls or Campſhots on both Sides of it: And in Caſe the ſaid Keys and Dock, or any of them, ſhall be ſo filled up or wharfed over, we think it reaſonable, that from thenceforth the general Wharf of forty Feet to be left next the *Thames*, be reduced accordingly.

And for further Ornament and Conveniency in the Buildings which ſhall be erected upon the ſaid Wharfs to front the River of *Thames*, according to the Intent of the Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City, We think it neceſſary, and do declare, That if any of the ſaid Houſes or Buildings be intended for Warehouſes, or hereafter ſo employed, yet nevertheleſs the two upper Stories and Garrets of the ſaid Houſes be made, and from Time to Time continued with glazed Windows: And if the ſaid Stories or Garrets be made uſe of as Warehouſes, and be made with Doors outward to receive in Goods, yet thoſe Doors to be made in the Form of Doors or Valves for Balconies, to open with double Leaves to the Bottom of the Floor whereunto they are placed.

Item, We think fit that the Number of Cranes upon the ſaid ſeveral Wharfs be at the Erection of the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the Ground, provided they exceed not the Dimenſions following, *viz.* a ſingle Crane with one Wheel twelve Feet in Breadth, and a double Crane with two Wheels twenty Feet, and each of them in Depth or Length from the Wall or Campſhot, twenty one Feet at the moſt; and that the ſaid Cranes, as well ſingle as double, be kept open and free for common Paſſage from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels without any other Incloſure, Partition, Separation or Hinderance by Poſts or Spurns, than the neceſſary Poſts or Timbers which ſupport the ſame at both Ends; and that the open Height of the ſaid Crane be at leaſt ten Feet and a Half from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels, that Carts and Carriages may freely paſs under them.

And, to prevent all Incroachments, Incumbrances and Abuſes that may be made or committed upon the ſaid Wharfs, Keys or Cranes, We do think fit, and do hereby declare, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon to build any Outſets, Jets, Penthouſes, Warehouſes, Rooms, Lodgings, or any Manner of Poſts, Sheds or Buildings, contiguous or annexed to the ſaid Cranes, or any Part of the open Wharf, of forty Feet in Breadth, deſcribed as aforeſaid, more than what is convenient about the Cranes for the Wheels to work in and upon, and ſufficient Covering thereunto, not exceeding the Height, Breadth and Length aforeſaid: And, for further Ornament, in Regard thoſe Cranes ſtand in the moſt publick View of the River, that they be laid in Oil, and coloured Blue, and in the Front thereof, towards the *Thames*, be placed the King's Arms, painted and ſet in an Eſcutcheon or other Frame, with a decent Moulding about it, of at leaſt four Feet and a Half in Diameter.

Item, We have adviſed, and do think fit, That all the Paſſages, Lanes or Cartways, leading to the ſaid Keys or Wharfs from *Thames-ſtreet*, and every of them, be made of the Breadth of eleven Feet at the leaſt; but if any was of a larger Breadth or Dimenſion heretofore, this ſhall not be conſtrued or meant to leſſen or ſtraiten it, but that it continue at the antient or larger Dimenſion.

Item, We think fit that the ſeveral Keys and Wharfs deſcribed and allowed to be free Places for Shipping and Landing of Goods and Merchandize as aforeſaid, and which according to the Tenor of the ſaid Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City, is and ought to be left open and free at the Diſtance of forty Feet from the Water-ſide, ſhall not be ſeparated or divided one from another by any Houſe, Wall, Pale, Poſt, Rail, or other Impediment whatſoever, but only by meer Stones or Marks in the Pavement for the Diſtinction of Propriety, and not otherwiſe.

Item, We think fit, and do hereby declare, That if any Wharfinger or Owner of any of the Wharfs or Grounds allowed for Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize as aforeſaid, do not conform to the preſent Form, Rules and Method hereby preſcribed and directed for their Wharfs, Cranes, or Buildings, or hereafter ſhall diſcontinue or alter the ſame, or make new Incroachments thereupon: That after publick Notice given by any three or more of the principal Officers or Farmers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, by fixing up a Writing under their Hands upon the Wharf where the Fault ſhall be committed, declaring the Offence, and limiting a Day and Time for the Amendment thereof; which if not amended or performed accordingly, that then ſuch Wharf, or Crane, ſhall from thenceforward be no more reputed or taken, or have the Benefit or Privilege as a lawful Place of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize; but be thenceforward utterly debarred thereof, unleſs reſtored by his Majeſty's ſpecial Warrant; and nevertheleſs the ſaid Buildings, Alterations and Incroachments to be demoliſhed and removed, as the Law in that Caſe hath directed.

Yet nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding any Advice, Declaration or Appointment herein before mentioned concerning the Keys, Wharfs or Places of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods and Merchandize, if at any Time it ſhall ſeem reaſonable to the principal Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms for the Time being, and conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Service, to give Sufferance or Permiſſion for the Shipping, Lading or Landing any Goods or Merchandize at any other Place or Places, or in any other Manner than is herein before nominated and adviſed, or aſſigned to be lawful Keys and Wharfs, it ſhall and may be lawful for them ſo to do; and ſuch Sufferance and Permiſſion ſhall be good and warrantable, without any Forfeiture or Advantage to be taken againſt the Goods ſo landed, notwithſtanding any Thing herein before declared to the contrary.

But if his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to reduce all the lawful Keys and Wharfs to the Space of Ground betwixt *London-bridge* and the *Tower*, which will be a great Improvement to the Owners thereof, We do humbly adviſe, and hereby declare,

declare, That whoſoever ſhall accept of, or from henceforward employ any of thoſe Keys or Wharfs by Virtue of ſuch Conceſſion to the Uſe of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods and Merchandize, that it is to be underſtood, and it is hereby declared to be with this Covenant and Condition, That they perform all and ſingular the Orders, Aſſignments and Appointments, which on their Parts and Behalfs is herein before declared to be performed and done, and not otherwiſe.

AND for the avoiding the Incumbrance and Annoyance which will daily happen, to the Diſturbance of his Majeſty's Service, and Inconvenience to Merchants in taking up their Goods at the ſaid Keys and Wharfs, by ſuffering Cars to ſtand empty upon the ſaid Wharfs and open Places allowed by the Law for other Purpoſes; We think it neceſſary that the ſeveral Wharfingers, or Poſſeſſors of any the ſaid Keys or Wharfs, or their Servants, ſhall not ſuffer to ſtand or remain upon their Wharfs, or Paſſages leading to them from *Thames-ſtreet*, any more than ſuch Cars or Carts as ſhall be immediately called to lade or take up Goods, Wares or Merchandize there: And if any other Car or Cart ſhall preſume to come down empty, without being called by the Owners or Agents employed in taking up of Goods, and there ſtand, to the Diſturbance and Hindrance of the Service aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Wharfingers, or their Servants, by lawful and peaceable Means to force them off; and in Caſe of Refuſal, to proſecute them farther by ſuch Rules, Orders and Puniſhments, as by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City they may or ought to do.

AND to prevent all future Differences and Diſputes touching the Extent and Limits of the Port of LONDON, and the many Frauds and Abuſes which have been acted and committed, as well upon and within the River of *Thames*, as without the Mouth thereof upon the Sea, we think it neceſſary, and do humbly adviſe, that the ſaid Port may be declared by his Majeſty to extend, and be accounted from the Promontory or Point, called *Northforeland*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and from thence Northward in a ſuppoſed right Line to the oppoſite Promontory or Point, called the *Naſe*, beyond the *Gunfleet*, upon the Coaſt of *Eſſex*, and ſo continued Weſtward through the River of *Thames*, and the ſeveral Channels, Streams and Rivers falling into it, to *London-bridge*, ſaving the uſual and known Right, Liberty and Privilege to the Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipſwich*, and either of them, and the known Members thereof, and of the Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and their Deputies, of and within the ſaid Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipſwich*, and the ſeveral Creeks, Harbours and Havens to them or either of them reſpectively belonging, within the Counties of *Kent* or *Eſſex*; but that every Part and Place of the River of *Thames* and Sea within the Limits and Bounds aforeſaid, not included or belonging to the ſaid Ports of *Sandwich* or *Ipſwich*, or the ſeveral Creeks, Harbours or Havens to them, or one of them reſpectively belonging, within the ſaid Counties of *Kent* or *Eſſex*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be within, and Part and Parcel of the Port of LONDON.

AND whereas by the Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City of LONDON, it is Enacted, That for the Prevention of Inundations, and for Eaſineſs of Aſcent, the Street called *Thames-ſtreet*, and all the Ground between the ſaid *Thames-ſtreet* and the River of *Thames*, ſhall be raiſed and made higher by three Feet at the leaſt, above the Surface of the Ground as it now lieth: And whereas by exact Survey and Levels lately made of the Surface of the Ground, and the ſeveral Wharfs and Campſhots bounding the River of *Thames* from *London-bridge* to *Tower-dock*, it is found that the Grounds, Wharfs and Campſhots aforeſaid have been heretofore of different and unequal Heights, and thoſe made now much more unequal by Rubbiſh and Alteration, which hath happened by the Accident of the late Fire, by Means whereof the antient Surface of the Ground and Campſhots are hardly diſtinguiſhable: And whereas it is alſo found that the Wharf called *Sommer's Key*, is, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, raiſed higher than any of the reſt, inſomuch that it now appears to be now five Feet above the High-Water Mark at an ordinary Spring-Tide, which is judged ſufficient Height againſt all Inundations: Therefore according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act of Parliament, we hold it neceſſary to declare, that all the other Keys, Wharfs and Campſhots aforeſaid be raiſed to an exact Level with the ſame: And accordingly it will be found, that the ſeveral Places hereafter named ought to be raiſed from the preſent Height as followeth, *viz.* *Brewer's Key* one Foot ſix Inches, *Cheſter's Key* one Foot ſix Inches, *Galley Key* two Feet, *Wool Dock* one Foot nine Inches, *Cuſtomhouſe Key*, on the Eaſt Part thereof ten Inches, and on the Weſt Part thereof one Foot, *Porter's Key* one Foot, *Bear Key* on the Eaſt Part thereof one Foot ſix Inches, and on the Weſt Part thereof two Feet, *Wiggon's Key* one Foot, *Young's Key* eight Inches, *Ralph's Key* ſix Inches, *Dice Key* one Foot, *Smart's Key* one Foot four Inches, *Billingſgate* two Feet, *Botolph Wharf* ſix Inches, *Cock's Key* ſix Inches, *Graunt's Key* one Foot, and *Freſh Wharf* ſix Inches: And for the Eaſineſs of Aſcent, that all the ſaid Ground be continued from the Water-Side to *Thames-ſtreet*, in an equal and gradual Aſcent to the Height that is to be there ſet forth and limited, according to the Intent and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament aforeſaid.

AND laſtly, We do humbly adviſe, that no further or other Paſſage be made or enlarged to the Wharfs, or any Part of the River of *Thames*, from *Thames-ſtreet* within the Limits aforeſaid, other than the antient and common Paſſages to the ſame.

Dated at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, LONDON, *May* 24, 1667.

Aſhley	Jo. Harriſon
W. Morris	W. Ryder
John Wolſtenholme	Edm. Turnor
Jo. Shawe	H. Seymour
Robert Vyner	J. Dawes
Jo. Denham	Geo. Nicholas
Ch. Harbord	Phil. Warwick
Edw. Backwell	Tho. Ailway
Fr. Millington	Rich. Mounteney
Tho. Nevil	Edw. Brewer
J. Bence	Tho. Kinnaſton
Hugh May	Geo. Toriano
John Jefferies	Fran. Hodges
P. Vandeput	W. Dickinſon
Dan. Colwall	Rich. Ward
Hen. Kerſly	Tho. Fownes.

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *Edward Turnor*, Knight; and to Our Well-beloved *Henry Seymor*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; and *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms; and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, or other Officers or Agents,

Agents for Our Cuſtoms in the Port of LONDON, now and for the Time being: And to all other Perſons whom it may concern, Greeting. Whereas by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* the eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1661, in the thirteenth Year of Our Reign, and there continued till the nineteenth of *May*, in the fourteenth Year of Our Reign, entitled, *An Act for preventing of Frauds and regulating Abuſes in Our Cuſtoms*, We have iſſued Our Commiſſion under Our Seal of Our Court of *Exchequer*, bearing Date the nine and twentieth Day of *March* laſt, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, directed to Our Right Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and to Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of our *Exchequer*, *Henry* Lord *Arlington*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, Sir *William Morice*, Knight, one other of our Principal Secretaries of State; and to Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Denham*, Knight of the Bath, Sir *Charles Harbord*, Knight, Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Knight, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *William Ryder*, Knight: And to Our Well-beloved *Henry Seymour*, Eſq; *Edward Backwell*, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, *John Fefferyes*, Eſq; late one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, *John Bence*, Eſq; *Hugh May*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; *Francis Millington*, Eſq; *Peter Vandeput*, Eſq; *William Rumbald*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; *Thomas Nevil*, Eſq; *Henry Kerſley*, Eſq; *Thomas Ailway*, Eſq; *Daniel Colwall*, Eſq; *Richard Mounteney*, Eſq; *Edward Brewer*, Gent. *Francis Hodges*, Gent. *William Dickinſon*, Gent. *Richard Ward*, Gent. *Thomas Kinnaſton*, Gent. *John Tivill*, Gent. *George Toriano*, Gent. and *Thomas Fownes*, Gent. and did thereby aſſign and appoint them to be Our Commiſſioners; giving unto them, or any ſeven or more of them, full Power and Authority to repair unto the Place where Our Cuſtom-Houſe of Our Port of LONDON did lately ſtand, and to the ſeveral Places thereunto adjoining within Our City of LONDON, and to ſearch, find out and ſurvey the open Places thereabout, and to aſſign and appoint all ſuch and ſo many open Place and Places to be Keys or Wharfs for the Shipping and Landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandize within our Port of LONDON, as to them ſhould ſeem moſt meet for the Uſes and Services aforeſaid; and to appoint, limit, bound and ſettle all thoſe Places by ſufficient Metes, Limits and Bounds; expreſſing the Lengths, Breadths and Dimenſions of the ſaid ſeveral Places; and alſo to appoint and ſet forth the Number, Height, Breadth and Form of Building of all the Cranes that are or ſhould be built upon the ſaid ſeveral Keys and Wharfs, and to ſet down and appoint the Extents, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the ſaid Port of LONDON, with ſeveral other Powers and Authorities therein contained, as by the ſaid Commiſſion more at large may appear. And whereas the greateſt Part of Our ſaid Commiſſioners, that is to ſay, Our Right Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *William Morice*, Knight, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, Our Truſty and Well-beloved Sir *John Wolſtenholme*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *John Denham*, Knight of the Bath, Sir *Charles Harbord*, Knight, Sir *John Harriſon*, Knight, Sir *William Ryder*, Knight, and Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Knight; *Henry Seymour*, Eſq; *John Dawes*, Eſq; *George Nicholas*, Eſq; *Philip Warwick*, Eſq; *Edward Backwell*, Eſq; *Francis Millington*, Eſq; *Thomas Nevil*, Eſq; *John Bence*, Eſq; *Hugh May*, Eſq; *John Jefferies*, Eſq; *Peter Vandeput*, Eſq; *Daniel Colwall*, Eſq; *Henry Kerſley*, Eſq; *Thomas Ailway*, Eſq; and *Richard Mounteney*, Eſq; *Edward Brewer*, Gent. *Thomas Kinnaſton*, Gent. *George Toriano*, Gent. *Francis Hodges*, Gent. *William Dickinſon*, Gent. *Richard Ward*, Gent. and *Thomas Fownes*, Gent. by Virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion, repaired to the Place where Our Cuſtom-Houſe did lately ſtand, and other Places thereunto adjoining within Our Port of LONDON, and have by their humble Certificate under their Hands and Seals, bearing Date the four and twentieth Day of *May* laſt paſt, and annexed to the ſaid Commiſſion, certified their whole Doings in the Premiſes to the Barons of Our *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*; which upon mature Conſideration thereof, we have approved, allowed and confirmed, and do by theſe Preſents approve, allow and confirm the ſame, and every Particular thereof: And to the End the ſaid Certificate, and every Part thereof, may be put in Execution, We do by theſe Preſents give full Power and Authority to you, Our ſaid Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms, and to all other Our Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms for the Time being, to put in Execution the ſaid Certificate, and every Clauſe, Matter and Thing therein contained, to all Intents and Purpoſes therein expreſſed: And for your better Information herein, and to the End all and every Perſon and Perſons whom it may concern, may take Notice thereof, and conform themſelves thereunto, We have cauſed the ſaid Commiſſion and the ſaid Certificate to be exemplified under the Seal of our Court of *Exchequer*, and ſent unto you, together with theſe Preſents, to be kept in Our Cuſtom-Houſe of Our Port of LONDON, or in ſuch other Place as you Farmers and Officers of Our Cuſtoms there, ſhall think fit for that Purpoſe: That all Perſons may have Acceſs thereunto, and be acquainted therewith, from Time to Time, without any Charge. And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby Will and Command, and give full Power and Authority unto you the Farmers and Officers of Our ſaid Cuſtoms, and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, and other Officers and Agents of Our Cuſtoms in the Port of LONDON, now and for the Time being, to put in Execution, or cauſe to be put in Execution, the ſaid Certificate, and all and every the Directions, Orders, Matters and Things contained in the ſaid Certificate, and not to permit any Goods, Wares or Merchandize to be ſhipped, laded or landed, contrary to the Tenour and true Meaning thereof, under the Penalties contained in the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Witneſs, Sir *Matthew Hale*, Knight, the one and thirtieth Day of *Auguſt*, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, by the of Roll of Remembrances of the ſame Year the King, of Commiſſions and Letters Patents the Roll, and the Warrant of *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and by the Barons.

FANSHAWE.

TRINITY-HOUSE.

TO theſe Corporations of Merchants may be ſubjoined the Corporation of Mariners, one of the moſt conſiderable Bodies in *England* for the

the Uſe of it, both for the Conduct and Safety of Merchants Ships, and alſo of the Royal Navy.

IN *Water-lane*, in *Tower-ſtreet* Ward, this Corporation, commonly called *Trinity-Houſe*, hath their Houſe (beſide that more antient one at *Deptford-Strond*) conveniently ſeated, and nearer at hand for the Diſpatch of their frequent Buſineſs within the City, and where their Ballaſt Office is alſo kept.

THEIR firſt Charter, whereby there were embodied into a Society, or Guild, bore Date the 20th of *March*, in the fourth Year of King *Henry* VIII. The Shipmen and Mariners of *England* were then incorporated by the Name of *the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the moſt Glorious and Undividable* TRINITY, *and of St.* Clement *in the Pariſh of* Deptford-Strond *in the County of* Kent. And, ſince, they have been confirmed by Letters Patents from divers Kings and Queens of the Realm.

THE Members of this Corporation are called *Elder and Younger Brothers*; whereof there be only thirty-one elder Brethren; but the Number of the younger Brethren is unlimited, there being ſome Hundreds of them: And it is free for all Seafaring Men that deſire it, to be admitted into the ſaid Corporation.

THE Ends and Intents of this Foundation were for the Increaſe and Encouragement of Navigation, for the good Government of the Seamen, and the better Secutity of Merchants Ships; and a Power is granted them in their Charter to make By-Laws for the ſaid good and uſeful Purpoſes.

THEIR Government is by a Maſter, four Wardens, eight Aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder Brethren, in all thirty one; whereof the Maſter and two of the Wardens are annually choſen every *Trinity Monday*; uſually at their antient Houſe at *Deptford-Strond*, the others being for Life.

THEIR General Courts are accidental, as Occaſion and Buſineſs requires: But their conſtant Weekly Meetings for more ordinary Buſineſs are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, where the Maſter and Wardens, and ſome of the Brotherhood are preſent.

THE great Uſes and important Services of this Corporation will appear by ſome particular Account of the Buſineſſes they are employ'd about, *viz.*

THAT formerly moſt of the Sea-Cauſes came down hither, which are now generally decided at Common Law; yet ſometimes (though more ſparingly) ſuch Cauſes are brought before this Court to judge and conclude.

THEY hear and report ſuch Maritime Cauſes as come referred hither from the Admiralty Court; though the final Determination thereof belong to the Judge of the Admiralty.

THEY examine, and report to the Navy Board, if required, the Fitneſs of Maſters for the King's Ships, and certify what Rate the Ships are they take the Charge of, and give Certificates and Teſtimonials to the ſaid Maſters, under the Maſter and Wardens their Hands.

THEY ſurvey the Proviſions of the Navy, and whatever elſe may belong to it.

THEY examine, authorize and appoint all Pilots under the Seal of the Corporation, as well for taking Charge of the Royal Navy, as other Merchants Ships. They alſo ſend Pilots aboard the King's Ships from Time to Time, as they have Occaſions for them.

THEY uſed to bind and enroll Apprentices to the Sea; though many, or moſt, are bound elſewhere now a-days.

THEY examine and certify the Proficiencies and Abilities of the Mathematical Children of the Royal Foundation of King *Charles* II. in *Chriſt-Church Hoſpital*, before they be bound out.

ALL Mathematical Teachers have their reſpective Qualifications and Learning examined and certified, who have been of late appointed aboard by the Lord Admiral, for the teaching of Voluntiers that go on board the King's Ships, which extend but to the Third Rate, and ſo downwards.

THEY are liable, at an Hour's Warning, to ſerve the King at Sea, and to attend upon Summons at every Admiralty-Seſſions.

AND further, for the Good of Navigation, to them belong the Service and Power of erecting, placing and maintaining ſeveral Light-Houſes, Buoys and Beacons, or other Sea-Marks upon the Coaſts of *England*, and in the Mouth of the River of *Thames*, and to alter and ſhift the ſame, as there may be Occaſion from Time to Time, for the better Security of Ships, according to an Act of the Eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

FOR which End the Brethren do frequently ſurvey the North and South Channels leading to the River, and are watchful to obſerve the Alteration and Increaſe of all ſuch Lands and Shoals as may ariſe in the Channels, or in any Port or Harbour of this Kingdom; upon Signification ſome Time from the Parliament, ſome Time from the Lord Admiral, or Commiſſioners of the Navy; and do accordingly erect their Buoys and Marks.

MOREOVER, ſuch Places and Towns at a further Diſtance, that are minded to have Buoys or Light-Houſes for their Benefit, and do ſend to the Houſe for that Purpoſe, upon their Deſire and Contribution thereunto, the Houſe doth place and erect accordingly.

TO them belong the ſole Care and Power of ballaſting all Ships going out of the River of *Thames*; which Ballaſt is to be taken from ſuch Shelves as may be moſt dangerous for Ships, and for the better cleanſing and deepening the River.

FURTHER, upon Requeſt of Maſters and Merchants, concerning the Loading of Ships coming into the River of *Thames*, they do certify the dead Fraught, or Goods damnified through ill Stowage or the like.

Laſtly, They give Licence to poor aged and maimed Mariners to row only a-croſs the River of *Thames*, *Ratcliff* Stairs, *&c.* for their Livelihood, excluſively of the Company of Watermen.

AFTER the Maintenance of their Buoys, Sea-Marks, *&c.* and other neceſſary Expences of the Corporation, the Remainder of their Revenue is applied wholly to the Relief of poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans, and none other.

THEY have eighty ſeven Alms-houſes at *Deptford* and *Mile-end*, all built in a Manner ſince the Reſtoration; wherein are harboured and maintained the like Number of ſuch, being poor decayed Maſters or Pilots, and their Widows, and none elſe, at the monthly Allowance of 12, 16, and the Governors 21 *s.* beſides new Broad Cloth given them every Year; and Coals for Firing every Year.

Two Chaplains are likewiſe provided and payed by the Corporation, to read Prayers thrice a Week, or oftener, to each Company of Alms-People in their reſpective Chapels.

BESIDES whom, they relieve by monthly Penſions upwards of two thouſand other poor Seamen and their Widows, allowing ſome more, ſome leſs, according to their Neceſſity.

WHICH Charitable Contributions in the Whole amount to between 5000 and 6000 *l. per Annum*, with ſome Repairs.

THEIR great Charities reach alſo further to all accidental poor Seafaring Men, or their Wives and

and Widows, whom they are ſatisfied to be Objects of Commiſeration by Reaſon of any Misfortunes of the Sea, whom they every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* relieve out of their Poor's Box, which they have therefore, for that Purpoſe, always at hand: It is made of Braſs, with two Keys, whereof the Maſter keepeth one; given by *John Wodecote*, Maſter, *Anno* 1597, as is inſcribed upon it; as alſo theſe three Sentences to the ſame Import, in *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, viz. *Remember the Poor. Ghedent den Armen. Ayes Souvenance du Pouvre.* That all thoſe Nations to whom this Box ſhould upon Occaſion be offered by this Corporation, might be excited to beſtow their Charity: So that if any Seamen have been caſt away at Sea, or are to travel to ſome diſtant Place or County to their own Dwelling, or are fallen ſick or the like, and bring good Teſtimonials thereof, they are ever relieved with Money, more or leſs, according to the Diſcretion of the Maſter, Wardens, and the reſt of the Elder Brothers. But *Chriſtmas* eſpecially is a Time that this Charity is moſt largely and univerſally diſtributed to all that come for Alms, and bring Certificates either from the Maſters of Ships, or other ſubſtantial Perſons of good Credit, that they are proper Objects of Charity. At *Chriſtmas*, 1705, they expended in this charitable Way of Contribution above 200 *l.* whereof 1200 and more partook.

Their Benefits and Revenues (whereby they are able to do all this) ariſeth from Light-Money, Buoys, Beaconage, Ballaſtage, and from the Benefactions of the Brethren and others; which are contingent, and ſo no certain State to be made thereof.

In Conſideration of the weighty and neceſſary Services to the Publick from this eminent Corporation, and that they, their Ships, and Servants, are to be at his Majeſty's Call, they have ſeveral Privileges and Immunities granted them; as, to be exempted from ſerving in the Militia on Land-Service, or to be contributary thereunto; alſo from ſerving on Juries and Inqueſts, and the like. This Favour is indulged all the Brethren, both Elder and Younger, their Officers and Servants.

There is in this *Trinity-Houſe* a Table hung up of the Orders, Conſtitutions and By-Laws, made by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the moſt Glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. *Clement*, in the Pariſh of *Deptford-Strond*, in the County of *Kent*, touching the Converſation, good Eſtate, wholſome Government, Maintenance and Increaſe of the Navigation of this Kingdom, and of the Mariners and Seafaring Men within the ſame, by Virtue of ſeveral Charters, and Letters Patents, made unto the ſaid Corporation by ſeveral Kings and Queens of this Realm; and, particularly, of a Charter of Conſtitution and Confirmation of the ſame made by King *James* II. dated the 8th of *July*, in the firſt of his Reign. It conſiſted of twelve Articles:

The Firſt is, Concerning any Maſter or Pilot, or other Seamen, refuſing to appear, when they ſhall be ſummoned before the Corporation. The Forfeit whereof is 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* if a Maſter or Pilot; and if other Mariner, 2 *s.* for the firſt Default, 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* for the ſecond, to the Uſe of the Poor of the Corporation; and for the third, to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Company, the Fine not exceeding ſuch a Sum.

The Second, Concerning ſuch Seamen as go to Sea without paying ſuch Duties as they ought to the Corporation. At the next Return into the River to pay double ſo much, over and beſide the Duty which from them may grow due for the ſaid Voyage at their Return.

The Third, Concerning the Maſters of Ships, or their Mates, to be aboard their Veſſels, to ſee the Merchants Goods ſafe taken in, if the Veſſel be at *Blackwall* or above, from the Time any Ship or Veſſel within the River of *Thames*, or any Creek or Harbour of the ſame, ſhall receive into her any Merchants Goods to be tranſported. And at the Return of every Ship, the Maſter or his Mate to be aboard, to ſee the Merchants Goods orderly and ſafely delivered, if at *Blackwall* or above: And if below *Blackwall*, then the Maſter or his Mate to be aboard three Times in a Week, or every other Day for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and for every Time neglecting, to forfeit 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* The Maſter, Boatſwain, Gunner and Carpenter, or two of them, to lie on Board, while the Ship ſhall have any Goods remaining in her, upon Forfeiture of 5 *s.*

The Fourth, Concerning Powder taken aboard Ships before their Departure out of the *Thames*, and kept aboard at their Return; and alſo concerning heating of Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Greaſe, Tallow, Oil, *&c.* whence hath happened great Loſſes by Fire. No Ship outward-bound to receive on board any Powder before ſhe ſhall be at or below *Blackwall*, and not till within twenty-four Hours after her coming to an Anchor there, or at the Place of her unlading, upon Penalty of 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Corporation: The Maſter to take Care not to ſuffer Pitch, Tar, Roſin, *&c.* to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other Thing, but to be done upon the Shore, or in a Boat being a Shore, upon the Penalty of 3 *l.*

Maſters to take Care in drying their Bread-Rooms, and not to dry them in the Night, or keep any Fire therein in the Night-time, upon Penalty of 5 *l.*

The Fifth, Every Maſter homeward-bound, to unſhot all his Guns before, or as ſoon as he arrives at *Graveſend*, upon Penalty of 20 Nobles. And no Maſter above *Blackwall* to preſume to fire any Gun before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſetting, upon Penalty of 10 *s.* for each Gun.

The Sixth, Concerning divers Boats, otherwiſe called *Bum-boats*, their carrying Fruit, Wine, and Strong-waters, to ſell to Shop-keepers; much Wrong being done to the Owners, by purloining of Carriage or other Materials: All Maſters to take Care they do not permit any ſuch Boats to come on board their Ships, and that their Men do put the Dirt of their Ships in their own Boats at ſeaſonable Hours of the Day, and do carry and lay it on Shore above High-Water Mark, and not to ſuffer any Dirt or Filth to be thrown overboard into the River. In Caſe of Neglect, the Maſter to forfeit 20 *s.*

The Seventh, No Maſter to ſuffer to be taken in, or heaved out of the Ship, any Ballaſt, without having a Sail nailed to the Sell of the Port; or if a ſmall Veſſel, to the Gunnel, to overhang the Side of the Lighter, upon Pain of 20 *s.*

The Eighth, Concerning Maſters, by themſelves, or their Officers, or Seamen, refuſing to hinder any Perſon appointed by the Corporation, (and, upon Demand, ſhewing his Authority under the Common Seal) from coming on board his Ship in the Day-time, to ſearch for Powder, Guns unſhotted, heating of Pitch, Tar, *&c.* the careleſs and unſeaſonable drying of Bread-Rooms, and ſuffering Bum-boats to come aboard, and to traffic with them, upon Forfeiture of 5 *l.*

The Ninth, Concerning certain Members of this Corporation, that partly of themſelves, and partly at the Requeſt of others, preferred Bills, Petitions, *&c.* to the Parliament, and to other inferior Juriſdictions, in the Name of Seamen in general, without making the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants acquainted, to the great Detriment and Scandal of the Corporation. For the preventing this for the future, if any Members of this Corporation do, or attempt the like Matters, or

or ſhall ſet their Hands to any Bill, Petition, *&c.* without Conſent of the Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.*

THE Tenth, for better regulating and governing of Seamen and Mariners, it was ordered that no Mariner on Ship-board ſwear, curſe or blaſpheme, on Forfeiture of 1 *s.* for every ſuch Offence, to be put into the Poor's Box, remaining on board the ſame Ship. Any Seaman hired to ſerve in any Ship, and at any Time to lie on Shore, during the Voyage, without Leave, to forfeit 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Poor's Box. No Mariner, being in perfect Health, to abſent himſelf from Prayers, being performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and not repairing thither immediately after the Ring of the Bell; the Neglect of which is the Forfeiture of 6 *d.* If any Mariner be drunk, to forfeit 1 *s.* If he ſhall be obſtinate and ſtubborn in not obeying the Maſter's lawful Command, or the Mate's or Boatſwain's, in his Abſence, to forfeit half his Month's Pay.

ANY Perſon found to offend againſt the abovementioned Orders, to be left to the Liberty of the Maſter or Commander, with Conſent of the Mate, Boatſwain, Purſer, Gunner and Carpenter, or the major Part, either to inflict corporal Puniſhment, according to the Cuſtom of the Seas, or receive and take the Penalty hereby impoſed.

IF the Perſon or Perſons have not preſent Money to ſatisfy what the Order is, then to ſubſcribe their Names to the Maſter or Purſer's Books, thereby ſignifying their Conſents, that the ſaid Forfeitures may be defaulted out of their Wages the next Pay-Day.

THE Eleventh, Concerning any Mariner's ſhipping himſelf with any Maſter for a Voyage, and afterwards deſerting and ſhipping himſelf with another, the Maſter with whom he goes the Voyage to detain 2 *s.* in every Pound of his Wages, for the Time he ſerves in his Ship, to be paid to the Corporation for the Uſe of the Poor.

THE Twelth, Every Commander of a Ship hiring any Mariner to ſail with him upon any Voyage, to take in Writing under the Seaman's Hand, upon what Condition he is entertained, and to ſubmit himſelf to the By-Laws of the *Trinity-Houſe*.

ALL which Acts, Ordinances and Conſtitutions, *George* Lord *Jeffreys*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Pleas*, before his Majeſty to be holden, and Sir *Edward Herbert*, Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of *Common-Pleas*, at the Requeſt of the Maſter, Warden and Aſſiſtants, and Elder Brethren of the ſaid Corporation, by Authority and Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 19th Year of King *Henry* VII. for that Purpoſe, ſaw, read and examined; and for good, lawful and laudable Ordinances and By-Laws, did allow and approve, and ſet their Hands and Seals thereunto the 24th of *June*, 1687.

THERE is yet another Table hanging up in *Trinity-Houſe*, which ſhews the Number, Tonnage and Meaſure of each Lighter belonging to the Ballaſt-Office, weighed *May* 15, 1700.

THE Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants of *Trinity-Houſe*, have cauſed all the Lighters employed in the Ballaſt-Work, to be new weighed and marked in their own Preſence, with all the Exactneſs poſſible. And to the End that no Maſter of a Ship, or other Perſon, having Occaſion for Ballaſt, may be deceived in the Tonnage by the Lightermen employed in that Work, the ſaid Corporation publiſhed in Print the ſaid Table.

AFTER the Table is added:

NOW whereas this Corporation is informed that divers Maſters of Ships, and coaſting Veſſels chiefly, do frequently take in Ballaſt from private Wharfs and Places in the River without entering it at the Office, and paying for the ſame; it is hereby declared, That if any Maſter ſhall take in all or part of his Ballaſt, (or Chalk Stones or Rubbiſh of any Kind, to be uſed inſtead of Ballaſt) from any Wharf or Place whatſoever within the River of *Thames*, (excepting from our own Wharfs at *Greenwich* and *Greenhith*) or ſuffer our own Lightermen, or any other, to ſerve him with Ballaſt, before it be entered and paid for; he is for the firſt Time to pay double the Price of the Ballaſt he did ſo take in, and for the ſecond, to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

AND if any Maſter, or his Company, ſhall violently take and carry aboard his Ship any Lighter with Ballaſt, not appointed to him by the Office, no further Supply of Ballaſt, or any Bill ſhall be given to the ſaid Maſter, until he ſhall have given ſuch Satisfaction for his or their aboveſaid Abuſe and Diſorder, as this Corporation ſhall think reaſonable.

AND if any Maſter ſhall not take in his Ballaſt when brought to his Ship Side at the Time of his own Appointment, or ſhall not diſcharge the Lighter or Lighters bringing the ſaid Ballaſt the ſame Tide of Ebb, he ſhall pay for the ſaid Ballaſt, though it be afterwards carried away, as if it had been taken into his Ship; unleſs he ſhall, one Tide at leaſt before, give Notice at the Offie, that he ſhall not be ready for the Ballaſt at the Time before appointed. This Table was ſigned,

THOMAS WILSHAW, *Maſter.*

IN the Hall round about appear divers Tables fairly writ, ſome in Gold, of the Names of their Benefactors, with their Gifts, whereof ſome was Land, ſome Sums of Money, and ſome Plate, *viz.*

Anno 1612, *Richard Dawes*, Maſter of a Ship to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and died there.

Anno 1613, *Thomas Redwood*, of *Tower-Wharf.*

——— *Wilkinſon.*

Anno 1618, *Nicholas Stile*, *William Bygate.*

Anno 1619, *William Wye.*

Anno 1620, *John Moor.*

Anno 1625, *Anthony Wood*, *Walter Whiting*, *John Vaſſal.*

Anno 1626, *Rowland Coytmore*, *John Davis.*

Anno 1633, Sir *Samuel Argol*, Knt. *Edward Mapleſden.*

Anno 1660, The Earl of *Craven*, and ſome Time Maſter, Sir *William Rider*, Sir *William Batten*, Captain *Brian Harriſon*, Captain *Nicholas Hurleſton*, Captain *Nicholas Read*, Captain *Joſeph Dobbins*, Captain *John Proud*, Captain *Arnold Brown*, Captain *Curtis*, Sir *George Oxendine.* Theſe gave Money or Plate.

Received by the Hands of Dr. *Mills*, Miniſter of St. *Olave's Hart-ſtreet*, 100 *l.* given by ſome Perſon unknown.

Colonel *Hugh Middleton*, ſome Time Maſter, gave 150 *l.*

Charles Merick, Merchant, in Conſideration of the Sum of 1694 *l.* to be paid him, beſtowed on this Corporation for ever, certain Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh of *Newington-Butts*, to the yearly Value of 234 *l.*

Anno 1671, Sir *Thomas Allen*, Knt. and Bar. Maſter of this Corporation, gave 100 *l.* to be laid out in Books for the Uſe of the Corporation, according to a Catalogue by him to be brought in. Captain *William Wilder.*

Anno 1672, Sir *Rich. Brown* of *Sayer's Court*, in *Deptford*, Knt. and Bart. an Elder Brother, and Maſter,

Maſter, gave the Inheritance of the Lands in *Deptford*, on which the new Alms-Houſes are built, after the Expiration of 28 Years formerly leaſed.

Anno 1675, An unknown Perſon by the Hand of Captain *Robert Criſp*, an Elder Brother.

Anno 1678, *Tranſum Maſter*, Captain *John Tinker*.

Anno 1680, Captain *Richard Maples*, who died Commander of a Ship in the *Eaſt-Indies*, left to the Poor of this Corporation the Sum of 1300 *l.* which having been remitted thence by the Executors *Elihu Yale* and *Thomas Wilkes*, to Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knt. Overſeer of the ſaid Will, and by him paid accordingly; therewith was built Part of the new Alms-Houſes at *Deptford*. Where a Statue to the Memory of the ſaid Captain *Maples* is erected.

Anno 1679, *Streynſham Maſters*, Eſq; Governor of Fort St. *George* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſent 500 ſtriped Neckcloths. And,

Anno 1681, ſent 1500 more to be ſold, the Proceed thereof, which amounted to 35 *l.* to be diſtributed to poor Seamen aud their Widows, that were not Penſioners. *John Heath*, Citizen and Merchant, by his laſt Will gave 80 *l.*

Anno 1683, Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Knight, a younger Brother, Captain *Arthur Baily*, Mr. *Thomas Death*, Merchant, Captain *Henry Low*.

Anno 1685, Sir *Joſeph Jordan*, 80 *l.* an unknown Perſon, by the Hand of Captain *Chamblet*, 100 *l.* Captain *James Bonnel* of *Walthamſtow*, dying in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Anno 1686, Captain *Francis Wilſhaw*, Captain *Hugh Tille*.

Anno 1687, Mr. *Joſiah Smith*, Captain *Simon Nicolls*, Captain *Henry Sheer*, Captain *Nicholas Kerington*.

Anno 1688, Sir *John Narborough*, Knt. who died in the *Weſt-Indies*, Captain *Iſaac Woodgreen*.

Anno 1689, Captain *William Biſſe*, Sir *John Berry*, Knt.

Anno 1690, Captain *James Chamblet*, *Elizabeth Dobbins*, Wife of Captain *Joſeph Dobbins*.

Anno 1691, Captain *Samuel Atkinſon* of *Rotherhith*.

Anno 1692, Captain *Henry Mudd* of *Ratcliff*, gave by his Will, Ground on which the Alms-Houſes at *Mile-End* are built.

Anno 1693, Captain *Richard Goodlad*, Captain *Richard Cowley* of *Walthamſtow*, Captain *John Nicolls* of *Rotherhith*, Captain *James Rutter*, 20 *l.* by Will, beſides 20 *l.* in his Life-Time towards building the Alms-Houſes at *Mile-End*, Captain *John Hill*, Maſter ſome Time of the Corporation, 60 *l.* towards building of the ſaid Alms-Houſes, Captain *George Penney* of *Poplar*, Captain *Edward Peachy*, Captain *William Sharp*.

Anno 1696, Captain *John Mortimer* of *Stepney*, for to put out to Sea two Apprentices yearly with the Intereſt Money, 200 *l.*

Anno 1699, Captain *Humphrey Ayles*, Captain *Ralph Sanderſon*, Captain *Walter Concor*.

Anno 1700, an unknown Perſon by the Hands of Captain *John Hill*, 100 *l.* Sir *Henry Johnſon*, late of *Blackwall*, Knt. 100 *l.* *James Southern* of LONDON, Eſq;

Anno 1702, Captain *Thomas Wilſhaw*, 100 *l.* This Captain has a Coat of Arms painted in one of the Windows in the Hall, and underwritten, *One of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy, and Maſter of* Trinity-Houſe, *Anno* 1700.

CHAP. XI.

Of the MERCHANTS *of* LONDON *in General.*

IN the Reign of King *Edward* VI. there were but few *Engliſh* Merchants Adventurers, and a great Want of Shipping to convey our Commodities abroad, and bring in Returns for them. A notable Merchant in thoſe Days wrote thus in a Letter to a Stateſman then, (*viz.* Sir *William Cecyl*) "I think there is "never a City in *Chriſtendom*, having the Occu- "pying that this City hath, that is ſo ſlen- "derly provided of Ships, having the Sea coming "to it, as this hath. And, that he had heard "of late much complaining for *Engliſh* Ships to "lade Goods into *Spain*, and other Places, and "none were to be had. And that he had ſeen "thirty ſeven Hoys laden with Wood and Tim- "ber, go at one Tide out of *Rye*, and never an "*Engliſh* Mariner among them.

THE Number of Merchants in LONDON in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* when Alderman *Lodge* was Mayor, (which was *Anno* 1561,) were in all 327, whereof the Company of Mercers afforded 99; and theſe were the Names of the Chief, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, Mr. Alderman *Martin*, Mr. Alderman *Baskerfield*, Sir *Rowland Hill*, *Vincent Randal*, *Lionel Ducket*. Of the Grocers were 57, whereof the Chief were, Sir *John Lyon*, Mr. Alderman *White*, Mr. Alderman *Lodge*, Lord Mayor, Mr. *Edward Jackman*, Alderman. Of the Drapers 29, whereof the Chief were, Sir *William Cheſter*, Mr. Alderman *Champion*. Of the Haberdaſhers 51, whereof the Chief were, Sir *William Hawarde*, Alderman *Woodroff*. Of the Merchant-Taylors, 25, whereof the Chief were, Sir *Thomas White*, Sir *John York*, Sir *William Harper*, Alderman *Row*, *Richard Hills*. Of the Skinners 16. Of the Fiſhmongers 12. Of the Clothworkers 13, whereof was Alderman *Hayward*. Of the Ironmongers 6, whereof was Alderman *Chamberlain*. Of the Salters 2. Of the Girdlers 2. Of the Bowyers 1. Of the Leatherſellers 9. Of the Armourers 1.

THE Traffick of the Merchants to the Parts of the World at a greater Diſtance, was firſt to *Ruſſia*, which began in the latter End of King *Edward* VI. wherein divers of the Court were Adventurers with the Merchants of LONDON.

IN the Year 1563, in *March*, a Voyage was undertaken to *Maderabombo*, ſet forth by ſome Merchants, ſome Mariners, and ſome of the Court, to encourage Foreign Trade, *viz.* the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Robert Dudley*, the Lord Admiral, and Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, Sir *William Garret*, Sir *William Cheſter*, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, *Benjamin Gonſon*, *Edward Caſtlyn*, Merchants; *John Hawkyns*, *William Wynter*, Mariners. The Ships that went in this Adventure, the Complement of Men in each,

each, and the Charge of their Ordnance, Tackle and Apparel, were as follow :

Ships.	Men.	Ordnance, &c.
The *Jeſus* of *Lubeck*	80	
The *Solomon*	35	600 lb.
The *Tyger*	20	200 lb.
The *Swallow*	15	120 lb.
	150	920 lb.

THE Wares and Victuals for the Negroes, with their Apparel, and Habiliments of War, amounted to the Charge of 1190 *l.*

THE Sum of the whole Charge (over and beſide the Adventure of the *Jeſus* of *Lubeck* accounted for) 3300 *l.*

IN the Year 1576, certain *Muſcovy* Merchants (with whom ſeveral of the Court were alſo Adventurers) ſent *Martin Furbiſher*, or *Frobuſher*, in a Voyage to diſcover a Paſſage by Sea North Weſtward to *Carthay*: Which Voyage coſt 1600 *l.* wherein *Michael Lock* was one of the chief Adventurers, and Treaſurer. From this Voyage was brought home 200 Weight of Ewer by *Furbiſher*, for Experiment, which was molten and tried by one *Jonas Schutz*, an *Almain*, and *John Baptiſta Agnello*, an *Italian*, and three *Engliſhmen*; and there proceeded thence in Silver ſix Ounces ſeven Penny Weight, and 13 Grains; and of the ſame Ewer in Gold, five Penny Weight and five Grains; which both in Silver and Gold amounted to 47 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling, at 5 *s.* the Ounce Silver, and 3 *s.* the Penny Weight Gold, according to the Account brought in to the *Muſcovy-Houſe*. So that at that Rate a Ton of the ſaid Ewer would make in Money 23 *l.* 15 *s.* all Charges deducted. Hence, upon the View of this Account they found, that for every 8 *l.* to be diſburſed by the Adventurers, they would gain 5 *l.* which aroſe upon every 100 *l.* Gain clear above the Sum of 60 *l.* And a Writing was delivered in to Secretary *Walſingham*, one of the Adventurers, to the ſame Import. And hereupon Sir *William Wynter* certified ſeveral honourable Adventurers, as well as *Walſingham*, upon the Information given him, That *Furbiſher* had found a Mine of Gold worth 60 *l.* the Ton, from whence the aforeſaid Ewer was taken.

UPON which a ſecond Voyage was undertaken by the ſaid *Furbiſher* in the Year 1577, which coſt above 4000 *l.* to fetch Ewer from this Gold Mine. And a third, *Anno* 1578, made upon the Foundation of ſome Writings of the Value of the Ewer brought the ſecond Voyage (however the Ewer proved not good.) And their Honours gave Orders for this Voyage by their Letters written to the Commiſſioners. Which Voyage coſt 15000 *l.* Yet, after all, theſe Voyages turned not to the deſired Account: For they could find no more of their firſt Ewer.

IN the Year 1583, Alderman *Hart*, Mr. *Spencer Hoddeſdon*, and divers other Merchant-Adventurers, attempted a Diſcovery, in order to Trade, of the hithermoſt Parts of *America*, to the Latitude of 40 Degrees, or thereabouts, under Capt. *Carleil*; who excited them thereto by many conſiderable Arguments of the Profitableneſs thereof; the Country being very fruitful, inhabited with a ſavage People of a mild and tractable Diſpoſition; and that of all other Places, which were unfrequented at that Day, it was the only fitteſt and moſt commodious for us to intermeddle withal. For, *Firſt*, it was not any long Courſe, but ſuch as might be performed to and fro in four Months, after the firſt Diſcovery thereof. *Secondly*, One Wind ſufficed to make the Paſſage, whereas moſt other Voyages of like Length were ſubject to three or four ſeveral Winds. *Thirdly*, It was to be performed at all Times of the Year. *Fourthly*, The Paſſage was upon the High Sea, whereby they were not bound to the Knowledge of Dangers, or any other Coaſt, more than of that Country, and of ours here at home. *Fifthly*, Thoſe Parts of *England* and *Ireland*, which lie apteſt for the proceeding outwards and homewards upon this Voyage, were very well ſtored of good Harbours. *Sixthly*, That it was to be accounted of no Danger at all, as touching the Power of any foreign Prince or State.

SUCH as deſire to know more of the Voyages ſet out by the Merchants Adventurers, for Diſcovery of foreign Parts of the World, and for ſettling a Traffick there, may conſult *Hackluit's* Voyages; where the various Hiſtories thereof, in the Northern, Weſtern and Eaſtern Regions of the Earth, are ſet down at large.

ABOUT the Year 1590, the Number of the chief Merchants in LONDON increaſed greatly, 280 Names being to one Petition. And of the Court of Aldermen theſe Members ſigned it, *William Row*, Mayor, *Richard Hayward*, *Richard Martyn*, *William Webbe*, *Cuthbert Buckle*, *John Spencer*, *William Maſham*, *Anthony Radclyff*, *Hugh Offley*, *Henry Billingſley*, *Richard Saltonſtal*, *William Elkyn*, *Stephen Soame*, *Thomas Skyner*, and *Richard Gourney*.

OF the Commodities which were of the Growth or Manufacture of *England*, it is not needful to make a diſtinct Declaration. But among other Things ſent Abroad by the Merchants, about the Year 1580 and odd, much Beer was tranſported, and became a great Commodity in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign: But the Exporting of it was often forbad by that Queen's Proclamation: For commonly it was a Cauſe of enhancing the Price of Corn: Yet even upon Prohibitions, ſpecial Licences were granted by the Lord Treaſurer. Thus he allowed one *Lyſter*, in the Month of *November*, to brew and tranſport 500 Ton of Beer for the Queen's Uſe: And in the ſame Month another Ship was laden with 350 Barrels of Beer to *Embden*; and in the ſame Month again a Ship of *Amſterdam* laded 300 Barrels of Beer more. And in the ſame Month four Ships of *Embden* more were laden with 800 Barrels; which ſhews in what Requeſt our *Engliſh* Beer was then Abroad.

AMONG the Commodities of the Growth of *England* ſent Abroad, as well as ſpent here at Home, the Sea Coal of *Newcaſtle* deſerves ſome Mention. This is the great Commodity that ſupplies the City with Firing, both for Dreſſing of Food, and for the Operation of divers Trades and Manufactures exerciſed there. About the Year 1590 and odd, Sea Coal began to advance its Price far higher than ever before, being enhanced by ſiniſter Ways and Means of ſome at *Newcaſtle*; a few engroſſing the whole Commodity to themſelves. And, beſides, the Coals were not ſo good as they uſed to be, by their ſending out the beſt into foreign Parts, and ſending the worſt to be ſpent in the Realm. The Price of Sea Coal, of the beſt Sort, went at 4 *s.* the Chaldron, for many Years.

THEN there happened a Leaſing of the Mines, which was called, *The Grand Leaſe*: Which Grand Leaſe was aſſigned to one Mr. *Sutton*: And then the Price came to 6 *s.* the Chaldron; and ſo continued during the Time that *Sutton* enjoyed the Leaſe. Then it was aſſigned over to the Town of *Newcaſtle*; and then the Price began to increaſe to an exceſſive Rate; firſt to 7 *s.* then to 8 *s.* and then grew to 9 *s.* Neither could be ſo had, unleſs the Buyer would be content to take of both Sorts, *viz.* the Good and Bad together.

OF

Of this the Lord Mayor made Complaint to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, againſt the Town of *Newcaſtle*; ſetting forth the Cauſes of theſe Abuſes, and then the Remedies for the Reformation of them. The chief Cauſes were, Certain Inhabitants of *Newcaſtle*, called *Freehoſts*, to whom the Grand Leaſes were firſt made over to the Uſe of that Town, being to the Number of ſixty Perſons, or thereabouts. Theſe of later Times had compounded and made over their whole Right to a far leſs Number, *viz.* to eighteen or twenty Men; who having before Coal-pits of their own, engroſſed the whole Commodity, and reduced the Trade into a few Mens Hands, combining together to ſell their Sea Coal at their own Prices, and ſo advanced the Price, as was ſaid before, to 9 *s.* the Chaldron, one with the other. The ſaid few Perſons, being Men of great Wealth, had, beſides the Grand Leaſe, taken and engroſſed all the Coal-Mines about the ſaid Town; namely, the Mine of *Stella*, the Biſhops Mine, ſometimes farmed by one Mr. *Tempeſt* and others; the Mine of the Lordſhip of *Ravenſworth*, the Mine of Mr. *Gaſcoign*, the Mine of the Lordſhip of *Newborne*, and divers others. Of theſe Mines or Pits they opened or ſhut up ſuch and ſo many as they thought good, for the advancing of their private Gain; whereby the *Freehoſts*, who were wont to make Suit for the Sale of their Coals, and offer the ſame unto the Ship-maſters, (which made a Cheapneſs) were now ſued unto, and made it a Matter of Favour and Preferment whom firſt they would ſerve, ordering the Prices at their own Pleaſures.

The Remedies propounded were, That the Lords of the Privy Council would take Order, that all Owners and Farmers of Coal-Mines might open them, and make Sale of their Coals at reaſonable Rates, not exceeding the Price of 7 *s.* the Chaldron, and to lade the ſame at moſt opportune Places without any Reſtraint. And that they be enjoined to have good Store of Coal digged before-hand, and ready to be laden; whereby the Ship-maſters might not be enforced to ſtay for their Lading, as they had ſometimes, four, five or ſix Weeks together; whence the Price of Coals became increaſed.

The Town of *Newcaſtle* made a great Benefit by theſe Coals long ago: For, in the latter Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, were yearly ſhipped hence unto ſeveral Places within the Realm and beyond the Seas, by Computation, five or ſix Hundred Thouſand Chaldrons: The Toll whereof, after the Rate of 4 *d.* the Chaldron, amounted to the Sum of 10000 *l.* a Year, which went to the Chamber and Corporation of that Town, beſide the Revenue which grew to the Inhabitants of that Place for the Sale of their Coals.

So that in the latter Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, theſe Coals bore 9 *s.* the Chaldron: But, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. they were bought at *Newcaſtle* for 2 *s.* 2 *d.* the Chaldron: For one *Thomas Barnaby*, a Merchant in thoſe Times, exciting a great Courtier in King *Edward*'s Time to promote Shipping, and increaſe the Number of Mariners, which would turn ſo much to the Strength of *England*, ſhewed, how the ſending Coals into *France* from *Newcaſtle* would ſet 6 or 7000 Mariners on work; whereas then the *French* got the Benefit: For, in Times of Peace, there would be three or fourſcore Ships of *Normans* and *Britons* at once, as ſoon as their Fiſhing was done, fetching Coals from thence; and, as ſoon as they were departed, would come as many more. The Advantage of that Trade to the *Engliſh* would prove very conſiderable: For as he, the ſaid *Barnaby*, had bought Coals at 2 *s.* 2 *d.* the Chaldron, ſo he had ſold them in *France* for 13 Nobles: And this for the Commodity of Sea Coal.

Let ſome Notices more modern be yet added concerning this notable Commodity of Sea Coal. There was about the Year 1698 a Tax laid upon them of 5 *s.* the Chaldron, which the Citizens were extremely diſpleaſed at; and, in a little Book, drawn up chiefly for the Uſe and Information of the Parliament, printed *Anno* 1699, is ſhewed the Miſchief of it: It is intitled, *The Miſchief of the Five Shilling Tax upon Coals.* This was taken off by the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament, and laid on again the laſt Seſſion of the ſame. It was expected never to have heard of this Tax again, having been taken off in a full Houſe, and after full and ample Examination by the Committee, and after the Experience of its Partiality, eſpecially upon the Poor, and of its pernicious Conſequences upon Trade and Navigation.

The ſaid Book ſhewed, That 1400 Sail of Ships were employed in the Collier Trade, as appeared by the Coaſt-Books of the Cuſtom-Houſe in the Port of *Newcaſtle*, which coſt in building one Thouſand Pounds one with another; and that it was notorious, that the ſaid Ships gave not, when this Tax was on Foot, (nor ever would give as long it continued) one Farthing Profit to the Owners. Here then was the Intereſt of 14000 *l.* loſt from the Proprietors of Shipping, and ſo from the Nation itſelf.

Therefore it was humbly repreſented to the Parliament, that this Tax was inconſiſtent with the Safety of *England*, partial upon the Poor, pernicious to our Shipping and Seamen, deſtructive of our Rivermen, *viz.* Boatmen, Keelmen, Bargemen, Ballaſtmen, Coalheavers, *&c.* fatal to our Manufacturers with Sea Coal, (eſpecially Salt, Glaſs, and all Sorts of Groſs Iron-work) that by this Coal Tax muſt run into Coal Countries, or out of the Kingdom, and ſo highly injurious to the Royal Revenue.

It appeared by the Cuſtom-Houſe-Books for the Coaſt-Duty of 12 *d. per* Chaldron on Coals at *Newcaſtle*, that there was exported from that Port *Communibus Annis*, in Times of Peace, 200,000 Chaldrons of Coal, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure. And *Newcaſtle* hath but two Thirds of the Collier Trade. So that the Writer ſaid, that he might with Safety affirm, there was exported from *Newcaſtle* and its Member-Ports, 300,000 Chaldron of Coals, which is in Tonnage of Shipping 795,000 Ton: To which, if we ſhould add the Over-Sea Collier Trade, he doubted not to affirm the Collier Trade employed 900000 Tonnage of Shipping *per Annum*; which is more than two Thirds of all the Tonnage of Goods imported or exported every where, from or into this Kingdom in *Engliſh* Bottoms. So that the Collier Fleet is the great Body of the Shipping of *England*, and all our other Trades are ſerved by Detachments from it.

This is the Navigation and Collier Trade of *England*; but upon this Tax, there would not be exported (as he computed) from the North Coaſtways, above 150,000 Chaldron, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure; nor half the Number of Ships and Sailors be employed upon the ſaid Trade that was before the ſaid Tax; for there would remain no further Occaſion for Coals in the South, than for domeſtick Uſe: Their Forges and Furnaces being run, by this Tax, either into the North, or out of the Kindom. And inſtead of 100,000 *l. per Annum*, which was expected from this Tax, we ſhould find it would not bring in above 50,000 *l.* and there would be a Fall in the Proceed of other Taxes above double the Sum. And one half of the Collier Trade failing, one half of the Men it ſupported at Sea, in our River,

ver, and at Land, would either be driven abroad, or reduced to live upon the Alms of the Pariſh. 20,000 Souls was the leaſt we ſhould find to fall into theſe miſerable Circumſtances. And this muſt make a vaſt Abate in the Proceed of the Taxes, the Pole-Money, Births and Burials, the Exciſe of Beer, Ale and Salt, the Duties upon the Materials for Navigation, and the Branches of Cuſtoms.

FURTHER, the Author computed, that if there were no 5 *s.* Tax upon Coals, we ſhould export from the North Coaſtways above 400,000 Chaldrons of Coals, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure, which might be modeſtly computed and judged at 1,200,000 Tons of Coals; having every Day an increaſing Trade; for Wood decays every where, and the Town grows more populous, having many new Streets built out of her void Spaces and cumberſome Places. This 1,200,000 Tons of Coals is a Bulk of Cargo ſufficient to employ 2000 Sail of Ships, of the ſame Burden with thoſe at preſent in the Collier Trade, and will maintain 20,000 Seamen, and a tripple Number of Rivermen, at the loading and unloading Ports; and always living jollily and comfortably in their Buſineſs, muſt raiſe the Proceed of the Revenue far above what is expected from that aforeſaid Tax. 30 Years Experience ſince the Writing of this Book will ſhew what Truth there is in that Argument.

ABOUT the Year 1572 conſiderable Quantities of Iron Ordnance, caſt here in *England*, were tranſported abroad, whereby the Queen's Enemies, as it was feared, were ſupplied, and that by ſome Licence ſecretly obtained; but the Merchants of LONDON, knowing how this might furniſh the Enemies Ships to obſtruct their Trade, and bring other great Damages upon the Queen and her Subjects, petitioned her, in a great Body, to withdraw this Licence, laying alſo their Reaſons before her Majeſty for it: But this Petition (whether it was ſhuffled off by ſome about the Queen) never came before her. But they petitioned a ſecond Time, for the preventing ſo great a Danger, beſeeching her to take a full View and deep Conſideration of their former Petition, together with the Reaſons annexed thereto. The Iſſue was, that in *September* the aboveſaid Year, there was a ſtrict Reſtraint for tranſporting all Iron and Braſs Ordnance, proclaimed. It ſet forth, "How the Queen was informed, that notwithſtanding it was unlawful to tranſport any Ordnance out of the Realm, without ſpecial Licence, other than for her Majeſty's natural Subjects, to be uſed in their Shipping, and not to be aliened to any Stranger, yet this had been lately practiſed by ſome. Therefore, for the Stay hereof, her Majeſty did ſtrictly command all Manner of Perſons to forbear to ſhip, with Intent to tranſport to any foreign Parts, any Kind of Ordnance of Braſs or Iron, or to ſell or deliver any ſuch Ordnance to any Perſon to tranſport the ſame, upon Pains, *&c.* which her Majeſty muſt extend againſt ſuch Offenders, as did thereby ſtrengthen the common Enemies againſt her Majeſty and her Realms.

"AND for a further Remedy againſt the Inconvenience that was generally ſeen in making of great Quantity of Iron Ordnance, and by ſelling the ſame to ſundry Perſons that had ſecretly carried the ſame out of the Realm, whereby the common Enemy had been furniſhed with the ſame, not only for Shipping, but alſo for Maritime Towns and Ports, which otherwiſe had not been able, nor durſt have put their Ships to the Seas; therefore ſhe ſtraitly charged all Owners of Iron Works, Furnaces or Forges, or that made any Iron, that none of them ſhould make any Manner of Ordnance above a Minion, and that to be of ſo many Pounds." This good Service the Merchants now did for the Nation, as well as for themſelves.

THE Ground of all this ſeems to be, that the Lord Admiral had granted a Licence of tranſporting Iron Ordnance to Sir *Thomas Leighton*, who had made Uſe of one *Garret Swift* to obtain it of the Admiral; and Sir *Thomas*, underhand, did promiſe to the ſaid *Swift*, by a Writing dated in *Auguſt* 1592, that in Conſideration hereof, upon his obtaining the Suit, he would appoint him, the ſaid *Swift*, his whole and only Deputy to execute the ſame under him during his Life, and for his Pains would give him the fourth Part of all ſuch Fees and Benefits as ſhould any Ways ariſe by the ſame.

IN the Year 1590, *John Allington*, Draper, moved that an Office might be ſet up for the making and regiſtering all Manner of Writing in the ordinary Contracts and Bargains, uſually made between all Merchants, Owners, and Maſters of Ships, before the going out of every Ship or Veſſel; and that he, his Deputies or Aſſigns, might be the only Regiſters for that Office; and that no Ships ſhould paſs beyond Sea before they, the ſaid *Allington*, or his Aſſigns, had made their Charter Parties, Bonds, Bills of Lading, or other Writings, concerning their Agreement for the Voyage; upon Pain to forfeit, for every Ship or Veſſel ſo departing, 40 *l.* the one Moiety to the Queen, the other to *Allington*, or his Aſſigns; the Parties paying to the ſaid *Allington* for the making of the ſaid Writings, ratably as they had heretofore uſually paid. The Reaſons for the Queen's granting this were, that hereby the Queen, beſide the Gain of 40 *l.* yearly, and the Forfeitures, her Cuſtoms might be much the better aſſured and increaſed from Time to Time. And it might be a general Benefit to the Commonwealth. For, whereas oftentimes corrupt Merchants pretended to paſs with their Ladings from Port to Port within the Realm, yet when they were at Sea, they paſt into foreign Countries, as well to the Queen's Enemies as Friends; ſome without paying any Cuſtoms, ſome often colouring Strangers Goods, whereby the Queen did loſe one half of her Cuſtoms, the Subjects the more unfurniſhed of Victuals, Corn, and other Commodities. All which, by the Diligence of this Patentee might be often diſcovered or prevented. Beſides, from him might be preſently given a perfect Note, what Number of Ships and other Veſſels were yearly employed, by whom, whither, of what Burthen, and who were their ſeveral Owners and Maſters. *Laſtly*, That divers Suits of like Nature, and not of greater Importance, yet much more beneficial, had been granted by the Queen to ſundry Subjects, by Virtue of her Highneſs's Prerogative only.

ABOUT 16 or 17 Years before, ſuch a Kind of Grant, Sir *John Hawes* being Mayor, one *Richard Candler*, Mercer, obtained of the Queen, *viz.* to make and regiſter all Manner of Aſſurances, Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other Things whatſover, that hereafter ſhould be made upon any Ship or Ships, Goods or Merchandize, or any other Thing or Things in the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, or in any other Place within the City, by any Manner of Perſons of what Nation, Condition or Quality ſoever, to endure the Queen's Majeſty's Pleaſure; but with a *Proviſo*, that if the ſaid Office ſhould be thought needful to be reformed for the better Benefit of the Subject that ſhould have any Dealing herein; then, notwithſtanding the ſame, upon Suit made to her Highneſs, or her Honourable Council, by Order to be directed in Writing, the ſaid *Candler* ſhould conform himſelf thereunto. But this Patent was ſoon complained of by the Notaries Publick and the Brokers, That it was an Intruſion upon them, and would be their utter Undoing,

as

as hath been ſhewn before. And upon this, this Patent ſeems to have been revoked. But now, after divers Years, another endeavoured to get the like Grant.

Now as to the Merchants who were Foreigners born, a few Remarks may be added. Of theſe there were very many reſiding and trading here in former Times. In the Reign of King *Richard* III. LONDON harboured abundance of *Italian* Merchants. And in the Parliament, in his Days, was an Act made againſt their Abuſes. It ſet forth the Evils and Incommodities they brought into the Realm. Theſe Merchants are there ſpecified to be *Venetians*, *Apulians*, *Sicilians*, *Lucaners*, *Cataloyns* [*Catalonians* perhaps, who were *Spaniards*] and others. The Act mentions, that theſe did in great Numbers inhabit and keep Houſe, as well in LONDON as in other Cities and Burghs within the Realm; and took Warehouſes and Cellars to put therein their Merchandizes and Wares.

Their evil Doings were, (as was there ſpecified) That they did deceitfully pack and meddle their Wares, and kept the ſame till ſuch Times the Prices were greatly enhanced, for their great Lucre; that they ſold them to all Manner of People, as well by Retail as otherways, as well within the Ports where they brought them as elſewhere; that they bought at the ſame Ports and Places, at their own Liberties, the Commodities of this Realm, and ſold the ſame again at their Pleaſures within the ſame, as commonly and freely as any of the King's Liege People; and did not employ a great Part of the Money coming thereof upon the Commodities of the Realm, but made it over Sea, by Exchange, to divers other Countries, to the King's great Damage and Loſs in his Cuſtoms, and to the great Impoveriſhing of his Subjects, of whom they ought to have bought the Commodities of the Realm. That the ſame Merchants of *Italy*, and other Merchant Strangers were houſed, and took to them People of other Nations, and were with them daily, and did buy, ſell, and make privy and ſecret Contracts and Bargains with the ſame People, to their great Increaſe and Profits, and to the importune Damage of the King's Subjects, and contrary to divers Statutes. That theſe Merchants bought a great Quantity of Wool in divers Places, and Woollen Cloth and other Merchandizes of the King's Subjects. And Part thereof they ſold again to the ſame Subjects and others within the Realm, and much of the ſame Wools they delivered to Cloth-makers, thereof to make Cloth at their Pleaſure; King *Richard* III. therefore did make a Law, that theſe *Italian* and Foreign Merchants ſhould cauſe their Goods and Commodities to be ſold and bartered in Groſs, not by Retail, and to employ the Money coming of that Sale within the ſame Ports where they did arrive, upon Commodities and Merchandize of this Realm, their reaſonable Coſt and Expences always excepted and deducted, upon Pain of Forfeitures; and by no Means to make over ſuch Monies by Exchange, and finally, to reſtrain the aboveſaid Abuſes. Of this Matter of Employment more will be ſaid by and by.

Anthony Guidotti, an *Italian* Merchant, towards the Beginning of King *Edward* VI. his Reign, did good Service to *England*, by his Wiſdom and Dexterity in managing State Buſineſs, in ſetting forward a Peace between *England* and *France*. For taking divers private Journeys from the Conſtable of *France* to the Council in *England* (which he ſeemed to do at firſt upon his own Head) it came at laſt to this Point, that four Commiſſioners were appointed to treat, and after long Debate it ended in a Treaty, and that in a Peace, *Anno* 1549; and for a Reward, in *April* 1550, *Guidotti* was recompenced with a Knighthood and 1000 Crowns, and 150 Crowns Penſion, and his Son with 250 Crowns Penſion.

Among the Foreigners that for the Liberty of their Religion planted themſelves in *England* under King *Edward* VI. many were *Italians* and *Genoeſe*, having a Congregation in LONDON, and moſt of them Merchants who brought over and traded in Silks, Velvets and Damasks, and got great Wealth thereby.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, about 1572, were of Note *Franciſco Galliardetto*, *Cæſar Adelmar*, (whence the Family of *Cæſars* of *Hertfordſhire*, ſtill flouriſhing) *Acerbo* and *Benedict Spinola*, who had ſo much Favour granted him as to obtain divers Licences for the paſſing of Cloths and Kerſies with *Engliſh* Cuſtom.

There have been from Time to Time many Acts made (beſides that mentioned before) for the Regulation of the Trade of Merchants, Aliens and Strangers, and that the Nation might receive Benefit and Advantage from it; as, that they ſhould dwell in no other Place but in an *Engliſhman*'s Houſe, and he to be their Hoſt, and to have the Sales of all ſuch Goods as they ſhould bring into the Realm; and he, the ſaid Hoſt, to ſee the Money received for ſuch Commodities, to be employed upon the Commodities of the Realm. That they ſhould have appointed them by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and Conſtables, their Hoſt, whither they were to reſort, and to no other Place; and he to be appointed the Surveyor or Broker of all ſuch Merchandizes by them brought into the Realm, and the ſame to be regiſtered by him; and for his Pains and travel therein to have 2 *d.* for every 20 *s.* That neither they, their Servants or Factors, ſhould ride into the Country, or any Part of the Realm, to buy any Wool, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodities; becauſe they uſed to ſell the ſame again within the Realm to other Merchants Strangers, to the Hindrance of the King's Subjects; and by riding from Place to Place, and from Haven to Haven, they might underſtand the State of the ſame, with all ſuch landing Places as were meet for any Enemies to land at. That no Merchant Stranger or Denizen might buy any Wools, Wolfels, Leather, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodity throughout our Realms and Lands by Covin or Colluſion to abate the Prices of the ſame Merchandizes: For by their riding and ſending into the Country, they came to know the Value of the *Engliſh* Commodities, whereby the Merchants that were wont to ſerve them of the ſame, could ſcarce be offered the Monies it coſt in the Country, to the Hinderance of the ſaid Merchants, and Decay of the Commodities. That where any Contract was made with any *Lombard*, or other Merchant Stranger, and any Bond thereof paſt between them, that if he ſhould break and eſcape out of the Realm without Agreement made with his Creditors, then if any Merchant of the Company acknowledged himſelf bound by the Manner, the Company ſhould anſwer the Debts. For in former Times divers Merchants Strangers, as well of the *Stillyard* as others, having by their Credit here gotten great Sums of Money and Wares into their Hands of divers Subjects of this Realm, ſuddenly broke and play'd Bankrupts, and thereupon departed the Realm, whereby none of their Creditors knew where to ſeek any Part of his Debts. That Merchants Strangers, being Victuallers, ſhould put in good Aſſurance for the employing of their Money received for the Victuals. That none of them ſhould lodge in their Houſe any other Merchant Stranger than of their own Country, upon Pain of forfeiting 40 *l.* and in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. not to lodge in their Houſe any Merchant Stranger, either of his own Country or other upon the ſame Penalty: For with theſe

theſe they uſed to buy, ſell, barter and exchange as commonly and freely as *Engliſh* Merchants did. By which Means they coloured one another's Goods, and hindered the Sale of our Country Commodities. That they ſhould make ſuch Exchange to the Court of *Rome* or elſewhere, and to be bound perſonally in the Court of Chancery by Recognizance, to buy within nine Months after ſuch Exchange, and make like Merchandizes in this Realm as ſhould amount to the ſaid Sum, of ſo much as was exchanged, upon Forfeiture of the ſame. *Laſtly*, That where they daily brought in Wheat, Corn, Merchandizes, *&c.* for the which they received Gold and Silver, and carried the ſame out of the Realm without any Employment upon any Kind of Merchandize of this Realm, to the Damage and impoveriſhing of the ſame, and diminiſhing the King's Coin; therefore none ſhould carry away any Beer, Wheat, Corn, or any other Merchandize from any Creek or Port, but that it ſhould be lawful to ſeize the ſame as forfeit.

THESE old Laws were revived in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. About the 14th Year of whoſe Reign a great Quarrel aroſe againſt the Merchants Strangers, and continued a great while after, That they did not employ the Money they received of the Commodities they brought into the Land, in purchaſing therewith other Goods of our own Growth and Manufacture; but that they returned their Monies by Bills of Exchange, or otherwiſe, Abroad; and ſo emptied the Land of its Treaſure. *William Bird*, of the Cuſtom-Houſe, informed the Treaſurer, *Anno* 1572, that it was reported, that ſome Merchants Strangers brought in Wares for 8 or 10000 *l.* or more a Year, and did not make Employment for 200 *l.* of the ſame in the Commodities of the Realm. Which was contrary to the good Policy of the Realm, and a great Damage to her Majeſty: For hereby the Queen's Revenues were ſunk; and the Lord Treaſurer was informed from the Cuſtomers, that the Queen's Officers had no ſuch Knowledge of the Strangers Goods and Wares brought from beyond Sea, as heretofore they uſed to have: Whereby her Highneſs's Cuſtoms and Subſidies outward were much decreaſed. And they prayed him to take Order, That the Merchants Strangers ſhould deliver (as heretofore they had done) a Bill or Content of all ſuch Goods and Merchandizes as they ſhould from Time to Time bring into the Port of LONDON; whereby their Employments made, and their Bonds taken for the ſame, might the better be ſeen unto for her Majeſty's Service.

THAT which gave a great Occaſion to theſe Matters againſt the Foreigners, was a Supplication made to the Lord Treaſurer by one *John Fabian*, a Citizen, in the Year 1571, that he might be conſtituted the Broker for Strangers Goods. He ſhew'd, in a long Paper, the Acceſs of Aliens and Strangers coming out of foreign Realms and Countries into the Realm, and eſpecially LONDON, where, for the moſt Part, they made their Dwelling; that it had been now of late Years far greater than in any Age or Time heretofore paſt, and ſo yet continued. That their Numbers daily increaſed in that Meaſure, that it ſurmounted all Memory; which ſaid Strangers, for the moſt and greateſt Part of them, uſed the Trade of Merchandize, but that they did not, nor would ſet on work, as Brokers in the Sales and Buying of their Goods, any *Engliſh* or Freemen of the City, but only Foreigners and Strangers, and that for the moſt Part ſuch as were of their proper Nation and native Country, to the great and unſpeakable Gains of themſelves, and Loſs and Hinderance of the Commonwealth of the City. Now *Fabian* ſupplicated for the Reformation hereof, that in Conſideration of his Induſtry and Willingneſs, his Skill and Ability to do and execute the ſame, and for the Profit to redound thereby unto the Queen, the whole City, and the Freemen thereof, to grant unto him and his Aſſigns, to be the principal, ſole and only Broker for, and to all Merchants Strangers that ſhould bring in, or convey out of the Realm any Wares, Goods, or Merchandizes whatſoever, into, or out of the Port of LONDON; for which he would pay certain Sums of Money in annual Rent, or Ready Money; and, finally, that he being the firſt Deviſer and Inventer of this Suit, might be firſt preferred in it.

BUT this the Strangers by no Means liking of, endeavoured that they might have Brokers of their own, and one *Stephen John*, and *Nichol de Franays*, *Italians*, were nominated by them; the latter ſued to *Acerbo* and *Spinola*, two chief *Italian* Merchants, to be admitted by the Lord Treaſurer.

IN the Year 1573, Orders were made by the Lord Treaſurer for the Employment of Money growing by Wares brought into the Realm by Strangers, upon Wares of the Realm to be carried outward, to avoid thereby the continual carrying and ſtealing out of the Realm our Gold and Silver; and that Employment to be within ſix Months, *&c.*

THIS Order, touching ſo hard upon all the Strangers, Denizens, as well as all others, awaked them to ſeek for ſome Remedy and Favour in this Matter; which they did ſo vigorouſly, that it was a Thing that depended many a Year after. The Denizens, they petitioned to be diſcharged of this Order, and that they ought to be ſo by a Statute of the Third of *Henry* VII. they urged that they might enjoy the antient Privileges of the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Realm, and all the Grants of her Majeſty's Letters Patents, and other of her Anceſtors; and particularly the Limitations of the antient Intercourſe between the Houſe of *Burgundy* and us. And further, they declared themſelves content to be bound in reaſonable Bonds, not to carry out of the Realm any Money, Plate or Gold. They ſhewed moreover, that in theſe preſent Days they could not ſell the hundredth Part of their Commodities but at three or four Months, five and ſix Months, and often eight, and alſo at twelve Months and a Day Payment, according to the Nature and Quality of the Merchandize; and a great many did not pay till three or four Months after the Day; and ſome, for Want of Ability, paid not at all. That when there came a Glut of Merchandize, their ſaid Wares could not be ſold for Lack of Vent. And for ſuch Wares as could not tarry, they gave very long Days of Payment. That Commodities brought in by Strangers, ſometimes the moſt Part of them were bought upon Credit beyond Sea, and to pay for the ſame, they muſt deliver their Money here received by Exchange to *Engliſh* Merchant Adventurers, and others, who do ſhip Cloth and other Commodities, to be paid beyond the Seas, or elſe pay here ſuch Bills of Exchange, as by their Creditors are directed for the Payment of the ſaid Merchandizes. That the Commodities coming from beyond the Seas is oftentimes the Return of the Commodities taken up likewiſe upon Credit here, and ſhipped over the Sea to be anſwered there with the Money of the ſaid Return brought in, *&c.*

IN the Year 1584, *Andreas de Loo*, and divers Strangers of the Low Countries, and others, were Suiters to the Lord Treaſurer, to have this Matter qualified according to the Law. They urged for themſelves, that at the Colloquy at *Bruges* by Dr. *Wotton*, Dr. *Haddon*, and Dr. *Aubrey*, it was accorded, that no ſuch Servitude of Valuation of Merchandize ſhould be upon the Low Country Men; and that Bills of Exchange ſhould be counted

counted for Employment. And that in the Year 1567, *Haddon* wrote a Letter to the Cuſtomers of LONDON, to allow Bills of Exchange for Employment. They further ſhewed, that the Employment out of the Realm of *Engliſh* Commodities, was ſo great now by the *Engliſh* Merchants, that the Companies of the *Merchant Adventurers*, the *Spaniſh Merchants*, the *Muſcovian Merchants*, and the *Eaſtland Merchants*, were fain to ſtint themſelves, what every Merchant ſhould ſhip out of the Realm, according to the Antienty of Continuance, Place and Freedom, every body being ready to carry out more than could be bought; ſo as there lacked no Employment. And the whole Tranſportation by Strangers of their Commodities was now taken out of their Hands by *Engliſhmens* Trade and Importation; the falſe Suggeſtion of the Lack thereof being one of the Cauſes of making thoſe Orders.

But *Fabian*, before-mention'd, in the Year 1588, was very hard againſt the Strangers. He aſſerted, that at the Conference had with the Houſe of *Burgundy* at *Barborough* in *Flanders*, concerning the Intercourſe, not any Charter or Monument could be produced to impugn or prejudice this Action for Employment. And that the Parliament then at hand might, if any Thing were wanting, make it ſtrong and in Force. He urged the Fruit it would bring. *Firſt*, The great Augmentations of the Queen's Cuſtoms. *Secondly*, The Vent of the Commodities of the Realm. *Thirdly*, The only Stay of our Money and Bullion from Tranſportation, and the reducing and bringing back that which had been conveyed and carried out. *Fourthly*, the Let that the Realm ſhould not be indebted, as now it was, to foreign Nations, by bringing in and conſuming more of their Wares, than was carried away of our Commodities. *Fifthly*, It would yield a Rent to the Queen of good Value, to be paid yearly, where and how the Lord Treaſurer ſhould appoint. *Sixthly*, It would diſcover other Things worthy of underſtanding, not to be omitted, to ſerve the Lord Treaſurer, and the State; which without, it could not ſo come to Light.

The ſaid *Fabian* ſtood now to be Surveyor upon the Statute of Employment; that is, to be privy to all Strangers Entries in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and to the Sale of their foreign Wares, and the Employments made upon the ſame. He, beſides the Arguments already made uſe of, ſhewed moreover, that it would bring in all the Trade, outwards and inwards, unto our Nation, and draw it away from Merchants Strangers, that got the whole Gain from us, if they refuſed to ſubmit themſelves to the Laws and Ordinances of our Land. For, as our Laws ſtood in old Time, that Merchants could not make any Exchange of Money over the Sea from hence without the Queen's Licence; ſo then they muſt of Neceſſity employ the Money of their Wares brought in and ſold, in our Commodities, or elſe to be charged to have imported the ſame out of the Realm, and never ſhould be able to deny it. Which Commodities of the Realm, when the Stranger could not tranſport as cheap as the *Engliſh* Merchant might, by Reaſon of the high Cuſtoms he muſt pay, then would he leave the Trade to our own Men: And ſo by this Means all Merchants Strangers would leave the Realm, being not able to uſe Exchange as they were wont to do, by delivering the ſame unto our Men under the true Valuation of our Standard; whereby they had impoveriſhed the Land a long Time of many Thouſand Pounds a Year, and alſo had moſt pitifully bitten our Merchants by the ſaid Change, Rechange, Intereſt and Uſury. In this Suit *Fabian* continued till the Year 1590.

The main Matter that awakened theſe old Laws of Employment, was, that the whole Trade of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and *Brabant* was then in the Hands of the Low Country Men, and of the *French*. The Popes Allum alſo conſigned to *Philip Corſini*. And they all made no Employment of the Wares brought in and ſold, and ſo were in Danger of ſpoiling the Realm.

By what is ſaid above it appears, that theſe Strangers were not without the Envy and ill Will of the *Engliſh*, among whom they came to ſojourn. They grumbled; and ſo *Fabian* complained to the Lord Treaſurer, how that if any Commodity happened to be in Requeſt, by and by the Stranger *Leger* gave Advice on the other Side of the Sea. And if the Commodity were foreign, they had it here with the firſt, and enhanſed the Price on the other Side. And that by this Means the whole Trade of Wares almoſt came into their Hands, the *Engliſh* Merchants excluded, that were wont only in former Times to be made rich thereby. But if the Commodity were of our own native Country, they ran upon it likewiſe, enhanſing the Price here, and ſent it away, taking the firſt Market on the other Side. That they enhanſed their Commodities at their Wills and Pleaſures, to the Diſcommodity and Hinderance of the Commonwealth. That they bought and ſold among themſelves, to the Hinderance of Freemen. That they were wont to defraud the Queen of her Cuſtoms by their ſubtle Devices, *&c.* And about the Merchants Strangers Exchange, *Peter Osborn*, the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, ſhewed what an Inconvenience that was to the *Engliſh* Nation. Which Objection, he ſaid, all the *Italians* in the World, nor the Low Country Men, ſhould ever be able to anſwer.

This alſo appeared by the Diſpleaſure that was taken at the many uſeful Manufactures brought in and ſet up here in LONDON, and other Places of the Realm, by the Strangers; pretending, the great Loſs the Queen ſuſtained in her Cuſtoms hereby, as well as other Diſprofits to the Subject. Concerning which, *Thomas Smith*, the Queen's Cuſtomer, wrote thus to the Lord Treaſurer, being required thereunto, "That "he had ſought out, as near as he could, the "Certainty of the Queen's Loſſes, and Hinder-"ance in her Cuſtoms inwards, by the late In-"creaſe of made Wares here, which were ac-"cuſtomed to be brought into this Realm, and "anſwered her Highneſs's Cuſtom and Subſidy "for the ſame, at leaſt to the Value of 1000 *l.* "yearly; which did ariſe in theſe Commodities "following, *viz.* Striped Canvas, ſtriped Sack-"cloth, tuft and plain Mocadoes, *Norwich* and "*Sandwich* Grograms, Serges, Sayes, Drape-"ries and Tapeſtries, and all Kind of Fringes; "and Laces of Gold, Silver and of Crewel, be-"ſides Bays and Frizadoes. Of which Com-"modities, in Time paſt, was very few, or none "at all, made here. Furthermore, that he had "learned that there was a great Number of "Bays made in *England*, *Sandwich*, *Norwich*, "*Colcheſter*, and *Thetford*; whereof many were "ſpent there, and many were ſent for *Portugal*, "*Spain*, and the Low Countries. That he had "alſo learned, that the Number of Bays making "here did much hinder and decay the making of "*Welſh*, *Cheſhire*, and *Mancheſter* Cottons, and "of other coarſe Cloths made in the North Parts, "as Northern Cottons, Cardinal Whites, North-"ern Streittes, Northern Checks, and Peniſ-"tones; and alſo of Pindewhites and Plaines "made in the Weſt Country. That the Decay "of the making of theſe Commodities did not "only hinder the Queen's Cuſtom outwards, but "alſo a great Number of the Poor, which were "wont to be ſet on work by the ſame. For he "had learned, that the Strangers ſet few *Eng-*"*liſh* on work. And *laſtly*, That the making of "Bays,

" Bays, Frizadoes, and ſuch like here, did " much raiſe the Price of Wools and Fells in " this Realm; whereby her Majeſty was much " hindered in her Cuſtoms outward of the " Staple.

AND that the Citizens ſtill ſtand alike ill-affected towards theſe Strangers, appears from the late Endeavours to hinder the Naturalizing of them; which were much uſed in the Reign of the late King *William*, ſhewing to the Parliament the Inconvenience thereof, in a Paper, intitled,

REASONS humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, againſt the paſſing of ſeveral Bills now depending in Parliament for Naturalizing of Aliens.

AS it hath been the Prudence of the Princes (Kings and Queens) of this Nation, always to take Care to make a Diſtinction between natural-born Subjects, and Aliens of other Kingdoms; and have never encouraged, nor indeed tolerated them in any Thing further than that which might one Way or other be for the Intereſt of their native Subjects: So it it has no leſs been their Care of the Great and Populous City of LONDON, to preſerve the Trade thereof to the Native Freemen of the ſame, eſpecially and principally againſt the Incroachments of Aliens of other Kingdoms. Witneſs, the antient Oath adminiſtered to every Freeman, who ſwears not to take the Child of an Alien Apprentice; which clearly points out to us the Miſchiefs they apprehended would thereby redound to the Trade of the ſaid City: And Witneſs alſo the ſeveral Tolls and Duties antiently and Time out of Mind laid upon the Goods of Aliens imported and exported out of the Port of LONDON, called Scavage, Package, Balliage and Porterage; and for weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, called Tronage; and other Things, which in Proceſs of Time are become conſiderable Revenues of the ſaid City; which ſaid Duties, amongſt other Things, are as a Security, appropriated by a late Act of Parliament for Payment of the perpetual Intereſt of the Orphans Debts; and the other Part thereof doth help to maintain the Charge, and ſupport the Magiſtracy and Grandeur of the ſaid City. Now, by the Naturalizing of Aliens, the Revenue of the City would be greatly leſſened, if not totally loſt, and the City thereby deprived of one principal Means of bearing the Charge, and ſupporting the Grandeur and Magnificence thereof. There are ſeveral other Inſtances to be given, to prove that the Naturalization of Aliens is greatly prejudicial to the Trade of the ſaid City, and Publick Good of the Nation in general: Some of which are ſet out in the Statute of 1 *Henry* VII. *Cap.* 2. in theſe Words, *viz.*

WHEREAS in Times paſt divers Grants have been made by King *Edward*, as well by his Letters Patents as by Acts of Parliament, to divers Merchants Strangers, born out of this Realm, to be Denizens, whereby they have and enjoy ſuch Freedoms and Liberties as do Denizens born within the ſaid Realm, as well in Abatement of their Cuſtom which they ſhould bear as if they were no Denizens, as in buying and ſelling of their Merchandize to their great Avail and Lucre, and oft-times ſuffer other Strangers, not Denizens, deceitfully to ſhip and carry great and notable Subſtance of Merchandize in their Names, by which the ſaid Goods be free of Cuſtom, in like wiſe as if they were the Goods of a Denizen, where of Right they ought to pay Cuſtom as the Goods of Strangers, by the which they be greatly advanced in Riches and Honour; and after they be ſo enriched, for the moſt part they convey themſelves with their ſaid Goods into their own Countries, wherein they be naturally born, to the great impoveriſhing of this Realm, and to the great Hurt and Defraud of the King's Highneſs in Payment of his Cuſtoms: Wherefore it is Enacted, Eſtabliſhed and Ordained, by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual, &c. That any Perſon hereafter to be made Denizen, ſhall pay for his Merchandize like Cuſtom and Subſidy as he ought or ſhould pay, before that he were made Denizen; any Letters Patents, or other Ordinances by Parliament or otherwiſe notwithſtanding.

THE Statutes of 11 *Hen.* VII. *Cap.* 14. and 22 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 8. are both to the ſame Purpoſe. And during the Reigns of *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, few or none were Naturalized. And in all the Reigns of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. not above 10 Aliens Merchants were Naturalized, and thoſe ſuch as by long Abode in *England* had merited that Kindneſs of the Nation; and then it was rare to hear of an *Engliſh* Merchant that failed, ſo that the Clothiers grew rich, and the Clothing was in great Requeſt abroad. Beſides which,

THIS Favour of Naturalizing Aliens is ruinous to the *Engliſh* Merchants Trade, by Commiſſion, which they enjoyed plentifully before theſe Naturalizations, which theſe naturalized Aliens now enjoy. The *Engliſh* had Factories ſettled in all Countries, whereby they governed the Trade of the World; and theſe *Engliſh* Factors were great Incouragers of our Manufactures, and brought a great Addition to the Capital Stock of the Kingdom, by the great Eſtates they arrived to, and brought home. But ſince theſe particular Naturalizations of Merchants Aliens, our Factories in *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Portugal*, *Hamburgh*, and other near Countries, are ruined and enjoyed by Aliens.

BY the ſecond Rule in the Book of Rates, annexed to the Act of Tonnage and Poundage, Goods imported having paid Cuſtom, and again exported by *Engliſh* in 12 Months, and Aliens in nine Months, Drawback from his Majeſty half the Cuſtoms paid by them on the Importation, and in ſome Caſes more than half; which Rule was deſigned to give the *Engliſh* Merchant three Months longer Time for a Market for their Goods in *England* than Aliens had, and yet ſaved to them the Benefit of the Drawback of half the Cuſtom, in Caſe they miſſed of a Market here, and were neceſſitated to ſend them abroad for a foreign Market; which diſcriminating Advantage will be loſt to the *Engliſh*, when Aliens being Naturalized ſhall thereby have the ſame Privilege.

AND (among other Things) it is not to be forgotten, how our antient native Manufactures are ſlighted and neglected, by Reaſon of the many Aliens being Naturalized and Settled among us, have introduced foreign Faſhions and Inventions, to the Ruin of the honeſt *Engliſh* Handicrafts Tradeſman, whoſe Manufactures thereby become a Drug, which would not be, were Aliens not Naturalized: For by the Statute of 32 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 16. an Alien Artificer is diſabled from ſettling among us, and cannot ſo much as take the Leaſe of an Houſe in *England* to drive his Trade in.

UPON the whole Matter, it ſhould ſeem highly conſonant to Reaſon, for all *Engliſhmen*, Lovers of their Country, and eſpecially for this High Court of Parliament, to take Care to preſerve the Revenue and Trade of the great and populous City of LONDON, to the Native Freemen thereof, for the Benefit of themſelves and their Succeſſors, by preventing the future Naturalization of Aliens: Or if any hereafter, for weighty Reaſons, be Na-

" turalized,

turalized, that it may be under a Proviſo, " That " they pay a greater Cuſtom to his Majeſty and " his Succeſſors, for the Goods and Merchan- " dizes they ſhall import or export, than his Ma- " jeſty's native Subjects; and may pay all City, " Town and Port Tolls and Duties payable be- " fore by any Aliens." And hereby will Trade be by the native *Engliſh* carried on in an equal Ballance with Aliens, the Cuſtoms (being the Publick Revenue of the Nation for guarding the Seas) increaſed, the honeſt *Engliſh* Handicrafts-Men encouraged, the native Manufactures brought again into Requeſt, the antient Trade by Commiſſion regained, the Number of *Engliſh* Factors abroad increaſed, the younger Sons of the *Engliſh* Gentry preferred, the Freemen and Members of this great Metropolis enriched, and the Revenue thereof, for Payment of the Orphan's Debts, and ſupporting the Magiſtracy and Government thereof preſerved, and generally the Good of all his Majeſty's Subjects advanced.

BESIDES the Freemen Inhabitants of this City, there are likewiſe a great Number of Strangers and Foreigners that have choſen here to fix their Habitations: And they are of two Sorts, either ſuch as are Natives of *England*, and come of *Engliſh* Extraction, but not free of the City, nor any of the Corporations; or ſuch who themſelves, or whoſe Anceſtors came from other Parts and Dominions. Theſe latter making ſo conſiderable a Part of the City, both for Number and Wealth, may juſtly fall under ſome Cognizance in this Place.

MANY of theſe came antiently here, (beſides thoſe of *Calais* and the Parts adjacent, when they were loſt) eſpecially *Italians* and *Genoeſes*, and *French* and *Flemings*, upon the Account of Trade; but in the Days of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*, for Religion and Trade too; and they chiefly from the *Low Countries*, and ſome *Italians*, *French* and *Spaniſh*; for theſe Nations alſo had received the Goſpel. The ſeveral Things relating to theſe Foreigners may be digeſted under the following Heads; as, *Firſt*, The Places where they generally fixed themſelves. *Secondly*, Their Occupations. *Thirdly*, Their Numbers. And, *Fourthly*, The Reception and Entertainment they met with among the Citizens.

THEY choſe to live by one another, and conſorted as much together as they could; and the Streets and Places where they chiefly inhabited were either in the Suburbs, or in privileged Places; as St. *Martin's le Grand*, *Black-fryars*, *Clerkenwel*, *Turnmil-ſtreet*, St. *John's-ſtreet*, *High Holborn*, the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* without *Temple-bar*, St. *Catharine's*, *Holywel*, *Holywel-ſtreet*, *Norton-folgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Hoxton*, *Whitechapel*, *Wapping* and *Southwark*. In the Liberties of the ſaid St. *Catharine's* is a Place called now *Hangman's Gains*, by a ſtrange Corruption for *Hammes* and *Guynes*, where the poor Trades People of *Hammes* and *Guynes* were allotted to dwell, after *Calais* and thoſe Places were taken from the *Engliſh*.

FOR the *Italian* Merchants, whom the *Engliſh* Citizens could not well brook for their great Wealth, which they got here by their rich Silks and Damasks which they brought over: There were of them *Florentines*, *Luccaſſes*, *Venetians*, *Genoeſes*, &c. and they chiefly reſided in *Broad-ſtreet* Ward, in St. *Bartholomew's* near the *Royal Exchange*, and *Bennet Fink*.

As for their Trades and Occupations, ſome of them followed the Calling of Merchants, others were Jewellers, Brokers, Weavers, Taylors, Shoe-makers, Stone-cutters, Hatband-makers, Potters, Painters, School-maſters, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Joiners, Butchers; and many were of no Trades at all, but lived of what they brought over with them. By theſe Foreigners divers Manufactures were ſet up in *England*; but the Queen thereby loſt in her Cuſtoms.

THE Strangers of the *Low Countries* brought in the making of Bays, that has proved ſuch an advantageous Commodity for our Merchants to tranſport; but theſe were chiefly made at *Norwich* and *Colcheſter*, and brought up to LONDON; and they were made ſo well, and ſo ſtrictly examined every Piece, that they carried a Reputation throughout the World. At *Norwich* were 18 Perſons appointed on purpoſe for the Search, Sealing and Meaſuring of the Baytre; as the Mayor and Aldermen of *Norwich* wrote to the Lord Treaſurer, whereby their Commodity held ſuch Credit and Eſtimation, that they were vendible both in this Realm and in many Countries beyond Seas, to the Benefit of the Queen's Cuſtoms, and Relief of the poor Strangers, the Workers thereof, with many of the *Engliſh* Nation. The Manner and Order of their Search and Sealing was remarkable, as they ſent it up *Anno* 1578, to LONDON, in Writing, to this Tenor:

" *Firſt*, There been three Governors which " overſee the Woolls, leſt any Lambes Wooll " be occupied: And they alſo viſit the Racks " in eche Howſe, that it be equal Length to " warp upon, and their Slays to be accordingly; " and they alſo renew their Stamps ſo often as " nede requireth.

" THERE been two Serchers, by the Name " of *Prynters*, which do twice in the Week " viſit eche Baye-Weaver's Howſe, to view " their Warps; and whether their Slays be full " of Threds or not: And if they be found as " they ought to be, then they ſet a Seal upon " that of Allowance; otherwiſe it is not re- " ceived for a Baye, but is converted to a Blan- " ket, and is finable. Alſo eche Wever is " bound to make th' Owner's Mark upon the " Baye. Moreover, if Threds do breke in the " Weving, and not tied again to a certain " Nombre, that is finable alſo.

" AFTER they come from the Lome, they are " brought as they be, to the firſt Howſe called " the *Rawe Perſe*. Where there belong to that " Serch nine Perſons that view eche Baye for the " true Workmanſhip of the Wever, and paſſeth " undre Seal, and his Default, if eny be, is ſet " upon the Seal, is finable according to the Fault. " And the Owner's Mark, and the Wever's " Mark been ſown up ſo cloſe, that many Times " the Owner geveth Sentence upon his own " Baye to him unknown, to his own Loſs. But " this is a General Rule, the Workman that " maketh the Fault of Workmanſhip payeth the " Fyne.

" FROM thence they go to the Scowring and " Fulling, and the Fuller is to Stamp a Lead " with his Mark thereupon, to the Entent that " if any Fault be in his Office, he doth allow " the Owner the Fyne that ſhall be ſet upon that " Default.

" FROM the Fuller to the Sherman, called " the *Rower*, who in like Manner by a Mark or " Letter is known, and is t' aunſwer his Default, " if eny be made, to the Owner, after it be " found and judged by the Serchers.

" FROM the Fuller they be brought to the ſe- " cond Howſe, called the *High Perſe*, where be " alſo nine Serchers, there to have the full Allow- " ance according to the Goodneſs of the Baye, " whether it be an whole Caſtle, a Lyon, or a " Sword; for theſe been the Differencies of Seals, " whereby their Goodneſs are known, that eny " Perſon of Diſcretion may buy them by theis " Marks, and by one other Addition which is uſed " if they want full Goodneſs or Worthyneſs of

" either of their Seals; then do they notwith-
" ſtanding carry the Seal with a Difference by a
" Corner of the Baye cut, whereby it is known
" not to be a full Caſtle, Lyon, or Sword, and
" bereth Price accordingly. The Manner of
" Serche is, each Baye with his Marke and Leads
" paſſed at th' other Serche, is wound up cloſe
" and ſowed together, to that End it may not be
" known what is paſſed before, but to give the
" right Judgment as they fynd it then.

" AND when the Serchers do agree of the Good-
" neſs, and find the Baye not worthy of the beſt
" Lead, which eche Man doth covet, the Offi-
" cer of the Baytre goeth out to th' Owner, who
" waiteth for his Baye, and declares what is
" found, before it be ſtamped: But if the Owner
" thinketh his Baye to be better, he doth appeal
" to another Company called *Betrackers*, which
" be ſeven of them, that geve their Attendance
" twice in the Week, *Tueſday* and *Friday*, and as
" they fynd it he muſt ſtand contented, tho' it
" be worſe than the firſt Men did allow. In this
" Serche there been certain Leads ſet upon the
" Lyſte of the Baye, called *Over-Leads*, t' admo-
" niſh the Buyer of every Fault, whether it be in
" the Fuller or Rowar, and hath for every ſuch
" Lead a Quarter of a *Flemiſh* Ell allowed. And
" beſides, in this Serche great Corrections are
" uſed, as the Fault is found; ſome th' Lyſtes be
" rent off, ſome cut aſondre in five Parts, ſome
" leſs, ſome more, whereby the Truth of every
" Baye is eſpied and known, and fyned beſides,
" and th' Eſtimation of them preſerved.

" THEN the Bayes be brought to the Thred
" Howſe, called the *Sealing Houſe*, where there do
" attend four Days in th' Weke three Perſons
" that be ſworn Meaſurers, th' one called by the
" Name of *Meter*, th' other two been Controul-
" lers, and they receive the Bayes a Day before
" they do meaſure them, to that End that if the
" Wynde have ſtrayned them being on the Rame,
" then they may reſt, and gather home again;
" foraſmuch as it is a tyche Commodytye to mea-
" ſure. And they do fold them, and lay them in
" Redyneſs to the Meters Hands, who uſe to me-
" ſure them with a *Flemiſh* Awne or Ell, as they
" did in *Flanders*. And if th' Owner doth miſlike
" of the Meaſure of his Baye, as indeed he ought
" to be of good Skyll, that ſhuld be a Meaſurer
" of Bayes, foraſmuche as there is no Ynche al-
" lowed, but ſtrictly from a Skotch in their Mea-
" ſure; then may the Owner appeal to the Comp-
" trollers, and then the Meaſure by them is to
" ſtand and bear Warrant or Prynt by Seal.

" AND from thence to the fourth Houſe, called
" the *Sale Hall*, which is uſed three Days in the
" Week, *viz. Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, if
" it be not Holidays. And all other Commodi-
" ties newly invented, have the like Carefulneſs
" in their making and ſerche, before they paſs.

To this Manufacture of Bays ſet up by the Strangers at *Norwich*, may be added another Manufacture, *viz.* making of Gallipots, ſet up there alſo *Anno* 1567, by *Jaſpar Andries* and *Jacob Janſon*, Potters, who came from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Perſecution there. And theſe were for the moſt Part the Trades and Occupations of the Strangers that ſeated themſelves in LONDON or elſewhere. Great Number of thoſe in LONDON were Merchants; over whoſe Goods and Traffick it was thought by ſome, that a more ſtrict Eye ſhould be had, as not employing in the *Engliſh* Manufactures that Money which they gained by their Trade here, but returning the ſaid Monies into foreign Parts. One *John Fabian* therefore, (partly for his own Ends) in the Year 1571, put up a Supplication to the Lord Treaſurer, that he might be conſtituted the Broker for Strangers Goods, in a long Paper, ſhewing, in the Beginning, the Acceſs of Aliens and Strangers coming out of Foreign Realms and Countries into this Realm, and eſpecially to LONDON; whereof ſome Account is given before.

THE Numbers of theſe Strangers that came over hither, eſpecially in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were conſiderably great, inſomuch that there were three Churches appointed for them, (though all ſeemed to be ſhelter'd under the Charter of King *Edward* VI. for the Strangers free Exerciſe of their Religion) *viz.* a Church for them that came out of *Flanders* and the Low Countries; another for ſuch as came from the Parts of *France* and *Artois*; and a third for *Italians*; and there may be added a fourth for *Spaniards*; beſides, many of theſe Foreigners reſorted to the *Engliſh* Churches; but many there were that reſorted to no Church at all.

OF theſe Strangers the State being ſuſpicious, as coming from the King of *Spain*'s Dominions, who had conceived malicious and deſtructive Deſigns againſt the Queen and her Kingdom, ſhe did, from Time to Time appoint ſome in every Ward to go from Houſe to Houſe to take their Names, their Qualities, their Callings, and their Churches; and Certificates were ſent up according to theſe Inquiſitions taken. Thus, about the Year 1566, the Names were taken out of all the Members of the *Dutch* Church, and the Number of them, which was 310, among which was *Gherardt Ver* [*Van*] *Strype*, Anceſtor of the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, who publiſhed, with large Additions, the laſt Edition of *Stow*'s *Survey*, and to whom we are much indebted in this Work.

BY another Account taken of the Strangers, there appeared to be of them 2730, whereof *Dutch* 2030, *French* 428, *Burgoinians* 44, *Italians* 140, *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe* 45, *Scots* 40, *Danes* 2, *Liegiois* 1. Again, in the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the Certificates of the Strangers in the ſeveral Wards and Precincts about the City of LONDON ſtood thus:

Men	1391	Denizens	245
Women	965	Of which Mere Strangers	1119
Children	85		

And of theſe, of the	*Dutch*	Churches	938
	French		689
	Italian		050
	Engliſh		499
	No		190
			2366
Beſides Perſons not certified			76
		In all	2442

The Certificate of them in the Out-Liberties of the City, thus:

Men	662	Denizens	463
Women	279	Of which Mere Strangers	1462
Children	661		

And of theſe, of the	*Dutch*	Churches	1364
	French		1149
	Italian		66
	Engliſh		1043
	No		287
			3909
Beſides Perſons not certified			0138
		In all	4047

Anno

Anno 1593, *May* the 4th, a compleat Liſt was brought in of the Number of Strangers, with the Children and Servants, according to Certificates made by ſeveral Wards of LONDON, *viz.*

Strangers	1970	whereof	Denizens	267
Their Children	2067		No	
Women Servants	1227		Denizens	737

Engliſh-born Servants kept by Strangers	959
Engliſh-born ſet at work by Strangers	534

By another Book of the Numbers of Strangers, taken for the ſame Year 1593, they are reckoned to amount to 5259, taking in, all within the Liberties alſo and without. Thence were deducted 259 *Engliſh* Servants; and the Sum was reduced to 4300; to which were alſo ſubjoined all the *Engliſh* that were ſet on work by the Strangers, which were made to amount in the Whole to 1493.

Among the Perſons named in a Liſt of the Year 1576, are *John Howblowe*, and *Gyllam Tulyer* mentioned. And in another are the Names of *John Houbland*, and *Peter Hubland*, miſwrit in both Places, no doubt, by the *Engliſh* Scribes. And in an authentick Catalogue of ſuch *French* as fled to *Rye* in *Suſſex*, upon that inhuman Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in *France*, *Anno* 1572, there be the Names of *Le Tellier*, and *Tellier*, one a Merchant, another a Miniſter, and another a Brazier of *Diep*. Some of theſe, very probably, were the Anceſtors of thoſe eminent Merchants and Citizens bearing the Name of *Houblon* and *Lethieulier*, which at this preſent flouriſh here in Wealth and Reputation; and ſome of them, ſuch as have, and do partake of the Government of this City, as well as other Places of Honour and Truſt.

And having related thus much of the Foreigners that tranſplanted themſelves from abroad into this Place, ſomething may further be added of the Manner of their Reception and Entertainment among the Citizens. Many whereof (eſpecially the more ordinary Sort) had no great Love for them, and were glad of an Opportunity of oppreſſing them, the *Engliſh* Nature being ſomewhat inhoſpitable to Strangers, jealous of their Induſtry, and ſuſpecting them to get their Trade away from them.

Anno 1563, *July* 30, a Proclamation came out againſt Strangers; and divers *Frenchmen* Denizens, and others, were ſeized, it may be, upon the Falſeneſs and Treachery of the *French* to the *Engliſh* at *Newhaven*. But to ſee how ready the Citizens were to take this Opportunity to expreſs their Diſguſt againſt Foreigners, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Lord Mayor, wrote to the Privy Council, That the People, a great Number of them, were very fervent, and a great Number very unquiet; and proceeded, without Order, in the Execution of the Proclamation; ſo that he thought it good, as he wrote, to give their Honours Intelligence thereof, beſeeching their further Order and Pleaſure herein; for that the ſame Proclamation was not orderly publiſhed, and the People very heady in uſing the Liberty of the ſame.

The poor Strangers not only in LONDON, but all *England* over, as they were offenſive to the ordinary Sort of People, as Mechanicks and ſuch like, ſo they were ſought as a Prey by others, to make a Benefit of them. Thus one *Ralph Lane*, a projecting Man, in the Year 1583, made this Motion to the Lord Treaſurer, that conſidering, by Reaſon of the Civil Wars in the Parts beyond Seas, Numbers of Strangers made their Habitations within this Realm, and that in ſuch great Multitudes, as was to the great Annoyance of homeward Artizans and Subjects, both through the Exerciſe of *Engliſh* Trades, and by not performing, for their Parts, that which the Laws of this Land did enjoyn for the Benefit of the Commonweal; as alſo through the Increaſe of the Prices of Victuals, raiſing the Rents of the Tenements, and increaſing of Sickneſs by their over peſtering of ſmall Rooms with many of them; beſides other like Inconveniencies, meet either to be refrained, or elſe at the leaſt, in ſome Meaſure to be reſtrained by new Proviſions, meeting with the Miſchiefs of ſuch new Accidents: Therefore, that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to grant him the executing ſuch Laws as were made againſt Aliens, with the Benefit of the Penalties thereof, and Authority, yearly, to ſurvey them, taking their Appearances, and for the regiſtering of every of their Names to take 4 *d.* with a like Authority to take yearly Bonds to her Majeſty's Uſe (and that only of ſuch of them as have already broken the Laws) not to offend in the like hereafter, and to diſpenſe with what is paſt. This, if it had paſſed according to the Petitioner's Deſire, would (it is like) have given Occaſion of continual Vexation to the Strangers.

Three Years after, *viz.* 1586, the Apprentices of LONDON did conſpire an Inſurrection in the City againſt the *French* and *Dutch*, but eſpecially againſt the *French*; a Thing as like unto evil *May-Day* as could be deviſed, in all Manner of Circumſtances; there wanted nothing but Execution. Several of theſe were taken, all under twenty-one Years of Age. They were of the Myſtery of the Plaiſterers, and were committed to *Newgate* upon the Queen and Council's Commandment; and the Recorder, and other Magiſtrates of the City, were in Search for the principal Captain. For the effecting this, they had been working one whole Day or two after in *Whitehall* and at *Weſtminſter*, (where they ſuſpected him to be) and at his coming home they hoped to have him, having ſet a ſtanding Watch armed, from Nine at Night until Seven in the Morning; and meant to continue the ſame ſo long as it ſhould be thought convenient by the Lord Treaſurer, and other of the Lords, as the Recorder ſignified to them.

Again, in the Year 1592, the Outlandiſh Strangers that dealt in Retale Trades, were greatly diſguſted by the *Engliſh* Shop-keepers and Freemen of LONDON, as ſpoiling their Trades; and they made Complaint, and drew up Allegations againſt retailing Strangers, in Order to the getting an Act of Parliament againſt their Retailing. They alledged, That the Retailing of foreign Commodities by Strangers cauſed the Decay of *Engliſh* Retailers, in Ability, Number, and Trade. For Example, The *Engliſh* Retailers of Linen Cloth in LONDON were to the Number of 160, or thereabouts, but now they were but 67; and the Strangers were increaſed double in that Trade. And whereas, within ſeven Years paſt, one *Engliſh* Retailer of Linen Cloth in LONDON uttered yearly in Lawns and Cambricks to the Value of 1400 *l.* now the beſt of them uttered not in that Sort of Ware yearly 200 *l.* and ſo of the reſt; though much more of thoſe Wares were uttered at that Day than was wont to be. So that what the *Engliſh* Retailer loſt, the Retailing Strangers got. They alledged further, That the Strangers Retailers had more Liberty than the *Engliſh* Retailers, in that they retailed in Cities, Towns Corporate, and the Suburbs of Cities, and other exempt Places; which *Engliſh* Retailers were prohibited by a Law to do, *viz.* the Statute of 1 & 2 *Phil.* & *Mary*. And that ſome Strangers were both Merchants and Retailers. They alledged, That the Strangers Retailers hindered the Queen's Subſidies and Cuſtoms, in living obſcurely as poor Retailers in Shew; and ſo paid the Queen for

for Subſidy but 4 *d.* a Poll; and in not being mere Merchants, whereby they ſhould pay double Cuſtom and Subſidies. They alledged, That they enhanſed the Prices of Wares, by ſecret combining with Merchants beyond the Seas, Wares being then by one half dearer than they were before they retailed. They alledged, That they were dangerous to the State, in Reſpect of their exceeding Wealth, by uſing two or three ſeveral Trades; in Reſpect of their great Numbers planted in the chief Cities and Coaſt-Towns of this Land; in Reſpect of their Readineſs to fly from us upon Report of Danger; and in Reſpect that many of them were of no Church or apparent Profeſſion. *Laſtly*, They alledged, that they kept a Commonwealth among themſelves, and they would not teach any of our People their Trades, nor bring up any Children of our Nation in their Trade under them. Upon theſe Reaſons they endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament againſt them.

THE Foreigners on the other Side argued for themſelves, that ſuch an Act was againſt Charity, in that it debarred Strangers from their Livings; that the Strangers Retailers ſold Wares better cheap than the *Engliſh* Retailers did; that it was againſt the Freedom of their Denizations; that it was againſt the Queen's Benefit, in that Strangers paid double Cuſtoms and Subſidies; that they had done much Good to divers Cities and Towns within this Realm; and *laſtly*, that if they were reſtrained from Retailing, the *Engliſh* Retailers would raiſe the Prices among themſelves. The Number of theſe Strangers within LONDON and the Liberties (according to the above-ſaid Complaint againſt them) were, reckoning both Denizens, and no Denizens, 1062.

THIS Bill againſt Aliens ſelling by Way of Retail, was brought into the Parliament, 35 *Eliz. Anno* 1593, and Counſel was held for the Strangers, and for the City againſt them. Sir *John Wolley* (Secretary for the *Latin* Tongue to the Queen) was againſt the Bill, and ſaid in the Houſe, "That ſuch a Reſtraint upon Strangers "would be ill for LONDON itſelf; for the "Riches and Renown of the City came by the "entertaining of Strangers, and giving Liberty "unto them. That *Antwerp* and *Venice* could "never have been ſo rich and famous but by "entertaining of Strangers; and by that Means "had gained all the Intercourſe of the World.

BUT Sir *Walter Raleigh* took the other Side, and ſpake againſt the Strangers, and that with great Bitterneſs, and ſaid to this Tenor, "That "whereas it was pretended that it was againſt "Charity, againſt Honour, and againſt Profit to "expel them; in my Opinion, ſaid he, it is "no Matter of Charity to relieve them; for, *firſt*, "ſuch as fly hither have forſaken their own King. "Our Religion is no Pretext for them; for we "have no *Dutchmen* here but ſuch as come from "thoſe Princes where the Goſpel is preached, *&c.* "As for Honour, it is Honour to uſe Strangers "as we be uſed by them. But it is a Lightneſs "in a Commonwealth, yea, a Baſeneſs in a Nation, to give a Nation a Liberty, which we "cannot receive again. In *Antwerp*, where our "Intercourſe was moſt, we were never ſuffered "to have a Taylor or a Shoemaker to dwell "there. Nay, at *Milan*, where there are three "Hundred Pound *Engliſhmen*, they cannot have "ſo much as a Barber among them. And then "as for Profit, they are all of the Houſe of *Almaine*, who pay nothing, yet eat our Profits, "and ſupplant our own Nations, *&c.* And therefore he ſaw no Reaſon ſo much Reſpect ſhould "be given unto them. And ſo he concluded, "that he ſaw no Matter of Honour, no Matter "of Charity, no Matter of Profit, in relieving "of them.

Dr. *Kennet* obſerves, upon Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Speech, "That this was a ſevere Speech againſt "the poor foreign Strangers, delivered by him, "who could not foreſee his own Misfortunes of "being firſt ruined in a Voyage to foreign Parts; "and after his Return, of being hunted to Death "by a foreign Miniſter.

BUT Sir *Robert Cecil*, (one of the Secretaries of State) a Man of a better Spirit, by his Wiſdom and Temper, took off this Invective; who ſpake after this Sort; "That he could not but "own it a Matter of Charity to relieve Strangers, and eſpecially ſuch as do not grieve our "Eyes. And as to the Point of Honour, this "Entertainment of them had brought great Honour to our Kingdom, in that it was accounted "the Refuge of diſtreſſed Nations: For our Arms "have been open to them, to caſt themſelves "into our Boſoms. And yet (added he, to moderate Matters) our Charity muſt not hinder "or injure ourſelves. That, as the Bill was, "it was not ſufficient for this Purpoſe.——That "for his own Conſcience, if the Queſtion were "then made, he was not reſolved to give his "Voice. That if it were not for the Gravity of "the Houſe, nor for the Credit of the Committees to have it rejected upon the ſudden; that "as it was then, it was not fit to paſs, in his "Credit. He ſaw the Citizens themſelves would "be well aſſenting unto the reforming of the "ſame. For that Mr. Recorder yeſterday ſpeaking with them for the City, yet, with good "Regard, thought the Bill might receive great "Moderation." And, upon this Motion and Diſcourſe of *Cecil*, the Houſe was pleaſed to ſtay the Bill, and commit it again to the former Committee. The Bill afterwards paſs'd the Houſe of Commons with a good Majority, but went no further before the Diſſolution: When the Strangers here reſiding, were left in Poſſeſſion of all Indulgence that the Laws of the Kingdom did allow, and the Laws of Hoſpitality could beſtow upon them.

AGAIN, *Anno* 1593, one *Edward Dymock* ſued for a View of Aliens and Strangers throughout the Realm, and to keep a Roll and a Book of the Names and Numbers of them. The like Suit did Sir *Thomas Milmay* make; petitioning for the erecting an Office to keep a Regiſter yearly of the Names, Ages, Abilities of Body, Countries, Callings, Arts, Sciences, Places of Habitation, Cauſes of Repair hither, and Times of Departure hence, of all Foreigners and Strangers, now being and inhabiting within the Realm; and of all others that ſhould from Time to Time come into the Realm to inhabit, or paſs out of the ſame; allowing 6 *d.* for every Poll at their firſt Entry into the Regiſter, and yearly after 4 *d.* of ſuch as were Houſholders, and 2 *d.* for Children and Servants; and 4 *d.* for every one that ſhould depart the Realm.

IT was commonly urged againſt the Strangers, that a greater Number might repair hither, than with good Policy were fit to be endured. That very many might juſtly be ſuppoſed to reſort hither, not ſo much out of Zeal to Religion, or Love to the Queen, as to practiſe againſt her, and her State, and to rob the *Engliſh* of their Commodities to enrich themſelves. That they placing themſelves in LONDON, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, or in Port Towns, as *Southampton*, *Sandwich*, *Colcheſter*, might be more ready to do Miſchief, or lie fitteſt to engroſs our Commodities into their Hands, and to tranſport the ſame to their own private Benefit. That the Artiſans and mechanical Perſons might be impoveriſhed by the great Multitude of Strangers being of their Trades and Faculties. That there were many rich Men among them that lived obſcurely, to benefit themſelves by Uſury and Exchange of Money,

Money, without doing good to the Commonwealth. That many having gotten into their Hands great Riches and Treaſure by engroſſing our Commodities, ſuddenly departed the Realm, and many Times ſtole away with other Men's Goods, without any Notice thereof; and that under Colour of Merchandize and Religion, many Intelligencers and Spies adventured to come hither. Theſe were ſome of the Reaſons which Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, above-mentioned, uſed to perſuade the Queen to grant a Regiſter.

The wiſer and better Sort were rather for cheriſhing theſe Strangers, as well perceiving what Advantages they brought to the Nation, both for their Callings and Examples of Thrift and Diligence; as alſo by rendering the Queen's Enemy weaker by the diſpeopling his Country, and abating his Trade and Traffick. They had alſo a Religious Compaſſion for ſuch as left their own Country and Friends, and plentiful Living, (as moſt of them did) for the Sake of God and Truth. Of this Temper and Judgment was the wiſe Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; for when in the Year 1588, great Labour was uſed to make Strangers employ their Monies received for foreign Goods and Commodities, in other home Commodities to be tranſported abroad, and not by Exchange; he was againſt urging it too rigorouſly, becauſe he ſaw it would drive away Strangers, who in thoſe Days ought, as he ſaid, rather to be cheriſhed than hardly dealt withal, or exacted upon.

Nor were they backward to aſſiſt the Queen according to their Ability, and to do as other Subjects did. Thus in that critical Year 1588, there being a Loan charged by the Queen upon the City, the Companies and Myſteries of LONDON ſubſcribed each diſtinctly. Then did the Strangers alſo ſubſcribe among themſelves the Sum of 4900 *l.* Their Names, and the Sums they ſubſcribed were as follow:

	l.		*l.*
Anthony Emerick	100	Peter Buskel	200
John Pooke	100	Adrian de Porter	100
James White	100	John Godſcall	200
Domynick Buſher	100	James Godſcall	100
John Hublone	100	Peter Fryan	200
Euſtace Trevachio	100	Hans Wolters	100
Peter Margacie	100	Peter de Coſter	100
Lucas Bawdet	100	Peter Samyne	100
Horacio Palavicino	300	Nicolas de la Noy	100
Walter Arſton	100	Abraham Van Delden	100
Garet de Malies	200	Emanuel Demetris	100
Philip Curſini	200	Vincent de la Bar	100
Giles Hureblocke	100	Lewis Sayes	100
Thomas Catell	200	Michael Lemon	100
Guillam de Beſt	200	Hans Pyke	100
Michael Corſellis	100	Nicolas de Gozzi	300
Roger Van Peine	200	Peter Vander Wall	100
Giles de Fyſher	100	Guido Maloport	100
Waſſel Weblyn, Brewer	100	Balthazer Sanctes	100

In the Year 1595, the poor Tradeſmen made a Riot upon the Strangers in *Southwark*, and other Parts of the City of LONDON, whereupon was a Preſentment of the greateſt Inqueſt for the ſaid Borough, concerning the outrageous Tumult and Diſorder, unjuſtly committed there, upon *Thurſday*, *June* 12, 1595, and the Leaders were puniſhed, and alſo the chief Offenders.

The like Tumults began at the ſame Time within the *Liberties* (as they are called) where ſuch Strangers commonly harboured. And upon the Complaint of the Elders of the *Dutch* and *French* Churches, Sir *John Spencer*, Lord Mayor, committed ſome young Rioters to the *Compter*. And when ſome of their Fellow-Apprentices and Servants gathered in a Body, and attempted to break open the *Compter*, and deliver the Priſoners; the Mayor went out in Perſon, and took 20 or more of them, and committed all to ſafe Cuſtody, and promiſed to proceed againſt them with all Severity, as he ſignified in a Letter to the Lord Keeper, dated the 12th of *June*, 1595.

The State of the poor *French* Proteſtant Refugees, *Anno* 1687, was this: Their Numbers that were relieved by a Brief that Year, were 15,500 Perſons, whereof 13,500 were in and about LONDON, and 2000 in ſeveral Sea-Port Towns; of theſe were 140 Families of Perſons of Quality; 183 Miniſters with their Families; 144 Families of Lawyers, Phyſicians, Merchants and Citizens; the reſt Artificers, Husbandmen, *&c.* and conſiderable Numbers of them more ſtill at that Time coming over. The Collection that was made for them in LONDON, and other Parts of the Nation, in the abovеſaid Year 1687, amounted to 40,000 *l.* paid into the Chamber of LONDON, and not long after 2000 *l.* more was paid in. Fifteen *French* Churches, or convenient Places for the Worſhip of God, were erected by Means of this Collection, *viz.* three in LONDON, and 12 in ſeveral Counties, beſides thoſe great Numbers before-mentioned relieved thereby.

The Chriſtian Hoſpitality of King *Charles* II. towards theſe Refugees, in the Reception of them ſome Years before, appears by this that follows:

On the 21ſt of *July* 1681, there was a Memorial preſented to King *Charles* II. in Behalf of the diſtreſſed Proteſtants abroad; which he referred to the Conſideration of the Lords Committees of Council-Board for Trade and Plantations, with Directions to report their Opinion thereupon; which they accordingly did *July* 28 following in Council. And then the King in Council at *Hampton-Court* did declare, "That "he held himſelf obliged in Honour and Con- "ſcience to comfort and ſupport all ſuch af- "flicted Proteſtants, who by Reaſon of the Ri- "gors and Severities which were uſed towards "them upon Account of their Religion, ſhould "be forced to quit their native Country, and "ſhould deſire to ſhelter themſelves under his "Majeſty's Royal Protection, for the Preſer- "vation and free Exerciſe of their Religion; "and in order hereunto his Majeſty was pleaſed "further to declare, That he would grant unto "every ſuch diſtreſſed Proteſtant, who ſhould "come hither for Refuge and reſide here, his "Letters of Denization under the Great Seal, "without any Charge whatſoever; and likewiſe "ſuch further Privileges and Immunities as were "conſiſtent with the Laws, for the Liberty and "free Exerciſe of their Trades and Handicrafts; "and that he would likewiſe recommend it to "his Parliament at their next Meeting, to paſs "an Act for the general Naturalization of all "ſuch Proteſtants as ſhould come over as afore- "ſaid; and for the further enlarging their Li- "berties and Franchiſes granted to them by his "Majeſty, as reaſonably might be neceſſary for "them. And for their Encouragement his Ma- "jeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to grant unto them, "that they ſhould pay no greater Duties in any "Caſe than his Majeſty's own natural born "Subjects; and that they ſhould have all Pri- "vileges and Immunities, that generally his "Majeſty's native Subjects had, for the In- "troduction of their Children into Schools and "Colleges.

"And his Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to or- "der, That all his Officers, both Civil and Mi- "litary, ſhould give a kind Reception to all ſuch "Proteſtants as ſhould arrive within any of his "Majeſty's Ports in this Kingdom, and to fur- "niſh them with free Paſſports, and give them "all

" all Aſſiſtance and Furtherance in their Journeys " to the Places to which they ſhould deſire to " go. And the Lords Commiſſioners of his Ma- " jeſty's Treaſury were to give Orders to the " Commiſſioners of his Cuſtoms, to ſuffer the " ſaid Proteſtants to paſs free with their Goods " and Houſhold Stuff, whether of a greater or " ſmaller Value, together with their Tools and " Inſtruments, belonging to their Crafts or " Trades, and generally all what belonged to " them, that might be imported according to " the Laws then in Force, without exacting any " Thing from them.

" AND for the further Relief and Encourage- " ment of the ſaid neceſſitous Proteſtants, the " King would give Order for a general Brief " through his Kingdom of *England*, for collect- " ing the Charity of well-diſpoſed Perſons, for " the Relief of the ſaid Proteſtants who might " ſtand in need thereof.

" AND to the End when any ſuch came over, " being Strangers, they might know where to ad- " dreſs themſelves to fitting Perſons, to lay their " Requeſts and Complaints before his Majeſty, " he was graciouſly pleaſed to appoint the Moſt " Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbiſhop " of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the " Lord Biſhop of LONDON, or either of " them, to receive all the ſaid Requeſts and " Petitions, and to preſent the ſame to his Ma- " jeſty; to the End ſuch Order might be given " therein as ſhould be neceſſary." And this Order, for the more publick Knowledge thereof, was printed by the King's Printers.

QUEEN *Anne*, of later Years, was not behind in her Compaſſion of the Miſery of theſe poor Proteſtants, ſtill under grievous Perſecution. For in the Year 1707, theſe Refugees, *viz.* the Earl of *Lifford*, Monſieur *Le Coq*; Monſieur St. *Leger* and ſeveral other *French* Proteſtant Gentlemen and Miniſters, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, *April* 2, 1707, preſented to her Majeſty an Addreſs ſigned by a great Number of them; expreſſing their Gratitude for the gracious Protection, and charitable Aſſiſtance they had received from the *Engliſh*: And laying before her Majeſty the diſtreſſed and calamitous Condition of their Brethren in *France* under the preſent Perſecution: And prayed, that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to take the ſame into her Royal and tender Conſideration.

To which Addreſs her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer: " I have always " had a great Compaſſion for the unhappy Cir- " cumſtances of the afflicted Proteſtants of *France*. " I will communicate my Thoughts upon this " Matter to our Allies; and hope ſuch Meaſures " may be taken as may effectually anſwer the " Intent of your Petition.

AND *laſtly*, upon the Bill about *Occaſional Conformity* in that Queen's Reign, fearing ſome Reſtraint might be put upon them in Reſpect of the Exerciſe of their Religion, they recommended their Caſe to the Parliament as follows:

The CASE of the DUTCH *and* FRENCH *Proteſtant Churches in* England.

THAT they were firſt eſtabliſhed in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. and afterwards in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and have now continued in this Nation upwards of 150 Years.

THAT thoſe Churches were, and are compoſed of ſuch Perſons, who themſelves and their Anceſtors fled out of the *Netherlands*, *France*, and other Parts beyond the Seas, from Popiſh Perſecution.

THAT they have introduced and eſtabliſhed a great Number of very profitable Woollen, Silk, and other Manufacturies in this Realm, particularly at LONDON, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, &c.

THAT they have always continued very Dutiful and Loyal to the Crown and Government.

THAT in the *Act of Uniformity*, made in the 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles* II. there is Proviſion made, and a Clauſe inſerted in Favour of the ſaid Churches.

THAT King *James* I. of glorious Memory, in 1614, ſent his Royal Letters to the National Synod of the *French* Churches, expreſſing his great Care and Concern for their Peace and Preſervation.

THAT in 1618, his ſaid Majeſty ſent one of his Biſhops, and four of the moſt famous Doctors of the Church of *England*, to the Synod of *Dort*, who acted with the whole Body, and ſigned all their Acts.

THAT the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*, were pleaſed to take Notice of the Proteſtant Churches Abroad, in ſeveral Addreſſes made to the Crown, and to declare how much they were concerned for the Preſervation of their Religion.

THAT in the Prayers appointed for the publick Faſts, and upon ſolemn Occaſions, the Reformed Churches abroad are therein recommended to GOD.

THAT the Crown of *England* hath, on the Behalf of the Proteſtants, been Guarrantee in ſeveral Treaties of Peace between the Proteſtants and Papiſts.

THAT many of the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry, when abroad, do repair to the Proteſtant Churches and Aſſemblies, and there receive the Sacrament.

THAT the Papiſts abroad will revile the Proteſtants, that they are not of the ſame Religion with the Church of *England*, altho' they have a Liturgy and Form of Prayer.

THAT the *Dutch* and *French* Churches maintain (by voluntary Contribution) great Numbers of poor People; which they will be diſabled to do, in Caſe Perſons of honourable Offices and Imployments are prohibited, under Penalties, to reſort to their Churches, and thereby the Poor (which are numerous) will become a great Charge to the ſeveral Pariſhes.

THAT by the Bill depending concerning Occaſional Conformity, the ſaid Churches will be greatly prejudiced in their eſtabliſhed Privileges, and their Members may become liable to ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures, unleſs a Clauſe be inſerted for their Exemption.

THAT not only they will be prejudiced, but alſo all the Reformed Churches abroad: For one of the Advantages of thoſe Churches is, being looked upon by their Enemies as Churches which are of the ſame Communion with the Church of *England*; but when it is known that thoſe which are in this Kingdom in any Place of Honour or Truſt, incur Penalties for being preſent in the Aſſemblies where their Rites and Diſcipline are followed, they will become contemptible and deſpicable to their Adverſaries; and their Members will be deprived of the Comfort and Encouragement they find in their glorying of being of the ſame Religion with the Church of *England*; and that the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty is Defender of their Faith, and of their Intereſt in the World.

Wherefore it is humbly hoped, that a Proviſo or Clauſe may be added for their Exemption in the ſaid Bill concerning Occaſional Conformity, they performing their Exerciſes in the Dutch *and* French *Languages.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

The MILITARY GOVERNMENT *of the* CITY *of* LONDON.

HAVING thus treated of the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, or Civil Government of the City, there is yet a third State of Government diſtinct from the former, *viz.* the Military State, ſerving for the Defence thereof, in Caſe of any hoſtile Invaſion, or Oppreſſion. And the City is able to furniſh out conſiderable Forces for its own Defence, and the Service of the Prince, upon Occaſion; and hath her Members carefully diſciplined in Martial Arts, and Feats of War for that Purpoſe.

In a Time of War, under King *Stephen*, the City muſtered 20,000 Horſe, and 60,000 Foot, of their own Men.

In the Year of our Lord 1532, (not to look farther back) being the 23d of King *Henry* VIII. there was a General Muſter in LONDON; wherein were taken the Names of all Men within the City and Liberties, from the Age of 16 unto 60, the Harneſſes, and all Sorts of Weapons for War being taken Account of. They then drew out only ſuch able Men as had White Harneſſes; and cauſed them all to appear in white Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers. And becauſe Notice was given that the King would ſee them muſtered, they all prepared to appear as ſplendid as they could; and, to that End, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriff, and all that had been Sheriffs, had White Harneſſes, and over them Coats of Black Velvet, with the Arms of the City embroidered thereon; each one a great Gold Chain, and well mounted on Horſes with rich Trappings; on their Heads Velvet Caps, and in their Hands Battle-axes gilt. Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halbertiers in White Silk, or Buff-Coats, waiting on them, with their Halberts gilt. And the Lord Mayor had ſixteen tall Men apparelled in White Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberts, following his Lordſhip at a Diſtance. But next to him he had four Footmen attired in White Sattin; then two Pages cloathed in Crimſon Velvet, and Cloth of Gold, riding on fine Horſes richly furniſhed, one of them carrying the Lord Mayor's Helmet, and the other his Pole-axe, both richly gilt. Moſt of the Citizens, of any Quality or Office, were clad in White Sattin, or White Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold; and ſome had rich Jewels.

What was the Number of Men then in Arms, is not recorded; but that they may be gueſſed at by what follows. They muſtered in *Mile-end* Fields, and, before Nine o' Clock in the Morning, they began to march, entering at *Aldgate* in great Order; and ſome marched up to *Weſtminſter*, where the King and moſt of the Courtiers were placed to view them, as they paſſed by. Thence they marched about St. *James*'s Park, ſo through *Holborn*, and thence to *Leaden-hall*, where they disbanded and went home. And this was not done till Five o' Clock in the Afternoon; which was eight Hours March.

In the Year 1585, were great Muſters in LONDON, that ſo the City might be in a Readineſs upon any Invaſion of the *Spaniards*, who threatened terribly, by the Preparation they were making; and upon any Inſurrections at Home, by Reaſon of the Queen of *Scots*. And large Contributions were raiſed upon the Citizens for this Charge: But they in *Black-fryars*, St. *Martin*'s, *White-fryars*, and other exempt Places, refuſed to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, unleſs they received Direction from the Lord Treaſurer, and other Lords of the Privy Council for the Doing thereof. So that Sir *Thomas Pullyſon*, Lord Mayor, deſired the ſaid Lord Treaſurer to give his Orders to thoſe Places.

And in *April* and *May* this Year, the Queen being at *Greenwich*, the City Militia, compleatly armed, muſtered before her ſix or eight Days, laying intrenched about *Blackheath*, to the Number of 4 or 5000 Men. Then all the Companies and Myſteries of LONDON ſent out their Numbers. And here follows a Scheme of what Numbers of Men each Company ſent forth, and the Charge of Arms, Wages and Victuals.

Companies.	Men.	Charges. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Mercers	294	392	10	00	Beſide Armour.
Drapers	347	567	16	07	
Grocers	395	467	10	00	
Fiſhmongers	200	194	19	00	
Goldſmiths	280	229	10	02	
Skinners	174	163	05	00	
Haberdaſhers	395	350	03	10	
Salters	160	215	12	08	
Ironmongers	147	202	01	01	
Vintners	107	160	03	11	
Merchant Taylors	395	273	05	04	
Clothworkers	214	177	02	02	
Girdlers	048	057	19	00	
Carpenters	032	047	06	04	
Butchers	020	037	04	04½	
Tallowchandlers	040	071	05	10	
Dyers	040	061	14	05	
Cutlers	027	047	10	00	
Sadlers	054	016	00	02	
Barbers and Surgeons	024	046	10	06	
Innholders	037	031	07	08	
Cordwainers	054	083	07	08	
Brewers	100	128	02	07	
Coopers	051	044	11	11	
Leatherſellers	100	114	00	00	
Stationers	027	051	15	02	

And ſo all the reſt of the Companies and Fellowſhips, too large to be ſet down. This Specimen is enough to ſhew the Matter. This Account was ſent in to Sir *Thomas Pullyſon*, Lord Mayor, many of theſe Men putting themſelves voluntarily to Charges, in making new Coats, and providing themſelves Scarfs and Feathers, and ſuch like. This Training, no Queſtion, was ordered to prepare for any Attempt of the Queen's Enemies from Abroad or at Home, by ſecret Inſurrections.

Thus were the Freemen of each Myſtery charged. But, beſides this Charge upon the Freemen, the Strangers-born, and Foreigners, that

that is, Unfreemen, that inhabited in the City or Suburbs, were alſo taxed in their ſeveral Wards, towards this Muſter. As for Example,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In *Cripplegate* Ward	008	06	08
In *Limeſtreet* Ward	003	08	00
In *Alderſgate* Within	004	17	02
In *Alderſgate* Without	004	15	10
In theſe, and the reſt of the Wards the Sum collected amounted unto	289	03	02
The ſeveral Companies ſtood charged with	4735	01	01
The whole Sum of the Charge of theſe Muſters by the ſeveral Companies, beſides ſome private Charges which could not be reduced to any Certainty, was	5023	04	03

UPON the dangerous Threatening from the Conſpiracies by Papiſts carrying on, in *September* 1586, the City thought of putting themſelves into a Poſture of Defence: And there was for that End drawn up (to be conſidered by the Lords) a Book, intituled, *The Manner of ordering the Citizens of* LONDON, *to the ſafe Keeping and Defence of that her Majeſty's City, againſt the traiterous and ſudden Attempts of all Conſpirators and Traitors whatſoever.* Which, being ſo remarkable a Matter, and ſhewing the Vigilancy and Courage of the City at this Time, may deſerve to be here exemplified.

1. THAT everie Alderman of his Warde, aſſiſted with the graveſt Inhabitants there, doe gather and regiſter the Names of all ſuche Howſehowlders, their Children and Servants, as dwell in the ſame Warde, who openlye profeſſe and ſhewe themſelves to love the Goſpel, and hate Poperie, being of ſufficient Wealthe to mayneteyne their owne State, and able to beare Armes.

2. *Item*, That of the moſt apte of thoſe Cittizens, there be choſen out for ſpecial Leaders (everye of them to lead xxv of his Neighbours dwelling next him.) And that there be ſo manye of thoſe Leaders, as after that Rate ſhal be ſufficient to leade iiij. or v. thouſand Men, or more or leſſe, as ſhall be thought meete: And that the ſayd Nomber of Men be choſen out of thoſe, to be regiſtred as aforeſayd.

3. *Item*, That of the moſt valiante, grave and wiſe amonge the ſaid regiſtred Cittizens, there be choſen Captaynes of Bandes, everie of them under ſeverall Enſignes; to receave tenne of the ſayd ſpecial Leaders, with everie of them his xxv Men. So ſhall there be two hundred and fifty Men under an Enſigne: And that they have their ſeveral Enſignes accordinglye.

4. *Item*, That of the ſaid Cittizens there be choſen to ſerve under everie ſuche of their Captaynes, their ſeveral Lyvetenantes, Enſigne-Bearers and Sergeantes, with a fit Drumſter: And that there be aſſigned a Place certen to everye Captayen, whereunto he ſhall reſorte upon any ſudden Alarme. And that he know all his Officers, and thoſe petty Leaders ſpeciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to him. And likewiſe that thoſe Officers and Leaders know the ſame Place, and their Captayne.

5. *Item*, That after ſuche Election and Appointment as aforeſaid, everie one applye himſelf to learne and know, howe to exerciſe their ſeveral Offices and Romes, as apperteyneth. And that everie Houſeholder have readie in his Howſe all Weapons and Furniture neceſſarie for himſelf and thoſe of his Howſe, to be appointed in this Service.

6. *Item*, That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte according to the former Order. But the ſame to be of more ſufficient Perſons; and that ſpeciallie, there be at everie Gate a Watche from ix o'Clock at Nighte, till vj in the Morning for the Wynter, and from x to v in the Sommer; and that the Portculliſes at everie Gate be ſurveyed and made readie to uſe at any ſuddeyn, yf any Nede be.

7. *Item*, That inaſmuche as that Syde of the Cytie, next the Ryver lyeth open, That therefore from the *Tower* to *Brydewell*, they do appointe all alongeſt a ſufficient Nomber of Watche Howſes. And therein nightlie to be good Watches to come and contynue at the Gate: And that all pryvate Kayes, Alleys and Wharfes during the Howers aforeſayd, be cloſe ſhut upp in.

8. *Item*, That at thendes of Streetes be prepared Chaynes, as ſhal be thought needfull, for interrupting thentrie and Paſſage of anye Adverſarie.

9. *Item*, For quenching of ſudden Fiers, yt will be neceſſarie to have a thowſand truſtie Perſons to carrie Leather Bucketts and Ladders. And that to them of the graver Cyttyzens there be appointed Leaders, to lead them as nede may be, by Hundreds and Fiftyes, for to be redie to releve anye fiered Place. And that likewiſe, under like Leading, there be appointed v hundred Pyoners with Mattockes and Shovells, ready to make Trenches and Rampyers at all Occaſions.

10. *Item*, That the whole ordring and diſpoſing of the Premiſſes be at the Direction of the Lord Maior, Sheriffes and Aldermen, and ſuche grave Perſons as they ſhall take and chuſe of the ſayde Cyttye to aſſiſte them; and ſo from Tyme to Tyme, and not otherwiſe.

11. *Item*, Upon anye Alarme to be geven, everye Captayne forthwith to repayr to his appointed Place, and all his Officers, and the ſeveral Leaders, with the xxv Men a peece, forthwith to reſorte to that Place to their ſpecial appointed Captaine. And two of thoſe Captaines being placed next to the Lord Maior's Howſe for the Time being, with bothe their Bandes, to repayre ymmediately to his Lordſhip. And to either of the Sheriffes in like Sorte, to repayre one ſeverall Captayne, with his ſeverall Bande. And all other Captaines and their Companies to remayne at their appointed Places, till they receave Order from the Maior. And that in ſuch Caſe one general Watch Word be geven to everye Soldyer: And that they have ſome ſpecial Token whereby everye of them may be knowen one to another.

12. *Item*, That upon any Shewe or Suſpicion of any dangerous Attempte diſcryed or perceyved by any of the Watches, that then forthwith they ſhall geve Knewledge thereof to the Lord Maior and Sheriffe, and to everye Alderman or his Deputie, in the ſeveral Wardes; that they maye call ſo manye to Armes, as in Caſe by them ſhal be thought convenient and ſufficient.

13. *Item*, That upon anye Alarme or Warning geven, everie Inhabitant prepare and have readie in his Howſe a Lanthorne with Lighte readye to hange out, when by Authoritie it ſhal be ſo commanded.

14. *Item*, That ſtraighte Order be taken, that if any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Maſters of Howſes goe noe further than the Streete Dores of their Howſes; and that noe Servante or other (upon grevous Payne) do then iſſue into the Streete, except the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers and Soldiers aforeſayd, and their Buketiers and Pyoners, and their Leaders; and ſuch others as ſhall be eſpeciallie called or commanded by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs.

15. *Item*,

15. *Item*, That one of the Watche Howſes at the Water Syde be nere the Engine there that ſerveth the Cittie with Water: For that above all other is moſt preſent, and abundant to that Purpoſe, and moſt readye for quenching Fyer, and therefore is ſpeciallie to be garded.

16. *Item*, That ſuch Recuſants as have greate Houſes and Lodginges within the Liberties of the Citie; and likewiſe all dangerous and ſuſpicious Perſons to the State, may, by her Majeſty's Authoritie be removed from lodging within the Walles of the Citie, (or Suburbs, yf that may be) for thoſe Howſes are moſt like to harbour and cover dangerous Perſons to be nearer and readyer to make ſudden Invaſion upon the Cittie.

17. *Item*, That ſome ſpecial Conſideration may be had of all Strangers, having Howſes in the Cittie, and which are not of the *Frenche* or *Dutche* Churche. And that ſome Order may be ſett downe, eſpeciallie concerning them, as in this Time and State ſhall be found requiſite.

Again, in the Beginning of the Year 1588, the Queen hearing and ſeeing ſuch vaſt Preparations making by *Spain*, and concluding theſe Clouds to be intended to be diſcharged upon her, reſolved, in the beſt Manner ſhe could, to put her City into a Condition of Defence. So the Lords of the Council ordered *Edmund York*, a brave Commander in the *Low Countries*, to give his Directions how the City ſhould be ordered for this Purpoſe: But ſtill the Lord Mayor was to be the chief Governor of all this military Preparation in the City, in making Colonels and Captains, and other Officers; which was ſuch a Truſt by the Queen impoſed upon the Lord Mayor, as *York* ſaid, Such an Honour, and ſuch a gracious Favour never happened to any People, neither was the like heretofore done unto them. *York*'s Diſcourſe follows, intitled,

An ORDER *to be obſerved for the Marſhalling of the City of* LONDON *into a true Form of Diſcipline, to be uſed in Time of Occaſion.*

Conſidering the auncient Government of the Citie hath always depended on the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, which Courſe hath always been found ſo pleaſinge to our Prynces, and liking to the People, as to alter were inconvenient; if therefore your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe rather to give them ſome Authoritie (by your Directions) Marſhall, then to derogate anye Thinge from them, it will animate them in their Accounts and Expences; which Authoritie ſhall contynew till her Majeſtie and your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to the contrarie. Yet conſideringe theire Profeſſions and Nurritures not to performe the Actions, therefore to joyne unto the Mayor's Authoritie ſome Man of Judgment, Experience and Fidelitie, it were convenient, as Marſhall; by whoſe Adviſe, with the Mayor's Conſent, all Cauſes Marſhall be directed, then a Sargeant, Mayor and a Provoſt, the one to marſhall the Men, and the other to do Juſtice; wherein the *French* truly ſaith, That three Things mayneteyne the Warres, which is, *Bon Chief*, *Bonne Burſe*, and *Bon Burreau*, meaning Juſtice; all which may be performed in the Citie: For the Chief, or Marſhall, being appointed by your Lordſhips, there is no doubt of his Sufficiencie, upon whom the greateſt Weight of this Burthren muſt lye; the Purſe conſidering the Charges ſo ſmall, it will ſoon be performed; the Juſtice by your Lordſhips Directions, and the Provoſt's Diligence ſhall be duly adminiſtred; ſo as all Things ſhall proceede to the Glorie of God, to the Honour of her Majeſtie, and to the Benefit of the People. Object they canne not, for that the Charges is defrayed by the Entertainment onely of three Perſons, ſo as no doubt of the Allowance in Reſpect of Charges. For infringing the Liberties and Privileges your Lordſhips do give them more than ever they had. For Reputation and Truſt, her Majeſtie and your Lordſhips do putt Armes, and the managing of Armes into their Hands; ſo as no doubt, but of a moſt gracious Acceptance and Acknowledgement of ſo an eſpeciall gracious Favour and Truſt; and may juſtlye ſaye themſelves to be the happieſt People of the World, in having ſo gracious a Prynce, who contrarie to the Policie of all other Prynces (who diſarme their Subjects) doth put Armes, and managing of Armes into their Hands: O bleſſed Prynce and happy People. By how much therefore are we more bound to her Majeſtie then any other Subjects of the World to their Prynces, by as muche as our Lives, our Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Freedome and Poſteritie is worth.

The Marſhall, Sargeant, Mayor and Provoſt being by your Lordſhips appointed, the firſt Thinge they are to doe, (after the receiving of theire Commiſſions from your Lordſhips) is to make a Review General of all the Armes and Munition within the Citie and Suburbes, and thereof to enforme your Lordſhips.

The next is, to make a Review of all the Garners of Corne, as well in private Houſes as in common Magaſyns, not onelye of Corn but of all Manner of Victuals, and thereof enforme your Lordſhips.

Theise Reviewes made by the Mayor, his Brethren, and Marſhall, (to whome all Proviſion of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth) then ſhall they warne everie common Marchant of Corne to have ſuch a Quantitie, and to everie common Baker and Brewer; to have allwayes in a Readynes ſuch a Quantitie of Corne as he uttereth in fortie Dayes, over and above his ordynarie uttering; and ſo ſhall geve like Order of Proviſion to eurye ſeverall Perſon that lives and gaynes by ſelling Victualls; for as the Merchant of Armes and Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher, and all other Trades have a contynuall getting, ſo lett them be bound to have an Overplus always in their Handes, to ſerve her Majeſtie, and to ſuſteyne themſelves uppon any Occaſion of Warres, Dearth, or the Suſtenaunce of diſtreſſed Frendes.

This done, the Citie ſhall be divided into ſo many Quarters as there is fifteene hundreth Men: In everie Quarter ſhal be choſen one Collonell, a Man there dwellinge, and a Citizen of Honeſtie, Reputation and Wealth, elected by the Maior and Marſhall (after your Lordſhips Allowance,) who ſhall haue under hym tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that Quarter; and everie Captayne ſhall have a hundreth and fiftie Men, all Inhabitants in that Quarter, which ſhal be either the Houſholder, his Sonne, or his contynewed Servant. Provided that the Collonells be none of the Aldermen, becauſe they are already choſen to the Civill Government.

The Regiment being all Dwellers togeather in one Quarter, doth make the Collonells Governement eaſye, and makes the Aſſemblye of the Souldiers ſpeedie.

The Collonells choſen, and the Quarters devidided, then ſhall everie Collonell chooſe ſix Captaynes, which ſhal be allowed by the Maior and Marſhall, (after they have enformed your Lordſhips) being all Dwellers in the Collonells Quarter.

After the Captaynes choſen, the Lord Maior, his Brethren, and the Marſhall, ſhall deliver ſo many Houſholders, theire Sons or contynewed Servaunts, as will furniſh eurye Captayne 150 Men with Wepons thus devided, that is, eight Halberdiers,

berdiers, 60 armed Pikes, 30 Musketiers, and 50 Harquebuſiers, and the two odd Men ſhal be for the Sargeants. For to put into theſe trayned Companyes and Archers, or a ſuperfluous Number of ſhort Weapons, it were inconvenient, for that the Multitude uppon any Alarum, will come furniſhed with thoſe Weapons; and therefore to teach that by Art which Nature geves, were Tyme loſt; and to charge a People with that which is not wanting, were frivolous.

THE Companies furniſhed, as is aforeſaide, then the Sargeant Major, or his Corporalls ſhall viſitt every Man's particular Furniture in their private Howſes; aſwell to ſee the Goodnes of their Armes, as to ſee it in order, leaſt they ſhould diſhonour their Commanders; for not performing that which apperteynes to Men of Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

AFTER your Armes provided and reviewed, a Muſter-General of all the Armye ſhall be held in ſome convenient Place; at which Muſters ſhall onely be the Shew of the Men with theire Armes without any Exerciſe, which ſhall be held in the Preſence of ſuch Honorable Perſons as your Lordſhip ſhall appoynt, ioyned with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marſhall, and Sargeant Major: At which Tyme the Marſhall, Sargeant Major and Provoſt ſhal be preſented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes and Souldiers, theire Commiſſions publiſhed.

WHEN your Collonells, Captaynes and Souldiers know this, then everie Night at 6 of the Clock ſhall five Companyes of ſeverall Regiments putt themſelves in Armes. And ſo with theire Enſignes ſhall marche unto the *Exchange*, and there ſhall ſtand in Battell a quarter of an Houre: To whom the Marſhall ſhall come with the Word, which he ſhall take from the Major, who ſhall haue it from her Majeſtie (if ſhe be neare LONDON) which the Marſhall ſhall deliver to the Sargeant Maior with great Duetie and Reſpect, who ſhall geve it unto the Capteyne of the Watche, and to everie Officer that is in Garde that Night: After the Word delivered, a Prayer for her Majeſtie's Eſtate and Kingdome, the Lord's Prayer ſhal be ſayed. Then the Sergeant Major ſhall putt five Billets in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that are in Garde drawe for their Places of Gardinge; ſo as he that draweth the Billett of the *Exchange*, ſhall that Night be Capteyne of the Watche: He that drawes the Billett of the *Bridge*, ſhall gard it, and St. *Catheryn*'s Gate by the *Tower*: He that draws *Aldgate* ſhall garde it, and *Buſshopſgate*: He that drawes *Creplegate* ſhall garde it, and *Alderſgate*: He that drawes *Newgate* ſhall gard it, and *Ludgate*: As for *Moregate*, it is no Avenew, but a Paſſage, as the *Poſterne* and the *Graye-fryers* are. Why I devide the Companyes into two Gardes, is, for not over-toylinge the Souldiers, being Men of Trade: For by this Meanes they garde but once in 20 Dayes, which elſe would come everie tenne Days.

WHEN the Companyes are thus entred into Garde, the chief Cordegard for the Captayne of the Watche, ſhal be kept at the *Exchange*, by his whole Companye, and the other Cordegards at the Gates by halfe Companyes. Upon everie Cordegard ſhall contynuallye ſtand in Armes five or ſixe Souldiers, who ſhall be relieved every halfe Hour. And conſidering the contynuall ſtyrringe and travayle that is in LONDON, it ſhall not be convenient to ſhut the Gates tyll Tenne of the Clocke or after: and then at Eleven to put forth the Centinells, which ought to be placed uppon the Walles, or as near as may be: and ſo ſhall ſtand centeneld till 3 in the Morninge, and ſhal be changed eurye Houre; and eurye half Houre they ſhall make the Round, which is the ſureſt Garde in the World: But conſidering how impoſſible it is to place the Centinells, by Reaſon of the diſorderlye and dangerous Buildinge of Howſes which are upon the Walles: By which Means I haue knowne many Townes ſurprized and greate Intelligence paſſed to their utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne not come to the Walles, nor your Round haue free Paſſage, it is impoſſible of any certen Safetie, which Manner of Buildinge ought carefully to be looked unto, eſpecially in any Place of Importance, as the *Tower*, or ſuch like Forts are: Therefore muſt the Centenells be placed in the Streetes, who, after they are once poſted, ſhall not ſuffer anye to paſſe without the Worde, which Manner of ſevere Gardinge ſhal be but uſed tyll the Companyes have once all gone over: Whiche is onelye to teache them to knowe how to ſtande upon theire Gardes, duringe which Tyme onelye the Gates ſhal be ſhutt, and the Keyes delivered to the Maior, and no Man to come in but by Commandement from your Lordſhips, in as good and orderly Forme, as in anye Towne of Warre.

AND the Orders and Ordynances for the Diſciplyne ſhal be publiſhed by the Provoſt, that in offending no Man pleade Ignorance hereafter. At this Muſter a perfect Rolle ſhal be made by ſome ſufficient Perſon, of all Perſons and Weapons in theire Army, which ſhal be delivered to your Lordſhips, and regiſtred in the *Guildehall*. And at these Muſters everie Collonell ſhall bringe his Stampe and Marke particular, with the which every Corſlett, Pike, Harquebuze, Muskett, Murrion, and Furniture of his Regiment ſhal be marked, to avoyde this unmeete lendinge of Armes; whereby they neglect theire Duties to her Majeſtie, diſhonour their Commanders, and utterly deceave themſelves. I remember when I was firſt brought up in *Piemount*, in the Countie of *Briſſacks* Regiment of the old Bandes, we had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze to our Regiment, both for that one Bullet ſhould ſerve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would not be deceaved of his Armes: Of which Worde of *Calibre*, came firſt this unapt Terme wee uſe to call a Harquebuze a Calliver, which is the Height of the Bullett and not the Piece. Before the Battle of *Mounguntur*, the Prynces of the Religion cauſed 7000 Harquebuzes to be made all of one Calibre, which were called *Harquebuſe du Calibre de Monſeur le Prince*: So as I think ſome Man not underſtandinge *Frenche*, brought hither the Name of the Height of the Bullett for the Piece, which Word of Calibre, is yet contynued with our good Cannoniers.

AFTER the Muſters paſſed, the Mayor, the Marſhall, and the Sargeant Major ſhall ride round about the Citie, to ſee all the Wayes or Avenues that comes unto the Towne, to looke what Places are moſt fit to place Gardes upon, what Streetes are moſt convenient to make Places of Armes, or *Randeuous* general, for Aſſembly uppon any Alarum in; which I think wil be moſt neceſſarie in two Places, that is, one Place of Aſſemblye ſhall be at *Leadenhall*, which anſwers *Algate*, *Buſhopſgate*, the Bridge, and directly into LONDON: The other ſhall be without *Newgate*, which anſwers *Holbourne*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and directly into LONDON; to everie one of theſe *Randeuouſes* ſhall, uppon any Alarum, aſſemble five Companies of five particular Regyments: The other five Companies of everie one of thoſe five Regyments ſhal be thus employed, that is, one Companye ſhall goe to *Algate*, another Companye to *Buſhopſgate*, and the other three Companyes of the Regyment ſhall ſtand in Armes in theire Quarter, tyll the Marſhall or Sargeant Mayor ſhall command them; ſo as upon any ſodeyne Alarum, your Souldiers knowe whither and how to aſſemble without Confuſion,

fuſion, which is a Matter of greate Weight. By this Means your Lordſhips have two Companyes at evrye Gate, 20 Companyes at either of the Places of Aſſembly, and one Companye in everye Streete of Ymportance in LONDON.

When your Collonells and Captaynes knowe whither to aſſemble uppon any Alarum (without Confuſion) he ſhal be ſhewed by the Marſhall or Sargeant Major: Then ſhall the Sargeant Major and his Corporalls have five Companyes everie Day abroade in ſome private Place to teache them to weare theire Furnitures, and to uſe theire Armes, ſo that in 20 Dayes the whole 15,000 will knowe how to weare their Furniture, and carrye theire Armes (which Number I eſteeme eaſye to be leavyed of the beſt and honeſteſt Sort) which is as muche as for this Tyme is requiſite.

As you have here the Forme how theſe Companyes ſhall enter into Garde, how to divide themſelves to their Gardes, how to place there Centenells, and how to make the Ground; (which Form ſhall every Night be obſerved, and when the Drums ſounde to put the Companyes that enter into Garde in Armes.) Then ſhall the Companyes that are in Garde, put themſelves in Armes, and ſo ſtand upon theire Cordegard, tyll the Companye that enters into Garde, be poſſeſſed of the Cordegard. Then ſhall they depart, and march orderlye to Garde home theire Colours: All which is onelye done to teache your Captaynes, Officers and Souldiers, to know how to enter into Garde, how to place their Gardes, and how to ſtand upon their Gardes; which is the moſt aſſuredſt Thinge that ever was deviſed for the Safetie of anye Citie, Towne, Place, Camp or Army, which in the open Field without anye Covert in the World, of Wall, Trenche or Carriage will be as orderlye and Safely performed, as in any Towne, if the Maiſter of the Campe have Judgment in placinge of the Armye, and the Sargeant Major Diſcretion in placing of the Gardes.

By this Meanes there is everie Night at 6 of the Clock, 10 Enſignes marching in LONDON, which is drawne out of ſeveral Regiments, and feverall Quarters, to make the greater Stirring and greater Showe: And becauſe Townes Men love Eaſe and Profit, therefore there ſhall onely remayne all Night 25 at every Gate, and 50 at the *Exchange*; ſo as they enter into Garde but once everie 20 Dayes, and ſtand upon theire Garde but once in 60 Dayes, which is Nothinge.

When the Gates and chief Bodie of the Watche by the *Exchange* is poſſeſſed (for that you muſt never carry out your Souldiers, but that you are firſt poſſeſſed of your Gardes for the Aſſurance of your Retreate;) then ſhall the Sargeant Major have five Companyes every Daye abroade, and the Sargeant Major of every Regiment ſhall have one Company abroad, to teach them to uſe theire Armes, to march, aſſayle, defend: So by this Meanes there is everie Day in Armes 9 particular Companies, with theire Sarjeant Major, and five Companyes with the Sargeant Major General, and ten Companyes entring into Garde, and in Garde, ſo as there is 24 Companyes everie Daye in Armes.

Once everie 20 Days the Marſhall and the Sargeant Major ſhall have one whole Regyment abroad, to teache them to marche, and range them in Battell, and to uſe theire Armes, and once every two Monthes, the Major, the Marſhall, the Sargeant Major and the Provoſt ſhall have all the Armye abroade for two Dayes, (ſaving the Companyes in Garde, and thoſe that muſt enter the next Dayes into Garde; for you muſt never leave the Gardes ungarded or unprovided of thoſe that ſhall ſuſteyne the Gardes,) whereby they ſhall know how to Marche, how to garde in Camp, how to range in Battell, and how to lodge in the Feeld, for on their Marches it were good they ſhould learne how to marche in Covert and Champion; how to attack a Skyrmiſe; how to range ſoddenly in Battel, and how to aſſayle and defend: So as if her Majeſtie upon any ſodden Occaſion ſhall pleaſe to uſe this Army, they are at all Tymes readie to marche; and know how to marche, how to lodge, how to garde, and how to uſe theire Armes, and (which is more) knowe how to command, and how to obey. Which is onlye brought unto them by her Majeſties great Care, and eſpeciall Favour and Truſt, with your Lordſhips Directions, and not any wayes to their Charges; for they onlye are charged with the Enterteynment of three Perſons. Synce therefore it pleaſeth her Majeſtie and your Lordſhip to laye upon this eſpecial Honour and Truſt, as to make the Major Lieſtenant in makinge Collonells, Capteyns, Officers and Souldiers, being all Citizens, is ſuche an Honour, ſuch a Truſt, and ſuch a gracious Favour, as never happened unto anye People, neither was the like ever heretofore done unto them, or anye other by anye Prince.

As your Lordſhips have provided for the marſhalling of the Citie, ſo to prevent any Inconvenience that by anye forren Enemy may happen, which no wayes canne annoye LONDON (in Reſpect of the Multitude of People therein) but by ſome ſoodeyne Attempt, which may breede verye greate Amazement and Fright, with moſt aſſured Daunger. If therefore to prevent anye ſoodeyne Furye, either of Horſe or Foot, your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to give Directions, that everie End of evererie Suburbe, there be thirty or forty emptye Pipes, which ſhall be kept in ſome Place tyll Occaſion ſerve, and then to place them in ſuch Manner (as I will hereafter ſhew unto your Lordſhip, when it ſhall pleaſe you to command) ſo as 100 ſhall withſtand anye 2000, till further Ayde ſhal be in a Readyneſs.

My Meaning is not that theſe Forces continually uſe this trayning and gardinge, but onlye duringe ſuche Tyme as your Lordſhips ſhall beſt like, and that they be once well and orderly marſhalled, and reduced into good Form, being divided into Regyments and Companyes; that everie Capteyne maye know his Collonell, every Souldier know his Capteyne and Officer, whither to aſſemble upon anye Alarum, and how to aſſemble, to avoyde that dangerous Miſchief of aſſembling in Confuſion, and to put them in true Order and Forme of the Uſe of theire Armes, and in their Gardes. So as if at any Inſtant hereafter, her Majeſty and your Lordſhips ſhall pleaſe to uſe their Service, they are at all Tymes readie without further Direction or Trouble, to performe theire Duties, and to obey her Majeſty and your Lordſhips Commandements, havinge onlye a Sargeant and two Corporalls to everye Regiment; which three ſhall bring the whole Regyment in Order, being Souldiers of Worth; without the which it is impoſſible to reduce them into any Order; ſo as by this Meanes her Majeſty ſhall continually have xxx Souldyers of Worth in a Readynes.

Thus, to obey your Honours Commandments, I ſhew my Wants, which I will rather do, then diſobey you, knowing your honourable Vertues ſuch, and your Care of me ſo favourable, as that which is ſuperfluous, you will forget; and that which is wanting, you will with your honourable Favour help: Being therefore neither Scholler nor Learned, I hope your Honour will beare with my Imperfections; but fearing you ſhould trye the Opinion of a great Man of Warre, who ſayed, a Souldier ought never to be without his Sword or his Penne in his Hand, meaning in Tyme of Warre to followe thoſe Accounts, and in

Tyme

Tyme of Peace, or idle Tyme which I have, (whereof I am aſhamed) to obſerve that which by Experience he hath learned. Wherein I finde my ſelf farre unable to accompliſhe your Lordſhips Expectation, yet rather then to neglect my Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus, beſeeching God to geve you long Life, and greate Honour, I commit your Lordſhips to his Tuition, and my ſelf to your Direction, this Day of *March* 1588.

Your Honours moſt humbly

to doe you Service,

EDMUND YORKE.

Now as to the Strength of the City, in Regard to the Forces it is able to furniſh out, *Howel* writes thus, in his *Londonopolis*; That ſo long ago as 1293, the City ſet forth a Fleet of ninety-five Ships. And another Record ſhewed, That in King *Stephen*'s Reign the City raiſed 60,000 Foot, and 20,000 Horſe for Land-Service. And that in his Time (which was *Anno* 1657,) LONDON had 12,000 Trained Bands, Citizens perpetually in a Readineſs, and excellently armed. He eſteemed the Circumference of the City to be about twelve Miles, and the Number of Inhabitants therein to be ten hundred thouſand; and allowing but the tenth Part able to bear Arms, the City and Suburbs might raiſe an hundred and fifty thouſand fighting Men. Of which the third Part were enough for a brave Army, *viz.* 50,000 Men, according to the modern Diſcipline of War.

IN the Year 1614, there was a great Muſter of the City, the King having appointed after Harveſt a general Muſter all *England* over; which evey Shire performed with much Cheerfulneſs. Then did the Citizens alſo ſhew themſelves very forward, as well in making new Proviſions of Ammunition, as in practiſing all Points of War and Military Diſcipline. And for the well managing of this Muſter, the Lord Mayor and Commonalty appointed twenty Captains to be ſelected of the moſt active and able Citizens; and unto every of them he allotted 300 Shot and Pikes, *viz.* 6000 in all for that Time, being for the moſt Part Houſholders, bravely furniſhed. Theſe twenty Captains performed all Things with ſuch Expedition, Bounty and Bravery, as, except in the Year 88, the like was never before. And ſuch of them as were not formerly of the Martial Society, and Practice of the Artillery-Garden, were then admitted.

BUT to come to Muſters of a later Date, and to ſhew how the Military Government is now eſtabliſhed.

ABOUT the Middle of *April*, in the Year 1660, the Time of the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. there were in LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, that were muſtered in *Hide Park*,

Six Regiments of Trained Bands.
Six Regiments of Auxiliaries. And
One Regiment of Horſe.

The 12 Regiments of Foot conſiſted of 80 Companies, and in each Company not leſs than 250 Men. By which Account the whole Number did amount unto 18,000 Men.

THE Regiment of Horſe conſiſted of ſix Troops, and each Troop of 100 Men.

THIS Force of the City's being judged to be highly uſeful for the Defence, not only of the City, but Safety of the King's Perſon, his Majeſty was pleaſed ſome few Months after to ſend to the City a Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, appointing ſeveral Perſons to act as his Lieutenants in LONDON; giving them the ſame Power that the Lord Lieutenants of the Counties in *England* have. And, in Purſuance of that Commiſſion, the Regiments were new ſettled.

The MODEL *thus:*

THERE were ſix Regiments of Trained Bands commanded by ſix eminent Citizens, who were all Knights; and their Lieutenant-Colonels were alſo Knights.

THERE were alſo ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries. And in theſe 12 Regiments there were 20,000 Men.

THERE were alſo at that Time liſted two Regiments of Horſe, each conſiſting of five Troops, and in each Troop 80 Men; which makes the two Regiments to contain 800 Men.

WHEN this Model was ſettled, they were all drawn into *Hide Park*, where his Majeſty did view them, with divers Perſons of Quality, and innumerable other Spectators, to the general Satisfaction. And beſides theſe, in Caſe of Neceſſity, it is certain, that in LONDON, and within the Liberties, there may in a few Days be raiſed at the leaſt 40,000 Men.

THE Colonels of the ſix Regiments of the City in the Reign of the late King *William*, of happy Memory, were Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Tho. Stamp*, Sir *Will. Aſhurſt*, Sir *Tho. Lane*, Sir *Tho. Abney*, and Sir *Owen Buckingham*. But upon the late Queen's Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, opened at *Guild-Hall*, *July* 9, 1702, (where was a very great Appearance of the Commiſſioners) they choſe Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Fleet*, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *Samuel Daſkwood*, Sir *Thomas Cook*, and Sir *Charles Duncomb*.

May 23, 1707, the Queen appointed a new Lieutenancy for the City. The Commiſſion of which Lieutenancy was opened *June* the 27th following; and then were choſen Colonels, Sir *Will. Aſhurſt*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stainer*. *Nicholas Baker*, Clerk; Capt. *Joſeph Hyde*, Muſter-maſter.

The following is a LIST *of the* NAMES *of the Commiſſioners of* LIEUTENANCY *for the City of* LONDON, *by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, dated* Feb. 17, 1727.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Recorder for the Time being.

Knights.	*Knights.*
Sir Charles Cox, *dead.*	Sir William Jolliff
Sir Peter Eaton, *dead.*	Sir John Lock
Sir Joſeph Eyles	Sir Thomas Lombe
Sir John Groſvenor	Sir Bibye Lake, *Bart.*
Sir Roger Hudſon	Sir Joſ. Martin, *dead.*
Sir Nath. Gould, *dead.*	Sir Will. Ogbourn, *dead*
Sir Philip Hall	

Eſquires.	*Eſquires.*
Robert Atkins	Thomas Clarke, *dead.*
Samuel Aſhurſt	Alexander Cleeve
William Aſhurſt	James Church
Samuel Buckley	Richard Chauncy
William Barneſley	John Carbonnel
Joſeph Bell	Richard Coope
Joſeph Beachcroft	James Colebrook
Peter Burrell	Delillers Carbonnel
Bryan Benſon	David Cooke
John Badcock	Thomas Corbett
Humphrey Bell	Robert Cady
Robert Burehall	Richard Chiſwell
Robert Briſtow	Barthol. Clarke
John Becher	William Clayton
Thomas Bodicote	John Colt
Joſeph Bennet	Samuel Clarke
Benj. Burroughs	Abraham Cropp

John

Esquires.	*Esquires.*
John Currier	Nath. Micklethwaite
William Cartlitch	Daniel Midwinter
William Carbonnel	Thomas Martin
John Coggs	Humphry Morice, *dead.*
John Dodſon, *dead.*	Thomas Malyn
John Daye	John Martin
Barrington Eaton	Joſeph Murden, *dead.*
Henry Emmett	John Nicholas
Thomas Emerſon	John Newman
Charles Eyre	Samuel Newey
John Fuller	Henry Neale
Zachatias Foxall	John Olmius, *dead.*
William Faulkener	John Osborne, *dead.*
Peter Foſter	James Porteen
John Froth	Robert Pitman
Thomas Gibſon	John Peachy
Robert Gower	William Pomeroy
Thomas Gouge	Nathaniel Phillips
John Green	William Poyntz
John Grant	Samuel Proctor
Robert Godfrey	Nathaniel Primate
John Hanger	George Phillips
Henry Hankey (*now Sir* Henry, *Knt. and Ald.*)	Peregrine Phillips
	John Rudge
	Moſes Raper
Samuel Holden	Ralph Radcliff
John Hatley, *dead.*	John Reynolds
Francis Hole	Edward Rowe
Benjamin Henſhaw	Gabriel Smyth
John Heron	James Seamer
John Handbury	John Salter
Richard Hodgſon	William Smith
John Haſſel, *jun.*	Robert Southwood
John Harris	John Sprint
John Heathcote	Edward Sedley
John Hopkins	Samuel Smith
Edmund Halſey, *dead.*	Charles Savage, *jun.*
William Jenkins	John Shorey
John Jenkins	John Shepherd
Thomas Jordan, *dead.*	Samuel Trench
Richard Jackſon	Nathaniel Turner
George Jenkins	William Thompſon
Nicholas Jackman	Humphry Thayer
Joſeph Jacob	Edmund Trench
Jerome Knapp	James Townſend
John Kenrick	Samuel Tatem
Anthony Kingſley	Henry Tombes, *dead.*
Samuel Keynton	William Townſend
Robert Kendall	Horatio Townſhend
Robert Knaplock	Joſeph Townſend
John London	William Tayleure
John Lloyd, *Marcht.*	*St.* Quintin Thompſon
Robert Lovick	Samuel Travers
Rich. Ladbrook, *dead.*	Samuel Weſtall
John Lade (*now Sir* John, *Bart.*)	Samuel Webb
	John Wood
John Lingard, *dead.*	Thomas Windmills
John Lancaſhire	John Williams
John Lewis	Thomas Walker
John Lequeſne	John Wowen
Percival Lewis	Jaſper Wakefield
Samuel Marſh	John Wicks
Benjamin Mee	John Young.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the *Quorum*.

John Smart, Clerk.
James Boddington, Muſter-maſter.
William Dobinſon, Meſſenger.

THE Six Regiments of the City Trained Bands are thus commanded:

THE Green, by Sir *William Humfreys*, Knt. Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Yellow, by Sir *Charles Peers*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Orange, by Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

THE White, by Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Red, by Sir *Robert Baylis*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Blue, by Sir *William Billers*, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

IN every one of theſe Regiments are eight Companies, conſiſting of 150 Men each, making in the Whole 7200 Men.

MOREOVER, one Regiment of Trained Bands in *Southwark*, conſiſting of 1500 Men.

TWO Regiments within the *Tower-Hamlets*, conſiſting of 3000 Men.

THE *Holborn* Regiment, conſiſting of 2000 Men.

AND *Weſtminſter* Regiment, alſo of 2000 Men.

Of the ARTILLERY COMPANY.

BESIDES the afore-mentioned Trained Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery Company, which is a Nurſery for Soldiers, and hath been ſo near 100 Years. It is a Kind of Independent Company, conſiſting of ſeven or eight hundred Voluntiers. Their Place, or Field of Exerciſe, formerly was in the Old *Artillery Ground*, now in *Finsbury Fields*, adjoyning to the upper Quarters of *Moorfields* on the Eaſt, and *Bunhill* on the Weſt: It is a large Piece of Ground, containing about ten Acres, incloſed with a high Brick Wall.

KING *Charles* II. liſted himſelf into this Company when he was Prince of *Wales*, about the Year 1636, and ſo did his Royal Brother *James*, Duke of *York*, at the ſame Time: Who (after the Reſtoration) took upon him the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company.

UNDER the principal Commander, there is a Leader, who exerciſes this Company every *Tueſday* Fortnight; and the other *Tueſdays* the Exerciſe is performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company who are to command.

MANY of the Nobility of the Land are of this Company, as alſo the Lord Mayor, and moſt of the Aldermen: And all the Commanders and Commiſſion Officers of the Trained Bands, and Auxiliaries before-mentioned, do exerciſe Arms in this Ground, the whole Company conſiſting of 600 Men, or thereabouts.

The Government of this COMPANY, *and the principal* MEMBERS.

1. A Leader.
2. Two Lieutenants.
3. Two Enſigns.
4. Two Serjeants.
5. A Provoſt Marſhal.
6. Three Gentlemen of Arms.

THEY have a Court Martial, which conſiſts of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident; a Treaſurer, and twenty-four Members of the Company.

UPON the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February*, at a General Rendezvous every Year, the Officers are elected.

April 27, 1708, a General Court of the Artillery Company met in the Artillery Garden, to chooſe a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Treaſurer, and twenty-four Aſſiſtants, for the Year following; where the Election for the three former fell by a great Majority on Sir *William Aſhurſt* for Preſident, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Vice-Preſident, and Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Treaſurer, in the room of Sir *John Fleet*, Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Robert Child*. And for Aſſiſtants, chiefly thoſe in preſent Commiſſion in the City.

OF the Original of this Artillery Company, we have this Relation: That *Anno* 1585, the City having been greatly troubled and charged with continual Muſters and Training of Soldies, certain gallant, active and forward Citizens, having had Experience both at Home and Abroad, voluntarily exerciſed themſelves, and trained up others, for the ready Uſe of War. So as within two Years there were almoſt three hundred Merchants, and others of like Quality, very ſufficient and skilful to train and teach common Soldiers the Management of their Pieces, Pikes and Halberts, to March, Counter-march and Ring. Which ſaid Merchants, for their own Perfecting in Military Affairs and Diſcipline, met every *Thurſday* in the Year, practiſing all uſual Points of War, and every Man, by Turns, bore orderly Office, from the Corporal to the Captain. Some of them, in the dangerous Year 1588, had Charge of Men in the great Camp at *Tilbury*, and were generally called *Captains of the Artillery Garden*, the Place where they exerciſed. Theſe took Precedent from the Merchants of *Antwerp*.

BUT this uſeful Artillery-Exerciſe became afterwards diſcontinued for a great while, till the Year 1610, when by Means of *Philip Hudſon*, Lieutenant of the ſaid Company, *Tho' Laverock*, *Rob. Hughs*, *Sam. Arthois*, *Rob. Greenhurſt*, and divers other Gentlemen and Citizens of LONDON, this brave Exerciſe was renewed and ſet on Foot again. Theſe Gentlemen aſſociated in the ſaid Garden, having ſufficient Warrant and Toleration granted them by the Lords of King *James*'s Privy Council, to whom they became humble Suitors in the Beginning, for Prevention of all future Miſconſtructions of their honeſt Intent and Actions there. And having duly conſidered the Neceſſity of the Knowledge of Arms in ſo populous a Place, and the Inconveniencies that happened to *Antwerp*, and other their late populous and flouriſhing Neighbour-Cities, principally by Reaſon of their Neglect of that moſt noble Exerciſe of Arms, and Martial Diſcipline, in Times of Wealth and Peace. Theſe therefore now undertook, at their own private and particular Charge, a Weekly Exerciſe of Arms after the modern and beſt Faſhion and Inſtruction then in Uſe. And, moreover, for their better Eaſe and Conveniency, they erected a ſtrong and well furniſhed Armory in the ſaid Ground, in which were Arms of ſeveral Sorts, and of ſuch extraordinary Beauty, Faſhion and Goodneſs for Service, as were hardly to be matched elſewhere.

CAPT. *Edward Panton* was their firſt Captain, and *Nicholas Spering*, a Merchant of the City, their firſt elected Antient, or Enſign-Bearer. And as thoſe formerly of the Old Artillery-Garden did good Service many Ways in their own Perſons, and in teaching others, ſo theſe laſt were likely to do more particular Service, being Men of more Skill, and their Practce greater.

THE Company was now grown great, and in good Eſtimation: And unto the Artillery Garden, at the uſual Times of their Military Exerciſe, many Country Gentlemen of all Shires reſorted, and diligently obſerved their Exerciſes, which they ſaw were excellent. And being returned home to their own Countries, they practiſed and uſed the ſame with their Trained Bands. Prince *Charles* came hither ſometimes to ſee them.

AT this Time young Scholars, and other Youth, from the Age of nine to ten, unto ſeventeen, of their own Warlike Diſpoſitions, voluntarily choſe themſelves Captains and Lieutenants out of their own Companies; and, with Sound of Drum, and other Enſigns ſpread, marched into the Field, upon Play-days and Holidays; and practiſed all Points of War which they had ſeen their Elders teach; having got themſelves Pikes and Pieces fit for their handling.

Note, Every County of *England* hath a Lord Lieutenant, but the City of LONDON is a Lieutenancy of itſelf, not ſubject to any Lord Lieutenant, but the Office executed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City, authorized by a peculiar Commiſſion from the King.

BEFORE we quite leave the City of LONDON, it is fit we rectify one Miſtake which happen'd in *Book* IV. *Page* 83, that Sheet being printed off on the 24th of *June*, the Day the Sheriffs are elected, we have placed *George Mertin*, Sen. Eſq; and *William Pate*, Eſq; as the two Sherriffs of LONDON and *Middleſex* for the preſent Year; but thoſe Gentlemen, after their Election, having diſqualified themſelves, as ſome others did afterwards, either by ſwearing off, or paying their Fines, the Sheriffs that now ſerve are *Micajah Perry*, Eſq; Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward, and *John Salter*, Eſq; Alderman of *Cornhill* Ward.

The End of the FOURTH BOOK.

A

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *WESTMINSTER.*

BOOK V.

Containing an Account of the Antiquities, Bounds, Liberties, Pariſhes, Churches, Royal Palaces, Courts of Juſtice, Great Houſes, and other eminent Places of that City; together with the antient Monaſtery and Church of St. Peter.

CHAP. I.

A Deſcription of WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER had its Name from the *Minſter*, that is, the Monaſtery, ſituated Weſtward; as there was another *Minſter* not far from the Tower of LONDON, Eaſtward of the City, called *Eaſtminſter*. It was antiently but a Town, and ſo it was called about the Beginning of King *Henry* VIII. There was an Act of Parliament in 37 *H.* VIII. to authorize that King, by Letters Patents or Proclamations, to make *Weſtminſter* an Honour, with ſome other Places of the Kings, *viz. Kyngſton upon Hull*, St. *Oſyth's* in *Eſſex*, and *Donnington* in *Berks.*

In former Times there was not a continued Street of Buildings between LONDON and *Weſtminſter* as now there is, but much vacant Space of Fields and open Grounds between; then the Way was often bad to paſs, and the Sheriffs of LONDON have ſometimes taken Care for the Reparation thereof. Thus did King *John* ſend to them to that Purpoſe, *Preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus* LONDON, *ad reparandam viam a* LONDON *ad Weſtmonaſterium.*

The Highway of the *Strand*, from *Temple-bar* to the *Savoy*, ſeems to have been paved about *Ann.* 1385, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. in whoſe eighth Year Toll was granted to be taken for that Purpoſe. And again, the like was granted in 24 *H.* VI. *Anno* 1446, but the Paving went

went no farther than to the *Savoy*, till towards the latter Part of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. building a fair Houſe ſomewhat beyond the *Savoy*, at *Ivy-bridge*, levelled and paved the Highway near adjoining.

Now touching this City of *Weſtminſter*, to begin at *Temple-bar*, on the Right Hand or North Side, and ſo paſs up Weſt through a back Lane or Street, wherein do ſtand three Inns of *Chancery*; the firſt called *Clement's-Inn*, becauſe it ſtands near St. *Clement's* Church, but near to a fair Fountain, at the Time of its firſt Building called *Clement's-well*; the ſecond is *New-Inn*, ſo called, as more lately made than the other an Inn of *Chancery* for Students out of a common Hoſtery, the Sign of our Lady. This was about the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VII. and not ſo late as ſome have ſuppoſed, *viz.* at the pulling down of *Strand-Inn*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. for Sir *Thomas More*, ſome Time Lord Chancellor, was a Student in this *New-Inn*, and went from thence to *Lincoln's-Inn*.

THIS Street ſtretches up to *Drury-lane*, ſo called for that there was a Houſe belonging to the Family of the *Drury's*. This Lane turns Northward toward St. *Giles's in the Fields*. From the South End of this Lane in the High Street were divers Hoſteries and Houſes for Gentlemen, among which was *Cecil-Houſe*, ſome Time belonging to the Parſon of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and which, by Compoſition, came to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Knt. in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who began to build the ſame of Brick and Timber, very large and ſpacious; but it was afterwards enlarged and beautified by Sir *William Cecil*, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord High Treaſurer and great Counſellor of State.

FROM thence was a continued Building of good Houſes, as far as the Earl of *Bedford's* Houſe, near *Ivy-bridge*, over-againſt *Ruſſel-Houſe*, afterwards the Lord *Burghley's*, and ſo on the North Side to a Lane that turned to the Pariſh Church of St. *Martin's in the Fields*. Then was the Chapel of our Lady, called the *Pew*, with a Houſe wherein ſome Time were diſtracted and lunatick People, of what Antiquity *Stow* ſays he has not read, nor of the Suppreſſion; but it was ſaid, that ſome Time a King of *England* not liking ſuch Kind of People to remain ſo near his Palace, cauſed them to be removed farther off to *Bethlem* without *Biſhopſgate* of LONDON, and to that Hoſpital the ſaid Houſe of *Charing-croſs* remained in *Stow's* Time.

AMONG other Things of this Chapel *Stow* remarks that on the 17th of *February*, in the Year of CHRIST 1452, by Negligence of a Scholar appointed by his School-Maſter to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls and Rings, (more than any Jeweller could judge the Price) was, with all this Apparel, Ornaments and Chapel itſelf burnt; (but *Stow*, in his ſecond Edition chooſes to place this Chapel elſewhere, *viz.* near St. *Stephen's*.)

THEN is the *Meuſe*, ſo called of the King's Faulcons there kept by the King's Faulconer, which of old Time was an Officer of great Account, as appears by a Record of *Richard* II. in the firſt Year of his Reign. For, Sir *Simon Burley*, Knt. was made Conſtable for the Caſtles of *Windſor*, *Wigmore* and *Guilford*, and of the Manor of *Kennington*, and alſo Maſter of the King's Faulcons at his *Meuſe*, near *Charing-croſs* by *Weſtminſter*. Of later Time King *Henry* VIII. having good Stabling there for Horſes, in the Year 1534, the 28th of his Reign, it was burned with many great Horſes and much Hay therein; but it was again re-edified in the Reigns of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*. And this was the fartheſt Building Weſt on the North Side of that high Street.

ON the South Side of which Street, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter* (beginning at *Ivy-bridge*) firſt was *Durham-Houſe*, built by *Thomas de Hatfield*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who was made Biſhop of that See in the Year 1345, and ſat Biſhop there 36 Years. Durham-Houſe.

Manerium, ſive Hoſpitium Epiſcopale Londoniæ cum Capella & Cameris, ſumptuoſiſſime conſtruxit. This Biſhop died *Anno* 1381, *May* the 8th, at his Manor near LONDON, called *Alford*, probably *Aldford*, that Place near *Stratford le Bow*, now called *Oldford*.

THUS writes Sir *Henry Spelman* of this *Durham-Houſe*, that Biſhop *Tonſtal*, about 26 *Henry* VIII. conveyed the ſame to the King in Fee; and that King, in Recompence thereof, granted to the See of *Durham*, *Coldharbrough*, and other Houſes in LONDON. And after, King *Edward* VI. about the ſecond Year of his Reign, granted *Durham-Houſe* to the Lady *Elizabeth*, his Siſter, for Life, or until ſhe was otherwiſe advanced. Afterwards the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, by a private Act, 7 *Edward* VI. was diſſolved, and all the Poſſeſſions thereof given to King *Edward* VI. who ſhortly after conveyed in Fee the ſaid Biſhop's late Houſe at *Coldharborough*, and other Houſes in LONDON, to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury* and his Heirs. Soon after, 2 *Mar. ca.* 3. the Statute of 7 *Edw.* VI. for diſſolving that Biſhoprick was repealed; but, by a Proviſo, the Manſion-Houſe of *Coldharborough*, &c. ſo granted to the ſaid Earl, was confirmed to him; and the Biſhop by that Act prayed a Recompence from the Queen, at his Charge. Whereupon Queen *Mary*, about the 5th or 6th Year of her Reign, granted to the ſaid Biſhop of *Durham* her Reverſion of *Durham-Place* in Succeſſion. Which coming into Poſſeſſion by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Biſhop of *Durham* that then was, (afterward Archbiſhop of *York*, viz. *Toby Matthew*) entered into and enjoyed the ſame in the Right of his See, by Opinion of the Lord Chief Juſtices of the Land, referred to by the King, being oppoſed by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; and ſo did the Biſhop of *Durham* that ſucceeded him.

Juſting Feaſt at Durham-Houſe.

AMONGST Matters memorable concerning this Houſe, this is one: In the Year of CHRIST 1546, the 32d of *Henry* VIII. on *May* Day, a great and triumphant Juſting was holden at *Weſtminſter*, which had been formerly proclaimed in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland* and *Spain*, for all Comers that would undertake the Challengers of *England*, which were Sir *John Dudley*, Sir *Thomas Seymour*, Sir *Thomas Ponings*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. and *Anthony Kingſton*, and *Richard Cromwell*, Eſqs; all which came into the Liſts that Day richly apparelled, and their Horſes trapped all in white Velvet; there came againſt them the ſaid Day 46 Defendants or Undertakers, *viz.* the Earl of *Surrey* foremoſt, Lord *William Howard*, Lord *Clinton*, and Lord *Cromwell*, Son and Heir to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and Chamberlain of *England*, with other; and that Day, after the Juſts were performed, the Challengers rode to this *Durham-Houſe*, where they kept open Houſhold, and feaſted the King and Queen, with her Ladies, and all the Court.

THE ſecond Day *Anthony Kingſton* and *Richard Cromwell* were made Knights there.

THE third Day of *May* the ſaid Challengers did Tournay on Horſeback with Swords, and againſt them came 49 Defendants; Sir *John Dudley* and the Earl of *Surrey* running firſt, which at the firſt Courſe loſt their Gauntlets; and that Day

Day Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew Mr. *Palmer* and his Horſe in the Field, to the great Honour of the Challengers.

The fifth of *May* the Challengers fought on Foot at the Barriers, and againſt them came 50 Defendants, which fought valiantly; but Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew that Day at the Barriers Mr. *Culpepper* in the Field, and the ſixth Day the Challengers broke up their Houſhold.

In this Time of their Houſe-keeping they had not only feaſted the King, Queen, Ladies, and all the Court, as is afore ſhewed; but alſo they cheered all the Knights and Burgeſſes of the Common-Houſe in Parliament, and entertained the Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen and their Wives, at a Dinner, *&c.* The King gave to every of the ſaid Challengers, and their Heirs for ever, in Reward of their valiant Activity, 100 Marks, and a Houſe to dwell in of yearly Revenue, out of the Lands pertaining to the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Now to ſpeak ſomewhat of latter Time concerning this *Durham-Houſe*; it was well known and obſerved, that the outward Part belonging thereto, and ſtanding North from the Houſes, was but a low Row of Stables, old, ruinous, ready to fall, and very unſightly, in ſo publick a Paſſage to the Court and to *Weſtminſter*. Upon which Conſideration, or ſome more ſpecial Reſpect in the Mind of the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, it pleaſed him to take ſuch Order in the Matter, that (at his own Coſts and Charges) that deformed Row of Stabling was quite altered by the Erection of a very goodly and beautiful Building inſtead thereof, and in the very ſame Place. Some Shape of the Modelling, though not in all Reſpects alike, was after the Faſhion of the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, with Cellars underneath, a Walk fairly paved about it, and Rows of Shops above, as alſo one beneath, anſwerable in Manner to the other, and intended for the like Trades and Myſteries.

This Work was not long in taking down, nor in the Erection again; for the firſt Stone was laid on the 10th Day of *June*, 1608, and alſo was fully finiſhed in the next enſuing *November* after. Alſo on *Tueſday*, being the 10th Day of *April* following, divers of the upper Shops were adorned in rich and beautiful Manner, with Wares moſt curious to pleaſe the Eye; ſo ordered againſt his Majeſty's coming thither, to give a Name to ſo good a Building. On the Day following it pleaſed his Highneſs, with the Queen, Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, to come thither, attended on by many great Lords and Ladies. It then pleaſed his moſt excellent Majeſty, becauſe the Work wanted a Name before, to entitle it *Britain*'s *Burſe*, or *Buſs*.

Next beyond this *Durham-Houſe* was another great Houſe, ſome Time belonging to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, and was his LONDON Lodging, which afterwards pertained to the Archbiſhop of *York*, on this Occaſion. In the Year 1529, when Cardinal *Wolſey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was indicted in the *Premunire*, whereby King *Henry* VIII. was entitled to his Goods and Poſſeſſions, he alſo ſeized into his Hands the ſaid Archbiſhop's Houſe, commonly called *York Place*, and changed the Name thereof into *Whitehall*.

This Houſe was called antiently the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Inn by *Weſtminſter*. Concerning which this may be noted, *Anno* 1399, *October* 19, *In Capella Hoſpitii Archiep. Ebor. juxta Weſtmonaſt.* In the firſt Parliament of *Henry* IV. *Tho. Sameſten Epus Karlelen*, formerly Monk of *Weſtminſter*, perſonally appearing, performed and did Obedience and Fealty to the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, his Metropolitan, and to his Succeſſors. Preſent then and there, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *Tho. Walworth*, *Rich. Conyngsbey*, Canon of *York*, &c.

The Archbiſhops of *York* being diſpoſſeſſed, and having no Houſe of Repair about LONDON, Queen *Mary* gave to *Nicholas Heth*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, and to his Succeſſors, *Suffolk-Houſe* in *Southwark*, built by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, as is ſhewed elſewhere.

This Houſe the ſaid Archbiſhop ſold, and bought the aforeſaid Houſe, of old Time belonging to the Biſhops of *Norwich*, which (of this laſt Purchaſe) was called *York-Houſe*. The Lord Chancellors, or Lord Keepers of the Great Seal of *England*, have been ſometimes lodged there.

While this Houſe belonged to the Biſhops of *Norwich*, there was a Preſentment made in the *King*'s-*Bench* againſt one of the Biſhops, 21 *Edward* IV. for Annoyance of a Way *inter Hoſpitium Epiſcopi Norvienſis & Dunelmenſis in Parochia Sti. Martini in campis*: Whereupon there was a Caſe.

This Place of the Biſhop of *Norwich*, among all or the greateſt Part of the Poſſeſſions of the See of *Norwich*, about 27 *Henry* VIII. were conveyed to the King by a private Act of Parliament, in Recompence of the Union of the Monaſtery of St. *Bennet de Hulmo*, and the Poſſeſſions thereof, to that Biſhoprick, being of far better Value than the antient Lands of the Biſhoprick of *Norwich* aſſured to the King, as is recited in the Statute of 32 *Henry* VIII. whereby the Biſhop of *Norwich* is made Collector of the Tenths of his Dioceſe, as other Biſhops were, being freed thereof by the ſaid private Statute of 27 *Henry* VIII.

The Biſhop of *Norwich* was limited by the ſaid private Act, to enjoy perpetually in Succeſſion, a Prebend in the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter*, and the Houſe thereto belonging in *Chanon-row*, whereof then was Incumbent one *Knight*: The Houſe was ſaid to be leaſed by the Biſhop in *Edward* VI's Time, for ſome ſmall Rent, to Sir *John Thinn*, Knt. for many Years enduring.

This *York-Houſe* remained to the Archbiſhop of *York* in Archbiſhop *Sandys*'s Time: But then, in the Year 1588, it was by ſome earneſtly endeavoured to be gotten from the See; whereat that Archbiſhop made a Complaint in a ſecret Letter to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*; "That it was moſt unreaſonably requeſted of "him. He could not, he ſaid, in Conſcience "yield to that Requeſt, and remained reſolute; "entreating that Lord to be a Means to the "Queen, that he might refuſe his yielding here-"in, without Offence to her; ſhewing, that her "Speech to him heretofore, about the ſame "Thing, had been ſuch, that he was fully per-"ſuaded ſhe would not deal againſt him in it.

This *York-Place* or *Houſe*, was occupied or enjoyed in King *James* I's Time, by *Thomas* Viſcount *Brackly*, Lord *Elleſmere*, Lord Chancellor, and by *Francis* Viſcount St. *Alban*'s, ſome Time Lord Chancellor after him. In 2 *Jac.* I. an Exchange of it was made by *Toby Matthew*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was ſeized in Fee-Simple, in Right of his Archbiſhoprick, of the ſaid Manſion-Houſe, and of divers other Meſſuages and Tenements ſituate within the Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*. Theſe he granted to King *James* I. and the ſaid King granted to the ſaid Archbiſhop the Manor or Lordſhip of *Brighton*, with the Lands in *Melborn*, the Manor of *Acomb*, or *Acom*, and *Holgate*; and all the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in *Acomb*, *Holgate*, *Clifton*, *Skelton*, *Wigginton*, *Botham*, &c. the Manor of *Santon*, and Lands in *Eaſtrop*, &c. and the Manor or Grange of *Beckhay*, with all Rights, Members,

Members, and Appurtenances thereof; which would be more profitable and commodious unto the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors, than the ſaid Manſion-Houſe. For that the Archbiſhop, nor his Predeceſſors, had not, for many Years paſt, the Uſe of the ſaid Manſion-Houſe; and the other Premiſes yielded them very little Profit. And farther, the ſaid Manſion-Houſe was like to be burdenſome, and a Charge to the ſaid Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors: Which was the Reaſon uſed in the Act of Parliament for the ſaid Exchange, *viz.* That it would be for the Benefit of the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors; and therefore it was of the King's Grace and Favour to the ſaid Church and See, to make this Conveyance and Aſſurance.

THEN was there an Hoſpital of St. *Mary Rouncival*, by *Charing-Croſs*, (a Cell to the Priory and Convent of *Rouncival* in *Navar*, in *Pampelione* Dioceſe) where a Fraternity was founded in the 15th of *Edward* IV.

NEAR unto this Hoſpital was an Hermitage, with a Chapel of St. *Catharine*, over-againſt *Charing-Croſs*; which Croſs, built of Stone, was of old Time a fair Piece of Work, there made by Commandment of *Edward* I. in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, in Memory of *Eleanor*, his deceaſed Queen, as is before declared.

St. James's. WEST from this Croſs ſtood ſome Time an Hoſpital of St. *James*, conſiſting of two Hides of Land, with the Appurtenances, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in *Weſtminſter*, and founded by the Citizens of LONDON, before the Time of any Man's Memory, for fourteen Siſters, Maidens, that were leprous, living chaſtly and honeſtly in Divine Service.

AFTERWARDS, divers Citizens of LONDON gave 56*l.* Rent thereunto, and then were adjoined eight Brethren to miniſter Divine Service there.

AFTER this alſo, ſundry devout Men of LONDON gave to this Hoſpital four Hides of Land in the Field of *Weſtminſter*; and in *Hendon*, *Calcote*, and *Hampſtead*, eight Acres of Land and Wood, *&c.* King *Edward* I. confirm'd thoſe Gifts, and granted a Fair to be kept on the Eve of St. *James*, the Day, the Morrow, and four Days following, in the 18th of his Reign.

THIS Hoſpital was ſurrender'd to *Henry* VIII. the 23d of his Reign; the Siſters being compounded with, were allowed Penſions for the Term of their Lives, and the King built there a goodly Manor, annexing thereunto a Park, cloſed with a Wall of Brick, now called St. *James*'s *Park*, ſerving indifferently to the ſaid Manor, and to the Manor or Palace of *Whitehall*.

AND this Place now, ſince the burning down of *Whitehall*, is become the Royal Palace of our Kings, and their chief Reſidence.

SOME Diſtance hence, between St. *James*'s and *Hide-Park*, was kept *May Fair*, yearly, where young People did uſe to reſort; and by the Temptations they met with here, did commit much Sin and Diſorder. Here they ſpent their Time and Money in Drunkenneſs, Fornication, Gaming, and Lewdneſs; whereby were occaſioned oftentimes Quarrels, Tumults, and Shedding of Blood. Whereupon, in the Month of *November*, 1708, the Grand Jury of *Weſtminſter*, for the Body of the County of *Middleſex*, made a Preſentment to this Import, "That being ſenſible of their Duty, to make Preſentment of "ſuch Matters and Things as were publick E"normities and Inconveniencies; and being en"couraged by the Example of the worthy Ma"giſtracy of the City of LONDON, in their "late Proceedings againſt *Bartholomew-Fair*, "did preſent, as a publick Nuſance and Incon"venience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous "Aſſembly in a Place called *Brook-Field*, in the "Pariſh of St. *Martin in the Fields*, in this "County, called *May-Fair*. In which Place "many looſe, idle, and diſorderly Perſons, did "rendezvous, and draw and allure young Per"ſons, Servants, and others, to meet there, to "game, and commit Lewdneſs, and diſorderly "Practices, to the great Corruption and De"bauchery of their Virtue and Morals; and in "which many and great Riots, Tumults, Breach"es of the Peace, open and notorious Lewdneſs, "and Murder it ſelf had been committed; and "were like to be committed again, if not pre"vented by ſome wiſe and prudent Method: "And for that the ſaid Fair being ſo near her "Majeſty's Palaces, and might be very danger"ous to her Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Go"vernment, by ſeditious and unreaſonable Men; "taking thereby Occaſion to execute their moſt "wicked and treaſonable Deſigns. Wherefore, "and becauſe the ſaid Fair, as it was then uſed, "both actually was, and had ſo fatal a Tenden"cy to the Corruption of her Majeſty's Subjects, "Violation of her Peace, and the Danger of her "Perſon; they humbly conceived it worthy the "Care of thoſe in Power and Authority to rec"tify the ſame.

SOUTH from *Charing-Croſs*, on the right Hand, in *Stow*'s Time, were divers handſome Houſes, then lately built before the Park: Then a large Tilt-yard for Noblemen and others, to exerciſe themſelves in Juſting, Turneying, and Fighting at the Barriers.

ON the left Hand from *Charing-Croſs* were alſo divers Tenements then lately built, till you come to a large Plat of Ground encloſed with Brick, and called *Scotland*, where great Buildings have been for Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other Eſtates of that Country. For *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*, and Siſter to King *Henry* VIII. had her Abiding there, when ſhe came into *England*, after the Death of her Husband, as the King of *Scotland* had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of *England*.

THIS was firſt given by King *Edgar*, a *Saxon* King, (who reigned about the Year 959,) to *Keneth*, or *Kynald*, King of *Scotland*; from whom he had received Homage for that Kingdom, and enjoined the ſaid King *Keneth*, once every Year to repair unto him in *England*, for the making of Laws, which in thoſe Days was done by the Noblemen and Peers. To which End the ſaid King *Edgar* gave that King this Piece of Ground, lying beſide the new Palace of *Weſtminſter*, for his Reſidence when he came up; upon which this *Keneth* built an Houſe: Which by him and his Poſterity was enjoyed until the Reign of King *Henry* II. in whoſe Time, upon the Rebellion of *William*, then King of *Scots*, it was reſumed into the King of *England*'s Hands. After that, the Houſe went to Decay; but the Ground where it ſtood is called *Scotland-Yard* to this Day.

THEN is the ſaid *Whitehall*, ſome Time belonging to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Juſticiar of *England*, who gave it to the Black Fryars of *Oldborne*, or *Holbourn*, although he left one Daughter, who was married to an Anceſtor of the preſent Sir *John Guiſe* of *Elmore* and *Rendcomb* in *Gloceſterſhire*; which Family, upon this Marriage, changed their Coat of Arms for that of the *Burgh*'s, *viz. Seven Lozenges variet Azure and Argent, in a Field Gules*; and have born the ſame ever ſince. King *Henry* VIII. ordained this Place to be called *an Honour*, and built there a ſumptuous Gallery, and a beautiful Gatehouſe, croſs the High Street to St. *James*'s Park. In the uppermoſt Rooms of this Gatehouſe is the Paper-Office, or Paper-Houſe, wherein Papers of State, Embaſſy, *&c.* are repoſited.

IN

In this Gallery, the Princes, with their Nobility, uſed to ſtand or ſit, and at Windows, to behold all triumphant Juſtings, and other Military Exerciſings.

Beyond this Gallery, on the left Hand, is the Garden or Orchard belonging to the ſaid *Whitehall*.

There is an Inſtrument among the Records at *Weſtminſter*, 21 *Hen.* VIII. for the Recovery of the Place (called then *York Place*) for the King, *omnibus*, &c. wherein it is ſpecified, " That " *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of " *Norfolk*, Treaſurer of *England*, *William Fitz* " *Williams*, Knight of the Garter, Treaſurer of " the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the " Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; *Robert Norwich*, one " of the King's Serjeants at Law, and *Chriſto-* " *pher Hales*, Attorney-General, in *Hilary* " Term, before the Juſtices at *Weſtminſter*, re- " covered to them and their Heirs, for the Uſe " of our Lord the King, *Henry* VIII. againſt the " moſt Reverend Father in Christ *Thomas* " Cardinal of *York*, one Meſſuage, two Gardens, " and three Acres of Land, with the Appurte- " nances, ſituate in the Village or Town of *Weſt-* " *minſter*, in the County of *Middleſex*; which " are commonly called *York Place*. And they " delivered, demiſed, and by that preſent Char- " ter confirmed to the King the ſaid Meſſuage, " &c. Dated the 7th of *February*, 21 *H.* 8.

And in the ſaid King's Donation to the ſaid Cardinal, (after the Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels) in the ſaid Month of *February*, to enjoy the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and all the Benefits thereof, it is excepted in the Inſtrument, to the King and his Heirs, and reſerved all that Meſſuage, two Gardens, and three Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, called *York Place*.

King *Henry* VIII. was the firſt King of *England* that removed his Dwelling from the Old Palace nigh unto the Monaſtery of St. *Peter's* *Weſtminſter* unto *Whitehall*; and that becauſe that old Palace was then, and had been long Time before, in utter Ruin and Decay, as it is expreſſed in an Act of Parliament; and that the King had lately obtained this *Whitehall*, which is ſtiled in the ſame Act, " One great Manſion- " Place and Houſe, being Parcel of the Poſſeſ- " ſions of the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, ſituate " in the Town of *Weſtminſter*, not much diſtant " from the ſame antient Palace: And that he " had lately, upon the Soil of the ſaid Manſion- " Place and Houſe, and upon the Ground there- " unto belonging, moſt ſumptuouſly and curi- " ouſly built and edified many and diſtinct, beau- " tiful, coſtly and pleaſant Lodgings, Buildings " and Manſions, for his Grace's ſingular Plea- " ſure, Comfort and Commodity, to the Ho- " nour of his Highneſs and his Realm: And " thereunto adjoining had made a Park, walled " and environed with Brick and Stone, and " there deviſed and ordained many and ſingular " commodious Things, Pleaſures, and other Ne- " ceſſaries, apt and convenient to appertain to ſo " noble a Prince, for his Paſtime and Solace.

By the ſaid Act, this Place, with the ſaid Buildings and Park, are taken into the Bounds of the King's Palace, and to enjoy all the Privileges thereof. And the whole Limits of the Royal Palace are there ſet out and deſcribed, namely, " That all the ſaid Soil, Ground, Man- " ſion, and Buildings, and the Park, with all " the Things, Commodities, and Pleaſures, " thereupon built and deviſed; and alſo the Soil " of the antient Palace, ſhould be from thence- " forth the King's whole Palace at *Weſtminſter*; " and ſo be taken, deemed, and reputed, and " to be called and named, *The King's Palace at* " Weſtminſter *for ever*. And that the ſaid Pa- " lace ſhould extend, and be as well within the " Soil and Places before limited and appointed, " as alſo in all the Street or Way leading from " *Charing-Croſs* unto the Sanctuary-Gate at " *Weſtminſter*; and to all the Houſes, Build- " ings, Lands and Tenements on both Sides of " the ſame Street or Way from the ſaid Croſs " unto *Weſtminſter-hall*, ſituate, lying, and be- " ing between the Water of the *Thames* on the " Eaſt Part, and the ſaid Park-Wall on the Weſt " Part; and ſo forth, through all the Soil, Pre- " cinct, and Limits of the ſaid old Palace: And " all the ſaid Palace to enjoy the like Prerога- " tives, Liberties, Pre-eminences, Juriſdictions, " and Privileges, as to the King's antient Pa- " lace within this Realm have at any Time here- " tofore belonged, uſed, or of Right apper- " tained.

Here is the magnificent Building called the *Banqueting-houſe*; which, before King *James* I. came hither, was old, rotten, and but ſlightly built; that therefore the King cauſed to be pulled down, *Anno* 1606, and new built very ſtrong and ſtately, every Way larger than the former; and fair Lodgings were new built there and increaſed.

James th'eldeſt Sonne and Heir to Lord *D' Aubeney*, was baptyſed the 26th Day of *April* 1612, in the King's Majeſty's Chapell Royall of *Whitehall*. The King was his Godfather: And the Officers of the Veſtry had to their Fees xl s.

The Marriage of the two excellent Princes, *Frederick*, Prince *Palatyne*, and Lady *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter to King *James*, was ſolemnized on *Shrove-Sunday*, being the 14th of *February* 1612, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*, by the Right Reverend Father in God *George* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and aſſiſted by the Biſhop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, Dean of the Chapell, who preached at the Marriage the ſame Day. The Gentlemen of the Chapell, and the Officers of the Veſtry had given them for their Fees, an hundred Pounds in Jacobuſes; whereof the Serjeant of the Veſtry had four Markes, the two Yeomen had between them ſeven Jacobuſes, and the Grome had thirtie Shillings.

Anne, firſt Daughter to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was baptyſed in the King's Majeſty's Chapell Royal at *Whitehall*, the 23d of *February* 1612. For her Godmothers ſhe had Queen *Anne*, and th'elder Counteſs of *Derby*, Wyfe to the Lord Chancellor; and for her Godfather, *Gylbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl s.

The Marriage of the two noble Perſons, *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, and the Lady *Frances Howard*, was ſolemnyſed on St. *Stephen's* Day, being *Sunday* the 26th of *December* 1613, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *James* Biſhop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*: And her Father gave her in Marriage, and the Deane of *Weſtminſter* preached at the Marriage. The Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl s.

Henry, Sonne to the Lord *D'Aubeney*, was baptyſed the 2d Day of *April* 1616, in the King's Royall Chapell at *Whitehall*. Queen *Anne* was his Godmother, and Prince *Charles* and the Earl of *Marr* his Godfathers. The Gentlemen of the Chapell had for their Fees 5 l. and the Officers of the Veſtry had for their Fees xl s.

James, Sonne and Heire to Sir *John Edgerton*, was baptyſed on *Tueſday* the firſt of *October* at *Durham-houſe*. His Godfathers were K. *James*, and *Thomas* Lord *Elſmer*, Lord Chancellor, Grandfather to the Child, and the Lady Marchioneſs of *Northampton* Godmother. The Officers of his Majeſty's Veſtry had for a Gratuity the Sum of xxix s.

James,

James, Sonne to the Lord Viſcount *Harrington*, was baptyſed the 11th Day of *March*, by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in the Chapell at *Whitehall*, *Anno* 1616. His Godfathers were the King's Majeſty, and the Earl of *Suſſex*, his Godmother the Counteſs of *Bedford*. The Officers of the Veſtry had their uſual Fees.

James, Sonne to Sir *William Feilding*, was baptyſed by the Right Reverend Father in God the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, on *Thurſday* the 13th of *March*, in the ſaid Chapell. His Godfathers were the King's Majeſty and the Earl of *Buckingham*; and the Counteſs of *Bedford* was Godmother. The Officers of the Veſtry had the uſual Fees.

Charles, ſecond Sonne to Sir *James Ramſey*, Lord Viſcount *Haddington*, was baptyſed on *Sunday* the 17th of *May*, *Anno* 1618, in his Majeſty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*, by the Reverend Father in God the Lord Byſhop of *Durham*. The Goſſips were, Prince *Charles*, *George* Marquis of *Buckingham*, and the Counteſs of *Hertford*. Payd for Fees for the ſame Service to the Gentlemen of the Chapell 5 *l.* and to the Officers of the Veſtry 2 *l.*

ON the Right Hand were divers Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Allies, and a Cock-Pit, all built by K. *Henry* VIII. (out of certain old Tenements) and then one other arched Gate, with a Way over it, thwarting the Street, from the King's Gardens to the ſaid Park.

Whitehall now lies in Ruins, having been burnt down by Accident in the Reign of King *William*. For Want of rebuilding the ſame, Mr. *Weedon*, an ingenious Gentleman, ſuppoſed the City of *Weſtminſter* was damnified above 30 *l. per Cent.* in their Houſes, Trades, and Properties. The ſame Gentleman therefore, of his own good Will, to the reforming that moſt noble Palace, for the Honour and Benefit of the Queen, and her Kingdom, propoſed in Print, That an Act of Parliament ſhould be made for the Rebuilding of it, after the Manner of a Model or Plan of *Inigo Jones*, the famous *Engliſh* Architect in King *James* I's Time, who built the Banqueting-Houſe at *Whitehall*, and left a Plan for the whole Palace to be built ſuitable to it, that being reputed one of the beſt Buildings in *Europe*; which Plan his late Majeſty, viewed and approved of. This Palace, to be built after the ſaid Plan, would amount to ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, and might be about ſeven Years in building. He propounded moreover, That the ſaid Structure ſhould extend from the North Eaſt of the firſt *Scotland-yard*, and be continued to the North Side of the old *Palace-yard* at *Weſtminſter*, and the common Way to *Weſtminſter* made to run next the Waterſide, whereby the new Palace might front St. *James*'s Park and the River. That there might be twelve Commiſſioners, ſix to be appointed by her Majeſty, and ſix by the Parliament, to carry on the ſaid Building, and to have a Power, by a Jury, as thoſe Commiſſioners had, that were appointed for the Rebuilding of LONDON after the dreadful Fire, whereby to adjuſt all Perſons Intereſts and Differences, and truly to account for and to apply whatſoever Value ſhould be raiſed or given towards the Charges; and that there be ſeven Perſons, whereof one to be Treaſurer, to promote and collect voluntary Benefactions and Subſcriptions towards the carrying on ſo National a Good.

THEN he offered Ways and Means for the Raiſing of the ſaid Sum of ſix hundred thouſand Pounds: And the firſt was, That the City of *Weſtminſter* ſhould be incorporated, to conſiſt of a Mayor, Recorder, and 24 Aldermen; and certain Franchiſes and Liberties to be granted them. That all Profits ariſing to the ſaid Corporation, over and above all Manner of Expences and Charges the Corporation would be at in ſupporting it ſelf, be for the next ſeven Years appropriated to carry on the ſaid Palace. That Duties ſhould be laid upon new improved Rents within the ſaid City of *Weſtminſter*. That all Officers that held two or more Offices of above the Value of 300 *l. per Annum*, ſhould pay ſo much in the Pound. And that ſuch as had any Right or Title to any Houſe, or Office, or Lodging, within the ſaid new intended Palace, ſhould pay likewiſe ſo much in the Pound. That all Improvements of any Part of the Ground of *Whitehall*, and the Benefit ariſing to her Majeſty of all future and new Inventions, Diſcoveries and Improvements, be for ſuch a Term appointed towards the ſaid Charge. And that all future Forfeitures accruing to her Majeſty for a Term of Years, to be likewiſe appropriated for the ſame Charge: But this Work was thought fit to be laid aſide for the preſent.

FROM the arched Gate, which was at the Eaſt End of *King-ſtreet*, to a Bridge over *Longditch*, (ſo called, the ſame making the City of *Weſtminſter* almoſt an Iſland) was a Way leading to *Chanon-row*, ſo called, becauſe it belonged to the Dean and Chanons of St. *Stephen's* Chapel, who were there lodged, as were afterwards divers Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof one was Sir *Edward Hobbey*, another, *John Thin*, Eſq; whoſe Houſe was rebuilt in a ſtately Manner by *Anne Stanhope*, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, Mother to the Earl of *Hertford*, who enjoyed it in *Stow*'s Time. Next to this was a fine Houſe building, at the ſame Time, by *William* Earl of *Derby*; over-againſt which was a handſome Houſe built by *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

THE King [*Henry* VIII.] granted a Charter of Privilege to the Dean of the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen*, and the Canons, to pull down all the antient and very ruinous Tenements, and to build them again. It is ſet out there, how butted and bounded, *viz.* "Situate in *Le Wolſtaple*, between "the Clock toward the Eaſt, and *Le Way* Houſe "toward the Weſt, and the Wall of our Palace "in Length toward the South, and *Le Wulbrige* "of our Staple toward the North.

FROM this Way up to the *Woolſtaple*, and to the high Tower, or Gate, which enter'd the Palace Court, all was repleniſhed with Buildings and Inhabitants.

Staple; the Word means the Place where the Market of ſuch or ſuch Merchandize was kept, as here in *Weſtminſter* was the *Woolſtaple*. The Word was antiently writ *Eſtaple*, and comes of the *French* Word *Eſtape*, which ſignifies a Mart or Market. There are five Staple Merchandizes of *England*, ſaith the Lord *Coke*, *viz.* Wool, Woolfells, Leather, Lead, and Tin. There was a Major of the Staple, and there was a Court of the Major of the Staple, wherein Merchants of the Staple did ſue by Law-Merchant; ſo there was a Statute, That Merchant Strangers might ſue before the Major of the Staple, according to the Law-Merchant, or at the Common Law. And this Court was holden at *Woolſtaple* in *Weſtminſter*. This Court, tho' it were far more antient, was ſtraitened and warranted by Act of Parliament 27 *Edward* III.

THE Bounds of the Staple at *Weſtminſter* began at *Temple-bar*, and extended to *Tuthill*.

IN the Reign of *Edward* I. the Staple being at *Weſtminſter*, the Pariſhioners of St. *Margaret*, and Merchants of the Staple, built a-new the ſaid Church, the great Chancel excepted, which was lately before new built by the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*.

MOREOVER, *Edward* III. in the 17th of his Reign, decreed, That no Silver be carried out of the

the Realm on Pain of Death; and that whoſoever tranſported Wool, ſhould bring over, for every Sack, four Nobles of Silver Bullion.

In the 25th of his Reign, he appointed the Staple of Wool to be kept only at *Canterbury*, for the Honour of St. *Thomas*. Moreover, in the 27th of the ſaid King *Edward*, the Staple of Wool, before kept at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, was ordained (by Parliament) to be kept in divers Places of *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*; as at *Newcaſtle*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Weſtminſter*, *Chicheſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Caermarthen*, &c. to the great Benefit of the King, and Loſs unto Strangers and Merchants: For there grew unto the King by this Means (as it was ſaid) the Sum of a Thouſand an Hundred and Two Pounds by the Year, more than any of his Predeceſſors before had received. The Staple at *Weſtminſter*, at that Time, began on the next Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*.

The next Year was granted to the King, by Parliament, towards the Recovery of his Title in *France*, Fifty Shillings of every Sack of Wool tranſported over Seas, for the Space of ſix Years next enſuing: By Means whereof, the King might diſpend daily, during thoſe Years, more than a thouſand Marks Sterling: For, by the common Opinion, there were more than an hundred Sacks of Wool yearly tranſported into foreign Lands; ſo that during ſix Years, the ſaid Grant extended to fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling.

In the 37th of *Edward* III. it was granted unto him for two Years, to take ſix and twenty Shillings and eight Pence upon every Sack of Wool (notwithſtanding the King's Oath, and other great Eſtates) was ordained to be kept at *Calais*, and ſix and twenty Merchants, the beſt and the wealthieſt of all *England*, to be Farmers there, both of the Town and Staple, for three Years, every Merchant to have ſix Men of Arms, and four Archers, at the King's Coſt. He ordained there alſo two Majors, one for the Town, and one for the Staple, and he took for *mala capta*, commonly called *Maltorth*, Cuſtom twenty Shillings, and of the ſaid Merchants, Guardians of the Town, forty Pence upon every Sack of Wool.

In the 44th of *Edward* III. *Queenborough*, *Kingſton upon Hull*, and *Boſton*, were made Staples of Wool: Which Matter ſo offended ſome, that in the 50th of his Reign, in a Parliament at LONDON, it was complained, That the Staple of Wool was ſo removed from *Calais* to divers Towns in *England*, contrary to the Statute, appointing, That Citizens and Merchants ſhould keep it there, and that the King might have the Profits and Cuſtoms, with the Exchange of Gold and Silver that was there made, by all the Merchants in Chriſtendom (eſteemed to amount to eight thouſand Pounds by Year the Exchange only.) And the Citizens and Merchants ſo ordered the Matter, that the King ſpent nothing upon Soldiers; neither upon Defence of the Town againſt the Enemies; whereas now he ſpent eight thouſand Pounds by Year.

In the 51ſt of *Edward* III. when the Staple was ſettled at *Calais*, the Major of the Staple did furniſh the Captain of the Town, upon any Road, with an hundred Bill-men, two hundred Archers, of Merchants and their Servants, without any Wages.

In the Year 1388, the 12th of *Richard* II. in a Parliament at *Cambridge*, it was ordained, That the Staple of Wool ſhould be brought from *Middleborough* in *Holland* to *Calais*.

In the 14th of his Reign, there was granted forty Shillings upon every Sack of Wool, and in the 21ſt was granted fifty Shillings upon every Sack tranſported by *Engliſhman*, and three Pounds by Strangers, *&c.*

It ſeems that the Merchants of this Staple be the moſt antient Merchants of this Realm, and that all Commodities of the Realm are Staple Merchandizes by Law and Charter, as Wools, Leather, Woolfells, Lead, Tin, Cloth, *&c.*

King *Henry* VI. had ſix Wool-houſes within the Staple at *Weſtminſter*; thoſe he granted to the Dean and Canons of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, and confirmed it the 21ſt of his Reign.

And now to paſs to the famous Monaſtery of *Weſtminſter*: At the very Entrance of the Cloſe thereof is a Lane that leads towards the Weſt, called *Thieving-lane*, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gatehouſe*, while the Sanctuary continued in Force.

The Monaſtery of St. PETER WESTMINSTER.

THIS Monaſtery was founded and built by *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, [that began his Reign *Anno* 603] upon the Perſuaſion of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, who having embraced Chriſtianity, and being baptized by *Melitus*, Biſhop of LONDON, immediately (to ſhew himſelf a Chriſtian indeed) built a Church to the Honour of God and St. *Peter*, on the Weſt Side of the City of LONDON, in a Place (which becauſe it was overgrown with Thorns, and environed with Water) the *Saxons* called *Thorney*, and now of the Monaſtery and Weſt Situation thereof, is called *Weſtminſter*. In this Place (ſaith *Sulcardus*) long before was a Temple of *Apollo*; which being overthrown, King *Lucius* built therein a Church of Chriſtianity.

When the Church of God firſt began to grow in *Great Britain* at ſuch Time (ſaith *Sulcardus*) as *Antoninus Pius* was Emperor of *Rome*, the Temple of *Apollo*, which was then ſeated on the Weſt Side of the City of LONDON, where now *Weſtminſter* ſtands, fell down by the Violence of an Earthquake; of the Ruins whereof, *Lucius* (who was King of the *Britons*, and reigned here by Permiſſion of the *Romans*) built a ſmall Church to the Honour of Christ, in the Year of our Lord 170, which afterwards was utterly defaced when the Heat of Perſecution (under *Dioclefian*) waſted *Britain*.

This Place afterward, for a long Time, lay altogether neglected, and not regarded, but became all overgrown with Thorns and Buſhes, inſomuch as the *Engliſh Saxons* named it *Thornez*, or *Thorney*, until *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, (or of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*) who was the firſt that ſubſcribed to the Worſhip of Christ, built in that Place a Monaſtery to Christ and St. *Peter*, in the Year of Christ 605; whereupon, partly from the Situation to the Weſt, and partly from the Monaſtery or Minſter, it began to take the Name of *Weſtminſter*: But afterwards, when this Monaſtery was deſtroyed in the furious Wars of the *Danes*, *Dunſtan*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (by the Favour of King *Edgar*) repaired it, and granted, and gave it to a ſmall Company of Monks.

Afterward King *Edward*, ſurnamed *the Confeſſor*, with the Tenths of all his Revenues, built it a-new, to be a Place for his own Sepulchre, and a Monaſtery for the Monks of St. *Bennet*'s Order, and endowed it with Revenues lying here and there in all Places of *England*, and it is an antient Fabrick, and very ſtately. Since which Time this Monaſtery hath been, and yet is, very famous, for the Conſecration and Coronation of the Kings of *England*, and the Burial

of many of them, and other great Perſonages, and for the Cuſtody of the Regalia for the Coronation.

BUT 160 Year after, King *Henry* III. pulled down that antient Fabrick of King *Edward*, and (with 50 Years Work) built a Church of a moſt goodly Frame, with a Multitude of Marble Pillars, ſet in comely Order; whereof he himſelf laid the firſt Stone, and covered the Roof with Lead, *Anno* 1220.

IT appears by ſome Records in the *Tower*, that ſeveral Things were given for adorning this Church, both by that King and his Queen. She ſet up in St. *Edward*'s Feretory the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. And the King, in the 28th of his Reign, which was about the Year 1244, cauſed *Edward Fitz Odo*, Keeper of his Works at *Weſtminſter*, to place upon her Forehead, for Ornament, an Emerald and a Ruby, taken out of two Rings, which the Biſhop of *Chicheſter* had left the ſaid King for a Legacy. The ſame Year the King commanded the Keepers of his Works at *Weſtminſter*, that they ſhould provide for the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* one ſtrong and good Beam to ſupport the Bells of the King's Gift, and deliver the ſaid Beam to the Sacriſtan: And in the 39th of the ſaid King, he gave 100 Shillings, by Payment each half Year, to the Brethren of the Guild at *Weſtminſter*, and their Succeſſors, who were aſſigned to ring the great Bells there, to be paid out of his Exchequer, till the King can provide them the Value of 100 Shillings, Land or Rent. In the 24th of his Reign, he gave the Prior three Marks to repair the Organ. In the 28th Year of his Reign he commanded *Edward Fitz Odo* to make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Enſign of certain red Samitt, to be every where adorned with Gold, and his Tongue to be made appearing, as though it continually moved; and his Eyes of Sapphires, or other Stones, agreeable to him; and this to be ſet in St. *Peter*'s Church againſt the King's coming thither. In the 30th of his Reign, the ſame King *Henry* III. gave the ſaid Church one great Crown of Silver, to ſet Wax Candles upon in the ſaid Church; and he commanded the Keeper of his Exchange to do this out of the Iſſues thereof, and to buy alſo out of the ſaid Iſſues, as precious a Mitre as could be found in the City of LONDON, for the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*'s Uſe, of the King's Gift. And *laſtly*, the 41ſt of *Henry* III. about *Anno* 1257, as a farther Ornament for St. *Peter*'s, he ordered a ſumptuous Monument to be erected there for his Daughter *Catharine* deceaſed, giving Order to his Treaſurer and his Chamberlains of the Treaſury, to deliver to Mr. *Simon de Wells* five Marks and a half for his Expences in going to LONDON for a certain Braſs Image to be ſet upon her Tomb, and returning home again: And upon the ſame Tomb there was alſo ſet a Silver Image. For the making of which, *William* of *Gloceſter*, the King's Goldſmith, was paid ſixty Marks and ten.

THIS Church afterward the Abbots did much enlarge to the Weſtward: And King *Henry* VII. in the Year 1502, beſtowed 14000 Pounds on the Eaſt Side, where he built a Chapel [called *Our Lady's Chapel*] of admirable Beauty, (which *Leland* calls *the Miracle of the World*; for any Man that ſees it may ſay, that all Elegancy of Workmanſhip and Matter is couched in it) to be a Place of Sepulture for himſelf and all his Poſterity; wherein, at this Day, is to be ſeen his own Tomb, moſt gorgeous and great, made all of ſolid Braſs; where alſo his Queen lies by him. And in the ſaid King's laſt Will, dated *Apr.* 10. *Anno* 1508, he appointed to be buried there, in a Chapel made by himſelf, and a Sum of 5000 *l.* is mentioned to be delivered to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, for Maſſes and Alms, whereof Ten Thouſand Maſſes to be ſaid for his Soul at 6 *d.* a Maſs, and 2000 *l.* for Alms between his Death and Burial: So much to the City of LONDON; ſo much to Priſons, *&c.*

A late Author gives the following Account of this Building:

"THE Arch, at the Entrance of *Henry* VII's "Chapel, is exceeding grand and ornamental; "the Steps underneath are a fine Preparation for "the Scene at landing, and the three Doors an "admirable Expedient to favour the Perſpective "within; but this, and ſeveral other Beauties, "are utterly ſpoiled by the Stalls, which cut off "the collateral Iſles of the Chapel intirely, and "thereby ſpoil the Beauty and Symmetry of the "Whole.

"THE Roof of this Structure is certainly one "of the fineſt Things in the World, I mean in "the *Gothick* Stile; nothing can be a better "Form, or more richly decorated; perhaps had "it been more ſimple, it had ſhewn to greater "Advantage; but ſtill 'tis a Wonder that one "continued Cluſter of Ornament could be con-"trived to pleaſe ſo much, and anſwer ſo well.

"WERE the abſurd Partitions mention'd a-"bove thrown down, the Roof would appear "ſtill more ſurprizing, and the Area before more "ſpacious and more proportionable; all thoſe "Tombs which are now ſhut up in ſuch a Man-"ner, that they are no where to be ſeen as they "ought, would then come forward to the Eye, "and give an additional Grandeur and Solem-"nity to the Scene; the Perſpective would be "finely broke, and every Object properly ter-"minate in the Founder's *Mauſolæum*, as the "principal Point of the whole View.

"THERE are few Tombs in *Europe* more fa-"mous than that of *Henry* VII. neither indeed "are there many which deſerve to be more ſo. "The Undertaking, in itſelf, was vaſt and ſur-"prizing, the Coſt prodigious, and the Execu-"tion exceedingly difficult and laborious; and "yet the Artiſt has ſucceeded in it to Admira-"tion; there is hardly a Part in it that is not "excellent, from the chief Figures to the minu-"teſt Point of the Decoration; the Statues of "the King and Queen are grand and noble, and "the Bas-Relief on the Sides below, beautiful "and expreſſive. I am of Opinion the Work-"man, whoever he was, was equal to the nobleſt "Scheme of this Nature, and would have made "a Figure even amongſt the Antient. What a "Pity is it therefore that ſuch a Genius, and ſo "much Art, ſhould be laviſh'd away on a Thing "intirely out of Taſte, and which, at the ſame "Expence and Study, might have been made "the Wonder of the World! To explain my "ſelf farther on this Head, nothing can be more "ſtupid than the laying Statues on their Backs, "in ſuch a Situation, that 'tis impoſſible they "ſhould ever be ſeen to Advantage, and, of "courſe, that all their Perfections muſt be ut-"terly thrown away. In the next Place, the "Brazen Incloſure, which ſurrounds this Tomb, "wonderful as it may be, conſidered by itſelf, is "a monſterous Blemiſh, with Regard to the "Thing it was intended to preſerve and adorn; "becauſe it riſes abundantly too high, and in-"tercepts the View intirely from the principal "Objects.

"WITHOUT Doubt the Statues of the King "and Queen ought to have been in living Atti-"tudes, erect and bold, and the decorating Fi-"gures ſhould have form'd a correſponding "Groupe, which in every Light ſhould have "ſtood the Teſt of Criticiſm, and given the "Spectator an intire Satisfaction; a few more "Steps too ſhould have been added to raiſe the "Foundation higher; a magnificent Arch might "have been thrown over all, and the Boundary

"below

" below ſhould have been only a Guide, not an " Incumbrance to the Proſpect.

In the Year 1569, this moſt magnificent Monument of *Henry* VII. and alſo of Queen *Elizabeth* his Wife, received much Damage by a certain rude Fellow who ſtole away divers Parcels of Braſs and Copper that adorned their Tombs: But he was diſcovered and puniſhed by Mr. *Barnard Randolph*, the Common Sergeant of LONDON.

Among the reſt of the Lands belonging to this Abbey was a Garden, they called the *Vine-garden*; becauſe perhaps Vines antiently were there nouriſhed and Wine made. It was in King *Edward* VI's Time encloſed with Houſes and Buildings, and other Lands and Meadows, and Paſtures belonging to the ſame; and likewiſe a certain Parcel of Land called, *The Millbank*: Theſe were of Value 58 *s.* and given by that King in the Third of his Reign, to *Joanna Smith*, in Conſideration of Service.

Afterward, when the Monks were expelled by King *Henry* VIII. it was converted to divers Governments. *Firſt*, It had a Dean and Prebendaries: After, a Biſhop, and that only one, named *Thomas Thurlbey*, *Anno* 1540, when the Revenues of the Church were abridged. He departed thence *Anno* 1550, being removed to *Norwich*, and left it to be governed by a Dean.

Within ſhort Time after Q. *Mary* brought in the Monks again, with an Abbot named *Feckenham*, who not long after being expulſed by Act of Parliament, Queen *Elizabeth* (of bleſſed Memory) converted it into a Collegiate Church, or rather a Nurſery for the Church, in the Year 1560. For there ſhe ordained (to the Glory of God, and the Propagation of true Religion and good Literature) a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, an Upper-Maſter, and an Uſher for the School, forty Scholars, termed the *Queen's Scholars*, who (at their due Times) are preferred to both the Univerſities; beſides Miniſters, Singers, and Organiſts, ten Choireſters, and twelve poor Soldiers, *&c.*

The Church at *Weſtminſter*, erected by Queen *Elizabeth* into a College or Collegiate Church, by Order preſcribed from her Majeſty to Dr. *Bill*, the firſt Dean of the ſaid College, is governed as a College, and in Manner and Form as *Eaton* and *Weſtminſter* College.

The Dean and Prebendaries do keep Commons together in the Hall, and in likewiſe the School-Maſter and Uſher, and her Majeſty's Scholars, and alſo the Servants and Officers of the ſaid College.

The Scholars Order for Admittance is by Election and Aſſent of the Dean of *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford*, and the Maſter of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, and their Colleges, and the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, one Prebendary and School-Maſter, both into *Weſtminſter*, and from thence unto the Univerſities, according to her Majeſty's Letters Patents.

The Scholars Allowance for Diet is in the ſaid Hall, after the Rate of a Proviſion made by the Dean and Prebendaries, *viz.* a Buſhel of Wheat for twenty Pence, a Barrel of double Beer for three Shillings four Pence, and the Fuel after a certain Rate, paying for the Carriage only.

The Scholars are allowed for Livery, every one two Yards of Broad Cloth, which coſt xi *s.*

The Queen's Scholars lay all in one great Chamber, provided for that Purpoſe by Dr. *Bill*, and the Prebendaries then; but there is now lately built a New Dormitory for them, which is accounted a fine Piece of Architecture.

In Church, School, Hall, Chamber, they keep daily ordinary Prayers.

A Houſe is provided for them within the *Cloſe*, if they ſhould fall ſick.

There is alſo a Houſe built at *Cheſwicke* with Chamber and School for the Summer Time, and if there ſhould be Occaſion of Sickneſs; which Houſe coſt building five hundred Pounds.

The Maſter of the Choireſters hath allowed him a Houſe and four Pounds in Regard, and three Pounds ſix Shillings four Pence for every one of the ten Choireſters, beſides a yearly Livery to every one, and a Buſhel of Wheat weekly.

The Miniſters and Singing Men have every one of them Houſes and forty Shillings allowed them over and above their Stipends in Regard yearly, which amounts to the Sum of forty Pounds.

The Servants and Officers have Allowance of Diet, Livery and Stipend, where before they had only a Penſion by Patent or otherwiſe.

When as this Church was a Cathedral the Dean and Prebendaries kept ſeveral Houſes, and kept Reſidence only for xxi Days, three Quarters of the Year, and xxiiii one Quarter.

The Dean, if he were abſent any one Day of his Reſidence, he paid ten Shillings for every Day; if he came not at all, he had but the Corpſe of his Deanry, which was xl *l.*

The Prebendary omitting any one Day of his Reſidence, he loſt a Shilling for every Day; if he were wholly abſent, he had but the Corpſe, which was x *l.*

The ſaid Proviſions of Corn and Fuel was divided between the Dean and Prebendaries Reſident.

The Scholars had but three Pounds ſix Shillings four Pence allowed them to every one, and ſo did board themſelves in the Town or elſewhere, and only came to the School.

The Servants and Officers of the Church were then allowed a Stipend only.

The firſt Dean then of that Foundation was Mr. *William Bill*, who being taken away within two Years, had for his Succeſſor, Mr. *Gabriel Goodman*, Doctor of Divinity; who, when he had governed this Collegiate Church (with great Commendation) the Space of forty Years, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1601, and then Mr. *Lancelot Andrewes*, Doctor alſo in Divinity ſucceeded him; next Dr. *Neale*, and after him Dr. *Mountaine*.

Sebert was buried in this Church with his Wife *Athelgoda*, whoſe Bodies many Years after, *viz.* in the Reign of *Richard* II. (ſays *Walſingham*) were tranſlated from the old Church to the new, and there interred.

Edgar, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, repaired this Monaſtery about the Year of Christ 958, *Edward the Confeſſor* built it new; whereupon *T. Clifford* writes thus:

" Without the Walls of LONDON " (ſays he) upon the River of *Thames*, there " was in Time paſſed a little Monaſtery, built " to the Honour of God and St. *Peter*, with a " few *Benedictine* Monks in it under an Abbot, " ſerving Christ. Very poor they were, and " little was given them for their Relief. Here " the King intended (for that it was near the " famous City of LONDON, and the River " of *Thames*, that brought in all Kind of Mer- " chandizes from all Parts of the World) to " make his Sepulchre: He commanded there- " fore, that of the Tenths of all his Rents, the " Work ſhould be begun in ſuch Sort as ſhould " become the Prince of the Apoſtles.

At this his Commandment the Work was nobly begun, even from the Foundation, and happily proceeded till the ſame was finiſhed: The Charges beſtowed, or to be beſtowed, are not regarded. He granted to this Church great Privileges

vileges above all the Churches in this Land, as partly appears by this his Charter.

" EDWARD, King, greets *William* Biſhop, " and *Leofſtane* and *Ælfſie*, Portrieves, and " all my Burgeſſes of LONDON, friendly : " And I tell you, that I have this given and " granted to CHRIST and St. *Peter*, the Holy " Apoſtle, at *Weſtminſter*, full Freedom over " all the Land the belongeth to that Holy " Place, *&c.*

HE alſo cauſed the Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret* to be newly built, without the Abbey Church of *Weſtminſter*, for the Eaſe and Commodity of the Monks. Becauſe (before that Time) the Pariſh Church ſtood within the old Abbey Church in the South Iſle, ſomewhat to their Annoyance.

THIS Church of St. *Margaret* (which that King *Edward* built) continued till the Days of *Edward* I. at what Time the Staple of Wools were at *Weſtminſter* ; and then the Pariſhioners and Merchants of the Staple built it all of new, the great Chancel excepted, which was done by the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, as is afore ſhewed.

KING *Henry* III. in the Year of CHRIST 1220, and in the fifth of his Reign began the new Work of our Lady's Chapel, whereof he laid the firſt Stone in the Foundation ; and in the Year 1245, the Walls and Steeple of the old Church (built by King *Edward*) were taken down, and enlarging the ſame Church, cauſed them to be made more comely. For the Furtherance whereof, in the Year 1246, the ſame King (diviſing how to extort Money from the Citizens of LONDON towards the Charges) appointed a Mart to be kept at *Weſtminſter*, the ſame to laſt fifteeen Days, and in the mean Space all Trade of Merchandize to ceaſe in the City ; which Thing the Citizens were fain to redeem with two thouſand Pounds of Silver.

THIS King *Henry*, as he rebuilt this religious Fabrick of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, ſo he religiouſly obſerved his Feſtival at the ſaid Place. And when he could not be preſent, he gave Command to have it honourably celebrated by others in his Name. Thus in the 39th of his Reign, *Anno* 1255, it is recorded in the Tower Records, that becauſe the King was not ſure that he could be preſent at the Solemnity of the Feaſt of St. *Edward* approaching, by Reaſon of various and urgent Affairs in *Scotland*, he commanded *Philip Luvel* his Treaſurer, and *Edward* of *Weſtminſter* (his Son) in the Faith and Love whereby they were held bound to the King, that they keep the ſaid Feaſt together, with the venerable Fathers, the Biſhops of *Sarum*, *Norwich*, *Bath*, *Colcheſter*, and the neighbouring Abbot and Prior, whom the King, by his Lerter, has invited to the Feaſt ; and that they ſolemnly celebrate it at the King's Coſt ; and for the Poll of the King and Queen and their Children, ſo much to be offered, *ſcil. de 36 Almuciis nomine eorum offerri*, in their Name ; and that they cauſe to be touched the Silver Croſs upon the great Altar at *Weſtminſter* ; and that they offer one Plate of Gold of the Weight of one Ounce in the King's Name, as is cuſtomary in the Solemnity of the Maſs of the ſaid *Edward*, as tho' the King himſelf were preſent. And to fill the King's two Halls at *Weſtminſter*, in the ſaid Feaſt (with People) and cauſe them to be fed, as has been accuſtomed to be done ; and cauſe ſolemnly to come to *Weſtminſter* on St. *Edward*'s Day, the Proceſſion of the Church of St. *Margaret*, and all the Proceſſions of the City of LONDON, with Wax-Lights, and their other Proceſſions, as the King has likewiſe commanded the Mayor, and the honeſt Men of LONDON. This was dated at *Werk* the 13th of *September*.

AND that nothing, no not Vows, might obſtruct this King's Solemnization of this Feaſt, the next Year, *viz.* 1256, he obtained a Bull from Pope *Alexander*, for the King and his Gueſts to keep it, whenſoever it ſhall fall on a *Saturday*. It was directed, *To his dear Son in Chriſt*, Henry King *of* England. And it was granted on this Occaſion, as it ſeems by the Import of the ſaid Bull, *viz.* That the King was detained by a Vow he had made from eating Fleſh on *Saturdays*, and that he had deſired a Freedom from that Vow, that he might the better keep this Feaſt, whenſoever it ſhould fall out on that Day. *Cum ſicut ex ſua parte*, &c. " Whereas, on their Be- " half it is ſignified to us, that you are bound by " Vow to abſtain from Fleſh on *Saturdays*, we, " yielding to your Requeſt, indulge, by the Au- " thority of theſe Preſents, your Excellency, " that if the Feaſt of the Tranſlation of St. *Ed- " ward* happen to be kept on a *Saturday*, it may " be lawful for you to eat Fleſh, notwithſtanding " ſuch a Vow ; and alſo for your Gueſts, who " have not been bound by ſuch Vow. And we " will, that you be bound for this to feed an hun- " dred Poor the ſame Day. " This Bull has a leaden Seal with Strings of yellow and red Silk.

THE Works of this Church, with the Offices, were finiſhed to the End of the Choir, in the Year 1285, the 14th of *Edward* I.

ALL which Labour of 66 Years was in the Year 1299, utterly defaced by a violent Fire which broke out in the leſs Hall of the King's Palace, and burning Weſtward ſeized the Roof and burnt down great Part of the Church.

THEN was the Monaſtery again repaired by the Abbots of that Church, King *Edward* I. and his Succeſſors putting to their helping Hands.

Edward II. appropriated to this Church the Patronages of the Churches of *Kilueden* and *Sabritſworth* in *Eſſex*, in the Dioceſs of LONDON.

Simon Langham Abbot (having been a great Builder there in the Year 1362) gave 400 *l.* to the Building of the Body of the Church : But (amongſt others) Abbot *Iſlip* was (in his Time) a great Builder there, as may appear in the Stone Work and Glaſs Windows of the Church : Since whoſe Deceaſe that Work ſtood for a good Number of Years as he left it, unperfected, the Church and Steeple being all of one Height.

THE Face of this Church is much altered from the early Appearance of it, not only by the Injuries of Time, but the more deſtructive Hands of hot-brain'd Zealots. As for the Altars, they were moſt of them removed at the Reformation, though ſome have been injured in our late thorough Reformation, as it was then called ; and ſome of the Chapels, Time, the Weight of Monuments, and the neceſſary Repairs of the Church, have entirely made away with, that not even the Site is to be diſcovered. However, what has been formerly mentioned of them is here ſet down.

THE Chapel of St. *Benedict* the Abbot, where was formerly an Altar to that Saint, near the Tomb of Biſhop *Langham* ; at which Altar whoever heard Maſs had an Indulgence granted for the Space of two Years and thirty Days. This Chapel is now ſtanding, and had, not long ſince, a plain Skreen of Wood cancellated, opening to the South Croſs, which was removed to make Way for the Tomb of Mr. *Dryden*. It is the firſt Chapel of the Area going round St. *Edward*'s, and is likewiſe called the *Dean's Chapel*.

ST. *Edmund*'s Chapel, founded as before-mentioned, by Abbot *Crokeſly*, in which there is no Account of any Altar to this Shrine. This Chapel is the ſecond in the Area, and the largeſt.

St.

St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel is the third in the Area, and had formerly in it an Altar erected to that Saint; for hearing Maſs at which Altar, was granted an Indulgence for three Years and ſixty Days.

Next to this was formerly a Chapel dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, founded by *Henry* III. but pulled down by *Henry* VII. in order to found his new Chapel, and was ſituate where now are the Stairs and Portico of that Chapel. In this former Chapel was an Altar, at which whoever heard Maſs, had an Indulgence for two Years and one hundred Days. In the ſame Chapel, at the Door on the North Side, two Years and fourteen Days: By which it appears there was a Paſſage into the Church through this Chapel.

Chapel of *Henry* VII.

Chapel of St. *Paul*, in which was an Altar, where whoever heard Maſs, had two Years and thirty Days Indulgence.

Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, in which whoever heard Maſs, had Indulgence for three Years and an hundred and forty five Days.

Chapel of *Iſlip*; this has in a late Book been confounded with the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, and called by that Name, contrary to all former Writers, and without the leaſt Grounds, except a Text Inſcription over the Door of the latter, bearing the Name of that Saint.

The Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, in which was formerly an Altar erected to that Saint, where, whoever heard Maſs, had an Indulgence for two Years and thirty Days. This is the laſt Chapel in the Area, and looks towards the great North Croſs, from which it is ſeparated by a Skreen cancellated of Wood, formerly finely carved, gilt and adorned with Arms of ſeveral of our Nobility, but is now almoſt gone, or blinded with the Tomb of Sir *Gilbert Lort*.

Next to this Chapel is that of St. *Michael*, now not ſeparated from the former, looking into the North Croſs, from which it was skreened by *Cancellæ* like the former; but they are now blinded, or rather removed, for ſetting up the old Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Tomb.

The Chapel of St. *Andrew*, being the laſt of the three that look into the North Croſs, and now laid into one with the two former. This was formerly adorned with a Skreen made by Abbot *Kirton*, in which were the Arms of many of our Nobility and others, curiouſly carved and gilt, and was a beautiful Piece of antient Work; but now a huge Monument, erected to the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, fills up its Place, and blinds the Chapel; together with a very curious Monument that ſtands in it. In this Chapel was an Altar dedicated to St. *Andrew*, at which, whoever heard Maſs, had an Indulgence for two Years and thirty Days.

The Chapel of St. *Blaſe*, was a Place in the South Croſs, incloſed with Wainſcot, lately made uſe of as a Reveſtry. This Incloſure was not long ſince taken away, which was indeed a ſcandalous Blot in the Beauty of this Part of the Church; and a much more convenient Place is found out for the ſame Purpoſe that was made uſe of. Mr. *Dart*, in his Antiquities of *Weſtminſter-Abby*, ſays, when he was about that Work, that this South Croſs was made a News-Walk by the Singing Men, till the Sub-Dean or any of the Prebendaries come, and then in a hurried, confuſed Manner they run different Ways to get into their Seats in Time.

In this Chapel of St. *Blaſe* was an Altar formerly, at which, whoever heard Maſs, had Indulgence granted them for the Space of two Years and twenty Days.

Beſides the Chapels, which (except the old one of the Virgin *Mary*) are now ſtanding, there is in ſeveral Papers belonging to the Church, an Account of theſe following, of which the very Situation is now intirely loſt.

The Chapel of St. *Catharine*, in which, whoever heard Maſs, had Indulgence granted for two Years and ſixty Days. It was in this Chapel, (which muſt therefore be of great Antiquity) that *Matthew Paris* tells us King *Henry* III. cauſed a great Anathema to be read againſt all Violaters of this Church.

The Chapel of St. *Anne*, where was granted a like Indulgence for hearing Maſs for the Space of two Years.

Of the antient Custom *of offering* Salmon *in this Church.*

This Cuſtom was long kept up to preſerve a monſtrous Monkiſh Tradition, relating to a pretended Conſecration of this Church, which, as the fabulous Hiſtorians tell us, was in this Manner; the Church being built by *Sebert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and quite finiſhed, *Mellitus*, Biſhop of LONDON, intending to conſecrate it, was thus prevented: St. *Peter* himſelf one Night called upon a certain Fiſherman, whoſe Name was *Edricus*, and deſired him to carry him over to *Thorney*, the Waters being that Night raiſed with prodigious Rains; which he accordingly did; and then the Apoſtle conſecrated the Church; the Fiſherman, the mean while, hearing heavenly Muſick, and ſeeing a great Light of Tapers. The Apoſtle, upon his Return, diſcovered himſelf to him, and bid him let *Mellitus* know what he had ſeen, and that he ſhould refrain from a ſecond Conſecration: To confirm which, he bid him throw his Nets into the River at ſuch a Place, and he ſhould have a large Number of Fiſh; which he did, and had ſuch a Draught that his Nets were ready to break with a vaſt Quantity of Salmon. The Apoſtle told him, that he nor any other ſucceeding of his Trade, ſhould want for that Kind of Fiſh, upon this Condition, that they made an Offering of the tenth Fiſh to this Church of *Weſtminſter*. There is in an antient Manuſcript in the *Cotton* Library, an Account received by Tradition of ſeveral Monks of that Church, living about the Tenth Century, who had ſeen Salmon offered upon the Altar in that Church; and likewiſe a Diſpute made by the Parſon of *Retherhith*, or *Rotherhith*, upon the *Thames* Side, with the Abbot and Monks of this Church upon that Affair.

Mellitus, having heard of this miraculous Conſecration, haſtens to the Church, and finds the Chriſm, the Drops of the Wax Tapers, and all the Marks of a real Conſecration; whereupon he deſiſted from Proceeding to a new Conſecration, and in Remembrance of this Miracle ordered the Name to be changed from *Thorney* to *Weſtminſter*.

The Ceremonies uſed at the Offering the Salmon were theſe: The Salmon, after being offered at the High Altar, was carried into the Kitchen, and being ſcraped and cleaned, the Sacriſtan (having delivered to the Fiſherman a Candle of a Pound, and to two of his Companions, if there were two, a Candle each of half a Pound Weight,) in lieu thereof he demanded of the Cook the Head of the Fiſh, and as much below the Gills as the Breadth of three Fingers, or the Ala of the Fiſh ſhall be griped off, being extended. When the Fiſh was boiled, it ought to be carried in a Diſh to the Table in the Middle of the Refectory, to which the Prior and Convent ought to riſe. This Day the Fiſhermen had a Right to dine at the ſame Table with the Prior and Convent; and that Day might demand

of the Cellerer Ale and Bread; for which the Cellerer might demand as much as four Fingers, with the Thumb erect, could take of the ſaid Fiſh's Tail.

Of the SHRINE *of St.* EDWARD.

THIS Prince, of whom it is neceſſary to give ſome Account, was Son of *Ethelred* King of *England*, and *Emma*, and was born at *Iſlip*; but, by the *Daniſh* Uſurpation, being obliged to ſhelter himſelf in *Normandy*, he reached not the Throne till the 40th Year of his Age; ſo that his Youth, (a Time when Vice chiefly ſteals upon Greatneſs) being ſpent in Afflictions, the Remainder of his Life was a Courſe of ſedate Piety. He was a Man not over wiſe, from whence (according to the Cuſtom of that Time) he was called *Edward the Simple*; yet, ſays *Rob. Gloc.* was the Nation happily governed and defended under him, by ſome Miniſters of extraordinary Conduct and Courage. He was eaſy of Temper, and the hard Uſage of his Mother is rather owing to the Influence of thoſe about him. He releaſed his Subjects of Taxes, and ſecured them by wholſome Laws, and was wanting only in not endeavouring a Succeſſor, (the Cauſe of their future Miſeries) after his Marriage with *Godwin*'s Daughter, againſt whom there was no Objection but a Point of Religion, ſtrained too far, and a mean and narrow Opinion of its Rules; which is no Wonder to find in a Prince, who at the ſame Time that he was of a monaſtick Temper, was but of a ſhallow Underſtanding. He was ſo in Love with a cloyſtered Life, that he was never well but when paying Viſits to his adjoining Monaſtery, or receiving them from *Edwyn*, Abbot of it; with whom he ſpent moſt of his private Hours. He was ſo great a Lover of Retirement, that at one of his Country Seats, being diſturbed by the Singing of Nightingales, he prayed they might be no more heard in that Place; which, ſays the Legend, was accordingly granted. Many are his Miracles, of which it is neceſſary to mention one in this Place, for the better underſtanding ſome Parts of this Hiſtory. The Story is that of the Ring, which is this: Upon a certain Time, a Beggar asking Alms of this Prince, for the Sake of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, he gave him out of his abundant Charity, a Ring; ſome Time after two Pilgrims, *Engliſhmen*, being at *Jeruſalem*, met a third, who ſaluted them; and enquiring what Countrymen, they told him: Whereupon he deliver'd them a Ring, and bad them recommend him to their King *Edward*, and tell him he was St. *John* the Evangeliſt, to whom he had afore Time at *Weſtminſter* given a Ring; and bad them further tell him from him, that he ſhould in nine Days Time die. The Pilgrims, ſurprized at ſuch a Meſſuage, told him, That to deliver it in Time, was impoſſible. He, in Anſwer, bad them take no Care of that, and took his Leave. After they had walked ſome Way, being weary, they fell aſleep; and upon waking, obſerved a ſtrange Alteration of the Place: Upon which, ſeeing ſome Shepherds in the Field, they inquired of them where they were; who made anſwer, They were in *Kent*: Whereat being rejoiced, they made the beſt of their Way to King *Edward*, to a Seat of his in *Waltham* Foreſt, then called *the Bower*, and ſince, *Havering in the Bower*, in *Eſſex*, and delivered this Meſſage to the King, who accordingly died, as was told him. This Story has been depicted in the Pariſh-Church where this was, *viz.* in *Rumford* Church in the Glaſs-Windows, where was not long ſince (perhaps yet remaining) the Picture of this King, and the two Pilgrims, with theſe Words under, *Johannes per peregrinos miſit Regi Edwardo* - - - - The Statues of this King and the Pilgrims are over the Courts of King's Bench and Common-Pleas in *Weſtminſter-hall*, and over the Gate, going into *Dean*'s *Yard*; the whole Story is wrought in *Baſſo Relievo*, in the Chapel where he lies, on the Backſide of the Skreen that divides it from the Altar. It was likewiſe wrought in the Hangings of their Choir, and formerly painted in a Glaſs-Window in the South Iſle, next that Window over the Door, going into the Weſt Walk of the Cloyſters; and, in Alluſion to this Story, King *Edward* II. offered, at his Coronation, a Pound of Gold, made like a King, holding a Ring in his Hand, and a Mark of Gold, which is eight Ounces, made like a Pilgrim, putting forth his Hand to receive the Ring: And this very Ring, among other Relicks, is ſaid to have been given to the Monaſtery, and is called the Ring given by King *Edward* to St. *John* the Evangeliſt, who ſent it him again out of Paradiſe two Years and a half after, and which was taken off the King's Finger the Night of his Tranſlation, and ordered to be kept in this Place for the Sake of the Miracle.

WHEN this King died, ſaith an antient Hiſtorian, with him, at the ſame Time, fell all Happineſs, Liberty died, and all Power was buried. "At the Exequies of this King were aſſembled "Biſhops, and a frequent Multitude of Prieſts "and Religious Men ran thither, Monks went "thither in Droves, and innumerable Crowds of "Inhabitants of Cities and Villages flew toge-"ther: Hence Pſalms reſound; thence Tears "and Sighs burſt forth; every where Joy and "Grief co-mixed are carried to the Church; and "that Temple of Modeſty, that Seat of Virtue, "was honourably buried in the Place where him-"ſelf order'd." The Burial of this King is wrought in *Baſſo Relievo* in his Chapel, that Corner of it next King *Edward* I's Tomb. As for his Friend *Edwyn* the Abbot, (who retained the utmoſt Value for him dead) as his Cuſtom was daily to viſit him living, ſo now he was no leſs conſtant in paying daily Viſits to his Grave; which Cuſtom the old Man continued as long as he lived. Nor was this faithful Prieſt the only Viſitor of that Place, for long before he was inſhrin'd, or remov'd, *William* the Conqueror, upon his firſt entering LONDON, paid a Viſit to his Tomb, and made an Offering of two Palls to lay over it: Which Tomb not long after he altered, and built him one much more curious of Stone, ſaid to be very coſtly, and extended his Care ſo far as to make a Grant to this Church for the Good of his Couſin King *Edward*'s Soul, as did after him King *Henry* I.

IN King *William* I's Time was a Miracle perform'd at the old Tomb for *Wolſtan* the Biſhop, a great Favourite of King *Edward*'s, beforemention'd: Being upon the Conqueror's Acceſſion required to reſign, he made Anſwer, That as he received that Staff from King *Edward*, and no other, ſo would he reſign it to him, and no other; and going away to this King's Tomb, he ſtruck againſt it with his Staff; whereupon it ſtuck to the Stone, ſay the Hiſtorians of that Time.

THIS, with abundance more Miracles, made ſo great Noiſe, that all reputed him to deſerve a Place in the ſacred Kalendar, but more particularly the Monks of this Church. Upon which the Abbot *Gervaſe de Blois*, about the Year 1158, ſent over to Pope *Innocent* II. to ſolicit for his Canonization. The Perſon he ſent was one *Oſbert de Clare*, Prior of this Church, a Man of extraordinary Learning accounted in that Time; who coming to *Rome*, found the Pope averſe to comply with it: Whereupon he returned home without accompliſhing the End of his Meſſage. But this Denial did not diſcourage them; for the ſucceeding Abbot, *Laurentius*, being reſolved to make a ſecond Attempt, endeavoured to make Intereſt

Intereſt to back his Deſigns. In order to which, he preached a publick Sermon in this Abbey Church before not only the Monks, but the Nobility of this Kingdom, concerning the glorious King *Edward*; the Auditory moved at this, with one Voice, prayed of the Abbot that he would take Care that ſo glorious a Light ſhould not be hid from the World. The Abbot, pleaſed with their Importunities, firſt conſulted the Pleaſure of King *Henry* II. concerning it, who agreeing, the before-mention'd *Osbert de Clare*, and other Monks, were a ſecond Time ſent to *Rome*; where ſhewing a Catalogue of Miracles wrought by him, (cuſtomary before Canonization) and the King's Teſtimony of the Truth of them, the before-mentioned Pope *Alexander* III. pronounced in a publick Manner, his Order for his Canonization, placed him in the Catalogue of Saints, and iſſued his Bull to that Purpoſe, directed to the Abbot *Laurence*, and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, in which he calls him the Glorious King *Edward*, and excuſes the Refuſal, or rather Delay, as he calls it, of his Predeceſſor; and enjoins, that his Body be honoured here upon Earth, as he himſelf is glorify'd in Heaven, *&c.* Conſequent to which, King *Henry* II. having prepared for it (ſome ſay at *Becket*'s Inſtigation) a pretious Feretry, he was tranſlated on the Third of the *Ides* of *October*, in the Year 1163, ſeventy ſeven Years after his Burial. This ſolemn Ceremony was perform'd at Midnight; and upon opening his Coffin, his Body was found uncorrupted, a Miracle frequent at that Time; his Habit in which he was dreſſed was taken off, and likewiſe the Ring of St. *John*, before-mentioned. Of the Burial Clothes, the Abbot *Laurence* made three Copes.

This done, the Body was array'd a-new, and it appeared (if the late Diſcovery were true) *veſtimento holoſerico*, as uſual: For the late Diſcoverer of his Croſs ſays, he drew out of the Coffin Pieces of Gold, coloured and flowered Silk, and Linen. Being thus arrayed, and incloſed in a Cheſt of Wainſcot, he was moved into the before prepared Feretry.

The Day of his Tranſlation was ſolemnly obſerved, and Indulgences granted to thoſe who ſtrictly and religionſly kept it, of nineteen Years and one hundred and three Days, with Participation of all Spiritual Benefits, and Remiſſion of a ſeventh Part of Sins; of which Term Pope *Nicholas* granted one Year and forty Days, Pope *Clement* four Years and eighty Days, Pope *Innocent* IV. three hundred Days, and on the *Octaves* of the ſame five Years and one hundred Days. Thus this Body continued till King *Henry* III. rebuilt the Church; and greatly eſteeming this St. *Edward*, erected for him, in a Chapel dedicated to him, a ſtately and curious Feretry of admirable Workmanſhip, in which, ſay they, he encloſed the two former Shrines, and placed upon him a third of pure Gold, and precious Stones, which was ſo curiouſly wrought, that the Workmanſhip exceeded the Matter. And having removed his Body to this Shrine, with which was likewiſe encloſed the Heart of *Henry*, Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, who was ſlain hearing Maſs at *Viterbo* in *Italy*, by the then Earl of *Leiceſter*'s two Sons. The King, upon this Removal, held a ſtately and magnificent Feaſt upon this Occaſion, particularly for the Feaſt of the Tranſlation he annually obſerved, as did the City of LONDON, and all the neighbouring Pariſhes, who uſed to come in ſolemn Proceſſion to this Church, as appears by the King's Injunction. And if by urgent Buſineſs he could not be preſent, he nevertheleſs order'd ſome of his Nobility to attend this Feſtival, as is before mentioned.

This King *Henry* III. having thus a-new enſhrin'd him, heap'd upon it Preſents of whatever was rich and valuable, reſolving to make this the chief Place of his Devotion and Offerings. His Value for this Saint was ſo great, that he always ſwore by him, and gave his Name to his Son King *Edward* I. Yet, in the Year 1243, being ſtraitened by ſome Exigencies, he was forced to make free with the Jewels and Treaſure that had been offer'd to his Shrine, and pawn them to carry on his Expedition. However, he obligated himſelf, by Writing, to ſee them ſafely reſtored to the Convent. Theſe Heaps of Wealth daily increaſed; for the preſerving which, one of the ſenior Monks was made Keeper of the Feretry of St. *Edward*; and, in the *Salmon* Cuſtom, one *John London* is ſaid to hold that Place.

Before this Shrine of St. *Edward* was an Altar dedicated to him, where the Offerings were made, and where, ever ſince the Reformation, has been one caſually erected upon ſome of our Coronations, and particulrrly King *Charles* II. who laid the Regalia there, and was crown'd at it with the Imperial Crown. At this antient Altar, whoever attended Maſs, had Indulgence granted them for the Term of four Years and two hundred Days.

Before the Shrine was a Lamp kept continually burning, which King *Henry* III. gave 5 *l.* to purchaſe.

Here likewiſe ſtood an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, wrought in Silver, which *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Henry* III. gave, with the Jewels out of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Ring.

Here ſtood alſo another Image of the Bleſſed Virgin, wrought in Ivory; a Piece very curious, and much eſteemed by *Thomas a Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who offer'd to the Shrine of St. *Edward*.

Here King *Edward* I. after his Conqueſt, offered the *Scotiſh* Regalia, and Chair, which is ſtill kept there joining to the Shrine: Whereof more hereafter.

About the Year 1280, *Alphonſo*, third Son to King *Edward* I. offered to St. *Edward* the Golden Coronet of *Llewellen* Prince of *Wales*, and other Jewels, which were repoſited at, and adorned his Shrine.

Abbot *Berkyng*, of this Church, about the Year 1250, gave the Abbot and Convent of this Church, in Honour of St. *Edward (duo coremia)* for the Uſe of the Choir, on which were wrought the Life and Actions of our Saviour, and holy St. *Edward* the Confeſſor.

And at the Requeſt of King *Henry* III. the aforeſaid Abbot granted, that three Days following the Feaſt of this Saint's Tranſlation, ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved with ſolemn Service and Ringing of Bells.

Another great Admirer of this Saint was that unhappy Prince King *Richard* II. who always eſteemed him as his Patron, and wore his Arms; which he likewiſe, as a ſingular Honour, granted to the Houſe of *Norfolk*; which, in Proceſs of Time, was the ſpecious Colour of taking off the learned and gallant Earl of *Surrey* by King *Henry* VIII. This Prince likewiſe was a ſolemn Obſerver of his Feaſt: For, in the Year 1390, on St. *Edward*'s Day, the King kept the Feaſt in his Robes, and ſat crown'd in this Church at Maſs with his Queen, having their Scepters in their Hands. It is not improbable the Painting in the Choir, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter, was made upon this Occaſion.

The Arms of this Prince were formerly over the North Porch of this Church, impaled with St. *Edward*'s, and ſupported between two Angels, he being the firſt of our Kings who uſed Supporters; under which was a Hart couchant,

gorged

gorged with a Golden Coronet and Chain under a Tree, his uſual Device, which is elſewhere expreſſed in this Church: His Arms impaled with the King's, was likewiſe in St. *Olave*'s Church in the *Old Jewry*, and are ſtill remaining in the Windows of the Church of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, near *Smithfield*. It is very probable, that out of the Regard this Prince had to this Saint, *Henry* V. ſome Years after removed his Body, and depoſited it on the South Side of his Shrine.

THAT King *Henry* IV. was an Admirer of this Prince, as appears by the laſt Hours of his Life; for, being upon his Knees before this Shrine, he was ſeized with a Fit of the Apoplexy, whence being carried and put to Bed in the Abbot's Houſe, he enquired where he was? And upon being anſwered, That the Room was called *Jeruſalem*, he made this Reply, *Lord, have Mercy on me, for here I muſt die*; having been before told ſo by a Soothſayer, that he ſhould die in *Jeruſalem*; which he, by Miſtake, ſuppoſed to be that *Jeruſalem*, to which, for expiating the Blood he had ſpilt, he was going upon the Cruſado.

IN the Year 1415, after the famous Battel of *Agincourt*, on the Morrow after St. *Simon* and *Jude*, News being brought to LONDON of that Victory, there were Rejoicings made by all Degrees of People, and *Te Deum* having been ſung in all the Churches of the City and neighbouring Pariſhes, the religious Men of what Order ſoever, ſet out from their different Houſes about Nine o'Clock, in ſolemn Proceſſion to the Shrine of St. *Edward* at *Weſtminſter*; and at the ſame Time went thither likewiſe the new Mayor, with his Court of Aldermen, and all the Livery Men, who all offered at St. *Edward*'s Shrine. After which Offering he went and took his Charge, and then all returned with great Rejoycings. The ſame Morning the Queen and the Nobility, with all her Attendants, went to the aforeſaid Shrine, and made Offerings upon Account of the aforeſaid Victory. This Prince, King *Henry* V. had engraved on his Seal the Repreſentation of this Saint and King *Arthur*, with their Arms repreſented.

Edward Earl of *March*, upon coming to LONDON, aſſuming the Name of King, having heard *Te Deum* ſung at St. *Paul*'s, went thence in Proceſſion to *Weſtminſter* on the 3d of *March*, where being ſet in the Hall with St. *Edward*'s Scepter, the People were asked their Choice, Whether he ſhould be King? who aſſenting, he went forthwith in Proceſſion to this Shrine, and being placed in the Choir during the ſinging of *Te Deum*, he made his Offering to this Saint, and returning back to St. *Paul*'s, was proclaimed, and the 28th of *July* following was ſolemnly crowned here.

IN the Year 1483, K. *Richard* III. that Monſter of Deceit and Barbarity, to ſhew his extraordinary Reverence to this Saint, went the Morning he was to be crowned in ſolemn Proceſſion to his Shrine, from the *King's-Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, with his Queen, bare-footed, having the *Regalia* carried before them; and having made their Offering at it, returned to their Places in the Choir, where they were crowned. Many other Inſtances may be given of the great Reverence and Eſteem this Saint was held in by our *Engliſh* Princes, and others, it being cuſtomary at Coronations and ſolemn Thankſgivings to repair and make Offerings at this Place; a Cuſtom which, doubtleſs, continued till the Time of the Reformation, when it was deſpoiled, not only of its acquired Wealth and Ornaments, but of any future Means of renewing them.

IN this Change of Religion, it had however a Reſpect paid to the Building, and ſome remaining Shew of Reverence to the Place; of which this Shrine was for many Years the only Inſtance. As for the firſt, the Reformers had ſo much Regard to it, as being a Repoſitory for a Prince, though they denied its being a Shrine for a Saint, that they deſpoiled it of nothing but what was valuable: Avarice (in this Caſe) not Diſreſpect, being the chief Motive that induced their defacing it. And as to the remaining Reverence paid to it, that was partly Reſpect to Royal Decency, and partly from the *Regalia* uſed upon that Occaſion, and the Character that Prince bore, not only as a devout Man, but a wholeſome Legiſlator; Characters that (reminded by his Example,) they promiſed to bear, and ſuch as were well worthy their Imitation.

ANOTHER Relick repoſited at this Shrine, was the Blood (as they ſay) that iſſued from our Saviour's Side on the Croſs. This was ſent from the *Holy Land* to King *Henry* III. by one of the Knights Hoſpitallers, with Letters Teſtimonials from the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and the Maſters of the Knights Templers and Hoſpitallers, and preſented by this King to St. *Edward* on the Day of his Tranſlation, *Anno* 1247. Upon which ſolemn Occaſion the King ſent Orders to all the Clergy in and about the City of LONDON, that they ſhould aſſemble together at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, being arrayed in their Surplices and Copes, with their Clerks bearing Croſſes, and Wax Tapers lighted, whither the King likewiſe came; and taking the Veſſel of Chryſtal in which this holy Treaſure was contained, he carried it in a Diſh elevated above his Forehead, being poorly habited, *viz.* bare-foot in a Cope, without a Hood, and ſo proceeded, without reſting, to the Church of *Weſtminſter*, continually holding up the Veſſel, and keeping his Eyes fixed on it. Over all was carried a Canopy, ſupported by four Spears, and the King's Elbows likewiſe ſupported. Thus, attended by Biſhops, Abbots and Monks, more than 100 in Number, he proceeded to the Biſhop of *Durham*'s Houſe, where he was met by the Choir of *Weſtminſter*, who returned in Proceſſion with the King, who carried it firſt round the Church, then round his Palace, and laſtly offered it to St. *Peter*, and his Favourite St. *Edward*. On this Occaſion the Biſhop of *Norwich* celebrated high Maſs, and after a Sermon, proving the Reality of this new Treaſure, he pronounced to all attending it a hundred and forty Days Indulgence. At this Solemnity *Matthew Paris* was, he tells you, preſent: But *Matthew Weſtminſter* makes this Indulgence ſix Years and a hundred and ſixteen Days, which was after enlarged to all ſuch viſiting the Relicks in this Church. This Day the King made a ſplendid Feaſt for the Monks of this Church in the Refectory.

IN the following Year, on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, the Fair of 15 Days was kept at *Weſtminſter*, and many People came on Account of this holy Blood, as well as the Tranſlation; at which Time the King continued in the Church all Night in Watchings and Prayers, and had Morrow-Maſs ſung by the Choir in precious Veſtments of Silk.

AT this Feretry was preſerved another famous Relick, *viz.* the Marble Stone whereon our Saviour ſtood at his Aſcenſion, and which bare the Marks of his Footſteps. This Stone the Friars Preachers brought with them, which the King preſented to this Church.

A third Relick at this Shrine was a large Piece of the Holy Croſs, being richly adorned with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones; this King *Edward* I. brought with him out of *Wales*, which being carried in ſolemn Proceſſion, was depoſited here *Anno* 1285.

THIS

This curious Shrine, as it now remains, has been ſurveyed and meaſured by the ingenious Mr. *Tallman*; where the *Moſaick* was broken away it is juſtly ſupplied: It is compoſed of various coloured Stones, ſaid by ſome to be Part of thoſe which Abbot *Ware* brought to pave the Altar; but there is a large Difference, if we may gueſs by what remains: The Floor indeed is of the ſame Materials with that before the Altar, but the Shrine ſeems to be of a thin *Moſaick*, like King *Henry* III's Tomb. The Stone Work is hollow within Side, and within it, about as high as the Top of the Side Arches, is a large Cheſt banded with Iron, and now almoſt loſt in Duſt. Over the Stone Work is a Frame of Wainſcot, ſaid in Time paſt to have been curiouſly plated with Gold, and adorned with precious Stones. The Frame is very neat and regular, but ſeems never to have been covered, and as for the Jewels that adorned it, they are ſtill there; for on the Pilaſters between the Arches, is a Kind of *Moſaick* Work of ſtained Glaſs, a cuſtomary Ornament at that Time, as appears by the Tomb of *Edmund Crouchback*, on the North Side the Altar, which is inlaid after the ſame Manner. This Frame was covered at Top, as appears by the Draught in Mr. *Sandford*; but that upper Frame is much disjointed and ſunk in; over which Frame was the curious one mentioned by *Paris*. This Shrine was undoubtedly repaired or built at ſeveral Times, as appears, in ſome Meaſure, by the Difference of Workmanſhip; for Inſtance, the Pillars at the Weſt End are very unlike, the one having a *Dorick* Chapter, the other a Wreath of Vine Leaves; the ſame Diſſimilitude is between the Eaſt End and the Weſt, the latter ſtanding on a Greave, or the Baſis of the Tomb, the former having no Chapter, and the Baſis buried in the Earth. But for this, perhaps, a Reaſon may be given; for under the Chair of the Coronation the Floor is paved with Tiles different from the *Moſaick* Pavement, in which Place were Steps to deſcend under the Tomb, where (very probably) the enſhrined Body of this Saint lay; the Cuſtom of enſhrining being very different; for ſometimes the Coffin was placed level with the Surface of the Earth, ſometimes upon it, and ſometime *in altum*: The firſt was to Men of exemplary Piety, who had ſuffered no more for Religion than what Self-denial, Self-impoſed Severities and Abſtinence required, which was the Caſe of this Saint; the other for Men of more early Example, and was firſt a Cuſtom, as in the Caſe of *Cuthbert* before he was Sainted, and others, but afterwards grew a Favour to Saints of the ſecond Rank; the elevated Body was uſually for ſuch who had ſuffered Martyrdom for Religion. The Shrine ſeems to have been repaired in King *Richard* II's Time, as appears by the painted *Moſaick* of Gold, and Black in ſome Places, but the Frame-Work at the Top ſeems to have been *ab origine*. Round the Verge of this Tomb is this Inſcription in Letters of Gold on Black:

Omnibus inſignis virtutum laudibus heros,
Sanctus Edwardus Confeſſor, Rex venerandus.
Quinto die jani moriens ſuper Æthera ſcandit,
Surſum corda. Moritur Anno Dominii 1065.

This Inſcription is ſuppoſed to have been put on it in the Time of King *Richard* II. when the old one, which was emboſſed on it, was worn away, which when remaining was thus:

Anno milleno Domini, cum ſeptuageno,
Et bis centeno, cum completo quaſi dexo,
Hoc opus eſt factum, quod Petrus duxit in actum,
Romanus Civis, homo, cauſam noſcere ſi vis,
Rex fuit Henricus, ſancti præſentis amicus.

But the Letters of the Form being not the uſual Character of that Age, it was ſince renewed. It will be neceſſary here to take ſome Notice of a Narrative concerning the finding St. *Edward*'s Body, and the Croſs in the Cheſt incloſed, as before-mentioned, which was thus: "One *Young* belonging to the Choir of this "Church, which *Young*, by the way, was no "other than *Henry Keep*, who in K. *James* II's "Time being reconciled to the Church of "*Rome*, changed his Name: Some Time after "the Coronation of King *James* II. he obſerved "the Cheſt before-mentioned to be broken, as "he ſuppoſed, by the Fall of a Beam from the "Coronation Scaffolding, which had broken a "Hole in the Lid over the Breaſt. He went "with two Friends who came to ſee the Tombs, "and fetching a Ladder to ſee if the Report "was true, found it ſo: Upon which, putting "his Hand, he turned the Bones, and found un-"the Shoulder Blades a Crucifix richly adorned "and enamelled, and a Gold Chain of 20 Inches "long, with Pieces of Linen and Gold coloured "Silk. The Head was ſolid and firm, the up-"per and lower Jaws full of Teeth, and a Liſt "of Gold round the Temples, and much Duſt "in the Coffin. This Croſs he preſented the "King, who, he ſays, thereupon ordered the "Coffin to be incloſed in a new one two Inches "thick, and cramped with Iron Wedges.

On the South Side of this Shrine was depoſited the Body of *Editha*, or *Egitha*, Queen to the ſainted King *Edward*; ſhe was Daughter of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, a Woman of Beauty and Virtue, whence the Writers of that Time compared her to a Roſe growing from a Briar.

Sicut ſpina roſam genuit Godwinus Edivam.

But this Reflection upon *Godwin* is owing to the *Norman* Writers, whoſe Invaſions he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and the Churchmen, whoſe Rights he ſometimes invaded; for the Man himſelf, ſetting aſide his Pride and arbitrary Management, made brave Head againſt the Inroaders upon his Country's Rights. But to return: This Lady was, ſays *Ingulphus* the Abbot (who knew her perſonally, being himſelf bred in the Court,) "A Woman of Beauty, Learning and excellent "Conduct of Life, of religious Humility, mild, "ſincere and obliging. I have, ſays he, fre-"quently ſeen her when my Father lived in the "Court, and as I have returned from School, "*i. e.* at *Weſtminſter*, ſhe would often ſtop me, "and examine me in the Claſſicks, and poſe "me with wond'rous Readineſs in my Grammar "and Logick, and then generally ordered a "little Maid that waited on her, to give me "three or four Pieces of Money, and having re-"freſhed, diſmiſſed me." Another Author ſays, *Erat pulchra facie, ſed morum probitate pulchrior multo.* She was fair of Face, but more valuable for the Beauties of her Mind. *Brompton* ſays,

"Her Breaſt was a Storehouſe of all liberal "Sciences.

And indeed moſt of our Hiſtorians agree in the ſame Character of this moſt excellent Woman: That ſhe was curious in other Arts, and employed in them more than in outward Pomp and Court Ceremony, appears by her having wrought with a Needle thoſe curious magnificent Robes the King appeared in on his Collar Days. But with all theſe Excellencies, ſhe was an uſeleſs Sharer of a Royal Bed; for that Prince, who was ſuperſtitious not a little, and full as narrow in his Intellects, had ſome empty Scruples in his Mind which forbad him knowing

her, though they always lay together for eighteen Years; ſome attribute this to the King's Reſentment of *Godwin* her Father's Inſolence, and that he married her only to keep his Word, having otherwiſe no Deſire of Marriage; others, that none of *Godwin*'s Blood ſhould mingle with his Race; others, that he foreknew his being Sainted, and declined for that Reaſon, or to profeſs Virginity, and that he did it for Mortification; and ſome, though very few, that he had no Inclination to Women, and that they did it jointly by Conſent: And to this agrees an old Manuſcript: *And nathelees tho' ye Kinge had a Wife he lived ev'moe in Chaſtete and in Clennes wythowten any fleſhly Dedes doyinge wyth his Wyfe the Quene; and ſo dyd the Quene in her Syde.* And laſtly, *Alured*, who refutes the former Opinion of mixing with the Blood of Rebels, ſpiritualizes it in this Apology, *Diliget ille ſed ne corrumpitur, diligitur illa ſed non tangitur, & quaſi nova quadam Abiſac regem calefacit amore, nec diſſolvit libidine; mulcet obſequiis, ſed deſideriis non emollit.* However that was, it is certain, as ſhe herſelf confeſſed on her Death Bed, that he never cohabited with her, and it is probable he had otherwiſe no great Affection to her, for upon *Godwin*'s Inſolence he ungenerouſly revenged the Crime of the Father, then out of his Reach, on the Daughter his Queen, by ſeizing all her Jewels, and confining her Priſoner to the Abbey of *Warwel*, where his Siſter was Abbeſs, with only one Maid to attend her; but the Year following (ſays *Sim. Dunelm*) received her. This Lady ſurvived her Husband eight Years, and was a Spectator of all the Miſeries enſuing his Death, though the Conqueror treated her with the utmoſt Reſpect, and allowed her a Place in the King's Seat at *Wincheſter*, where ſhe died on the 15th of the *Kalends* of *January*, and was, by the Order of *William* the Conqueror, buried near her Husband in this Abbey, and, upon rebuilding it, her Body, and that of another excellent Woman, were depoſited on each Side this Shrine, before laying the *Moſaick* Pavement, where no Doubt the Coffins ſtill continue entire, having been ſubject to no Interruptions: She lies on the South Side (ſays *Lib. Conſuetud.*) *in parte aquilonari inſigniter erat ſepulta.* Her Anniverſary was obſerved on 14 *Kal. Jan. in albs.* and at her Tomb was a Lamp kept burning Night and Day, by Order of King *Henry* III. as appears by the ſaid *Lib. Conſuetud.* written in his Time.

ON the South Side lies that moſt excellent Princeſs *Maud*, or *Matilda*, called *the Good Daughter of Malcolm Commair*, King of *Scots*, and St. *Margaret* his Wife, (whoſe holy Life *Turgat* of *Durham* dedicated to her) and Granddaughter to *Duncan* the murder'd King of *Scots*. She was eſpouſed to *Henry* I. King of *England*, in order to unite the *Saxon* and *Norman* Lines; but the Marriage was ſome Time oppoſed upon Account of her being a Nun; which *Eadmerus*, who lived in Court, aſſures us, was not ſo, but that at *Winton* the Lady Abbeſs put a Veil on her ſuddenly, to ſcreen her from the Fury of the *Danes*. This Story, which is variouſly reported, being overcome, ſhe was married to the King by Archbiſhop *Anſelm*, *Anno* 1102. The Character of this Lady is univerſally extolled; ſhe is generally called *the Good*, and by *Alured*, *the bleſſed Queen*, who compares her to *Heſter*; *Brompton* ſtiles her, *Mulier Pia & Deo Devota*; and the Annals of *Waverly* tells us, "Her Virtues were ſo great "that a Day would not ſuffice to recount them." She was ſo religious that ſhe would deſire Leave of the King to ſpend ſeveral Days and Nights together in this Church, and would in *Lent* come hither barefoot in a Garment of Hair, and waſh the Poor's Feet. *Alured* tells us a Story, that he heard from the Mouth of *David*, King of the *Scots*, her Brother, "How that coming into her "Chamber he found her incircled with Beggars "and Lepers waſhing and kiſſing their Feet." Her Bounty was as remarkable, ſhe gave Relicks to this Church, and Plate and Ornaments to others, as appears by the Biſhop of *Man*'s Epiſtle to her; and did many publick Acts, (beſides encouraging Muſick and other Sciences) as building the Priory within *Aldgate*, the Hoſpital of St. *Giles*, and two Bridges, one at *Stratford Bow*, and another near *Weſtminſter*, where *Channel-row* now is, and an Hoſpital for Lepers in LONDON, called by *Paris*, *Maud's Hoſpital*. After a Life of excellent Example, ſhe ſurrendered her Soul to GOD the 1ſt Day of *May* 1118, or, as *Wykes* ſays, 1119, and was buried, as ſome ſay, in the *Old Chapter-houſe*; but if ſo, ſhe was removed upon rebuilding the Church; for the 4th Part of the Book of Conſtitutions in King *Henry* III's Time ſays, *In auſtrali parte magni altaris decentiſſime erat ſepulta*, at which Place that King ordered a Lamp to burn Night and Day. Her Anniverſary was on the 6th *Non. May*, and was celebrated in *Albs*; at which Time for the Pittances and Cup of Charity was aſſigned 27 *s.* and 3 *s.* to the Sacriſtan for Lights round her Tomb, for which was aſſigned 30 *s.* upon a Houſe in *Thodenham*, which one *Laurence Ducket* purchaſed. Mr. *Weaver* has given us four Lines of an Epitaph on her Death, which he found in an old Manuſcript in the *Cotton* Library, but the reſt, he ſays, are loſt; however, theſe four Lines with four more, *viz.* the firſt and two laſt of her Epitaph, are in the Continuer of *Indulphus*, which not only as of Right, but alſo for the Excellency, are here inſerted.

O Regina potens Anglorum linea Regum
Scotos nobilitans nobilitate ſua.
Et poſt multa de morum prærogativa ſic,
Proſpera non lætam fecerit, nec aſpera triſtem;
Aſpera riſus ei, proſpera terror erant.
Non decor effecit fragilem, non ſceptra ſuperbam
Sola potens humilii, ſolæ pudica decens.
Maii prima dies noſtrorum nocte dierum
Raptam perpetua fecit miſſe die.

OF which take in Part a Tranſlation:

Succeſs ne'er ſat exulting in her Eye,
Nor Diſappointment heav'd the troubled Sigh.
Proſperity but ſaddened o'er her Brow,
When glad in Trouble ſhe enjoy'd her Woe.
Beauty nor made her vain, nor Scepters proud,
Nor high Eſtate, to ſcorn the meaner Crowd;
Supreme Humility was awful Grace,
And her chief Charms a Baſhfulneſs of Face.

ON the North Side of this Chapel, near the Feet of King *Henry* III's Tomb, is a ſmall Table Monument covered with a Slab of black *Lydian*, finely poliſhed, on which are remaining the Nails that faſtened Plates of Braſs, now ſtolen away. This was placed in Memory of *Elizabeth Tudor*, ſecond Daughter of King *Henry* VII. who died at *Eltham* in *Kent*, the 4th of *September* 1495. But for the reſt of the Monuments, ſee them hereafter in their proper Order.

Of the antient RELICKS *in this* CHURCH.

Sebert, the Founder, gave to this Church Part of the Beam in the Manger where CHRIST was laid; Part of his Croſs and of his Sepulchre; Part of the Wax and Incenſe uſed by St. *Peter* at the conſecrating this Church; (at leaſt ſome Body, ſince his Time, to favour the Legend) of the Veſtments of the twelve Apoſtles; Relicks of

of the holy Confeſſors St. *Anthony*, *Lazarus*, *Nicodemus*, and others; and Relicks of the holy Virgins *Tecle*, *Petronilla*, and *Helena*.

Adelſtane, or *Athelſtane*, the King, gave Part of the Holy Croſs and Sepulchre, and of the Mountains *Olivet* and *Sinai*; the Veil of the Virgin *Mary*; Relicks of the Apoſtles *Peter*, *Bartholomew*, *Andrew*, and *Barnaby*; of the Martyrs *Martin Lawrence*, *Hippolitus*, *Tiburius*, *Valerius*, *Quintus*, and others; and of the Virgins *Batildes*, *Martina*, and others.

Offa, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, gave to this Church Part of the Cypreſs at our Saviour's Funeral, and of his Sepulchre.

Offa the Great gave a Tooth of St. *Heraſinus* the Martyr, a Finger of St. *Boniface*, one Cloth in which St. *Alban*'s Body had been wrapped together; with the Relicks of St. *Amphibalus*; and alſo the Head, with the Jaws, Teeth, Scapula, and other ſmall Bones of a certain Saint unknown.

Edgar gave ſome of the Stones with which St. *Stephen* was ſton'd, and ſome of his Bones; together with Part of his Blood, a Thigh Bone, ſome of the Ribs, and other ſmall Bones of the Holy Innocents: Alſo two Ribs; and ſome of the Earth wet with St. *Laurence*'s Blood; three Ribs of St. *Hippolitus*; Teeth of St. *Magnus* and *Semphronianus*, with the Croſs of St. *Felix*; the Relicks of St. *George*, St. *Sebaſtian*, and others; Relicks of St. *John Baptiſt*, and of his Father and Mother; Relicks of St. *John* and St. *Paul*, Martyrs, and the Arm of St. *Vincent*; two of the *Tibiæ*, with other Bones of St. *Ethelwold*, Biſhop of *Laudisfarn*; with other Relicks without Names to them; alſo the Arm of *Gregory* the Great, and one of the Bones of the *Scapula* of St. *Benedict* the Abbot.

Ethelred gave Part of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Seal thereof; of the Mounts *Thaber*, *Calvary*, and *Olivet*; of the Place where our Lord waſhed his Diſciples Feet; of the Temple, and the Ruſt of our Saviour's Kniſe; of the Fragments with which he was anointed in his Sepulchre; Relicks of St. *Baſilidis*, *Cirmi*, *Naboth*, and *Nazarius*, with fifteen others; and of the Holy Virgins, *Edith*, *Wilfride*, *Cuthberge*, *Priſca*, *Chriſtina*, *Ethelburg*, *Mercellina*, *Aldegundes*, *Agnes*, *Daria*, *Crizantes*, and others.

Cnute, or *Canute*, gave the Arm of St. *Orias*, and the Relicks of St. *Edward* the King and Martyr; one Finger of St. *Alphage*, and another of St. *Gregory*, with other of his Bones.

Emma, Mother to *Edward* the Confeſſor, gave Relicks of St. *Agatha*; a Finger of St. *Bridget*; with Relicks of St. *Felix* and St. *Perpetua*; alſo of the Head of St. *Mary Egyptiaca*; Part of the Head of *Maxilla*, and the Arms; with other Relicks of St. *Helena*.

Edward the Confeſſor gave Part of the Place where CHRIST was born; of his Manger; and alſo of the Frankincenſe offered to our Lord by the Eaſtern *Magi*; of the Table of our Lord; of the Bread which he bleſſed; of the Seat where he was preſented in the Temple; of the Wilderneſs where he faſted; of the Jail where he was impriſoned; great Part of the Holy Croſs incloſed in a certain one, particularly beautified and diſtinguiſhed; with many other Pieces of the ſame. He gave alſo the Croſs that floated againſt the Wind and Wave over Sea from *Normandy* hither with that King; and great Part of one of the Nails of our Saviour's Croſs; Part of his undivided Garment; of the Spunge, Launce, and Scourge, with which he was tortured; of the Sepulchre and Cloth that bound his Head; of the Mountains *Golgotha* and *Calvary*. Many Pieces of the Veſtments of the Virgin *Mary*; of the Linen that ſhe wove; of the Window in which the Angel ſtood when he ſaluted her; of her Milk; of her Hair; of her Shoes, and her Bed; alſo the Girdle which ſhe worked with her own Hands, always wore, and dropped to St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle at her Aſſumption. Of the Hairs of St. *Peter*'s Beard, and Part of his Croſs. Relicks of St. *Paul*, *viz.* a certain Cloth in which his Head was wrapped when cut off, and one of the Fingers, and ſome Blood of the ſame Apoſtle. Many Bones of St. *Andrew*, and Part of his Croſs. A Bone of St. *James Major*, and Relicks of the Apoſtles *Philip* and *James*; Arms of the Apoſtles *Bartholomew* and *Thomas*; with the Relicks of the Apoſtles *Barnaby*, *Matthew*, and *Mathias*; great Part of the Body of St. *Botolph* the Abbot, with one of his Cowls, and Relicks of the ſame: Alſo the Head and Pouch, and Ivory Staff of St. *Andwen* the Biſhop; and Relicks of St. *Giles*, *Jerome*, *Ethelwold*, *Erkenwald*, *Theodorick*, and many others; the Head of St. *Margaret*, with other Bones, and of her Clothes; Oil of the Tomb of St. *Catharine*; Relicks of St. *Cecilia* and *Teckle*; and half a Jaw, with three Teeth of St. *Anaſtatia*.

William the Conqueror procured for this Church the Relicks of St. *Dioniſius*; one Tooth of St. *Nugatius*; with Relicks of St. *Euſtathius* and *Rumbald*.

Laurentius the Abbot gave three embroidered Copes made of the Cloths *Edward the Confeſſor* lay in in his Coffin.

Thomas Becket, commonly called St *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, gave to St. *Edward*'s Feretry an Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, beautifully framed of Ivory, and much eſteemed by him.

Maud, or *Matild*, commonly called the *Good Queen*, Wife of *Henry* I. gave Relicks of the Cell, and Garments of St. *John* the Evangeliſt; great Part of the Hair of St. *Mary Magdalen*, with her black Girdle, in which was wrought in Letters of Gold this Antiphon, *Neſciens mater & orationem Deus qui ſalutis*. Likewiſe two Rings and the Pincers of *Mary Magdalen*, with one Bone of *Chriſtina* the Virgin.

Henry III. gave the Blood that came from CHRIST's Side, ſent to him from *Jeruſalem* by the Patriarch *Robert*. Alſo a Thorn of CHRIST's Crown, and the Stone, with the Impreſſion of his Feet left on it at his Aſcenſion, and alſo great Part of the Blood *de Miraculo*: Relicks of *Celicus*, *Jellicius*, *Suppellectilus*, and others: Cloths, with an Ivory Comb, and the Blood of Archbiſhop *Becket* (or called St. *Thomas* the Martyr:) Alſo many Pieces of the Skull of St. *Chriſtopher*, and the Head of St. *Maurice* the Martyr: Relicks of St. *Leonard*: The Arm of St. *Silveſter*, and one Tooth of St. *Athanaſius*.

Simon, ſome Time Abbot of *Bury*, gave Relicks of St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr.

ABBOT *Berkyng* of this Church, gave the Arms of St. *Fœlix* and *Vetalis*, Martyrs of the *Theban* Legion.

Peter of *Swevia* gave the Arm of St. *Serus* the Martyr, of *Conſtantinople*.

Edward I. gave one great Bone of the Thigh of St. *Leonard* the Abbot; alſo a Gown ſtained with the Blood of St. *Edmund* the Biſhop and Confeſſor, and the Knife with which he was embowelled; together with his Mitre, Ivory Comb, and other Relicks of him: One Rib of St. *Cecilia*, and Part of the Oil of the Tomb of St. *Catharine*, with other Relicks.

Alianore, his Queen, gave a Finger of St. *Nicholas*, the Biſhop and Confeſſor, with other Bones, and Oil from his Tomb.

Thomas Earl of *Lancaſter*, gave the Head of St. *Urſula*, with the Relicks of the ſame.

A Prior of St. *Swithin*'s at *Wincheſter*, gave the Joint of one of the Fingers of St. *Nicholas*, the Biſhop, before-mentioned, with one of his Teeth, and other Relicks.

Edward

Edward III. gave the Head of St. *Benedict* the Abbot; the King's Letters Patent for which Grant is to be ſeen in *Rhymer's Fœdera*.

A VIEW *of the preſent Building of the Church of St.* Peter's.

THIS antient and venerable Pile is at preſent ſo incumbered by adjoining Buildings, that it is difficult to take a juſt View of it: The North Side, being the moſt beautiful, hath, by many, from its curious Form, been called *Solomon's Gate*. This magnificent Porch was founded by that unhappy Prince *Richard* II. as appeared formerly by his Arms carved in Stone over the Door, and impailed with thoſe of *Edward the Confeſſor*, with a Hart couchant, and two Angels for the Supporters. This ſtately Portico is now lately beautified, the Time-eaten Sculpture and Maſonry pared away, the *Gothick* Order juſtly preſerved, and the Whole adorned with a magnificant Window, deſigned by the ingenious Mr. *Dickenſon*, Surveyor of this Building. This Pile, excepting the Weſtern Towers, has nothing but its lofty Roof to make it eminent to diſtant View. There was indeed a Deſign in Abbot *Iſlip*'s Time, of a Middle Tower and Spire but the Pillars, curiouſly taper, and very lofty, were thought too weak for ſuch a Weight, ſo that the Work remained unfiniſhed. There was in the old Church a Tower raiſed in the Cloiſters, for there is Mention made of ſome of the Abbots buried in *auſtrali parte clauſtri, prope Cymbalum*; but there are not now any Remains of it. The Form of this Church is that of a Croſs, and gave Pattern to moſt Collegiate Churches in *England*. The Chapel of King *Henry* VII. is, properly ſpeaking, a different Building, the old Church and Form being compleat without it, the *Apex* being *Edward the Confeſſor's* Chapel: From the Eaſt End of which this ariſes by Steps, and extends itſelf 122 Feet further.

To view the inward Glories of this Structure, let us enter the Weſt Door, from which Entry, at one View, the Church opens itſelf to your Eye, the Pillars dividing the Nave from the Side Iſles, being ſo curiouſly taper as not to obſtruct the Side-Openings; nor is the Sight terminated to the Eaſt by any Thing but the curiouſly painted Window over the Portico of King *Henry* VII's Chapel; which Sight was undoubtedly of old more ſurpriſing, when the Altar was low, and the glorioufly adorned Shrine of *Edward the Confeſſor* overlooked it, and was viſible from the moſt diſtant Parts of the Church. This Range of Pillars continue to the Sacriſtary, and there with a Sweep form a Semicircle round the Chapel of that King. Theſe Pillars are, as well as the reſt of the Building, of *Suſſex* or Grey Marble, and are diſtinguiſhed by Fillets on the Top; theſe reaching Weſtward to the Gates of the Choir, being filletted with Free-Stone, which point out to us how far *Henry* III. extended his Building: Thoſe extending to the Weſt Doot are filletted with Braſs, as appears by the black Colour of the Rings. This Part of the Building was what the Abbots, and ſome ſucceeding Benefactors, carried on; of whom *Edward* I. was one, and *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. This Range of Pillars end in acute Angles, and throw the Roof into Variety of Intaglio, of which thoſe over the Choir are curiouſly gilt. On the Arches of theſe Pillars are Galleries of double Columns, and double arched, lying open to a Deambulatory of Brick 15 Feet wide, covering the Side Iſles, and enlightened by a ſecond Tier of Windows in the Out-Proſpect, and over this upper Tier of Arches are large Windows. Thus the Nave of this Church lifts itſelf by beauteous and magnificent Degrees; as does likewiſe the Croſs, anſwering in the ſame Manner, and turning off at four ſtately Pillars ſupporting the Dome, and riſing over the Pavement before the Altar, ſtretches itſelf North and South. The Window of the South Croſs is large and noble, and was repaired in the Year 1705. The Window of the North was anſwerable, but of late beautifully renewed. Beſides theſe Pillars that ſupport the Nave, there are Side Columns adjoining to the Wall, and between them *Gothick* Arches raiſed eight or ten Feet, as we ſee over Dr. *Goodman*'s Tomb, and that of *Jeffrey Chaucer*; between the Arches of which were the Arms of Great Men at the Time of building this Church, with their Titles in *Saxon* Characters over them; many of which are now broken away to make Room for new Monuments; which, inſtead of the former *Gothick* Regularity, diſplay now an irregular Variety; no Care having been taken to ſupply the Injury of the old Form, except in the Caſe of two lately erected, over which are curious *Gothick* Arches, reared in ſome Imitation of the former, which, had they been done in other Caſes, had made a venerable Appearance. The Arms (of which many remain, and others ſupplied) were as follows, beginning with the antienteſt, which is:

ON the South Side:

1. S. Edwardus Rex & Confeſſor, *B. a Croſs Patonce, between five Martlets, Or.*
2. Henricus Tertius Rex Angliæ, *Gules, three Lions Paſſant Guardant, Or.*
3. Alexander Tertius Rex Scotorum, *Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Treſſure, Flory, Counterflory, Gules.*
4. Raimundus Comes Provincie, *Or, four Pallets, Gules.*
5. Rogerus de Quincy, Comes Wintonie, *Gules, ſeven Maſcals conjoined, 3, 3, 1, Or.*
6. Henricus de Lucy Comes Lincolnie, *Quarterly, Gules and Or, a Bendlet Sab. and Fule of five Lambeaux, Argent.*
7. Richardus Comes Cornubie, *Arg. a Lion Rampant, Gules crowned, Or, within a Bordure Sab. Bezanty.*
8. R. Comes Rotheſaie, *Gules, three Lions Rampant, Argent.*
9. Gulielmus Comes de Ferrariis & Derbie, *Varie, Or, and Gules.*
10. Gulielmus de Longaſpala Comes Sarum, *B. ſix Lions Rampant, Or, 3, 2, 1.*
11. Gulielmus de Valentia Comes Pembrochie, *Barry of ten, Argent, and B. an Orle of Martlets, Gules.*
12. Rogerus de mortuo Mari, *Barry of Six, Or, and B. an Inescutcheon, Arg. on a Chief of the Firſt, a Pale between two Eſquires, bared, Dexter and Sinifter, of the Second.*
13. Gulielmus de Percy, *Or, a Lion Rampant, double Quevee, B.*
14. Rogerus de Clifford, *Checkie, Or, and B. a Feſs, Gules.*
15. Rogerus de Somerey, *Or, two Lions Paſſant, B.*
16. Johannes de Verdon, *Fretty of eight Pieces, Gules.*
17. Robertus de Thwenge, *Argent, a Feſs, Gules between three Birds Vert, collated, of the Second.*
18. Fulco Filius Warini, *Quarterly per Feſs, indented, Argent and Gules.*
19. Rogerus de Montealto, *B. a Lion Rampant, Argent, crowned, Or.*
20. Rogerus de Venables, *B. two Bars, Arg.*

ON

On the North Side are theſe:

1. Fredericus Secundus, Imperator, *Or, an Imperial Eagle, Sable.*
2. St. Ludovicus, Rex Francie, *B. Semi de Flowers de Luces, Or.*
3. Richardus Clare, Comes Gloceſtrie, *Or, three Chevrons, Gules.*
4. Rogerus Bigod, Comes Norfolcie, *Or, a Croſs Gules.*
5. Simon de Monfortie, Comes Leiceſtrie, *Gules, a Lion Rampant, double Quevee, Argent.*
6. Jo. Comes Warenne & Surrie, *Checkie, Or, and B.*
7. Humfridus de Bohun, Comes Herefordie & Eſſexie, *B. a Bend, Argent, cotiſed between ſix Lioncels Rampant, Or.*
8. Gulielmus de Fortibus, Comes Albamale, *Gules, a Croſs Patonce, Varry.*
9. Edmundus, Comes Lancaſtrie, *Gules, three Lions Paſſant Gardant, in Pale, Barways, Or, a File of five Lambeaux, B. each charged with three Flowers de Luces of the Second.*
10. Hugo de Vere, Comes Oxonie, *Quarterly Gules, and Or, in the firſt Quarter a Mullet, Argent.*
11. Johannes de Dreux, Comes Richmondie, *Checkie, Or, and B. a Bordure of* England, *and Canton Ermin.*
12. Henricus de Haſtings, *Or, a Manch, Gules.*
13. Rogerus de Mawbrage, *Gules, a Lion Rampant, Argent.*
14. Robertus de Stafford, *Or, a Chevron, Gules.*
15. Robertus de Roſs, *Gules, three Waterbougets, Argent.*
16. Robertus filius Walteri, *Or, a Feſs between two Chevrons, Gules.*
17. Johannes de Balliol, *Gules, an Orle, Argent.*
18. Gilbertus Talbot, *Bendy of Ten, Argent and Gules.*
19. Warinus de Vernon, *Or, a Feſs, B.*
20. Gulielmus de Malpas, *Gules, three Pheons, Argent.*

Over theſe are a Row of arched Windows, which, as well as the former, were finely painted, but now ruin'd; and particularly there remains in the Windows on the North Side of the Nave, toward the great Weſt Door, the Arms of King *Henry* III. before his Marriage, *viz. two Lions*, and afterward *three Paſſant.* And in the Window, over *Smith*'s Tomb, by the Door entering the Weſt Cloiſter, the ſame, and the Arms of Queen *Eleanor, viz. Or, four Pallats, Gules.* Two Windows from which, on the ſame Range, toward the Weſt, was painted in Glaſs, the Story of *Edward* the Confeſſor and the Pilgrim, reckon'd by *Caxton* a very curious one, and the fineſt painted among them; under each of which were ſeveral Verſes in *Latin*; the firſt under the Pilgrim was thus defaced:

——*Evangeliſtæ villa*——*Johannis*
——*gratia petit.*

But we may gueſs, by thoſe under the King, they were asking an Alms.

Rex cui nil aliud præſto fuit, accipe, dixit,
Annulum, & ex digito detrahit ille ſuo.

The Story ſee before. In a South Window of this Abbey was the Picture of K. *Richard* II. with a White Hart Couchant, gorg'd with a Golden Coronet and Chain under a Tree; a fatal Badge to his Followers. In the Windows on the Weſt Side of the North Croſs were, not long ſince, the Arms of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* I. *viz.* Quarterly *Gules*, a Caſtle *Or*, and *Argent*, a Lyon *Rampant* Purple; the third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt. At the Weſt End, in the great Weſt Window, is ſtill remaining a Painting very curious, though ſmall, of King *Edward* III, and ſome other Pieces; which Window was beautified by Abbot *Kirton*. In the Window South of this, built by *John de Eſtny*, Abbot, is a Painting of one of our Kings, but the Colours being of a Water Blue, no particular Face can be aſſign'd. Some have made it for *Edward* the Confeſſor; but that pacifick Prince is never repreſented in Armour; it's true, his Arms are underneath it; and from thence it may be conjectured to be King *Richard* II. who bore them, or elſe the Arms have been injudiciouſly patch'd in. In the Window on the North Side the Weſt Door is a Portraiture of *Edward* the Confeſſor in his Robes, the Face of which ſeems lively to repreſent the Simplicity of that Prince; under the Feet are likewiſe his Arms, *viz. Azure, a Croſs Patonce between five Martlets, Or.* In the Windows over his Shrine, at the Eaſt End of the Church, are ſeveral Paintings, which together caſt a religious Gleam, but are ſo confuſedly placed, that little or no Conjecture can be made. Theſe are the Remains of thoſe once curious Paintings.

Having thus in general deſcribed this Building, to be more particular, we muſt next take a Walk round it. Firſt, at the Entrance of the Weſt Door, which is now repairing (a conſiderable Sum being given for that and other Repairs of the Abbey by the laſt Parliament) there are two Squares, one on each Side incloſed ſo far in the Church, as the two firſt large Pillars which ſupport the Weſtern Towers. In the Incloſure on the Right Hand, is the Conſiſtory Court, with a Seat raiſed for the Judge; from which Court is a Paſſage through a Door into the Dean's Houſe. Almoſt over this Court is an antient Bay-Window, jutting into the Church, and gives Light to a Gallery in the Dean's Houſe, perhaps deſigned for View of Coronations, and other Proceſſions. The Square anſwering to the Conſiſtory-Court is the Bellfry. Advancing from the Weſt Door Eaſtward, about two Thirds of this Nave and Side Iſles, you come to the Gates of the Choir, which extend Weſtward from the four great Pillars that ſupport the Dome, to four of the Pillars of the Nave, and Eaſtward to two, being the Breadth of that and the Sides, and confined and fixed to thoſe Pillars. The Entrance into it is by a Pair of handſome Gates, grated with Iron, gilt; the Pilaſters and Pyramids finely carved and gilt; over which is a ſtately Organ, lately ſet up. The Floor of it is paved with the fineſt black and white Marble, paved at the Charge of Dr. *Busby*, Prebendary of this Church, and Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School. The antient Stalls are covered with *Gothick* Acute Arches, ſupported by ſmall Pillars of Iron and painted Purple; below which are Seats for the Choir; and in the Length of the Choir are Seats on each Side, with Mats on the Floor for the King's Scholars, as uſual, in the College Chapels. On the Right-Hand Side, at the Entrance in the Dean's Seat, formerly the Abbot's, and on the Left the Sub-Dean's, formerly the Prior's, from whence the Prebends Stalls proceed. Theſe Sides of old were called Choirs; that on the Right the Abbot's, or Superior, and that on the Left the Prior's, or Inferior; and in ſuch Senſe the Word is uſed by ſeveral of our antient Writers, when they ſpeak of the Choirs of a Church. Thus *Paris*, ſpeaking of a Novice of his Houſe preferred, *Etſi fuerit de parte prioris (quam nos chorum Prioris appellamus transferetur ad Chorum Abbatis ubi ſupremus ſtatuetur.)* The

Choirs chanted alternately, as uſual; and from thence the ſame Hiſtorian ſays, That upon a Solemnity in this Church there was ſuch Shouting, that one Choir could not hear another. On the South Side, at the upper End of the Dean's Row, is the Pulpit, by which is remaining an antient Painting of that unhappy beautiful Prince *Rich.* II. ſitting in a Chair of Gold, dreſſed in a Veſt of Green, flowered with Flowers of Gold, and the Initial Letters of his Name, having on Shoes of Gold pondered with Pearls, the whole robed in Crimſon lined with Ermin, and the Shoulders ſpread with the ſame, faſtened under a Collar of Gold; the Pannel plaiſtered and gilt, with ſeveral Croſſes and Flowers of Gold emboſſed. The Length of this Picture is ſix Feet and 11 Inches, and the Breadth three Feet ſeven Inches. This Piece was juſtly taken, among other curious Things in this Church, by that curious Preſerver of Antiquities, *J. Tallman*, Eſq; and by him communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. The lower Part of this Picture is much defaced by the Backs of thoſe who fill that Stall, which is uſually the Place of the Lord Chancellor, when the Houſe of Lords repair hither.

PROCEEDING, we riſe by the firſt Aſcent towards the Altar, which was called, *The ſecond Pavement*, where was formerly placed a Wax-Light all the Time of *Eaſter*; for it is ſaid, in the Life of Abbot *Sudbury*, that he was buried *ante paviment. ubi cereus paſchalis ſolet ſtare*; and *Thomas Henley* in the lower Pavement, before the high Altar. On each Side of this Pavement are Doors entering into the North and South Croſſes. From hence, by another Aſcent, we come to the Altar, incloſed with a curious Balluſtrade, within which is a fine Pavement of *Moſaick* Work, made at the Charge of Abbot *Ware*. Round this Pavement, as well as in the Choir, are buried many of the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, and other Perſons of Note; which ſee in the Survey of Tombs. The Altar, now ſtanding, is a ſtately and beautiful Piece of Marble, and was removed from the Chapel at *Whitehall*; on it is this Motto:

Anna auguſta, pia, fælix, auguſta parens patriæ. D.

Shewing it to be the Preſent of that religious and munificent Prince. On each Side the Altar are Doors in the Marble arched, and within them the old wooden cancellated Doors going into the Chapel of St. *Edward*, where our Kings retire and refreſh themſelves at their Coronations, and change their Dreſs; which Place is then hung with Tapeſtry kept for that Purpoſe in a large Cheſt in the old Reveſtry. This Part of the Choir, within the Rails, was formerly hung with Cloth of Arras, which contained on one Side the Story of St. *Edward*, *Hugolme* and the Thief, with Verſes; which ſee before, and the Story of the ſame King and the Pilgrim: On the other, the Coronation of our Kings, with this Diſtich under it:

Hanc Regum ſedem ſibi Petrus conſecret Edem,
Quam tu Papa regis inſignit & unctio regis.

But the Sides are now cloſed up, and the Backs of *Valence*'s, *Crouchback*'s, and other ſtately Tombs, once open to the Altar; and Mr. *Keep* ſays, to be ſeen in his Time, if you withdraw the Hangings, are now wainſcotted on this Side, and only to be ſeen in the Sacriſtary: Over which Wainſcot are now curious Hangings of freſh Tapeſtry, repreſenting the Story of *Abraham* and *Lot* parting on one Side, and the Meeting with *Melchiſedeck* on the other. On this Altar was formerly placed a large Croſs of Silver, to be touched at great Solemnities. Beyond this Altar is the Work of the old one remaining, about 15 Feet high, and level at the Top, that ſo the Shrine of St. *Edward* might be more viſible; at the Back of which, by a Riſe, is the Chapel of that King; and at the extreme Semicircle, one incloſed with Iron Doors for King *Henry* V. the End of which looks to the Turn of the Area, and fronts the Aſcent of Steps to K. *Henry* VII's Chapel on the other Side. On the Inſide of the Walls of this Chapel, are Preſſes of Wainſcot, with Shelves and Folding-Doors, very neat; there are in all ſix, *viz.* four on the two Sides, *i. e.* the Lining of the Side-Walls; and on each Side the Altar is one ſmaller. The Altar is aſcended by two Steps; one croſſes the Chapel, from the Extremes of the Side-Preſſes; and the other nearer the Altar, which is broke away, the Places where it was faſtened to the Wall viſible; over it are ſeveral Images, *viz.* St. *George*, St. *Edward*, and a void Nitch over the Altar, not improbable our Saviour's Paſſion, pulled down at the Reformation. There are others of Saints, not to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed. There are in this Chapel the Trophies of this Warlike Prince, *viz.* his Helmet, placed on the Wall, over-looking St. *Edward*'s Shrine; his Shield, which is ſmall, the Handfaſt broken away, and the Colours of it not to be diſtinguiſh'd; his Saddle of Blue Velvet, pondered with Flowers-de-liz of Gold, the Velvet duſty, but ſubſtantial, and the Colour tolerably freſh; three large Reſts for Spears; a large Capariſon Cloth, tolerably freſh, being Quarterly of four, *viz.* the firſt in a Field engrail'd, the Colour not viſible; a Fez Cheque *Sable* and *Azure*; the ſecond, three Flowers-de-liz, *Or*, in a Field, *Azure*; the third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt. Over the Croſs is a Cloth, the Colour loſt, but on it are painted in Gold ſeveral large Harneſs-Buckles; the whole Cloth is ſurrounded with a Fringe of Brown and Gold Silk. Round this Chapel within, and likewiſe on the Out-Walls, looking to the Area, are ſeveral Devices, *viz.* 1. A Hart chained to the Stock of a Tree, on which is a Beacon. 2. A Swan. 3. A Stork, holding a Fiſh in its Mouth, *&c.*

HAVING thus deſcribed the Choir, and Aſcents from it, we return into the Body of the Church; where, in the North Iſle, through two large arched Doors, we deſcend by ſeveral Steps into the Weſt and Eaſt Walk of the Cloiſters, of which, with the other Places, we ſhall treat hereafter. Entering the North Croſs we ſee an open Gallery on the Weſt Side, lying over the Cloiſter, being the Office of the Regiſter of this Church, where the Deeds are preſerved in good Order in Preſſes. And againſt the Wall in this Office, is a Hart painted large as the Life, the Badge of King *Richard*, as before-mentioned. At the South End of this Croſs is the Chapel of St. *Blaſe*, where ſtands the Clock, and is now uſed as a Veſtry; but the old Reveſtry is beyond, going on one Side of this Chapel to it; for the Chapel of St. *Blaſe* was ſquare, and ſurrounded with a Stone Wall, as the Eaſt End now is, till the Wainſcot was lately placed, to part it off quite to the Weſt Wall, before which the Way to the Reveſtry lay open to this Croſs Iſle, on one Side the Chapel. This Reveſtry (which is called the Chapel of King *Henry* VIII, for what Reaſon is unknown, unleſs for that he ſtripped it of its Furniture) is incloſed with three Doors, the Inner cancellated; the Middle, which is very thick, lined with Skins like Parchment, and driven full of Nails. Theſe Skins they, by Tradition, tell us, were ſome Skins of the *Danes*, tanned, and given here as a Memorial of our Delivery from them. The Doors are very ſtrong, but were, notwith-

notwithſtanding, broken open not many Years ſince, and the Place robbed. In this Reveſtry, at the upper End, is a Riſe of Stone in a Circular Form; over which is a very antient Painting of a Woman, with her Hair hanging looſe, and in her Hand an Inſtrument, ſeemingly of ſix ſmall Bars of Iron, an Inch Diſtance, and four or five long, holding it on her Finger by a Ring; 'tis in the Left Hand, and not unlikely to have been the Repreſentation of ſome Muſical Inſtrument. This Picture ſeems to be made for *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Edward* I. who was a great Benefactreſs, and upon Account of whom this Church was repaired, and for the Good of whoſe Soul it was endowed. Another Reaſon why it ſhould be her, is, there is a *Benedictine* kneeling at her Feet, as has been likewiſe painted on her Tomb. At the other End are a Set of Cranes of Wood, ſwinging, as if in a Rack, on which, formerly, the Copes and Veſtments in common Uſe were hung. Going hence, in the South Eaſt Angle of the North Croſs, is a low arched Door leading to the Old Palace, before which a Lamp uſually burned; and, proceeding Northward, we enter the Sacriſtary, or Area, round the Chapel, or raiſed Ground of St. *Edward*'s Shrine, which bounds it on the Right, and the ſeveral Chapels of this Church anſwer on the Left, being ſwelled out beyond the high Building; as ſee in the other Proſpect, and curiouſly arched over, ſome in ſix, ſome eight, or more acute *Gothick* Angles.

The firſt is St. *Benedict*'s, whoſe Altar was where the Counteſs of *Hertford*'s Monument ſtands. 2. St. *Edmund*'s. This is not the antient Chapel of St. *Edmund*, which Abbot *Crokeſley* built, *Anno* 1246; for that was *juxta Septentrionale oſtium Eccleſiæ ſuæ*, near the North Door of the Church, in which Chapel that Abbot was buried; but this, as *Fleet* obſerves, was in Time decayed, and his Body removed. In this Chapel St. *Edmund*'s Altar was, where are now the Tombs of *Knowles* and *Seymour*. 3. St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel. There was a Chapel dedicated to this Saint, through which was a Church Door for *Agelricus*, Biſhop of *Durham*, buried in the Porch of St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel in *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1072. The Altar here was near where is the Tomb of *Fane*. Next is the Aſcent to *Henry* VII's Chapel; of which hereafter. 4. St. *Paul*. This Skreen was built for *Robſart*'s Tomb, as appears by the Devices on it. The Altar was where is now the Tomb of the Counteſs of *Suſſex*; and there are Pieces of St. *Paul*'s Story in Relieve by *Fullerton*'s Tomb. 5. That of St. *John Baptiſt*, on which are ſome Relieves of Scripture Story; the Altar near Lord *Hunſdon*'s Tomb, and by it Lockers for Books.

The Places where theſe Altars have been formerly affixed in this Church, may, with the utmoſt Eaſe, be diſcovered; there being generally a Riſe, croſs the Floor of the Chapel aſcending to them; and likewiſe by taking Notice where the antient Tombs lie, who generally choſe to have their Bodies laid near on the Sides of them: As for Inſtance, 1. In St. *Benedict*'s, the Tomb of *Langham* directs its Feet to the North Side of the Altar belonging to that Saint. 2. In St. *Edmund*'s, the Tomb of *John Eltham*, and the ſmall one for *Edward* III's Children. Here the Riſe is viſible, and the Place which was diſtinguiſhed till after the Reformation. The Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, and others, had their Tombs there. 3. St. *Nicholas*'s, near where *Carew*'s old Tomb is.

There are ſeveral Aſcents to the Roof of this Church, *viz.* at the Weſt Corner of the North Croſs, and the Eaſt of the South, *&c.* and over the South Weſt Tower are ſmall Chambers, ſaid to have been formerly the Habitation of *Bradſhaw*, the Mock-Preſident of the Rebels bloody Court. This melancholy Wretch, it is ſaid, ended his Courſe in the blackeſt Deſparation.

St. *Eraſmus*, or *Iſlip*'s Chapel, of which ſee the Work over his Tomb. This Roof he made and the Chantry over, and incloſed it from the Area; for we muſt not ſuppoſe he built it, the Place ſhewing us it anſwers to St. *Benedict*'s from the original Foundation. Over the Door of St. *John Baptiſt*, where the Letters St. *Eraſmus* are, is a Nitch for a Statue, and the Devices of *Iſlip* round it, *viz.* an Eye and Slip of a Tree, and a Hand ſlipping a Tree; and in the Chantry over his Chapel, where the old Statues of our Kings are, was formerly painted an Hierogliphical Device of *Cremer*, ſome Time Abbot here, and Scholar in Chymiſtry to *Raymund Lully*, which was painted by his Order in this Place; but ſome, in the Rebellion, ſuppoſing it a Popiſh Story, have White-waſhed it over. The next Chapel is that of St. *John Baptiſt*, next that of St. *Michael*. *Laſtly*, That of St. *Andrew*, where is a ſtately Tomb erected for the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*. They are now laid into one, and are taken out of the North Croſs on the Eaſt, in Proportion to what the Cloiſters take from the South Croſs on the Weſt.

Besides theſe were the Chapels of St. *Catharine* and St. *Anne*. Of the latter is little or no Mention; but the former was a large and very antient one, and, in the old Church, of conſiderable Conſequence; for *Anno* 1189, in King *Richard* I's Time, *Geoffrey de Lucy*, Biſhop of *Winton*, and *Hubert Walter* of *Salisbury*, conſecrated in it by *Baldwin*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſo early as the Time of the Abbot *Laurence*, the King, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and moſt of the Nobility, were convened here. In the Year 1173, in King *Henry* II's Time, a Council ſet in this Chapel, where *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſwore Fealty. There are ſeveral Inſtances of this Kind, but all before the rebuilding this Church.

This Sacred and Reverend Structure has happily eſcaped the Fury of all Changes, ſaved in the Main, though with much Difficulty. She once had a ſad Proſpect of being laid level with the Earth, when in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerſet*, a Man whoſe chief Religion was Intereſt, and who ſtopped at nothing that might gratify his Avarice; an Avarice the moſt ſacrilegious that any Hiſtory affords us, taking its ſordid Flight at the moſt ſtately Structures, and levelling the chief Glories of our Nation. This Man came after the firſt Gathering of King *Henry* VIII. and finding not ſo plenteous a Harveſt, rather than not partake of the Plunder, he pulled the very Orchard Trees that were left, meerly for Fuel. The Abbies being gone, his Sacrilege aſſaulted the Cathedrals of this Land, of which St. *Paul*'s was a melancholy Inſtance, when he removed many Cart-loads of the Bones of Perſons of all Degrees, and carried them to *Finsbury*, to raiſe the Soil for a Windmill to ſtand upon, that he might employ the Materials of the Cloiſter, and curious Chapel where they lay, to his own Uſe. At this Time he demoliſh'd the inimitable Painting of *Holbens*, called *the Dance of Death*, unequal'd and invaluable. Another Inſtance of this Man's Rapine was his blowing up the ſtately and antient Church of the Knights of *John* at *Jeruſalem* with Gunpowder, after its Grandeur moved even King *Henry* VIII. to ſpare it, that he might build his Houſe with the Materials, which, with the Ruins of ſeveral Churches, he effected. By theſe Degrees of Sacrilege he arriv'd (O daring Thought!) to attempt to throw down this celebrated and venerable Church, expoſe the Royal Aſhes of our Princes in ſuch Manner as he did the others, and employ the curious Materials of this

this to the ſame Uſe of Building. But a Thought of this Kind being in itſelf ſo unreaſonably miſchievous, he was prevented putting it in Practice, but not without the Gift of fourteen Manors in Lieu of it. Of the Revolutions of this Building, ſince his Attempt, and the Havock made there in the late Wars, with its Hiſtory to this Time, the Reader will find when we treat of the modern Affairs of this Church.

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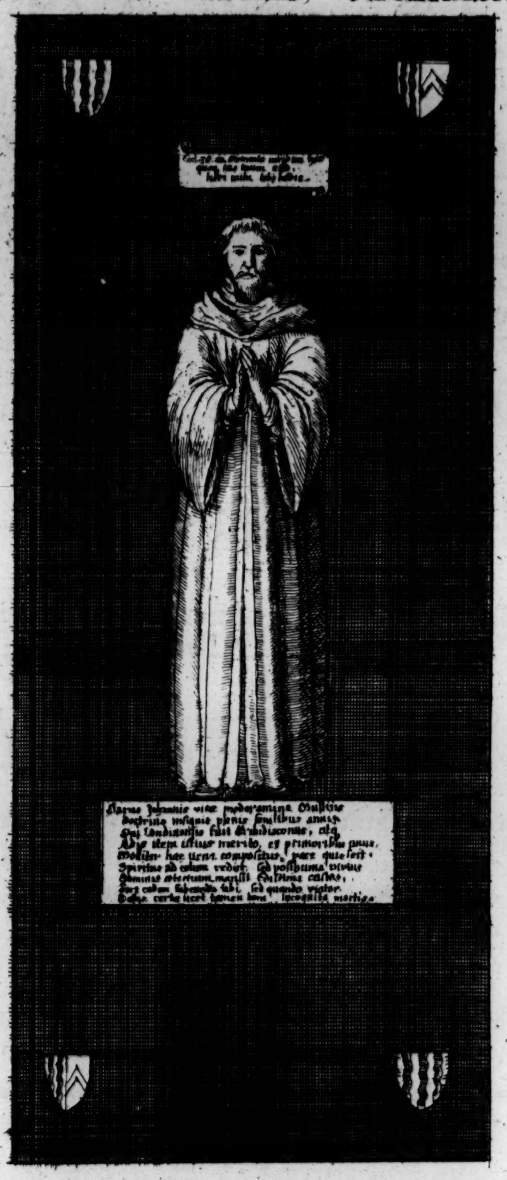

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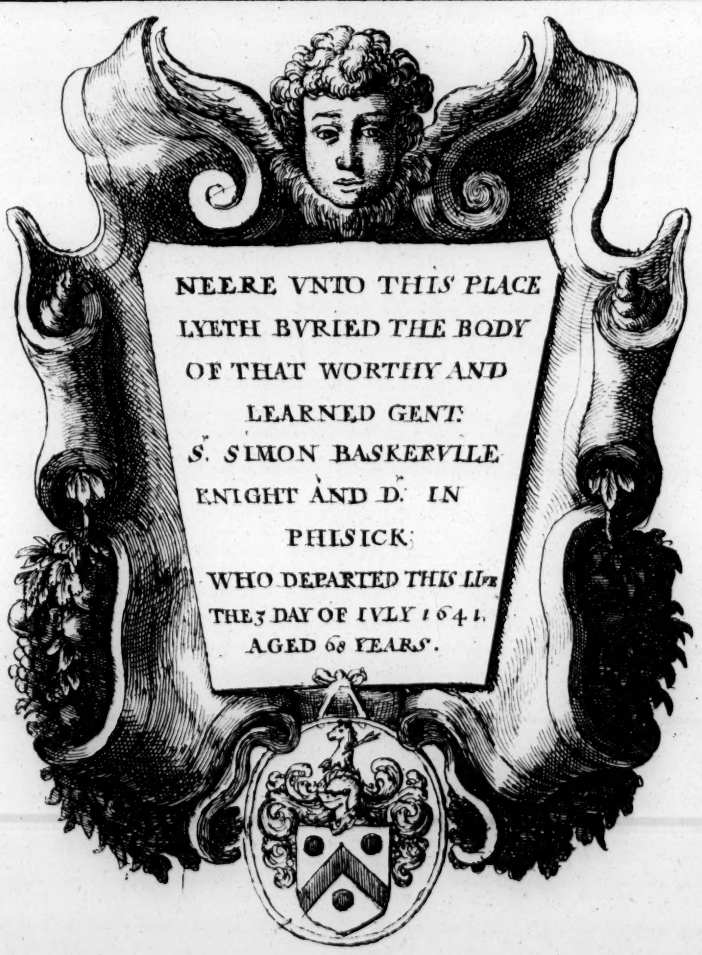

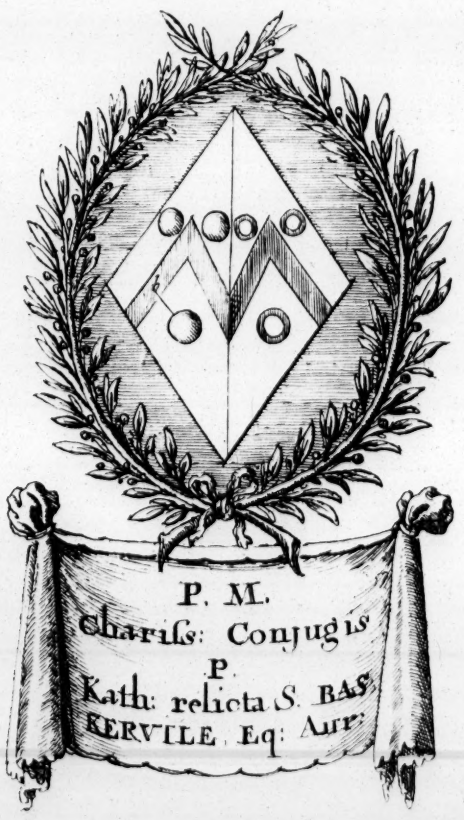

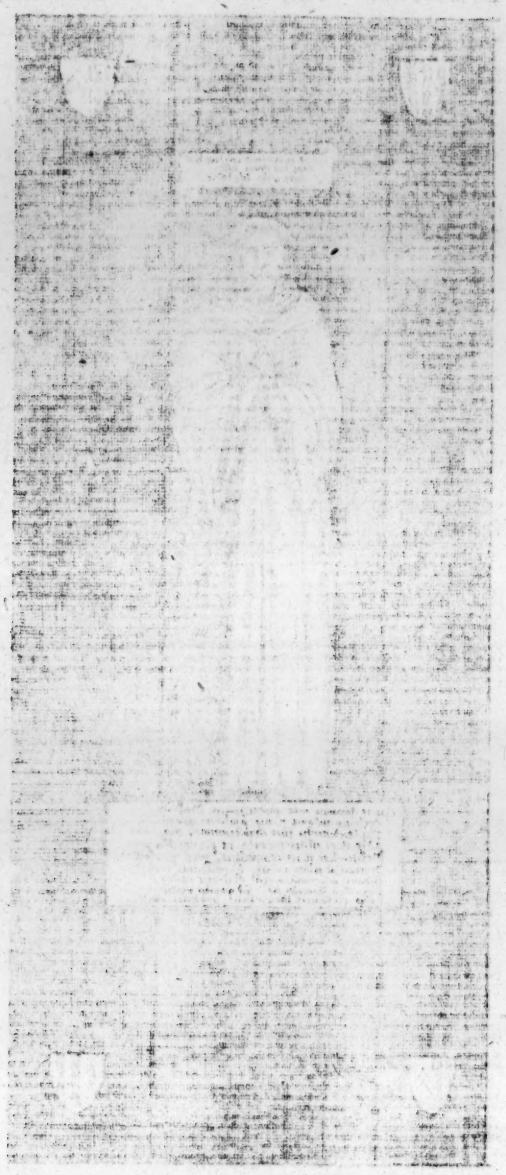

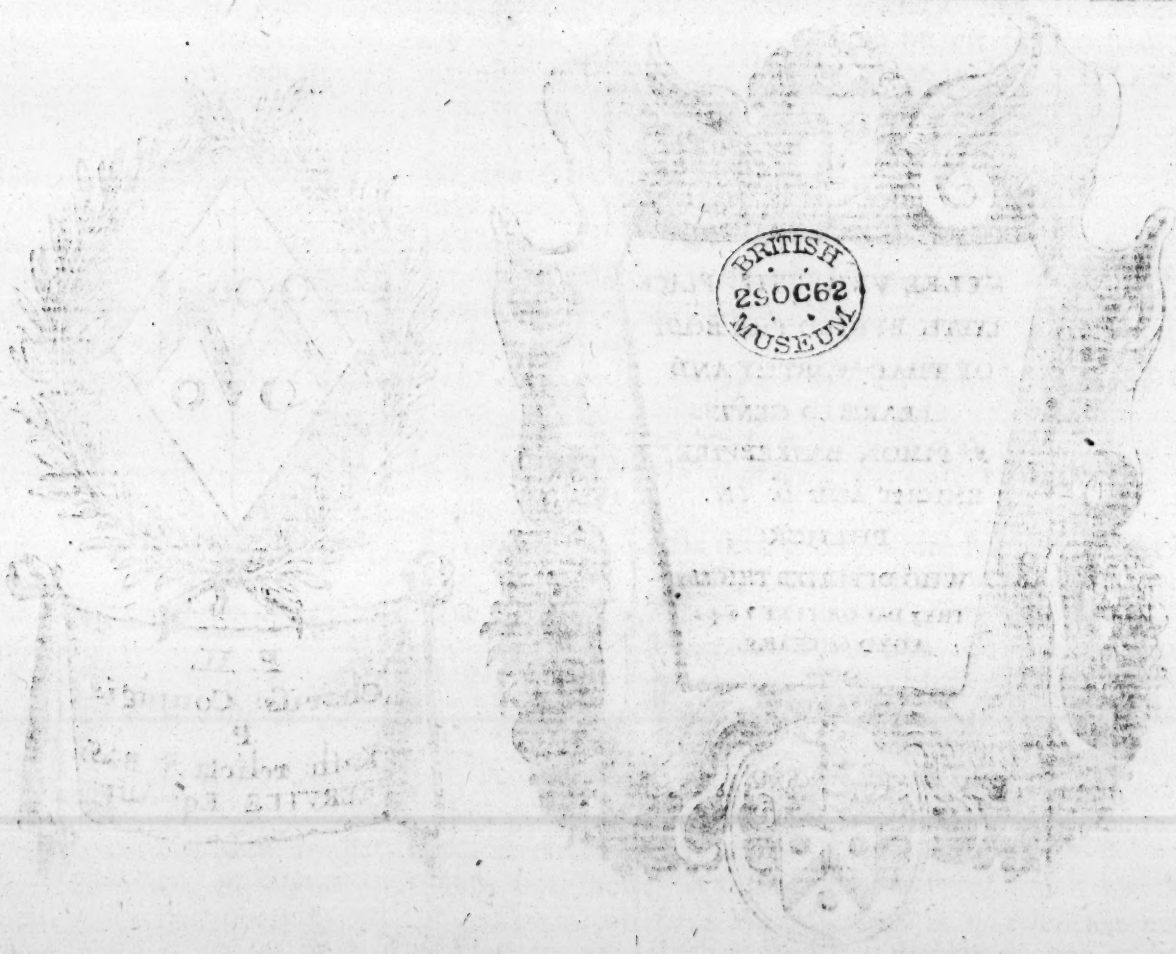
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former. But what has raiſed the chief Diſpute concerning the Epitaph, is the Date of Mr. *Spenſer*'s Birth, which upon the Tomb was ſaid to be in 1510. This indeed ſquares but ill with Mr. *Camden*'s Expreſſion of an early Death: Yet however, (if poetically placed) may only relate to the too haſty Loſs of ſuch a Man, and allude to his Merit rather than his Years. That Mr. *Spenſer* was an old Man at his Death is generally ſuppoſed, but of what Age is doubtful, and was perhaps when this Inſcription was placed here, which was not till the Year 1631; and therefore this of 1510, being added to ſupply the Vacancy, requires no great Streſs to be laid upon it.

Butler. On the other Side *Spenſer*'s Monument, affixed to the Wall, a Stone Buſto, is erected to the Memory of Mr. *Butler*, the celebrated Author of *Hudibras*.

Mr. *Butler* was buried in the Church-Yard of St. *Paul*'s *Covent-Garden*. The *Latin* Epitaph on his Tomb is thus tranſlated:

Sacred to the Memory
Of
SAMUEL BUTLER,
Who was born at Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, 1612, and died at LONDON, 1680.

A Man of extraordinary Learning, Wit, and Integrity,
Peculiarly happy in his Writings, not ſo in the Encouragement of them;
The curious Inventor of a Kind of Satire amongſt us,
By which he pluck'd the Mask from pious Hypocriſy,
And plentifully expoſed the Villany of Rebels:
The firſt and laſt of Writers in his Way.

Leſt he, who, (when alive,) was deſtitute of all Things.
Should, (when dead,) want likewiſe a Monument,
John Barber, Citizen of LONDON, hath taken Care,
By placing this Stone over him, 1721.

Fronting the Door, and next to *Butler*'s, is a Monument fixed to the Wall, erected in Memory of Mr. *Shadwell*; this Gentleman, whoſe Talent lay much in the Comick Part of the Dramma, had the Misfortune to fall under the Laſh of Mr. *Dryden*, in thoſe two ſevere Satires, the Character of *Ogg*, in the ſecond Part of *Abſolom* and *Achitophel*, and *Macflecknoe*. He died at *Chelſea*, by taking Opium, to which he had been long accuſtomed, and was there buried. But his Son, Sir *John Shadwell*, ſome Years after, ſet up this Monument in the Abbey, the *Latin* Inſcription on which is thus *Engliſhed*:

Shadwell.

Sacred to the Memory
Of
THOMAS SHADWELL, Eſq;
Deſcended from an antient Family in Staffordſhire, Poet Laureat, and Hiſtoriographer in the Reign of King William and Queen Mary. Died the 20th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1692, and in the 55th Year of his Age.
John Shadwell, Son of Thomas, Doctor of Phyſick, in Perpetual Teſtimony of Filial Duty to his dear Father, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Next to the laſt mentioned, is a ſtately Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of Mr. *Prior*, the Poet; the Buſto was the Work of a famous Statuary in *Paris*, named *Rigault*, and made a Preſent of by the late *French* King to Mr. *Prior*, who ordered it to be ſet up in the Abbey, and, *for this Piece of Poſthumous Vanity*, as he expreſſed it in his Will, he left the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

Prior.

He died at *Wimple*, a Seat of the preſent Earl of *Oxford*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, from whence he was brought to the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, and buried in this Church.

He had his Education at *Weſtminſter* School, and St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, of which he continued Fellow to the Time of his Death.

In the Year 1690 he was ſent Secretary, by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, to the Congreſs of the Allies at the *Hague*.

In the Year 1697, in the ſame Capacity, to the Ambaſſadors at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

He was afterwards a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms; *laſtly*, he was ſent by Queen *Anne*, Plenipotentiary to the *French* King *Lewis* XIV. in the Year 1711, to negotiate the Peace afterwards concluded at *Utrecht*; and while he was deſigning to write a Hiſtory of his own Time, a Fever creeping on him by Degrees, broke both the Thread of his Life and his Work.

Sept. 18. *Anno Dom.* 1721.
Ætat. 57.

On the Right Hand of Mr. *Prior*'s, and in a Line with Mr. *Shadwell*'s Monument, is a very neat Table Monument, with his Buſto, erected to the Memory of Monſieur *St. Evremond*, a Gentleman of a very gay Turn of Humour as well as Writing. He was a perfect Maſter of what the *French* call the *Belles Lettres*, as appears by his Writings. He had a very great Value for the Dutcheſs of *Mazarin*, with whom he kept an Intimacy to the laſt. He lived to a great Age, and preſerved his Humour and Intellects to the laſt. He fell ill of a violent Fit of the Stranguary, to which he had been long addicted, together with the Loſs of his Stomach; whereupon he ſettled his worldly Affairs, in order to leave it, and made his Will on the 24th of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1703; wherein was one Legacy worth Remark, which is here ſet down with the Preamble:

St. Evremond.

"I under-ſign'd *Charles de St. Dennis le Guaſt*, Lord of *St. Evremond*, of the Pariſh of *James Weſtminſter*, being in Sound Mind, of Memory and Underſtanding, and willing to diſpoſe of ſuch Goods as I ſhall be poſſeſſed of at my Death: In the firſt Place, I implore God Almighty's Mercy, and ſurrender my Soul into his Hands. I leave to the Executor of this my laſt Will, the Care of burying my Body, without Pomp, in ſuch Manner as he ſhall think moſt fitting. I bequeath to the poor *French* Refugees the Sum of twenty Pounds Sterling. I alſo bequeath to the poor *Roman* Catholicks, or of any other Religion, the like Sum of twenty Pounds Sterling, *&c.*" He died the 9th of *September*; the *Latin* Inſcription on his Monument is thus *Engliſhed*:

CHARLES de St. DENNIS, Lord of St. Evremond,
Deſcended from a noble Family in Normandy;
Who, when young, apply'd himſelf to Military Affairs,
And, by ſeveral meritorious Advances, was preferr'd to be Marſhal in the Army,
Where he more than once gave Proofs of his Probity and Courage
With Conde, Turene, and other famous Generals.
At length, leaving his Country, he came into Holland,
And was from thence invited into England by King Charles the Second.
He very happily cultivated Philoſophy, and the uſual Parts of Learning;
He poliſhed, adorned, and enriched the French Language,
By his Writings both in Proſe and Verſe.
He deſervedly gain'd Favour and Bounty of the Kings of England,
And the Eſteem and Friendſhip of the Nobility.
And having reach'd beyond his 90th Year of Age, he dy'd the 9th of September 1703.
That this ingenious Man may be remembred
Among the beſt Writers of his Age,
His Friends (concern'd at his Loſs,)
Have plac'd this Monument.

NEAR the Corner of St. *Blaſe*'s Chapel, on the Weſt Side of the South Croſs, was buried *William Bedel*, and *Cecilia* his Wife; over whoſe Grave upon a Braſs Plate remaining in *Weaver*'s Time, was this Epitaph:

In *Engliſh* thus:

Here lies William Bedel, Eſq; and Cicily his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir Robert Green, Knt. and alſo Heir of Sir John Cley, Kt. which William was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to the excellent Princeſs Margaret, late Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, Mother of K. Henry VII. and alſo Treaſurer of the Houſhold to the Reverend Father in God, and Chancellor of this Kingdom, and Prieſt-Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church by Title of St. Cecilia; which William died the 3d of July 1518.

IN this South Croſs lies buried, without any Monument yet erected to his Memory, Mr. *Nicholas Rowe*, who was late Poet Laureat. He has written ſeveral Plays which have pleaſed the Town, and finiſhed, not long before his Death, a Tranſlation of *Lucan*'s *Pharſalia*. Rowe.

OVER-AGAINST Mr. *Prior*'s Monument, is one of blue Marble, erected to the Memory of Mr. *Drayton*, with this Inſcription in Letters of Gold, but now faded: Drayton.

Michael Draiton, Eſq; a memorable Poet of this Age,
Exchanged his Laurell for a Crown of Glory, Ann. 1631.
Doe, pious Marble, let thy Readers knowe,
What they, and what their Children owe.
To Draiton's Name, whoſe ſacred Duſt
We recommend unto thy Truſt.
Protect his Mem'ry, and preſerve his Storye,
Remaine a laſtinge Monument of his Glorye;
And when thy Ruines ſhall diſclaime
To be the Treas'rer of his Name;
His Name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting Monument to thee.

THIS Gentleman was no indifferent Poet in his Time, and his Compoſitions have ſome Beauties in them which might become the beſt of our modern Writers. He was a Man much verſed in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, as well as the Antiquities of our Country. The firſt appears by his Epiſtles and Legends; and the latter by his *Polyalbion*, which the learned *Selden* thought worthy his Comment.

NEXT adjoining to Mr. *Drayton*'s, and between that and *Chaucer*'s Monument, is a curious Cenotaph of white Marble, to the Memory of Mr. *John Phillips*, on which is a Buſto in Relieve, having on one Side a Lawrel, and on the other an Apple-Tree weaving an Arbour over it, and on a Scroll at the Top, this Motto, *Honos erit huic quoque pomo*; which Quotation from *Virgil*, is not only a Compliment to the Place of his Birth, that brave County *Herefordſhire*, but alſo to his Writing an excellent Poem on Cyder; not to the Honour of that County only, but of all *England* in general, to which Book this Motto was prefixed. This Gentleman wrote but few Pieces; and prodigious it is to think thoſe few could be ſo correct and finiſhed in the too few Years of his Life. In his *Blenheim* he has ſhewn us what a riper Age could have performed in the Epick Way. His *Cyder*, though it is not properly a Georgick, is ſomething as good, and the very beſt of its Kind, ſince *Virgil* wrote in that Manner. And that he was a perfect Maſter of *Horace*, and had the very Soul of him, in the Lyrick Way, appears by his Ode to my Lord *Bolingbroke*, on Tobacco. The *Splendid Shilling* is intirely his own, and one of the beſt Pieces, excepting only *Milton*'s *Paradiſe Loſt*, that ever was wrote in *Engliſh* Blank Verſe. This Gentleman bid fair for obliging the Age with many Excellencies, but that Hope was deſtroyed by an immature Death. He died at *Hereford*, and was there buried, as is ſaid, in the following Inſcription, upon his Cenotaph in this Church: Mr. John Phillips.

In the Church of Hereford lies the Body,
In this is erected the Effigies,
And through all Britain is ſpread the Fame
of JOHN PHILIPS,
Who, eſteemed alike by all good and learned Men,
His immortal Wit, (cultivated with various Kinds of Learning,)
Adorn'd and embelliſh'd
With extraordinary Candour of Mind,
And Plainneſs and Sincerity of Manners.
That early Thirſt of Learning,
Which (when a Boy) ſeized him at Wincheſter,
He continually gratified while a Student at Chriſt Church;
In which Seat of the Muſes,
Fir'd by the curious Performances of his Collegians,
And intently familiar with the beſt of Authors,
He attempted Poetry in the Engliſh Language,
Happily drawn from the Greek and Latin Springs,
And well worthy an Attick or Roman Ear.
The Jingle in Verſe in Rhyme he gave up,
For that antient, free, and various Manner,
Suited and attemper'd to Things themſelves,
Not always returning in the ſame Round of Meaſure,
Nor meeting in the ſame Cloſe of Sound.
In this ſingle Inſtance of Fame he was ſecond to Milton,
But in the firſt, equal to him.
Whenever he undertook to embelliſh any Subjects,
Whether they were low, lofty, or mid'ling,
He both diſcovered and imitated,
Whatever was beautiful in others.
To whatever Subject he adapted his Style,
He was juſt in his Expreſſion, and curiouſly inventive of Words.
O Chaucer, Father and Founder of Engliſh Poetry.
Suffer this, tho' a bold Deviator from thy antient Law of Rhyme,
A Place adjoining to thee.
For ſurely it will not misbecome thy Duſt,
To be encircled by a Chorus of Bards ever y where around thee.
Simon Harcourt, Knight,
Who, (in regard he was valuable both for Character and Writings.)
Was whilſt living, his Encourager,
After his Death, in reſpectful Remembrance of him,
Hath erected this Monument.

J. Philips, Son of *Stephen Philips*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Salop*, was born at *Brampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, *Dec.* 30, 1676, died at *Hereford*, *February* 15, 1708.

ADJOINING to this of Mr. *Philips*, is an antient Monument of grey Marble in the Wall, erected to the Memory of the Father of our *Engliſh* Poets, *Jeffrey Chaucer*, who was born in LONDON, in the Year 1328. His Father was Sir *John Chaucer*, employed in foreign Affairs by *Edward* III. Our Poet was firſt brought up at *Cambridge*, then at *Merton* in *Oxford*; hence he ſtudied the Law in the *Middle-Temple*: After this, he grew a Favourite at Court, was Valet to the King, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber; afterwards Shield-Bearer to the King; then Maſter or Comptroller of the Cuſtoms of LONDON, and Ambaſſador to *Genoa*; and laſtly, Chaucer.

laſtly, to *Monſtrevil*. He was a great Favourite of this Prince, who granted him many Penſions and Favours. In the Time of King *Richard* II. he fled for High Treaſon, but was taken, and committed to the *Tower*, where he wrote his *Teſtament of Love*. He and the Duke of *Lancaſter*, *John* of *Gaunt*, marrying two Siſters, the Daughters of one *Payne Roet*, he grew a great Favourite with *Hen.* IV. but died at LONDON in the 2d Year of his Reign, aged 72 Years, and was buried before the Chapel of St. *Bennet*, where his Stone of broad grey Marble was not long ſince remaining; but was taken up when Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument was erected, and ſawed to mend the Pavement. Upon the corner Pillar of St. *Bennet*'s Chapel hung antiently a leaden Plate, with his Epitaph, written by *Surigonius*, a Poet of *Milan*, printed before his Works. This was all the Monument *Chaucer* had till about the Year 1555. Mr. *Nicholas Brigham* erected this in a convenient Place, as near his Grave as he could, on which was formerly painted his Picture in a Blank on the North Side the Epitaph, but now quite defaced. It was exactly like the Painting of *Ocklefe*, printed before the old Edition, and was remaining in Mr. *Aſhmole*'s Time, who in one of his Treatiſes has given us the Monument. It is likewiſe expreſſed in the ſame Manner before the new Edition of his Works. There was formerly round the Verge of the Tomb theſe Verſes:

Si rogitas quis eram forſan te fama docebit,
Quod ſi fama neget mundi quia gloria tranſit,
Hæc monumenta lege.

On the Inſide of the Tomb was his Arms, now gone, but the ſame are painted over it under the Arch of the Church. The *Latin* Epitaph is but ſhort, and ſignifies: That *Geoffry Chaucer*, who was formerly the chief Poet in *England*, lies buried there, and that he died *October* 25, in the Year 1400.

Death is the Repoſe of the Weary.

Nicholas Brigham, a Lover of the Muſes, erected this 1556.

Adjoining to *Chaucer*'s is Mr. *Cowley*'s Monument, of white Marble, with the Epitaph, *Abraham Cowley*, &c. In *Engliſh* thus: Cowley.

Near this Place lies
ABRAHAM COWLEY,
The *Pindar*, *Horace*, and *Virgil* of *England*,
And the Delight, Ornament, and Favourite of his Age.

While ſacred Bard far Worlds thy Works proclaim,
And you ſurvive in an immortal Fame:
Here may you bleſs'd in pleaſing Quiet lie,
To guard thy Urn may hoary Faith ſtand by;
And all thy favourite tuneful Nine repair,
To watch thy Duſt with a perpetual Care.
Sacred for ever may this Place be made,
And may no deſperate Hand preſume t' invade.
With Touch unhallow'd, this religious Room,
Or dare affront thy venerable Tomb:
Unmov'd and undiſturb'd, till Time ſhall end,
May *Cowley*'s Duſt this Marble Shrine defend.

" So wiſhes, and deſires that Wiſh may be ſa-
" cred to Poſterity, *George* Duke of *Bucking-*
" *ham*, who erected this Marble Monument for
" that incomparable Man. He dyed in the 49th
" Year of his Age, and was carried from *Buck-*
" *ingham-Houſe* with honourable Pomp; his
" Exequies being attended by Perſons of illuſ-
" trious Character of all Degrees, and buried
" the 3d of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1667.

On the Pavement before the Monument is a large blue Stone, thus engraved:

ABRAHAMUS COWLEIUS, H. S. E. 1667.

On a Table Monument, adjoining to St. *Benedict*'s Chapel, placed high on a Pillar, is a *Latin* Inſcription, thus *Engliſhed*:

Sacred to the Memory of
MARTHA BIRCH,
The Daughter of Samuel Viner, Eſq;
She was firſt married to Francis Millington, Eſq;
Afterwards to Peter Birch, a Prebendary
Of this Church.
She was religious, modeſt, and prudent.
The beſt of Wives to both her Husbands.
She died the 25th of May 1703,
Aged 50 Years.

Next to Mr. *Cowley*'s Monument, and fronting the Chapel of St. *Benedict*, towards the South Croſs, being incloſed with a Balliſter, and Wings of Iron Rails, the Breadth of the Chapel, is a Monument of Marble erected to *Dryden*, plain, majeſtick, and juſt, equal to the great Imagination of the Patron who erected it, and the Merits of the Poet whoſe Name it bears. Dryden.

J. DRYDEN.
Born 1632. Died May 1, 1700.
John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamſhire,
Erected this Monument 1720.

Mr. *Dryden* was by Deſcent a Gentlemen of a good Family in *Northamptonſhire*; and born, as he himſelf ſays, in a Village belonging to the late Earl of *Exeter* in that County. He had his Education at *Weſtminſter* School (being King's Scholar there) under the learned Dr. *Busby*; and in the Year 1650, he was elected from thence to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, where he purſued his Studies, with his worthy Friend Sir *William Bowyer* of *Denham Court*.

Mr. *Congreve* ſpeaks thus of Mr. *Dryden*'s Writings:

" As to Mr. *Dryden*'s Writings, I ſhall not
" take upon me to ſpeak of them; for to ſay
" little of them, would not be to do them Right;
" and to ſay all that I ought to ſay, would be
" very voluminous. But I may venture to ſay
" in general Terms, that no Man hath written
" in our Language ſo much and ſo various Mat-
" ter, and in ſo various Manners, ſo well. An-
" other Thing I may ſay was very peculiar to
" him; which is, that his Parts did not decline
" with his Years: But that he was an improving
" Writer to his laſt, even to near 70 Years of
" Age; improving even in Fire and Imagination,
" as well as in Judgement; witneſs his *Ode* on
" St. *Cecilia*'s Day, and his *Fables*, his laſt Per-
" formances.

" He was equally excellent in Verſe and
" Proſe: His Proſe had all the Clearneſs imagi-
" nable, together with all the Nobleneſs of Ex-
" preſſion, all the Graces and Ornaments proper
" and peculiar to it, without deviating into the
" Language or Diction of Poetry. I make this
" Obſervation only to diſtinguiſh his Stile from
" that of many Poetical Writers, who meaning
" to write harmoniouſly in Proſe, do in Truth
" often write meer Blank Verſe.

" His

" His Verſification and his Numbers he could " learn of no Body; for he firſt poſſeſſed thoſe " Talents of Perfection in our Tongue; and they " who have beſt ſucceeded in them ſince his " Time, have been indebted to his Example; " and the more they have been able to imitate " him, the better have they ſucceeded.

" As his Stile in Proſe is always ſpecifically " different from his Stile in Poetry, ſo on the " other hand, in his Poems, his Diction is, where- " ever his Subject requires it, ſo ſublime, and " ſo truly Poetical, that its Eſſence, like that of " pure Gold, cannot be deſtroy'd. Take his " Verſes, and diveſt them of their Rhimes, diſ- " joint them in their Numbers, tranſpoſe their " Expreſſions, make what Arrangement and Diſ- " poſition you pleaſe of his Words, yet ſhall " there eternally be Poetry, and ſomething which " will be found incapable of being reſolved into " abſolute Proſe; an inconteſtable Character- " iſtick of a truly Poetical Genius.

" I will ſay but one more Word in general of " his Writings; which is, that what he has done " in any one Species, or diſtinct Kind, would " have been ſufficient to have acquir'd him a " great Name: If he had written nothing but " his Prefaces, or nothing but his Songs, or his " Prologues, each of them would have intitled " him to the Preference and Diſtinction of ex- " celling in his Kind.

ON this Side the South Croſs, and not far from this Place, was buried one Sir *John de Shorditch*; of which Name there were two; the firſt a Man of Character in the Time of King *Henry* III. by whom he was ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome*; the ſecond in like Favour with King *Edward* III. by whom he was ſent Ambaſſador to *France*, and was the Man who vindicated to the *French* King his Maſter's bearing the *Engliſh* Pards in his Arms before the *French* Lillies. If what the Hiſtorians of this Church ſay, is true, that *Helenah* is Wife lies buried here, it ſhould ſeem to be the latter; for he and *Helena*, in the 14th of King *Edward* III. granted to one *Croſtone*, their Chaplain, certain Lands in *Hackney*, where he had a Seat call'd *Shorditch Place*, now, by the ignorant People, *Jane Shore's Houſe*. But then, if it is the latter, it ſeems ſtrange that *Fleet* mentions Abbot *Curlington*'s being buried near the Tomb of this Knight, when he died in 1331, in the 7th of King *Edward* III. And this was in the *French* Wars in the 14th, when he made the aforeſaid Aſſignment. If it is urged, that was a Tomb of Diſtinction, and *Fleet* took it as a Mark for the Place, he had no Need, the Abbot's Tomb bearing his Image, and an Inſcription. To which of them this Tomb belonged, there are no Remains of it at this Time, unleſs that plain Grey Stone between *Hauly* and *Dryden*, be it: But the antient Account of its Place was in the South Croſs, before the Altar of St. *Benedict*, under a Lamp there burning, near the Door.

ON the Pavements before Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument, as far as the Pillar of the Croſs, is an antient Stone of grey Marble, on which, by the Marks, has been an Image of a Man in Armour, but the Plates are torn off. Under this lies the Body of one *John Haule*, who was a Soldier in King *Edward* III's Army; and having at the Battle of *Nazers* in *Spain*, together with one *Schakel*, taken the Earl of *Dene* Priſoner, he delivered his Son as Surety. Upon their coming to *England*, the Duke of *Lancaſter* demanded him for the King, who would give them little or nothing for him: Upon denying which, they were thrown into the *Tower*; but eſcaping thence took Sanctuary here, whither Sir *Ralph Ferreris* and Sir *Alan Buxhal*, Captain of the *Tower*, (or as others ſay, the Lord *Latimer*; for all of them who were Creatures of the Duke, reſpected the Church no more than their Maſter,) with 50 Men armed came, and having wiled *Schakel* out of the Bounds, they attempted to ſeize *Haule*, who ſtoutly reſiſted them, but at length was ſlain in the Choir, before the Prior's Stall, not in the Chancel, as *Weaver* ſays, commending him to GOD, the Avenger of Wrong: They ſlew a Servant of the Abbey, who pleaded for him, upon Account of Church-Privilege. This was on the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1378.

FRONTING the South Croſs, and erected againſt the Outſide Wainſcot of the Choir are two ſtately Monuments of Marble, to the Memory of two very excellent Men: The firſt is Dr. *Busby*, whoſe Epitaph has been thus rendered in *Engliſh*:

See! underneath lies
The Image of BUSBY:
Such as he appeared to human Eyes.
If you deſire to ſee,
That part of him more deeply impreſs'd in their Minds, *Dr.* Busby.
Thoughtfully ſurvey the ſhining Characters
Of both Univerſities, and the Law,
And the leading and principal Men,
In the Court, the Parliament, and the Church.
When you have view'd around,
Such a full ſown and plenteous Harveſt of ingenious Men,
Only conſider what muſt he have been who ſow'd it.
This muſt be he, who the natural Genius in every one
Nicely diſcover'd,
Uſefully managed,
And happily improved.
This he,
Who, by his Inſtructions, ſo form'd and nouriſh'd
The Minds of Youth,
That they learn'd to grow wiſe, as they learn'd Language;
And while they were educated as Boys,
They improved as Men.
As many as taught by him,
Appeared in Publick,
So many faithful and ſtrenuous Aſſerters were raiſed
To the Monarchy and Church of England,
Laſtly, whatſoever Fame
The School of Weſtminſter boaſts,
And whatever Advantages Mankind ſhall reap from thence,
Is principally owing to Busby,
And will be owing to him in all Ages.
So uſeful a Member of the Commonwealth,
God was pleaſed to bleſs with Length of Days,
And Encreaſe of Riches.
And in Return, he chearfully devoted himſelf and his
For the Promotion of Piety,
To relieve the Poor,
To encourage Learning,
To repair Churches.
Theſe were his Ways of enjoying Wealth;
And what he did not employ in Life-Time to this Purpoſe,
He bequeathed at his Death.

ON

On the Pedeſtal:

Richard Busby, of the County of Lincoln, D. D.
Born at Lutton 1606, Sept. 22.
Made Maſter of Weſtmin. Coll. 1640, Dec. 23.
Elected { Prebend of Weſtminſter and Treaſurer of Wells, } A. D. 1660. { July 5. Aug. 11.
Died 1695, April 5.

The other is to the Memory of Dr. *South*, the Inſcription on which is thus *Engliſhed*:

Not far from this Monument.
Dr. South. ROBERT SOUTH, D. D.
Gave Orders his Aſhes ſhould reſt near thoſe of his Maſter Busby:
A Man of Learning, Piety, and Simplicity of Manners.
He was Scholar of Weſtminſter School, then Student of Chriſt Church;
And after the Reſtauration of King Charles, by the Intereſt of my Lord Clarendon,
Prebendary of both Colleges where he was educated:
A firm and indefatigable Champion for the Church,
In her flouriſhing and afflicted State.
A ſtout Aſſerter of the Chriſtian Faith.
Excellent in his Sermons for a new Method entirely his own,
But illuſtrious and admirable;
Inſomuch that, vers'd in all theſe Qualities, there is no room to doubt,
Whether he was moſt excellent
In his fine Turn of Thought, or Force of Argument,
The Richneſs of his Doctrine, or the Beauty and Weight of his Language.
With theſe Aſſiſtances, being undoubtedly at the ſame Time poſſeſs'd,
He not only gained upon the Souls of his Audidience, but inflamed and moved them.
In orthodox Divinity, as well as human Learning, he was ſcarce equall'd;
And, at the ſame Time, familiar with the School-Men,
Out of whom he made uſe of whatever was wholeſome and nouriſhing.
And having reliev'd it from their nice and intricate-Diſtinctions.
And Cloud and Jargon of Words,
He ſet it off in fine Language.
If at any Time he was ſevere in his expoſing the Vices of Men or the Times,
It ought not to be aſcribed to Party or ill Nature,
For in all theſe Caſes he openly expreſſed,
What he had before deliberately weigh'd in his Mind:
And, being well aſſured of his own Innocence,
He, warm'd with a generous Indignation,
Expoſed whatever was baſe in Life, or ſuperficial or affected in Religion.
Intent on theſe Studies, and his Mind working that Way,
When he was more ſecluded from Men in his Converſation,
He was not wanting to them in his Aſſiſtance:
How munificent, how pitiful he was in his Temper, to thoſe in Diſtreſs,
Is evident from his extended Charity when living, and Legacies at his Death.

Upon the Pedeſtal:

He was Rector of Iſlip, where he rebuilt the Rectory,
And founded and endowed a School for the Education of poor Children:
An Encourager of Learning both at this Place and Chriſt Church:
For enlarging the Buildings of which College, he left by
His Will the Sum of one thouſand Pounds, three hundred
Of which to be paid in one Year after his Deceaſe;
Laſting Monuments of his Piety to God, and Beneficence towards Men.
He died the 8th of July, A. D. 1716,
Aged 82 Years.

Adjoining to this Tomb is the Opening of the Area leading to the ſeveral Chapels, encloſed with fine Palliſades of Iron, where Perſons attend to explain and ſhew the Tombs. Of which Chapels, the firſt is that of St. *Benedict*: In order to enter which, we muſt go to the South Side of Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument, where is a Door made in the Iron Rails adjoining to his Tomb, and which with that, ſeparates this Chapel from the South Croſs: This is called by ſome *the Dean's Chapel*, becauſe the two firſt Deans of this Church were buried here.

On the North Side of this Chapel, and adjoining to the Area, is a very handſome antient Tomb of Free-ſtone, railed round with Iron, and a Canopy of Wood, almoſt broke away at the Coronation of King *George* I. on which lies the Image of a Biſhop in his Habit: This was erected to the Memory of *Simon de Langham*, a great Benefactor to this Church, in which he was brought up, being a Monk of this Houſe, and afterwards Prior, and laſtly Abbot; then Biſhop of *Ely*, *London*, and laſtly, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He was likewiſe Archdeacon and Treaſurer of *Wells*, which he held *in commendam*. He was immenſely rich, which, whether he acquired by the many Places he held, for he was both Treaſurer and Chancellor of *England*; or whether from Oppreſſion, which he was charged with when Biſhop, is doubtful; but that he was reflected upon for the latter, is plain from this Diſtich made on his being removed from *Ely* to *Canterbury*.

Letentur Cæli quia Simon *tranſit ab* Ely,
Cujus in adventum flent in Kent *millia centum.*

After having ſat Archbiſhop two Years, he was made Cardinal of St. *Sixtus* by Pope *Urban* V. whereupon he went to *Avignon*, where he founded a Houſe of *Carthuſians*; and being made Biſhop-Cardinal of *Præneſte* by Pope *Gregory* XI. he lived there eight Years, and died of a Palſy, with which he was ſeized at Dinner, on the 22d of *July*, 1376, and was buried in the Church of the *Carthuſians*, there, whence being removed three Years after, as himſelf had appointed, his Bones were brought here, and buried. The Epitaph round his Tomb, on a Braſs Ledge, is now in a great Meaſure torn away; but when entire, was thus: *Hic jacet Dominus Simon de Langham quondam Abbas hujus loci, Theſaurarius Angliæ electus London. ep. Elien. Cancellar. Angliæ Archiep. Cantuar. Presbyter Cardinalis, & poſtea Cardinalis ep. Præneſtin.*

There was, ſays *Weaver*, an Epitaph in Verſe, (though there are now no Remains of it at his Tomb) ſignifying, "That he was Monk, Prior, "and Abbot here; then Biſhop of *London* and "*Ely*; Primate and Chancellor of *England*; "Prieſt, Cardinal, afterwards Biſhop-Cardinal "of *Præneſte*, and Nuncio from the Pope; and "that he died on the Feaſt of St. *Mary Mag-* "*dalen*, in the Year 1376, on whoſe Soul God "have Mercy, and grant him the Joys of Hea-"ven, for the Merits of his Mother.

In the Midſt of this Chapel is a ſtately and curious Monument of Black and White Marble,

on which are two Images in a cumbent Poſture, repreſenting an antient Nobleman in his Robes, with his Lady. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*, by his Relict the Lady *Anne*, as appears by the Inſcription thus tranſlated:

" Sacred to the Memory of
" LIONEL Lord CRANFIELD, Earl of
" Middleſex, who by that diſcerning Prince King
" James I. being called to attend the Court,
" was for his excellent Parts and Wit, bounti-
" fully rewarded both with Honours and Profit;
" Maſter of the Requeſts, Wardrobe, Preſident
" of the Court of Wards, and Privy Counſellor.
" The New and Illuſtrious, as well as difficult
" Province of Lord Treaſurer of England he
" filled; which Service, how indefatigably he
" underwent; his Titles of Knight, Baron
" Cranfield, and laſtly, Earl of Middleſex, with
" various other Honours, abundantly teſtify.
" From hence Envy ſwelling, all its Efforts were
" made to raiſe Storms againſt him. Whilſt he
" briskly ſtanding on his Guard, encouraged by
" his Aſſurance of Innocence, was ſhamefully
" toſſed about; and barely eſcaping Shipwreck,
" in a compoſed Winter caſt Anchor; and ſpent
" and finiſh'd his Life in a retired Leiſure; here
" lying concealed, being whilſt weary'd out
" firſt, and waſted afterwards, this Pilot was
" rouſed up to undertake a ſafer Voyage; and
" made the Port of Heaven. He died the 6th
" of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1645, about ſeventy
" Years of Age.
" He had two Wives, both which brought
" him Iſſue. *Elizabeth*, the firſt, bare him
" Daughters, *Elizabeth*, now Counteſs of *Mul-*
" *grave*, *Martha*, Counteſs of *Monmouth*, and
" *Mary*, who died before Marriage. His other
" Wife ſurviving, *Anne*, now Counteſs of *Middle-*
" *ſex*, and who, when God ſhall pleaſe, is to be
" buried in this Tomb, on which is placed her
" Effigies, bare him *James*, Heir to the Honour,
" and Earl of *Middleſex*, *Lionel* and *Edward*,
" now living; and of the other Sex, *Frances*
" Lady *Buckhurſt*, and *Suſanna*, who died an
" Infant the 25th of *June*, 1647.

NEAR *Simon de Langham*'s Tomb, and on the Backſide of Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument, is raiſed about a Foot and a half from the Ground, on which is engraved on a Braſs Plate, the Image of an antient Man, in a Doctor's Habit, and four Eſcutcheons, of which one is torn from it. This was erected to the Memory of Dr. *William Bill*, round which is an Inſcription upon a Braſs Ledge, as follows:

" Here lies William Bill, D. D. Dean of Weſt-
" minſter, Preſident of Eaton College, and Head
" of Trinity in Cambridge, and Chief Almoner
" to the Moſt Serene Princeſs Queen Eliza-
" beth. He died the 15th of July, Anno Do-
" mini 1561.

ON the South Side of this Chapel, and under the Arch adjoining to Dr. *Goodman*'s, is a neat Table Monument of white Marble affixed to the Wall, ſignifying, That *George Sprat*, Son to the late Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, lies there. The Epitaph is as follows: *H. S. E. Georgius Sprat*, &c.

Here lies GEORGE SPRAT.
Second Son to the Reverend Thomas Sprat, D. D.
And Dean of this Church, and of Helena his Wife,
Deſcended of the antient and honourable Family
Of the Wolſleys
In Staffordſhire;
Born the 8th of the Ides of October, 1682.
And died on the Kalends of October, 1683.
Of ſuch is the Kingdom of Heaven!

ON the Eaſt Side of this Chapel, in that very Place where once ſtood the Altar of St. *Benedict*, is erected a ſtately Monument of various Kinds of Marble, on which, in a cumbent Poſture, is the Statue of a Lady in her Robes, her Feet ſupported by a Lion. This Monument was erected to the Memory of the Lady *Frances*, Counteſs of *Hertford*, upon which are the following Inſcriptions:

" Here lies intombed the noble Frances, Coun-
" teſs of Hertford, dear Spouſe unto the noble
" Edward, Earl of Hertford, and Baron Beau-
" champ, Son to the renowned Prince Edward,
" Duke of Somerſet, Earl of Hertford, Viſcount
" Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour,
" A Lady deſcended of a right noble Lineage,
" being Daughter of the noble Lord William,
" Baron Howard of Effingham, Companion of
" the moſt famous Order of the Garter, High
" Admiral to Queen Mary, and Lord Chamber-
" lain of the Houſhold, and Lord Privy Seal to
" Queen Elizabeth. He was Son to the right
" noble Prince Thomas, Duke of Norfolk and
" Earl of Surrey, Earl Marſhal of England, and
" Father to the noble Charles, Earl of Notting-
" ham and Baron of Effingham, of the ſaid moſt
" noble Order of the Garter, Knight, and Lord
" High Admiral of England.
" This Lady, highly renowned for her many
" virtuous Gifts and Graces both of Mind and
" Body, greatly favoured by her gracious Sove-
" reign, and dearly beloved of her Lord, after
" long Sickneſs, in firm Faith in Chriſt, and con-
" ſtant Patience, departed this Life at forty
" four Years of Age, the 14th Day of May, Anno
" Dom. 1598, in the fortieth Year of the moſt
" happy Reign of our moſt gracious Sovereign
" Lady Queen Elizabeth, to whoſe Memory the
" ſaid Earl, her loving Lord and Husband, much
" lamenting her Death, in Teſtification of his
" great Love towards her, and of his careful Di-
" ligence in this doleful Duty, doth conſecrate
" this Monument.

ON the South Side of this Chapel is a Monument affixed to the Wall, whereon is repreſented an antient Clergyman kneeling. This was erected to Dr. *Gabriel Goodman*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*; the Inſcription informs us, that he was fifth Dean of this Church, which he governed with great Applauſe for the Term of forty Years; that he founded an Hoſpital at *Ruthen* in *Denbighſhire*, where he was born, and endowed a School there (*viz.* in the Year 1595;) a Man of regular and devout Life, and beloved of all good Men. He ſet out for his heavenly Country on the 17th Day of June, A. D. 1601, aged 70 Years. He was a great Friend to Mr. *Camden*, who calls him Patron of his Studies, and made him ſecond Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School. He likewiſe defrayed Mr. *Camden*'s Expences in ſome of his Journeys after Antiquity.

BEFORE we take Leave of this Chapel of St. *Benedict*, it is proper to mention what Perſons lie there without Inſcriptions, *viz.* *Catharine* Daughter to Dr. *Dolben*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; a Counteſs of *Kildare* in *Ireland*; and a nameleſs Archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s.

LEAVING this Chapel, and going to the Area, there is affixed in the Wall, between the two Chapels, a Monument of *Moſaick* Work, the Sides in the plain Pannels, but the Top of the Table wrought in Figures, ſaid to be done with the ſame Stones as the Floor before the Altar.

This

This Monument was erected for three of the Children of King *Henry* III. *viz.*

Richard, his third Son, who derived his Name from his Uncle Richard, King of the Romans and Almain, who died an Infant.

John, the fourth Son of the ſaid King, who died likewiſe an Infant,

Henry, his ſixth Son, who likewiſe died in his Infancy.

Catharine, youngeſt Daughter to the before-mentioned Prince, who was born *Anno* 1253, at LONDON, on the 25th of *November*, being St. *Catharine*'s Day, whence ſhe had her Name given her by *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, her great Uncle, who ſtood her Godfather. She died before the 5th Year of her Age, and was here buried. Over this Tomb is ſomething which ſeems to have been a Piece of Church-Perſpective, but ſcratched, and almoſt entirely defaced. And there is no Doubt but the Tomb itſelf was formerly a rich and curious Piece of Work; for it appears by the Records in the *Tower*, that at the Time of his Daughter *Catharine*'s Death, *viz.* 1257, the King ordered a ſumptuous Monument to be here erected to her, and gave Orders to his Treaſurer, and Chamberlains of the Treaſury, to deliver to Maſter *Simon de Wells* five Marks and a Half, for his Expences in going to LONDON for a certain Braſs Image to ſet upon her Tomb, returning home again. And upon this Tomb was likewiſe placed a Silver Image, for which *William de Gloceſter*, the King's Goldſmith, was paid ſeventy Marks. In this Place likewiſe are ſaid to be buried four Children of King *Edward* I. *viz.*

John, his eldeſt Son, who died whilſt under the Care of *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, during his Father's Voyage into *Syria*; *Henry* the ſecond Son, who died young; and

Alphonſus, eldeſt Son, according to the Annals of *Weaverly*; but by *Sandford*, ſaid to be his third, born at *Maine* in *Gaſcoigne*, in *November*, *Anno* 1275, on the Vigils of St. *Catharine*, who, as before mentioned, offered a Crown and Jewels at St. *Edward*'s Shrine. He died in the eleventh Year of his Age, according to ſome; to others, before the tenth, on the 14th of the *Kalends* of *September*, *viz.* on the 19th Day of *Auguſt*, being *Sunday*, *Anno Dom.* 1284, and was buried near the Feretry of St. *Edward*, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, on the *Sunday* after St. *Bartholomew*.

Eleanor, ſixteenth Child of the aforeſaid King, and his only Daughter by Queen *Margaret*, his ſecond Wife, who died an Infant. Mr. *Strype* ſays, that of the Children of King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I. there were ten; yet he enumerates but ſeven; and perhaps there were no more: To make up which, we may add *Berenger* his fourth, or *Alice* his fifth Daughter, who both died Infants. He tells us likewiſe, they were buried in St. *Thomas*'s Chapel; but where that was is uncertain. Theſe Children were buried in ſeveral Places on this Side the Area, which lay open to St. *Edward*'s Shrine, before they erected their Tombs in this Chapel.

LEAVING the Chapel of St. *Benedict*, the next to it, in the Area, is that of St. *Edmond*; at entering which, on the left Hand Side of the Door, is an antient Monument of White Stone, with *Gothick* Spires, on which is the Image of an Armed Knight, of White Alabaſter, erected to the Memory of *John* of *Eltham*. The Head of the Statue is encompaſſed with a Coronet of greater and leſs Leaves, and is the firſt of that Kind known, they uſually being repreſented with a Circle only as *Valence* before-mentioned, and *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, who lay ſome Time in St. *Paul*'s. This *John* of *Eltham* was ſecond Son to King *Edward* III. and ſo called from *Eltham* in *Kent*, where our *Engliſh* Kings had ſome Time a Seat, in which he was born on Aſcenſion-Day, *Anno* 1315. In the Year 1328, the ſecond of the Reign of King *Edward* III. his Brother, he was, in a Parliament held at *Salisbury*, created Earl of *Cornwall*; the Year following, was Cuſtos of the Kingdom, and King's Lieutenant, while he went beyond Seas. In the Year 1333 Propoſals of Marriage were made between him and *Joan*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Eu*; in the following Year with *Mary*, Daughter of the Count of *Blois*; neither of which being concluded, a Third was moved for *Mary*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*; for which an Agreement was drawn up; but he lived not to conſummate it: For the Month following, being in *Scotland* at St. *John's Town*, he died in *October* 1334, at his nineteenth Year of Age. From whence being brought up, he was ſolemnly interred in this Abbey, in St. *Edmond*'s Chapel, on the South Side of the Choir; which Funeral was ſo ſtately and magnificent, that the Prior and Convent of this Church demanded one hundred Pounds, (a vaſt Sum in thoſe Days) for Horſe and Armour offered there upon the Day of his Burial.

NOT far from this Monument, is a ſmall one rais'd about two Feet from the Floor, on which are two ſmall Images, as here expreſſed, ſaid, by ſome of the Writers of this Church, to be Children of King *Edward* II. but, by Miſtake, for King *Edward* III. in the Dreſs of which Time they appear, the Girl having a horned Head-dreſs, like the Statue of her Mother Queen *Philippa* (of which frightful Dreſs, *Stow* tells us, great Complaint was made); and the ſhort Doublet of the Boy, (an Indecency of Dreſs then common) which *Chaucer*'s Parſon complains of. The Names of the Children were as follows, *viz.*

William of Windſor, ſo called from the Place of his Birth, ſixth Son of King *Edward* III. died a Youth, being no otherwiſe mentioned in Hiſtory, than that he was buried in a little Tomb of Free-ſtone in St. *Edmond*'s Chapel in *Weſtminſter*.

THE other *Blanch de la Tour*, ſo called from being born in the *Tower* of LONDON, and the Name of her Brother's Wife, the Dutcheſs of *Lancaſter*. She died alſo an Infant, *An.* 1340. There was a Fillet of Braſs round this Tomb with an Epitaph upon it, but now torn away. The Statues of theſe Children were in like Form placed in Niches among others on the North Side of their Father's Tomb in this Church; the Niches are, and the Arms under them, ſtill remaining.

NEAR this Tomb is another raiſed from the Floor about three Feet high, on which is the Effigy of a Lady in Robes, repreſenting the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*. This Lady was a Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, the fine and gay Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the *French* Queen, Daughter to King *Henry* VII. who is ſaid to fall in Love, ſeeing him at a Tournament; and after the Death of *Lewis* XII. which was in three Months Time from their Marriage, came over into *England*, and wedded him. This their Daughter *Frances* was twice married, firſt to *Henry Grey*, Marquis of *Dorſet*, afterwards created Duke of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill* the 23d of *February* 1554, in the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*'s Reign: By him ſhe had the Lady *Jane Grey*, proclaimed Queen of *England*; but with her Husband the Lord *Gilford Dudley*, and both their Fathers, the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*, beheaded. Her ſecond Daughter *Catharine* was married to the Lord *Herbert*, Son to the Earl of *Pembroke*, and afterwards to *Edward*

Earl

Earl of *Hertford*. This Lady *Frances*, after the Execution of her Husband and Daughter, was proſecuted by ſome of the Miniſtry for having been a very great Eſpouſer of the Reformation in King *Edward* VI's Time, even to a Fault, and for dreſſing a Cat in a Rochet, and ridiculing in that Manner the Order of Epiſcopacy: But the moſt dangerous Cauſe of Reſentment ſhe had given, was to Dr. *Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who being in Diſgrace, and confined in the *Tower* in King *Edward* VI's Time, as the Dutcheſs went by, pulled off his Cap, and made her a low Bow from his Window: At which ſhe, in a ſcornful Manner, looking at him, told him, *It was well for the Lambs, now the Wolves were ſhut up*. This Indignity he remembered; and ſhe, fearful of the Danger, fled. During which Diſgrace, ſhe married one *Adrian Stokes*, or *Stock*, a Country Gentleman, and was reduced (ſays Mr. *Fox*, who tells a lamentable Tale of her) to that Degree, as to lie all Night in a Church-Porch. She lived private till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, and then grew a Favourite with her. The Time of her Death is not on her Tomb; but it ſhould appear, by a Warrant to the Heralds, that it was in *December*, the ſecond Year of that Queen's Reign.: For the Queen, out of the great Love and Regard ſhe had to this Lady, and for that ſhe was lineally deſcended from King *Henry* VII. gives Orders to Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. Garter, and one *Harvey*, Clarencieux, to allow of, and enter in their Books, that this Lady and her Poſterity ſhould bear *an Augmentation of the Arms of* England, *viz. with a Border Goubony, Gold and Azure*; and orders them, at her Funeral, to place it with her Anceſtors Arms in Banners, Bannerolls, Lozenges and 'Scutcheons, *&c.* Theſe Arms are accordingly quartered on the Monument which was erected to her by her Husband *Adrian Stokes*.

NOT far from this is a curious Monument of white Marble, repreſenting a Youth armed, ſitting on a *Greek* Altar. This was erected to *Francis Holles*, Son of the Earl of *Clare*, as appears by the following Inſcription:

Whatſo thou haſt of Nature, or of Arts,
Youth, Beauty, Strength, or what excelling Parts
Of Mind and Body, Letters, Arms, and Worth,
His eighteen Years beyond his Years brought forth;
Then ſtand and read thyſelf within this Glaſs,
How ſoon theſe periſh, and thyſelf may paſs.
Man's Life is meaſured by the Work, not Days,
No aged Sloath, but active Youth, hath Praiſe.

" To the Memory of Francis Holles, a brave " Youth, (who returning home from making a " Campaign in the Netherlands, died the 12th " Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord's Age " 1622, and of his own the 18th:) His afflicted " Father, John Earl of Clare, hath to this his " valued and lamented Son, erected this Mo- " nument.

IN this Chapel, not far from the aforeſaid Statue, and within the Rail of Lord *Ruſſel*'s Tomb, is a curious Monument made after the Manner of an ant ent Altar, on which is a Figure of white Alabaſter, ſitting in a Chair of the ſame. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Elizabeth Ruſſel*, (Daughter of the Lord *Ruſſel*,) by her ſurviving Siſter *Anne*, married to the loyal Marquis of *Worceſter*. The common Tradition of this Church is, that this Lady died with a Prick of her Finger, which is heard with much Concern by the ignorant Spectators; but the ſame is told of ſeveral Monuments reſembling this in other Churches. This Story, it is likely, had its Riſe from a Poſture in which ſhe is placed; which is, with her Finger pointing downwards to a Death's Head, under her Right Foot, upon which ſhe has been contemplating till ſhe is fallen aſleep. Which, as it was, no doubt, the curious Deſign of that ingenious Family, Sir *Anthony Cook*'s, ſo it ſignifies, That before her Death, ſhe made Death itſelf ſo familiar to her, that her Departure, regular and compoſed, might properly be called a Sleep; to which the Motto under her Feet alludes:

Dormit, non mortua eſt.

" She is not dead, but ſleepeth.

AND at a lower Diſtance:

Fæliciſſimæ, &c.

" Sacred to the happy Memory of Elizabeth " Ruſſel her afflicted Siſter Anne hath erected " this Monument.

NEAR this, affixed to the Wall, is a Monument erected to the Memory of the Lady Jane Seymour, with this Inſcription:

The noble Lady Jane Seymour, Daughter of the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerſet, Earl of Hertforde, Viſcount Beauchampe, and Baron Seymour, and the right noble Lady Anne, Dutcheſſe of Somerſet his Wyfe, departed this Lyfe in her Virginitie, at the Age of xix Years, the xix Daie of Marche, A°. M. ccccc lx, in the ſecond Year of the moſte happy Raign of Queen Elizabeth, and was honorablie buryed in the Floore of this Chapel: To whoſe Memorie Edward Earl of Hertforde, and Baron Beauchampe, her deare Brother, hath cauſed this Monument to be made.

NEAR this is another Monument, likewiſe affixed to the Wall, erected to the Lady *Knolles*, firſt Couſin to Queen *Elizabeth*, Niece to *Anna Bullen*, Grand-daughter to the Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Siſter to the Lord *Hunſdon*, of whom hereafter. This Lady was Wife to *Francis Knolles*, by whom ſhe has a Daughter, *Leticia*, married to *Walter Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, by whom ſhe had that great Favourite the Earl of *Eſſex*.

THE following Inſcription on the Front of this Monument.

The Right Honourable Lady Katherin Knollys, cheefte Lady of the Quenes Majeſties Bed-Chamber, and Wife to Sir Francis Knollys, Knight, Treſorer of her Highnes Howſholde departed this Lyffe the 15th of January, 1568, at Hampton-Courte, and was honourably buried in the Flower of this Chappell, this Lady Knollys and the Lord Hunſdon, her Brother, were the Childeren of William Caree, Eſquier, and of the Lady Mary his Wiffe, one of the Daughters and Heires to Thomas Bulleyne, Erle of Wylſhier and Ormand, which Lady Mary was Siſter to Anne, Quene of England, Wyffe to Kinge Henry the Eight, Father and Mother to Elizabeth Quene of England.

NEXT to this is a very ſtately Monument of coloured Marble and Alabaſter, painted and gilt, erected to the Memory of *John* Lord *Ruſſel*, Son and Heir to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and his Son *Francis*, an Infant. This *John* Lord *Ruſſel* died before his Father, *viz.* in the Year 1584. He married with *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Cook*, Knt. of *Giddy-Hall*, near *Rumford* in *Eſſex*, by whom he had this *Francis*, who

who died an Infant in the Year 1584, and two Daughters, *Anne*, before-mentioned, and *Elizabeth* married to the Marquis of *Worceſter*. This Lady *Elizabeth*, his Wife, was eſteemed a Woman of the beſt Learning in that Age, as were likewiſe her two Siſters, the Lady *Burleigh* and another, all of them admirably verſed in the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, and excellent Poets. Some of their Verſes Dr. *Fuller* has given us; but we need not go farther for a Specimen than this Tomb, of which the Inſcriptions, *viz.* three in *Latin*, one in *Greek*, and another in *Engliſh*, are the Compoſition of the former; thoſe in *Latin* and *Greek* are here tranſlated. This Lady *Elizabeth* was married firſt to Sir *Thomas Hobby*, by whom ſhe had a Son, who has likewiſe beſtowed the laſt Epitaph on his Father-in-Law.

The *Engliſh* Epitaph:

Right noble twice, by Virtue and by Birth,
Of Heaven lov'd, and honoured on the Earth,
His Country's Hope, his Kindred's chief Delight,
My Husband dear, more than this World's Light,
Death hath me reft. But I from Death will take
His Memory, to whom this Tomb I make.
John was his Name, (ah was!) Wretch, muſt I ſay;
Lord Ruſſel once; now my Tear thirſty Clay.

The firſt *Latin* Inſcription is thus tranſlated.

A Poem *of an afflicted Mother to her ſurviving Daughters.*

Now weep, my Girls, now make your pious Moan,
Alas! the Glory of your Houſe is gone:
Death, haſty Death, hath ſeized the Stock that grew,
And flouriſh'd with a Stem of beauteous Hue,
Your Sire, eſteem'd by all, by all deſired,
For Learning and for Piety admired.
Then you, his Heirs, be what he was before,
Who ſhone by Birth, but ſhone by Virture more.

The ſecond (being *Greek*) thus:

The once bright Glory of his Houſe, the Pride
Of all his Country, duſty Ruins hide:
Mourn, hapleſs Orphans, mourn once happy Wife;
For when he dy'd, dy'd all the Joys of Life.
Pious and juſt, amidſt a large Eſtate,
He got at once the Name of Good and Great.
He made no flatt'ring Paraſite his Gueſt,
But ask'd the good Companions to his Feaſt.

The third thus:

One of the ſame Lady, on the ſame Subject in Latin.

How was I ſtartled at the cruel Feaſt,
By Death's rude Hands, in horrid Manner dreſt;
Such Grief as ſure no hapleſs Woman knew,
When thy pale Image lay before my View.
Thy Father's Heir in beauteous Form array'd,
Like Flowers in Spring, and fair, like them, to fade;
Leaving behind unhappy wretched me,
And all thy little Orphan Progeny:
Alike the beauteous Face, the comely Air,
The Tongue perſwaſive, and the Actions fair,
Decay; ſo Learning too in Time ſhall waſte;
But Faith, chaſte lovely Faith, ſhall ever laſt.

The fourth thus:

A Poem *of the afflicted Lady* Elizabeth Ruſſell, *on the Death of her Son.*

Behold! the Grandſire's Joy, his Sire's Delight!
My very Soul, dire Fate hath clos'd in Night!
O! that th' Almighty Will before this Day,
From this vain World had taken me away!
But I in vain expoſtulate with *Jove*,
Who bids me only ſeek for Joys above.

The fifth thus:

On the Death *of the Hon. the Lord* John Ruſſel, *an* Epicedium *of his Loving Son-in-Law, Sir* Edward Hoby, *Knt.*

Ah *Ruſſel!* Death in Sleep hath clos'd thine Eyes;
But thy free Soul, far hence above the Skies,
Expatiates; thoughtful now of Death no more,
Whoſe virtuous Life hath taken Care before
For ſuch an End: And having yielded Breath,
Still lives a glorious Conqu'ror over Death.
Who and what Man thou waſt, thy Race portend,
Thy virtuous Life, and thy lamented End.
Accept this Verſe I offer at thy Stone;
You was my Sire in Love, and I your Son.

Fronting the Entrance into this Chapel, and placed in the Wall under the Window, is an antient Monument repreſenting a Knight in a cumbent Poſture, and armed: This was erected for one Sir *Bernard Brocas*, who was Chamberlain to *Anne*, Queen of King *Richard* II. as appears by an Inſcription round the Verge of the Tomb.

Hic jacet Bernardus Brocas Miles T. T. quondam Com.
Annæ Reginæ Angliæ: cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

This Sir *Bernard Brocas* was a faithful Adherer to his depoſed Maſter King *Richard* II. which coſt him his Life; for being concerned in the Conſpiracy with the Lord *John Holland*, and others, at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, he took Arms with them; and by the Colour of one *Maudeline*, Counterfeit King, ſought to raiſe Forces. He was with others taken by the People of *Reading*, and confined in the Abbey there; whereupon they attempted an Eſcape, by firing ſeveral Houſes in the Town: But this, on the contrary, ſo enraged them, that they drew out, and executed ſeveral of them inſtantly: But this Sir *Bernard* was reſerved for a more publick Execution; for being brought to LONDON, he was beheaded in *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1399, and here buried.

At the Entrance of this Chapel, on the Right Hand, is an antient Monument of Grey Marble, on which is placed a Cheſt of Wainſcot, whereon lies an armed Knight with a deep Shield on his Arm. The Statue is covered with gilt Copper, and had a Fillet of the ſame round the Head ſet with Stones, now picked out, but the Sockets remaining; and the Shield, as well as the Surcoat, is enamell'd with ſmall Eſcutcheons. The Statue is Wood, and the Copper from one of the Feet taken away, and that cut and abuſed. The Cheſt, as well as Figure, was formerly plated with Copper, but now there is but a ſmall Shew of it at the Edge; and round it thirty ſmall Images, *viz.* twelve on each Side, and three at each End, under little Niches of Braſs, and at their Feet Eſcutcheons; but theſe are now almoſt gone, with ſeveral of the Niches, as is likewiſe the antient Inſcription. This Tomb was erected to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He was Son of the Earl of *March*, by *Iſabel*, Widow to King *John*; and being half Brother to King *Henry* III. was a chief Favourite with that Prince, and had committed to him the chief Management of all Affairs: *Cui Rex totius conſilii ſui habenas commiſerat*, ſays *Matthew Paris*. In the Year 1237, this *Valence* finding himſelf hateful to the Barons

Barons, left *England*; and his Lands and Wealth, which, by the King's Bounty, was very great, he committed to one *Aaron*, a Jew, at *York*, as a Pawn for 90 Marks of New Sterling; and being thus loaded with Gold, Royal Furniture, Horſes, Mares, &c. he ſet out for *Dover*, attended by the King and ſeveral Courtiers. His Wealth he diſtributed abroad, and returned empty. About the Year 1239, the King made Intereſt to get him the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, afterwards that of *Norwich*; but being a Man of Blood, the Monks refuſed him. He was no ſmall Actor againſt *Simon de Mountfort*, and the diſaffected Barons. This *Valence*, in the Year 1258, upon ſome Agreement between the King and Barons, was baniſhed, with his three Brothers, *Gaufride*, *Guydon*, and *Aymer*, with other Strangers. After ſome Time he was recall'd. *Laſtly*, ſetting out with *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, his Nephew, to *Gaſcoign*, he, after performing many notable Exploits, was ſlain at *Bayon* by the *French*, as ſays the Epitaph, in 1304. This, according to *Harding*, was *Anno* 1296, on the 5th Day of *June* (however the Epitaph ſays it was in *May*) by Means of an Ambuſhment, which came unawares upon them from an adjoining Wood. His Body was brought over to *England*, and honourably buried in this Church, with an Inſcription, ſome Time remaining in *Saxon* Characters, but now torn from it.

FOR the Prayers of all devout People offered up for the Soul of this *Valence* at his Tomb, was granted Indulgence for the Term of 100 Days. Before we leave this Tomb, we ſhall take an Account from *Matthew Paris* of a great Inſtance of his arbitrary Power and Oppreſſion in *England*. This *Valence* had for his Seat *Hertford Caſtle*, from whence coming to Town, he forcibly entered the Park of the Biſhop of *Ely*, which was near his Manor of *Haethfeld*, now *Hatfield*, and hunted there without the Biſhop's Leave. After being tired with his Sport, he went to the Biſhop's Houſe, where being thirſty, and finding no Drink but Ale, he broke open the Doors, which were very ſtrong, and barr'd, making great Noiſe and Tumult, and raging moſt horribly, ſwearing, and curſing the Ale, and thoſe who brew'd it; he ordered the Spigots to be pulled out of the Pipes of Wine, conſuming great Quantities of the Liquor; and having drank his Fill, diſtributed it to his Attendants, and gave it about as tho' it were Water, or Small Beer, and beat a Servant of the Biſhop's. After they had all got drunk, they never put in the Taps, but went away laughing at their Miſchief.

ANOTHER Inſtance he gives of his Tyranny, and of thoſe under him: For at LONDON a certain 'Squire of his drew his Knife, and ſwore to wet it in the Blood of the Citizens, wounded ſome of them without Cauſe, and back'd his Actions with Threats and Abuſes. Upon which the Citizens ſwarming around him in Heaps, and little heeding his Power, *Valentiam* (here *Matthew* puns upon his Maſter's Name) ſlew him with Stones, &c. As he was dying, being carried into a neighbouring Houſe, he uttered theſe Words: *For God's Sake, let not this my Death be charged upon any but myſelf, and my own Folly; for we, relying upon our Maſter's Power, have baſely oppreſs'd and trampled upon, without any Difference, both the Guilty and Innocent*; and ſo he dy'd. When his Maſter heard this, he made heavy Complaint to the King; and, to affect him the more, had the dead Corpſe brought before him. Upon which the Mayor and Commonalty were ſent for, who related the Provocation, and dying Confeſſion of the Man. At hearing whereof, the King made Anſwer, *Let him have his Deſerts, a Villain!* However, this *Valence* bore great Revenge to the Citizens, which he not long after put in Execution.

NEXT adjoining to the Weſt Side of *Brocas*'s Tomb is a lofty Monument erected to Sir *Rich. Peckſall*, Knt. Maſter of the Buckhounds to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Inſcription on this Monument is as follows:

" To God and future Ages.
" Here reſts, expecting the glorious Reſur-
" rection of Chriſt, Richard Peckſall, Kt. ex-
" cellent in his Religion and Probity; he mar-
" ried firſt Alianor, Daughter of William Paw-
" let, Marquis of Wincheſter, and Lord Trea-
" ſurer of England, who bare him four Daugh-
" ters. His ſecond Wife was Alianor, Daugh-
" ter of John Cotgrave, and after his Death
" married to Sir John Savage, Kt. of the Coun-
" ty of Cheſter; who out of reſpectful Regard
" towards her dear Husband, and in perpetual
" Memory of their Marriage Faith, hath, at
" her Charge, freely and willingly erected this
" Monument.

ON the Baſis of the Pillars adorning this Monument are *Latin* Verſes, which are thus tranſlated:

Death can't diſjoin whom Chriſt hath join'd in Love.
Life leads to Death, and Death to Life above.
In Heaven's a happier Place, frail Things deſpiſe.
Live well, to gain of future Life the Prize.

ON the Right Hand Side of this Chapel, between this and *Valence*, is a ſtately and magnificent Monument, incloſed with a Grate, but great Part of it ſtolen, erected to the Lord *Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and his Lady, whoſe Effigies in their Robes, painted and gilt, lie on a black Marble, ſupported by a Pedeſtal of Alabaſter. The whole Monument is compoſed of various coloured Marbles, and curious Carving, with its Epitaph, which gives Account of them, and in *Engliſh* thus:

Sacred to the Memory
Of EDWARD of the noble Family of the TALBOTS,
The eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, Weſtford and Waterford,
Lord Talbot, Earl of Badenbagh, Valence, Montcheney, Strange de Blackmere,
Gifford de Brimesfield, Clifford de Corſham, Furnival Verdon and Lovetoft.
A Perſon every Way equal to his Titles;
Of ſuch ſincere, juſt, and yet obliging Diſpoſition,
That the Greatneſs of his Dignities took not from him the Honour.
He was no leſs remarkable for his Deſcent and Family,
Than for his Piety and Purity of Life;
Nor was he tainted with any of thoſe Vices,
To which great Men are too frequently addicted.
He was honourable without Pride,
Potent without Oſtentation,
Religious without Superſtition,
Munificent both in his Mind, and with his Hand,
Warded always againſt Fortune.
His whole Life was a Path of Juſtice;
And his Innocence eſcaping Envy.
Continued thro' the whole Courſe of his Life.
Laſtly, certain of future Fame by a good Conſcience, while he lived;
He now enjoys it, and with it an unſullied Character,
And Reſt after the Troubles of Life;
Of which, that ſhe may be a Sharer, is the Deſire of

His

His afflicted Wife, Jane Cuthbert, eldeſt Daughter of the Baron Ogle.
Who being drown'd in Tears, hath, out of pious Regard, erected this Monument.
He died the 8th of February 1617,
In the 57th Year of his Age.

Here likewiſe lies the Lady Jane, Counteſs of Shrewsbury, Widow of the before-mentioned Earl of Shrewsbury, interr'd near the ſame Monument.

On the Floor of this Chapel is a Tomb raiſed two Feet from the Ground, on which is a Lady cut in Braſs, in a Widow's Dreſs, with a Barb and Veil; and round the Braſs Ledge of the Tomb this Inſcription:

Cy giſt Alianore de Bohune eiſne fille & un des heires a l'honorable Seigneur Monſſ. Humphry de Bohune, Compte de Hereford, d'Eſſex, & de Northampton, & Conſtable d'Engleterre, femme a puiſſant & noble Prince Thomas de Wodeſtocke, fils & tres excellent & trepuiſſant Seigneur Edward Roy d'Engleterre, puis le Conqueſtries Duc de Glouceſter, Compte d'Eſſex, de Buckingham, & Conſtable d'Engleterre, qui mourit le tier jour d'October, l'an de Mil. ccc. lxxxxix.

" Here lies Alianor de Bohun, Daughter and
" Coheir of the Honourable Knight Sir Hum-
" phrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Eſſex and
" Northampton, and Conſtable of England, Wife
" to the mighty and noble Prince Thomas of
" Woodſtock, Son of the thrice excellent and
" mighty Prince Edward, King of England, the
" Third, ſince the Conqueſt, Duke of Glou-
" ceſter, Earl of Eſſex and Buckingham, and
" Conſtable of England, who died the 3d of
" October, in the Year of Grace, 1399.

This Lady, who was the greateſt Heireſs in *England*, and by whom the aforeſaid Titles came to her Husband, had the Misfortune to have him taken from her at *Pleſhy*, a pleaſant Seat in *Eſſex*, where his Nephew *Richard* II. called to viſit, and in Duty he thought to wait on him, in the Evening, Part of the Way to Town; but was hurried away to *Stratford* by Perſons placed for that Purpoſe; thence carried to *Calais*, and ſtifled between Feather Beds. After this melancholy Accident, ſhe ſpent the Remainder of her Widowhood in the Nunnery at *Barking* in *Eſſex*, which was two Years; and making her Will on the 6th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1399, died the 3d Day of *October* following, and being brought from *Barking*, was here buried.

Adjoining to this Tomb, nor much differing in Height, is a Table Monument of white Marble, a little veined with Blue, erected to the Memory of *Mary* Counteſs of *Stafford*, married to Sir *William Howard*, Knt. of the *Bath*, who was firſt created Baron, and then Viſcount *Stafford*; and being in the Year 1678, one of the Lords ſent to the *Tower* for High Treaſon, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-Hill* the 29th of *December* 1680. She was, after his Death, by Patent created a Counteſs. On her Tomb is this Inſcription:

" Mary Counteſs of Stafford, Wife of William
" Viſcount Stafford, deſcended from the Royal
" Stock of Thomas Woodſtock, and Eleanor de
" Bohun, Duke and Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, and
" from the Barons and Earls of Stafford, and a
" Daughter and Heir of the Houſe of the Dukes
" of Buckingham, lies buried here near the
" Aſhes of her Anceſtors. She died on the Ides
" of January, in the 74th Year of her Age, and
" of our Redemption 1693.

Near the Foot of the Dutcheſs of *Glouceſter*'s Monument is a flat Stone of Marble, with five Eſcutcheons engraven on Braſs Plates, and a Mitre in the Midſt of them, with this Inſcription on Braſs round the Verge of it:

" Here lies Henry Ferne, D. D. eighth Son
" of Sir John Ferne, Knt. of the City of York,
" Head of Trinity College in Cambridge, and
" at the ſame Time Biſhop of Cheſter, in which
" he ſat but five Weeks, and dy'd the 16th of
" March, A. D. 1662, in the 59th Year of his
" Age.

This Dr. *Ferne* was originally of St. *Mary*'s Hall in *Oxford*; thence removed to *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor. He was, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. made Dean of *Ely*, and afterwards, as before-mentioned, Biſhop of *Cheſter*. He was a Man of extraordinary Learning and Character.

Near the Tomb of *Brocas* is an antient Monument of Grey Marble, raiſed three Feet, on which, in plated Braſs, is the Figure of a Knight in Armour, his Head reclined upon his Helm, and one of his Feet placed upon a Leopard, the other on an Eagle. The whole Tomb is embelliſh'd with Variety of Arms. This Monument covers the Body of *Humphrey Bourchier*, who was Son and Heir of *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners*; who eſpouſing the Part of King *Edward* IV. was ſlain at the famous Battle at *Barnet-Field* on *Eaſter-Day*, 1471, and brought and interr'd here.

Near the Dutcheſs of *Glouceſter*'s Monument is another, a flat Stone on the Pavement, on which, engraven in a Plate of Braſs, is the Effigy of an Archbiſhop in his Maſs Habit. This is placed over *Robert de Walby*, an *Auguſtin* Monk, who, when young, attended *Edward*, the Black Prince, into *France*; where he proſecuted his Studies for many Years, and grew an excellent Proficient in Languages, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, Phyſick, and the Canon Law, an eloquent Man, and an admirable Preacher. For which Qualities, and his profound Knowledge in Divinity, he was made Chairman, or Divinity Profeſſor, at the Univerſity of *Thouloufe*. He was a great Favourite of Prince *Edward*, and of his Son King *Richard* II. who made him Biſhop of *Man*. From thence he was removed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*; thence to *Chicheſter*; and laſtly, made Archbiſhop of *York*; in which See, before he ſat three Years, he quitted it, together with this World, on the 29th of *May* 1397. There was a *Latin* Inſcription round the Ledge of this Tomb; but it is now almoſt torn away.

On the Weſt Side of this Chapel is another Grave-ſtone of Black Marble, over the Lord *Herbert*; on which, under his Arms, is this Epitaph:

" EDWARD Lord HERBERT, Baron of
" Cherbury in England, and Caſtle-Iſlands in
" Ireland, dy'd on the 9th of December 1678,
" in the 64th Year of his Age, and lies buried
" under this Stone.

In this Chapel, but without any Inſcription, lies buried Dr. *Nicholas Monk*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*. He was third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk*, of *Potheridge*, in the County of *Devon*, Knt. deſcended from King *Edward* IV. and Brother to the great Reſtorer of King *Charles* II. and was no ſmall Aſſiſtant in that happy Deſign. This Gentleman was educated at *Wadham College*, where he was entered at his 17th Year, *viz. Anno* 1626; and having gradually riſen there, entered into Holy Orders. After the Grand Rebel-

Rebellion broke out, he was a Sufferer with other valuable Loyaliſts; but in ſome Time Sir *John Greenville*, his Kinſman, who was afterwards Earl of *Bath*, gained ſome Preferment for him. In the Year 1659, he began by Letters to influence his Brother General *Monk*, then in *Scotland*, to attempt the Reſtoration of the King, and went himſelf thither in Perſon. In the Year 1660, he was made Preſident of *Eaton-College*, and ſoon after, by King *Charles*'s Letters to the Univerſity, created Doctor in Divinity. In which Letters his Majeſty was pleaſed to give him this Character: *That he was well aſſured of his particular and eminent Sufferings and Service for himſelf, and the Church, during the late Deſtructions*, &c. Afterwards nominated to the See of *Hereford*, to which he was conſecrated in this Abbey Church on the 6th (*Sandford* ſays the 13th) Day of *January*, by the Archbiſhop of *York*, Biſhops of *Durham*, *Chicheſter*, *Lincoln*, and *Peterborough*. But this valuable Prelate lived not a Year to ſerve in this eminent Station, and from whence, doubtleſs, he would have riſen to the higheſt in the Church; for, on the 7th Day of *December* (*Sandford* ſays the 11th) 1666, he died at his Lodgings in the *Old Palace-Yard* in *Weſtminſter*, and on the 20th was buried in this Chapel of St. *Edmond*, his Brother the Duke of *Albemarle* being chief Mourner; and the Sermon was preached by the Lord Biſhop of *Gloceſter*. He left two Daughters, the ſecond of which, *Elizabeth*, was married to *Curwen Rawlinſon*, of *Cark-Hall* in *Cartmale* in *Lancaſhire*, and Member of Parliament for *Lancaſter*, by whom ſhe had two Sons, *Monk Rawlinſon*, who died at *Cark-Hall*, aged 21 Years, and *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, now living, who has rather added, than derived Honours from his Family, by being a fine Judge, and generous Encourager of Learning, and obliging the World that Way, particularly by publiſhing *Boetius de Conſolatione*, in *Saxon*; which he printed at his own Charge, while Gentleman-Commoner of *Queen's-College*, *Oxford*.

LEAVING this Chapel, brings us to the Chapel of St. *Nicholas*. Soon after entering this Chapel, you ſee on the Left Hand a Monument of curious poliſh'd Black Marble, raiſed from the Ground, round which are Cherubims Heads of Alabaſter, and on a Scrole of the ſame an Inſcription, informing, That under it lies the Lady *Jane Clifford*. The Monument hath this Inſcription as follows:

Here lies the Right Honourable the Lady Jane Clifford, youngeſt Daughter to William Duke of Somerſett, Grandaughter to Edward Earl of Hertford, and great Grandaughter to Edward Duke of Somerſet, and Uncle to King Edward the Sixth, Protector of his Realmes and Governour of his Royall Perſon.

She was married to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Clifford and Dungravan, Sonn and Heir apparent to Richard Earl of Burlington in England, and Cork in Ireland, Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland, and to Elizabeth his Counteſſe ſole Daughter and Heireſs to Henry late Earle of Cumberland, Lord Clifford, &c. The laſt Male of that noble Family. Shee hadIſſue five Sonns and ſix Daughters, of whom twoSonns and three Daughters are now living.

Shee lived an Honour to the Family ſhee was deſcended from, and the great Comfort of that into which ſhee was married, and died much lamented on the 23d Day of November, in the Year 1679.

Aged 42 Years 4 Months and 17 Daies.

ADJOINING to the Left Hand Side of the Door is a Monument of Alabaſter, curiouſly carved and gilt; at the Corners of which were four ſmall Pillars of black Marble, (of which one is broke away,) ſupporting a fine poliſhed Table of *Lydian*. This Monument was erected to the Memory of the Lady *Cecil*, Daughter of the Lord *Cobham*, Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*, and married to Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. Son of *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Treaſurer of *England*, the laſt of *Auguſt* in the Year 1589. She died in Childbed two Years after, in the Year of our Lord 1591.

ON the Baſe of the Monument are theſe Verſes:

A Brooke by Name, the Baron Cobham's Child,
A Newton was ſhe, by her Mother's Side,
Cecil her Husbande, this for her did Builde,
To prove his Love did after Death abide,
Which tells unto the Worldes that after come
The Worlde's Concepte, whilſt here ſhe held a Rome,
How Nature made her wiſe and well beſeeminge,
Wit and Condition, ſilente, trew and chaſte,
Earth coulde not yealde more pleaſynge earthy Bliſſe,
Bleſt with two Babes, the third brought her to this.

NEAR this Monument, and adjoining to the Eaſt Wall of the Chapel, is a ſtately Monument of various coloured Marble, erected to the Memory of *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, Wife to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Brother to Queen *Jane Seymour*, and Uncle to King *Edward* VI. and Protector of *England*. This Duke was beheaded for Felony in the Reign of his Nephew. Of this Lady ſee more in the Inſcription on her Monument, thus tranſlated:

" Here lieth entombed the noble Dutcheſs of " Somerſet, Anne, dear Spouſe unto the re- " nowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerſet, " Earl of Hertford, Viſcount Beauchamp, and " Baron Seymour, Companion of the moſt famous " Knightly Order of the Garter, Uncle to King " Edward VI. Governor of his Royal Perſon, and " moſt worthy Protector of all his Realms, Domi- " nions and Subjects, Lieutenant-General of all " his Armies, Treaſurer and Earl-Marſhal of " England, and Captain of the Iſles of Guern- " ſey and Jerſey, under whoſe proſperous Con- " duct glorious Victory hath been ſo often and " ſo fortunately obtained over the Scots van- " quiſhed at Edinburgh, Leith, and Muſſelbo- " rough-Field.

" A Princeſs deſcended of noble Lineage, be- " ing Daughter to the worthy Knight Sir Ed- " ward Stanhope, by Elizabeth his Wife, that " was Daughter to Sir Foulke Bourchier, Lord " Fitz-Warren, from whom our modern Earls of " Bath are ſprung: Son was he to William Lord " Fitz-Warren, that was Brother to Henry Earl of " Eſſex, and John Lord Berners, whom William " their Sire, ſome Time Earl of Eu in Nor- " mandy, begot on Anne, the ſole Heir of Tho- " mas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, " younger Son to the mighty Prince *Edward* III. " and of his Wife Eleonore, Coheir unto the " tenth Humfrey de Bohun, that was Earl of " Hereford, Eſſex and Northampton, High Con- " ſtable of England.

" Many Children bare this Lady unto her " Lord, of either Sort, to wit, Edward Earl of " Hereford, Henry, and a younger Edward, " Anne Counteſs of Warwick, Margaret, Mary, " Katherine and Elizabeth; and with firm Faith " in Chriſt, and in moſt mild Manner, rendered

" ſhe

" ſhe this Life, at 90 Years of Age, on Eaſter-
" Day, the 16th of April, Anno 1587.

" The Earl of Hertford, Edward, her eldeſt
" Son, in this doleful Duty careful and dili-
" gent, doth conſecrate this Monument to his
" dead Parent, not for her Honour, wherewith
" living ſhe did abound, and now departed,
" flouriſheth; but for the dutiful Love he bear-
" eth her, and for his laſt Teſtification thereof.

ADJOINING to the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*'s is a ſtately Monument erected againſt the Wall of Marble, and painted in divers Colours. This Monument was erected to the Lady *Elizabeth Fane*, as appears by the Inſcription, thus *Engliſhed*:

" This Lady, *Elizabeth Fane*, remarkable for
" her antient Deſcent, but more ſo for her own
" Virtue, Daughter of Robert, Baron Spencer,
" of Wormleighton, and Wife to the Honour-
" able Sir George Fane of Buſton in the County
" of Kent, Kt. a chaſte, modeſt, and religious
" Wife, who in moſt ardent Ejaculations, fre-
" quently repeated, with a loud Voice, recom-
" mended her Soul to her Reedemer,

In the Year { of our Lord 1618 } with great Character.
{ of her Age 28 }
{ of her Marriage 10 } leaving no Iſſue.

" Her moſt afflicted Husband, to this his
" matchleſs Wife, hath gratefully placed this
" Monument; who, as his Effigies is placed near
" hers, ſo intends their Aſhes ſhall be united.

UNDERNEATH this Monument, affixed to the Wall, is an antient Monument of grey Marble, having ſmall Pillars and Arches wrought on the Side, but without either Plates or Inſcription: This was placed over *Nicholas* Baron *Carew*, and the Lady *Margaret* his Wife, who died within a Week of each other. Theſe *Carews* were an antient Family of *Carew Caſtle* in *Pembrokeſhire*. The Son of this Lord *Dinham* was beheaded in the Time of *Henry* VIII. for the Conſpiracy about ſetting up Cardinal *Pole*, and was buried in *Aldgate*, in the ſame Vault with *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, beheaded in the ſame Reign. This Lady *Margaret* was Daughter of *John* Lord *Dinham*. Which three Families had been long united in their Intereſt: For in the Year 1469, Sir *Robert Darcy*, Father of the aforeſaid Lord *Darcy*, choſe the Lord *Dinham*, Brother to this Lady, Overſeer of his Will. The Inſcription on this Monument is as follows:

In *Engliſh* thus:

" Pray for the Souls of Nicholas, ſome Time
" Baron Carew, and the Lady Margaret his
" Wife, Daughter of John Lord Dinham, Kt.
" which Nicholas died the 6th Day of Decem-
" ber, Anno Dom. 1470, and the aforeſaid Lady
" Margaret died the 13th Day of December
" 1470.

NEXT adjoining to the Monument of *Fane*, is a ſtately Monument of Porphry, and other Kinds of Marble, gilt with Gold. This was erected by the Lord *Burleigh*, High Treaſurer of *England*, to the Memory of *Mildred* his Wife, and the Lady *Anne* Counteſs of *Oxford*, their Daughter.

THE Inſcription is too long to be tranſlated, without giving Pain to the Reader; but the Meaning of it is this: It is made as if the Image of *Burleigh* itſelf explains the Monument, and tells the Spectator, That if he would know who that venerable greyheaded old Man is, kneeling, and rob'd with the Enſigns of the Garter, and who thoſe two Women are enrobed, and who thoſe are kneeling at their Heads and Feet, he ſhall know by the Inſcription.

The firſt, ſays he, is, alas! my long-loved Wife Mildred, and the other my loved Daughter Anne. Mildred was married in 1546. lived with me forty three Years, and was Sharer in all my good and bad Fortune, in the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth now reigning. She brought me many Children, of which only three lived to Years, *i. e.* two Daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, and one Son, Robert. Anne was married to Edward Earl of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain, and bore him, among other Children dying young, the three at the Head of their Mother; the firſt Elizabeth, the ſecond Bridget, the third Suſanna. My Daughter Anne, after an excellent Conduct of Life, died, and was by me and my Wife here buried. The Mother ſoon after followed, who was well verſed in the ſacred Writers, and thoſe chiefly of the Greeks, as Baſil the Great, Chryſoſtome, Gregory, Nazianzen, *&c.* She was a Benefactor to ſeveral Colleges in both Univerſities. She gave a Scholarſhip in St. John's College in Oxford, and took particular Care at her Death of the Poor of Rumford, where ſhe was born, and Cheſthunt, where ſhe lived, by leaving Money and Food for them, to be diſtributed every firſt Sunday in the Month for ever, to Widows and Orphans at Cheſthunt, frequenting the Church; and in both Places left Money to poor Tradesmen to be given every other Year. She died the 4th of April 1589, aged 63, in Burleigh-Houſe at Weſtminſter.

Anne, Counteſs of Oxford, was born the 5th of Decemb. 1556, married at fifteen to Edward Vere Earl of Oxford, by whom ſhe had many Children, but left only three Daughters. She died of a Fever the 5th of June 1588, in the Palace of Greenwich, &c.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall of the Chapel is erected another very lofty Monument of various coloured Marble adorned with Gold, encloſed with a Grate, erected to the Memory of the Lady *Winifred*, firſt Wife to Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards to *John Paulet*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*. She ſurvived her Lord, and died a Widow in the Year 1586.

AGAINST the South Wall of this Chapel is an antient Monument of Free-Stone, on which was formerly an Image of a Biſhop cut in Braſs, but the Plate is torn away; round the Ledge of it was the following Inſcription:

Hic jacet Gulielmus de Dudley, & familia Baronum de Dudley Dunelm Epiſcopus. Obiit Ann. Dom. 1483.

" Here lies William de Dudley, of the Fami-
" ly of the Barons of Dudley, Biſhop of Dur-
" ham. He died Ann. 1483.

THIS *William Dudley*, who was likewiſe named *Sutton*, was Son of *John* Lord *Dudley*. He was firſt Dean of *Windſor*, and thence removed to the See of *Durham* in the Year 1476, in which he ſate ſomething more than ſix Years. This Prelate was Uncle to that blood-ſucking *Dudley*, King *Henry* VII's Creature, and who afterwards met with a Reward due to ſuch Monſters, who dare oppreſs, pillage and terrify a People, to gratify the Deſires of an arbitrary Prince, and an avaricious Court.

IN the Midſt of the Floor of this Chapel is a raiſed Tomb of the fineſt black and white Marble, curiouſly poliſhed, on which is the Ef-

figies of a Knight armed with a Helmet, and by him a Lady in her Robes. This Monument was erected to the Memory of Sir *George Villars*, Knt. of *Brokesby* in the County of *Leiceſter*, whoſe Son, Mr. *George Villars* was that Duke of *Buckingham*, the Favourite of King *James*, and ſtabbed at *Portſmouth*, of whom hereafter. His Lady was *Mary Beaumont*, ſaid on the Monument to be immediately deſcended from five of the moſt powerful Princes in *Europe*, created by King *James* (at her Son's Requeſt) Counteſs of *Buckingham*. This is that Sir *George Villars*, of whom the Lord *Clarendon* relates a Story, that he appeared after Death to an antient Servant of his, giving him a Charge to his Son; of which ſee the Particulars in that Hiſtory.

ON the Weſt Side of this Chapel is a Monument ſeemingly very antient, by the white ſpungy Stone whereof it is made, on which is the Image of a Lady veiled, and leaning on her Left Arm. The Monument hath no Inſcription, but as appears by the Arms and the Herald's Regiſter, was erected to the Lady *Elizabeth*, commonly called the Lady *Roſs*, who was Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, by *Iſabella*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Holcroft*, of the *Vale-Royal* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, who was buried at *Stepney* in *Middleſex*. This Lady *Elizabeth*, their only Child, married with *William Cecil*, Knight of the Garter, Lord *Burleigh* and Earl of *Exeter*. She died in the Houſe of her Grandfather, Sir *Thomas Holcroft*, in *Tower-ſtreet*, LONDON, on the 11th of *April*, 1591, *Ann.* 33 *Elizabeth*, and was buried here the 19th of *May* following, leaving by my Lord *Burleigh* one Son, named *William*, one Year old, who at her Funeral, after the Service in the Church, was proclaimed by the Title of Lord *Roſs* of *Hamlake*, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*. This *William*, in the Time of King *James* I. claimed in Right of his Mother the Baronies of *Roſs* and *Hamlake*, *Trusbut*, *Belvoir*, againſt *Francis Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*: Thereupon the King awarded, that the ſaid *William Cecil* ſhould be ſtiled Lord *Roſs* of *Holderneſs*; and the ſaid *Francis* Earl of *Rutland* ſhould keep the Title of Lord *Roſs* of *Hamlake*, and take Place below him. This *William* dying at *Naples* without Iſſue, the Barony of *Roſs* revolved again to the Earls of *Rutland*.

IN this Chapel, near the Tombs of the Lady *Cecil* and Lady *Clifford*, is a curious Pyramid of black Marble. This was erected over an Infant Child of *Nicholas Bagenall* of *Angleſea*, and at little more than the End of two Months overlaid, as appears by the following Inſcription:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of NICHOLAS BAGENALL, Son of Nicholas Bagenall, of the Iſle of Angleſea, Eſq; and of the Right Honourable the Lady Charlott Bagenall, his Wife, one of the Daughters of the Right Honourable Robert, late Earl of Aylsbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſties Houſhould who was born the 31ſt Day of December, Anno Domini 1687.

And by his Nurſe unfortunately overlayed the 7th of March following.

ON the South Eaſt Corner of this Chapel is a neat Pedeſtal of black Marble, raiſed on a Stone Baſis, and ſupporting a Pyramid of white Marble. On the Top of the Pyramid is a Cup, in which was depoſited the Heart of *Anna Sophia*, Daughter of the *French* Ambaſſador. She died here in *England* 1605.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall of this Chapel, and raiſed on high over the Lady *Roſs*'s Tomb, is a curious Monument of veined poliſhed Marble, erected to the Memory of that excellent and learned Prelate Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of this Church, and his Son Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, with Inſcriptions, which are attempted in *Engliſh*.

Here lies
THOMAS SPRAT, D. D.
Son of a Clergyman, born in the County of Dorſet,
Fellow of Wadham College in Oxford.
Whilſt he was but a young Poet he publiſhed ſeveral Specimens
Of an extraordinary Genius and Learning;
But ſoon leaving the Muſes, (however favourable to him)
He reſign'd this Glory to his Cowley,
And choſe rather to purſue the Beauties of Proſe,
In which Study being equally exerciſed and delighted,
He made the earlieſt Appearance amongſt thoſe
Who undertook to poliſh the Engliſh Tongue.
And transferr'd to his native Language
All the Graces of the Greek and Roman Eloquence,
For which being deſervedly eſteem'd by Men of the firſt Character,
He was ſoon made known to George Duke of Buckingham,
And by him to that nice Judge of Politeneſs
King CHARLES,
Who beſtowed on him a Prebendary in the Churches
Of Weſtminſter and Windſor:
Not long after he was made Dean of this Church;
And laſtly, Biſhop of Rocheſter;
Both which Provinces he govern'd with the higheſt Reputation.
He, both in his Writings and common Converſation,
Expreſſed that Politeneſs,
Which evidently ſhew him converſant with Great Men,
He carried it obligingly to all;
And yet ever preſerved that Diſtance
Which he ſeemed leaſt to arrogate to himſelf.
In dangerous, as well as proſperous Times,
He ſtood firm in his Integrity to the Church and Monarchy,
And by that Means kindled the Envy of wicked Men,
Who by invented Crimes,
Brought him in Danger of his Head:
But being happily delivered from theſe Troubles,
His Life afterwards flow'd on with an even Temperament,
Neither burthenſome to himſelf nor his Friends,
At length falling at once by full Ripeneſs of Age,
He died with the ſame Calmneſs that he liv'd,
May 20, 1713, in the 77th Year of his Age.

On the Pedeſtal.

Here alſo Thomas Sprat, A. M. Son of this moſt happy Prelate, ordered his Aſhes to be laid near thoſe of his Father's.
He was Archdeacon of Rocheſter,
And Prebendary
Of the Churches of Rocheſter, Wincheſter and Weſtminſter;
Who from his earlieſt Youth learn'd to purſue
All Parts of Learning and genteel Education;
And emulating the Virtues of his excellent Father,
Liv'd not, alas! to reach his Years.
He died the 10th of May, Anno 1720, aged 41.

JOHN

JOHN FRIEND, M.D.
Who had for him the utmoſt Reverence,
That he might here ſhew it
Hath conſecrated this Monument jointly to their Memories.

ON the Right Hand, as you enter the Door, is an antient Monument of Free-ſtone againſt the Wall, where is the Effigies of a Lady in Robes, of an antient Form, under a Canopy of Wood, formerly painted with a Sky, and Stars of Gold, and our Saviour's Paſſion. This Tomb was erected over the Lady *Philippa*, ſecond Daughter and Coheir to *John* Lord *Mohun* of *Dunſter*, and married to *Edward Plantaganet*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, *Rutland* and *Cork*, Conſtable of *England*, and Knight of the Garter, by whom ſhe had no Children. After whoſe Death ſhe married Sir *Walter Fitzwalter*, Knight; and dying *Anno* 1433, was here buried, over whom the ſaid *Fitzwalter* erected this Monument. The Inſcription round the Ledge is as follows:

Philippa, filia & hæres Johannis Domini Mohun de Dunſter, Uxor Edwardi ducis Eboracenſis, moritur, Anno Dom. 1434.

" Philippa, Daughter and Coheir of John " Lord Mohun of Dunſter, and Wife of Edward " Duke of York, died in the Year 1433.

ON a Grave-ſtone, the Feet of which comes near the Tomb of *Carew*, is the Portraiture of a Man in Armour cut in Braſs, with four Eſcutcheons round him, and this Inſcription cut in Braſs under his Feet.

" Here lies Humfrey Stanley, Knt. Eſquire " of the Body to the moſt excellent Prince Hen- " ry VII. King of England, who died the 12th of " March, Anno Dom. 1505, on whoſe Soul God " have Mercy. Amen.

THIS *Stanley* was a Relation of the Lord *Stanley*, and was with him on the Side of King *Henry* VII. at the Battle of *Boſworth Field*, where for his ſignal Services that Day, the King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on him, with ſeveral others.

NEAR the aforeſaid Tomb, and at the Feet of Sir *George Villiers*'s, was ſome Time buried two of the Children of the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*, but a few Years ago, in the Beginning of *January*, taken up and depoſited all Night in the old Reveſtry, and the next Day carried down to the Burial-Place of his Grace's Family.

NEAR theſe, at the South Weſt Angle of *Villiers*'s Tomb, was buried the Body of a Son of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, who died in the Year 1633.

THERE is likewiſe an old Stone of Grey Marble, on Part of which the Tomb of *Villiers* ſtands, which, it is very probable, might be laid over the Counteſs of *Derby*, who was buried in the Floor of this Chapel *Anno* 1626.

NEAR whom was likewiſe buried the Lady *Elizabeth Norris*, in the Year 1645.

ON the South Eaſt Corner of *Villers*'s Tomb, and near thoſe of *Harley* and *Dudley*, are two Grave-ſtones, the firſt covers the Body of *George Sprat*, Son to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, bearing the ſame Inſcription literally with that on his Monument in St. *Benedict*'s Chapel. The other covers the Bodies of Biſhop *Sprat*, and his Son *Thomas*, and on it is this Inſcription:

THOMAS SPRAT,
Epiſcopus Roffenſis,
Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Decanus,
Obiit 12mo Maii MDCCXIII.
Ætatis ſuæ LXXVII.

AND at a little Diſtance:

THOMAS SPRAT,
Archidiaconus Roffenſis,
Hujus & Winton. Eccleſ. Preb.
Obiit Maii x. A. D. MDCCXX.
Ætatis ſuæ XLI.

THE Body of Archdeacon *Sprat* lies under the Coffin of the Biſhop, according to his particular Directions.

THE Lady *Barbara Fielding* was buried in this Chapel *Anno* 1641. As we leave this Chapel, going out of the Door, we tread upon the Ruins of that great and learned Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman*, who dying at more than 80 Years of Age, was buried at the Door of this Chapel in the Year 1641.

LEAVING this Chapel, we aſcend to that of *Henry* VII.

AT the Eaſt End of the South Iſle of which Chapel is a Monument of Black Marble and Touch-ſtone, on which is an Image of Copper, gilt. This Tomb was erected to *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to King *Henry* VII. She was ſole Daughter and Heir to *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Margaret Beauchamp*, and was firſt married to *Edmund Tudor*, Son of *Owen Tudor*, and *Catharine*, Widow of King *Henry* V. Which *Edmund* was by Patent, dated 1452, created Earl of *Richmond*, by whom ſhe had King *Henry* VII. After his Death ſhe married Sir *Humphry Stafford*, a younger Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, whom ſurviving likewiſe, ſhe married a third Time with *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, but had Children by neither of them. She was a great Encourager of Learning, and founded two Colleges in *Cambridge*, *Chriſt-Church*, and St. *John*'s. She inſtituted a Divinity Lecture in each Univerſity, ſtill called by her Name. She was a great Encourager of Printing, when firſt begun in *England*, and was a chief Supporter of *Caxton*, or *Wynk* in the *Wend*, who ſtiles himſelf, in a Piece of Biſhop *Fiſher*, her Confeſſor's Works, Printer to her Highneſs's Grace, *Margaret* the King's Grandame. She always ſtiled herſelf Mother to the illuſtrious Prince *Henry* VII. This being in King *Henry* VIII's Time, was an Augmentation to her Title. She died the 3d of the *Kalends* of *July*, (Mr. *Weaver*, by Miſtake, ſays the 12th of *July*) and was buried here, Biſhop *Fiſher* preaching her Funeral Sermon, in the firſt Year of K. *Henry* VIII. *viz.* *Anno* 1509. Of her particular Charities, ſee in the Preface to her Funeral Sermon, lately reprinted at *Cambridge*; and of ſome Particulars, ſee in the Inſcription round the Tomb, and engraved under it on the Plate. Her plain and juſt Epitaph was written by *Eraſmus*, for which he had a Reward of 20 *s.*

The *Engliſh* is thus:

" The Tomb of Margaret of Richmond, Mo- " ther of King Henry VII. Grandmother of " King Henry VIII. who gave a Salary to three " Monks of this Convent, and founded a Gram- " mar School at Wimbourne, and to a Preacher " throughout England, and two Interpreters of " Scripture, one at Oxford, the other at Cam- " bridge; where ſhe likewiſe founded two Col- " leges, one to Chriſt, and the other to St. John " his Diſciple.

AT the Weſt End of the ſaid Iſle is a curious Monument of Marble, encloſed with Rails of Iron. On the Tomb is a Lady robed, of fine Alabaſter, and on each Side it four Children kneeling. This Tomb was erected to *Margaret*

Daughter

Daughter to *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, Daughter to King *Henry* VII. and the Earl of *Angus*. This Lady was born at *Harbottle Caſtle* in *Northumberland*, *Anno* 1515, at which Place her Father and Mother reſided, being in Exile, (through Diſſentions among the *Scotiſh* Nobility.) This Lady, who was very beautiful, was in the Year 1537 ſought for in Marriage by *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was upon that Account, together with this *Margaret*, committed to the *Tower*, and the Duke was in Parliament convicted of High Treaſon, for affiancing her without King *Henry* VIII. her Uncle's Conſent, where he died. After ſome Time, ſhe being releas'd, married *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, by whom ſhe had the beautiful Lord *Darnley*, who at ſeventeen was married to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. Of the eight Children round this Tomb, Mention is made but of three; for four Daughters and one Son died Infants. Of theſe three, was the Lord *Henry*, before-mention'd; *Charles*, Father to the Lady *Arabella Stuart*; and another, *Henry*, who died at nine Years old, and lies in the Chancel of *Stepney* Church, near LONDON. This Lady died the 10th of *March*, in the Year 1577. On this Monument are the following Inſcriptions:

Henry ſecond Sonne to this Lady was K. of Scotts and Father to James the 6 now King. This Henry was murthered at the Age of 21 Yeares; Charles her youngeſt Sonne was Earle of Levenox Father to the Ladie Arbell. He died at the Age of 21 Yeares, and is here intombed.

This Ladye had to her Great Grandfather K. Edward the 4. to her Grandfather K. Henry the 7. to her Uncle K. Henry the VIII. to her Couſin Germane K. Edward the VI. to her Brother K. James of Scotland the 5. to her Sonne Kinge Henry the firſt. to her Granchild K. James the 6. having to her great Greate Grandmother and Grandmother 2 Queens, both named Elizabeth, to her Mother Margaret Queen of Scotts; to her Aunt Mary the Frenche Q. to her Couſyns Germanes Mary and Elizabeth Queenes of England; to her Neece and Daughter-in-Law Mary Q. of Scotts.

Here lyeth the noble Ladye, Margaret Counteſs of Levenox, Daughter and ſole Heire of Archibald Earle of Anguiſe, by Margaret Q. of Scotts his Wiſe, that was eldeſt Daughter to K. Henry the 7. whoe bare unto Matthew Earle of Levenox, her Husband, 4 Sonnes and 4 Daughters.

Here lies alſo the before-mentioned *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*, third Son of the ſaid Lady *Margaret*, who was born in *England*, and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Cavendiſh* of *Chatſworth*. He died in the 21ſt Year of his Age, and was here buried in a little Vault, containing only two leaden Coffins, his and his Mother's; which being placed over it, has by its Weight ſo injured the former, that when it was opened ſome Years ſince, the Skull, dry'd Sinews, and Skin like ſhrivell'd Parchment, was viſible.

Mary *Queen of* Scots.

IN the ſame South Iſle, between the former of the Counteſs of *Richmond* and this is a magnificent one of various coloured Marble, erected to *Mary*, the unfortunate Queen of *Scotland*. This Lady, who was Daughter and Heir to *James* the Vth of *Scotland*, was born *Anno* 1542, and being an Infant when her Father died, was proclaimed Queen in her younger Years. Overtures were made to marry her to *Edward* VI. King of *England*; but that Match not taking Effect, ſhe was married to *Francis*, Dauphin of *France*, who ſoon after ſucceeded as King, but reigned no more than ſeventeen Months and odd Days, leaving this Queen without Iſſue; who going into *Scotland*, married the young Lord *Henry Darnley*, her Couſin, by whom ſhe had King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and Firſt of *England*. But not long after this ſecond Match, this young King *Henry* was ſtrangled in the Night, and the Houſe blown up with Gunpowder. After which, being deſtitute of Power to make Head againſt *Murray* and the reſt of the Faction, ſhe was conſtrained to marry *James*, Earl of *Bothwell*. After which the Faction grew more hot againſt her, ſtirr'd up by *Knox* and other Incendiaries, who charged her with the Murder of her Husband, the Lord *Darnley*, and afterwards marrying with his Murtherer. *Bothwell* flies, and the Queen they ſeize, and commit Priſoner to *Loch Levyn*. Queen *Elizabeth* interpoſes in theſe Affairs, and ſends Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*; but to no Purpoſe. At length the Queen, to ſave her Life, reſigns the Kingdom to her young Son, and placed *Murray*, the prime Rebel, Viceroy during his Minority: But not long after, eſcaping out of Priſon, ſhe declares theſe forced Reſignations void, and raiſed Forces: But they, upon engaging *Murray*, were defeated, and the Queen, with much Difficulty, eſcaped, by travelling ſixty Miles in one Day to the Lord *Heris*. Thence ſhe ſent a Ring to Queen *Elizabeth*, which ſhe had received from her as a Pledge of Friendſhip, deſiring her Aid; but (raſhly) before the Meſſenger returned, ſhe, with the Lords *Heris* and *Flemming*, enter'd a ſmall Veſſel, and landed at *Workington* in *Cumberland*; where, inſtead of an *Aſylum* to her Diſtreſs, ſhe was denied Acceſs to the Queen, and committed Priſoner to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and was confined in *Chatſworth-houſe* in *Derbyſhire*, now a Seat of the Duke of *Devonſhire*. After eighteen Years Confinement, during which ſhe had ſtruggled for Liberty, ſhe was, upon State-Views, charged with acting to the Prejudice of *England*; and by an unprecedented Proceeding tried, and ſentenced for High Treaſon; which Sentence was accordingly put in Execution; for on the 6th of the *Ides* of *February* 1587, ſhe was beheaded in the Caſtle of *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonſhire*, upon a Scaffold erected in the Hall of that Caſtle.

AFTER which Execution, Queen *Elizabeth* deteſted the Act, and declaring it done without her Privity; ordered the Corpſe to be ſolemnly buried in the Cathedral of *Peterborough*, on the firſt of *Auguſt* 1587 (the Counteſs of *Bedford* being chief Mourner) where ſhe reſted, and had a ſumptuous Hearſe erected to her, till King *James* her Son, ſoon after coming to theſe Crowns, removed her privately, and buried her in a Vault made for that Purpoſe, near this Monument.

IN the ſame Vault, and under the Coffin of the Queen of *Scots*, lie ſeveral Perſons of Character; of whom, that we may not interrupt the Courſe of Monuments, we will ſpeak particularly hereafter.

AT the Eaſt End of this Iſle, above the Tomb of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, near where ſtood an Altar before the Reformation, is a Royal Vault; ſo called from being the Repoſitory of King *Charles* II. for whom it was made, and whoſe Figure of Wax-work ſtands over it in a Caſe of Wainſcot, dreſſed in his Coronation Robes, which is all that marks it from the common Pavement.

ANOTHER Wainſcot Preſs of the ſame Form is placed at a Corner of the great Eaſt Window of this Chapel, in which is the Effigies of the Lady *Mary*, Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, who was Daughter to *James* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*; and Heireſs to the Honours and Eſtate of her Family after the Death of Duke of *Eſme* her Brother. She married with *Richard Butler*, Earl of *Arran*

in

in *Ireland*, ſecond Son to *James* Duke of *Ormond*. She is dreſſed in Robes worn by a Dutcheſs on the Coronation.

A late Writer has the following Words concerning theſe Waxen Figures, "Which are "placed ſo curiouſly up and down this venerable Building, particularly the King *William* "and Queen *Mary*, which have been lately ſo "amicably ſhut up together in the ſame Box. "To oblige them therefore, and in Compliment "to the Reverend Dean and Chapter, who permit theſe noble Decorations, I will throw "away a Moment or two in giving my Opinion "of them. In the *firſt* Place, therefore, with "all Submiſſion to better Judgments, I think "they are ridiculous and unnatural in themſelves, expreſſing neither Figure like Statuary, "nor Colour like Painting. *Secondly*, I am "humbly of Opinion, that they would become "a Puppet-Shew better than a Church, as making a mere Farce of what ſhould be great and "ſolemn. And, *Thirldly*, I think them highly "injurious to the Characters they repreſent, as "ſhewing them like Jointed Babies, to the ſtupid "Admiration of the Vulgar, and the Contempt "of Men of Senſe; inſtead of characterizing "their Perſons, and perpetuating their Virtues.

"For all which, and many more Reaſons, "I beg Leave to move, that the whole preſent "Set of Waxen Worthies may be demoliſhed "without Benefit of Clergy, and that all their "preſent Patrons and Abettors may be ſubſtituted in their Place; and that, as faſt as any "future Reverence ſhould endeavour to ſeduce "his Brethren to the like Idolatry, he ſhould "be immediately chronicled in Wax, and ſhewn "with a Cap and Bells, to diſtingiuſh the Extent "of his Underſtanding, and the Perfection of "his Taſte.

In the North Iſle of this Chapel, at the Weſt End, and placed againſt the Head of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Tomb, is a third Wainſcot Preſs, but without Glaſs, as the others, in which is the Effigies of General *Monk*, Reſtorer of the Royal Family and Monarchy to theſe Realms. To ſpeak particularly of this great Man: He was Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge*, deſcended from the *Plantaganets*, and was after his Father's Death Lord of the Manor of *Potheridge*. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles*, in Reward for his unequalled Services, was created Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Teys*, Captain-General of his Majeſty's Forces, Maſter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and Privy Counſellor. He died the 4th of *January* 1669, and was buried after a moſt honourable Manner, on the laſt Day of *April* following; at which Funeral he had a Hearſe erected in this Church, and on it this Effigies was placed. He lies in a Vault near this Place, made for him and his Family, of which we ſhall give a particular Account hereafter.

In the Nave of this Chapel ſtands the ſumptuous and magnificent Tomb of the Founder of this Chapel, *Henry* VII. and his Queen *Elizabeth*. She died in Chilbed in the *Tower* of LONDON, on *Saturday* the 11th Day of *February*, being likewiſe her Birth-Day, *Anno* 1502, in the 37th Year of her Age, after having ſat Queen ſixteen Years; upon whoſe Death ſolemn Diriges and Maſſes, with ringing of Bells, were ordered throughout *England*. Her Body being embalmed, for which ſixty Ells of Ell-broad Holland was allowed, together with Spices, Wine, Wax, &c. was cered, and then, by the King's Plumber, encloſed in Lead; which, with an Epitaph in Lead, was encloſed with Board, covered with Black Velvet; a Croſs of White Sarcenet was placed in the *Tower* Chapel under a Hearſe with Lights; and Windows, railed a good Height, were hung with Black Cloth, and filled with Tapers. The Corpſe was covered with a rich Pall of Black Velvet, with a Croſs of Gold; and after *Pater noſter* ſaid for the Soul of the Defunct, it was conveyed into a Chair or Hearſe covered with Black Velvet, with a Croſs of Cloth of Gold, fringed, and an Effigies in Robes laid on it, with a Crown, and the Hair diſhevelled; a Scepter in her Hand, and Rings on her Fingers. She was drawn to *Weſtminſter*, having White Banners of our Lady, ſignifying ſhe died in Chilbed; then followed eight Ladies of Honour on Palfries; then the Mayor and Commonalty, Orders of Religious Houſes, &c. Thus they proceeded through the Streets, illuminated with Torches, to *Charing-Croſs*, where the Choir of St. *Paul*'s left them, and the Abbots of *Weſtminſter* and *Bermondſey* met them, with the Convent, who received the Corpſe, and at the Church-yard of St. *Margaret*'s it was removed out of the Chair, and conveyed into the Abbey, where was provided a ſumptuous Hearſe. Dr. *Fitz James*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, preached the Funeral Sermon upon this Text, *Miſeremini mei, miſeremini mei, ſaltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me.* After which King *Henry* left Orders that her Image of gilt Copper ſhould be placed near his, upon a Tomb he intended ſhould be erected.

Henry VII. having ſurvived his Queen ſeven Years, died at his Palace of *Richmond* on the 21ſt of *April* 1509, in the 53d Year of his Age, and in the 24th of his Reign. After his Death, his Body was placed in the Great Chamber, and then in the Chapel, under Hearſes; at which ſeveral Places it had ſolemn Maſs and a Dirige, ſung by a Biſhop. On *Wedneſday* the 9th of *May* it was conveyed in a Chair covered with Cloth of Gold, drawn by five Horſes covered with Black Velvet, adorned with Eſcutcheons, on which was his Effigies, placed in his Robes, with the Crown, Scepter, and Ball. Before the Body went ſeveral Prelates and others praying, and 600 Torches followed it; thus they proceeded to St. *George*'s-*Fields* near *Southwark*, where they were met by the Religious Orders, &c. the Mayor and Aldermen, who brought it to St. *Paul*'s, where it reſted under a ſtately Hearſe, while the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſaid ſolemn Maſs and preached a Sermon. The next Day it was conveyed to *Weſtminſter*, where it was placed under another Hearſe while the Choir ſung *Placebo* and *Dirige*, which cloſed the Solemnities of that Day. The next Day ſolemn Maſs was ſung by three Biſhops, at the laſt of which was offered the Banner, Coarſer Coat, Armour, Sword, Target, and Helmet; and the Nobility offered their Pall of Cloth of Gold, and Baudekin; then the Choir *Libera me*, and the Corpſe was interred, the Great Officers breaking their Staves, and Garter proclaiming King *Henry* VIII. his Title, they went to Feaſt at the Palace.

In the Place where he was interred he gave Orders to his Executors to erect a Monument over him and his Queen, which for its curious Form and Structure is unequalled. It is encloſed in a Sacellum, or Chantry Chapel, of Braſs, curiouſly caſt in Entaglio and Devices, at the Corners of which are ſeveral Statues of Braſs, ſome Time gilded, but they are now in a great Meaſure gone, there being but four remaining, St. *George*, St. *James*, St. *Bartholomew*, and St. *Edward*. In this curious Encloſure ſtands the Tomb of black Marble, with the Effigies of this Prince and his Queen in their Robes of Copper, gilt. At the Head of this Tomb is a large Roſe crowned, and ſupported by a red Dragon, the Enſign of *Cadwallader*, the laſt King of the *Britons*, from whom he derived his Title,

and in Honour of which Enſign is inſtituted a Herald, ſo called. This red Dragon he had painted on white and green Silk in his Standard at *Boſworth*, and is likewiſe ſupported by an Angel at the Foot of the Tomb. His Monument is adorned with *Portcullis*, in Memory that he deſcended by his Mother's Side from the *Beauforts*. There is likewiſe on his Monument Roſes twiſted, alluding to the Union of the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. And at each End of his Tomb is a Crown in a Busk, alluding to the Crown of King *Richard* III. found in a Hawthorn at *Boſworth Field*, with which he was there crowned. This Monument was made by *Peter Florentine*, who received for Materials and Workmanſhip no more than 1000 *l.* Sterling.

AT the Eaſt End of this Tomb was an Altar, where ſolemn Maſs was ſaid for his Soul, on which four Tapers burnt perpetually, as before-mentioned.

AT the Head of King *Henry* VII's Chantry lies buried King *Edward* VI his Grandſon, who dying at *Greenwich* the 6th Day of *July*, 1553, in the 16th Year of his Age, when he had reigned ſix Years, five Months, and nine Days, was buried on the 8th of *Auguſt* following; at whoſe Burial were carried ſeveral Banners and Trophies; the Marquis of *Wincheſter* was chief Mourner. An Hearſe was ſet up for him at *Weſtminſter* with Bannerol, Penſiles, and Eſcutcheons, and an Imperial Crown over it. The Service was in *Engliſh*, by the eſpecial Favour of his Siſter Queen *Mary*, who erected over him a ſtately Monument at the Head of King *Henry* VII. being an Altar of Braſs, gilt, having on the Back the Reſurrection of our Saviour wrought; but this, as ſeveral other Pieces of Value, was (perhaps for that it had two Angels on the Top kneeling, the one holding a Croſs, the other a Pillar of our Saviour's Paſſion) by the hot-brained Zealots in 41 demoliſhed, ſo that not the leaſt Footſteps now remain. In Mr *Camden*'s Time it was remarkable; for, ſpeaking of this Prince, he ſays, *Ad caput avi Henrici ſeptimi requieſcit ſub altari ex ære deaurato, & artificioſe alaborato.*

ON the South Side of the Tomb of *Henry* VII. in a ſmall Chapel, which contains a moſt ſtately and ſumptuous Monument of caſt Braſs, where, on a Marble Table, are, in cumbent Poſtures, the Effigies of a Nobleman and his Lady robed, under a Canopy of curious Workmanſhip, ſupported by four Figures of Braſs, large as the Life, repreſenting Faith, Hope, Charity and Prudence. This was erected to the Memory of *Lewis Stuart* Duke of *Richmond*, and the Lady *Frances* his Dutcheſs, as appears by the Inſcriptions engraved on the Tomb, and here *Engliſhed*:

Here lies buried the Body of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Prince Lewis, Son of Eſme Stuart Duke of Lenox, Grandſon of John, Nephew to the Serene Prince King James I. Duke of Richmond Lenox, Earl of Newcaſtle upon Tine and Darnley, Chamberlain and Hereditary Admiral of Scotland, Lord High Steward of the Houſhold, firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and Privy Counſellor to his ſacred Majeſty King James, Knight of the Garter, Ambaſſador from Scotland to France; a Prince born to every Thing that was great and good, but gone to far better. He lived 49 Years, 4 Months and 17 Days.

2 Sam. 3. 38.

CHRONOG.

Know ye not that a Prince and a great Man is this Day dead, 16 February. Deſigned the firſt of the Princes of this Land.

THE ſecond thus:

The moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Princeſs Frances Dutcheſs of Richmond and Lenox, Daughter of Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, Son to the Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth Daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham, Wife of Lewis Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who, ever mindful of this her deareſt Lord, hath to him who well deſerved it, and to herſelf, erected this Monument. She died the 8th of October, Anno Dom. 1639.

AT the Feet of this Monument, and within the ſame Chapel is a Pyramid of black and white Marble ſupporting a ſmall Urn. Round the Pyramid is a Coronet of Braſs, gilt. This was erected to the Memory of *Eſme Stuart*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, by his Lady *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buckingham*. He died in *France* in the Year 1660, aged 10 Years, leaving the Honour and Eſtate to his Siſter *Mary*. He was brought over, and his Heart repoſited in the Urn over, and his Body under the Pyramid.

OF this illuſtrious Family are others buried near this Place without Monuments; an Account of whom ſee in a ſeparate Survey of ſuch Interments: Only give me Leave to obſerve, that in an old Wainſcot Preſs adjoining to this laſt mentioned Tomb, were the Effigies or Hearſe-Statues of the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Richmond* before-mentioned, but (being decayed) a Batton is nailed a-croſs the Foldings, and has been for ſome Years.

CROSSING the Feet of King *Henry* VII's Chantry and Tomb, leads us to a ſmall Angle, deſigned and uſed formerly as a Chapel, where is lately erected one of the moſt magnificent Monumenrs in this Abbey, compoſed of the fineſt veined Marble, where on an Altar, lies an Image of a General in a *Roman* Habit, and at his Feet is a Lady weeping; the firſt repreſenting *John Sheffield*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, and the latter his Dutcheſs now living. Over all is a Figure of Time carrying ſeveral Buſto's in Relieve, of Children of this noble Couple. The Inſcription upon this Monument is as follows, *viz*, on the Ledge:

Often for my Prince, ever for my Country.

ON the Table over the Effigies:

I liv'd doubtful, not diſſolute;
I die unreſolved, not unreſign'd;
Ignorance and Error
Are incident to Human Nature.
I truſt in an Almighty and all good God.
O! thou Being of Beings! Have Compaſſion on me.

ON an Oval under the Altar:

Sacred to the Memory
Of John Sheffyld, of the illuſtrious Race of the Sheffylds, who from the Reign of King *Henry* III. have by a direct Succeſſion of Male Heirs preſerved its Name even to this Day:
Duke of Buckinghamſhire,
Duke and Marquis of Normandy, Earl of Mulgrave,
Baron Sheffyld and Botterwick, and Kt. of the noble Order of the Garter.
He firſt married Urſula Counteſs of Conway:
His ſecond Lady was Catherine, Counteſs of Gainsborough,
His third, Catherine Counteſs of Angleſey, Daughter of King James II. and
Catherine Sedly, Counteſs of Dorcheſter,
Who

Who bare him, 1. Sophia, 2. John, 3. Robert, 4. Henrietta Maria, (all now reſting in the Boſom of Time) 5. Edmund, now the only Comfort of his afflicted Mother.

In the Reign of King *Charles* II. he was General of the *Dutch* Troop of Horſe, Governor of *Kingſton* Caſtle upon *Hull*, and firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber. After which, in the Reign of King *James* II. he was made Lord Chamberlain, and in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, Lord Privy Seal and Preſident of the Council.

In his Management of the Publick Affairs in the Houſe of Lords, for the Space of 54 Years, it is doubted whether was more, his graceful Elocution, or ready Application: His Vigour of Body declining, he preſerved that of his Mind to his laſt Breath. At length his Strength gently decreaſing, he lay down under his Burthen the 24th Day of *February*, and went to Reſt in the 75th Year of his Age, and of our Redemption, *Anno* 1720.

Round the Verge of the ſeveral Buſto's are theſe Inſcriptions, *viz.*

On that Shield carried in the Left Hand of Time:

John Marquis of Normandy, born Sept. 1710, and Sophia Sheffyld, 1709.
The one died four Days old, the other three Weeks.

On that in his Right Arm:

Henrietta Maria Sheffyld, born 24 Feb. 1713. died 20 Dec. 1717.

On that reſting on the Altar at his Foot:

Robert Marquis of Normandy, born 2 Decemb. 1711. died 1 Feb. 1714.

On the Ledge of the Tomb:

Catherine, Dutcheſs of Buckingham, much afflicted, gave Orders to erect this Monument, Anno 1722.

This great and excellent Nobleman, amongſt the many Commendations applicable to him, ſhines in the firſt Rank of our *Engliſh* Writers, and as ſuch has been for many Years celebrated. As he was himſelf a fine Judge, and an excellent Maſter of the *Engliſh* Poetry, ſo was he a generous and friendly Encourager of it in others; to whom his Favour was ſo extenſive, that even the meaneſt partook of his Bounty, though none but thoſe his nice Eye diſcovered to be the greateſt, ſhared his Friendſhip: Of which two Inſtances give us a Taſte, *viz.* Mr. *Dryden*, the Glory of the laſt, and Mr. *Pope* of the preſent Age; to the firſt of which his Care extended even after Death, by erecting a Monument well worthy of him; and to the latter he has raiſed a no leſs laſting Monument in his Works, by a Poem in Praiſe of him, in which he has preſerved the Dignity of the Nobleman, the Majeſty of the higheſt Critick, and yet the Familiarity and Friendſhip due to ſuch Merit, as evidently ſhews, that as his Grace was a perfect Maſter of the antient Writings, ſo was he of the antient Patronage; and that, as the Spirit of a *Mæcenas* required no nauſeous Flattery, ſo neither did it preſerve any haughty Diſtance. And he who maintained the higheſt Dignity, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf even with almoſt the greateſt Characters in this Land, knew how to unbend himſelf, and ſhare the moſt ſocial Familiarity with the more private, though more excellent ones in Learning. And that (as he was above foreign Praiſe, his Works and himſelf diſdaining it) he alſo was without any View, but that which always actuates the greateſt Souls. His Grace's Works he ſubmitted to the Care of Mr. *Pope*.

In a ſmall Chapel North of King *Henry* VII's, is another ſtately Monument, but of a more antique Form, compoſed of black Marble, Touch, and other curious Marbles, having ſeveral Figures of Braſs, large as the Life, and gilt with Gold, ſitting round the Tomb, on which are the Statues of *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, that great Favourite of King *James* I. and who, in the Reign of King *Charles*, was ſtabbed at *Portſmouth* by one *Felton*, a Lieutenant, a melancholy and zealous Diſcontent of that Time.

He married *Catharine*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rutland*, who erected this Monument, and lies buried with him.

Leaving the Nave of this Chapel, we enter the North Iſle, at the Eaſt End of which is a Vault, wherein are repoſited the Bodies of King *James* I. and his Queen *Anne*; of whom, as crowned Heads, though not diſtinguiſhed by Monuments, we ſhall here ſpeak.

He was Son of the Lord *Darnley*, by *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and was, while an Infant, crowned King of *Scotland*, during his Mother's Troubles. After her Death, he was by Queen *Elizabeth* declared her Succeſſor to *England*, of which he was crowned King the 25th of *July*, 1603. He took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, by the Advice of Queen *Elizabeth*. This Prince reigned over *Scotland* 59 Years, three Months, and 12 Days, and over *England* 22 Years and three Days. He died between Twelve and One before Noon, the 16th of *March*, 1625, aged 60 Years, at his Palace at *Theobalds* in *Hertfordſhire*, from whence his Body was carried to *Denmark-Houſe*, now called *Somerſet-Houſe*; where having reſted about a Fortnight, it was brought into this Church, and placed under a Hearſe erected for that Purpoſe, and buried in this Vault the 14th of *May*, King *Charles*, his Son and Succeſſor, being chief Mourner, ſupported by the Earls of *Arundel* and *Rutland*.

In the ſame Vault lies interred *Anne* of *Denmark*, his Queen. She was Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, born at *Scanderburgh* on the 14th of *December* 1574, and married to this Prince at her 16th Year of Age by Proxy at *Cornenburgh*; after which Marriage the King ſailed to *Norway*, and conſummated it. She died at *Hampton-Court* on *Tueſday* the 2d of *March* 1618, about Two in the Morning, in the 43d Year of her Age. Her Corpſe was brought in a Barge to *Denmark*, or *Somerſet-houſe*, where it lay in State nine Weeks, and was on *Tueſday* the 13th of *May*, conveyed hither in State, and buried in this Vault. On her Coffin is no Inſcription; but the leaden Urn which contained her Bowels had *Anna Regina*, and the Year 1619 on the Top; which Urn is now in the Vault of General *Monk*; perhaps removed there by the Workmen, when this Vault was opened for the Bones of King *Edward* V. and his Brother.

Over this Vault is a ſmall Tomb of Marble and Alabaſter, gilt, with the Figure of a Child lying on it, reſting on its Left Arms. This was erected to *Mary* III. Daughter of King *James* I. born at *Greenwich* in 1605, and ſoon after committed to the Care of the Lady *Knevet*, in whoſe Houſe at *Stanwell* ſhe died on the 16th Day of *December*, 1607, aged two Years five Months, and odd Days. The Body of this Child was brought in a Coach to the Houſe of Dr. *Richard Neyle*,

Neyle, then Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and the following Day conveyed privately through the Cloiſters, and buried here.

ADJOINING to this is another ſmall but curious Monument, repreſenting a Child lying in a Cradle; this was erected to *Sophia*, 4th Daughter to King *James*, who was born at *Greenwich* on *Sunday* Morning the 21ſt of *June*, 1606, and lived not three Days. She was carried by a Barge to *Weſtminſter*, and buried here in State; at which Time the Workmen were erecting Queen *Elizabeth*'s Tomb.

BETWEEN the former two, and fixed in the Eaſt Wall of this Iſle, is a beautiful Altar of white Marble. This was erected by King *Charles* II. to the Memory of King *Edward* V. and his Brother; who by their treacherous Uncle *Richard* were ordered to be ſmothered in the *Tower*, now called *the bloody Tower*, being near the Water-Gate. This horrid Act was committed by *Miles Forreſt* and *John Dighton*, under the Command of Sir *James Tyrril*. After which their Bodies were buried in a great Heap of Rubbiſh, near the Foot-Stairs of their Lodging, where now is the raiſed Terraſs, on the Left Hand as you go from the inner Arch of the Water-gate to the *Tower* Chapel, near the Stair-Caſe to that Terraſs. But here they reſted not long, for King *Richard* gave Orders to remove them; which Care was committed to the Prieſt of the *Tower*, who dying ſoon after, left the World in the Dark as to the Place. Various were the Conjectures of the Hiſtorians for many Years. Sir *James Tyrril*, when he was in the *Tower* for High Treaſon againſt King *Henry* VII. being examined concerning this Matter, together with *Dighton*, confeſſed the Murther and Circumſtances, perhaps as melancholly as moſt, which ſome of our Hiſtorians give at large; but they confeſſed they knew not the Place of their ſecond Burial. Others (as Hiſtorians love to work in the Dark) write, that Sir *Robert Brakenbury*'s Prieſt cloſed them in leaden Boxes full of Holes, and let them down into the Sea at the Mouth of the *Thames*, in a Place called *the Black Deeps*. But however this Story was repreſented, the Place was brought to Light after 200 Years; for in *July* 1674, there being Orders to rebuild ſome Offices, and clear the *White Tower* from thoſe adjoining, as they were taking away the Stairs going from the King's Lodging into the Chapel of the *White Tower*, the Workmen diſcovered, about 10 Feet deep in the Ground, ſome ſmall Human Bones in a wooden Cheſt; which Bones being nicely examined, were found to have been thoſe of two Boys, the one of 13, the other of 11 Years of Age; the Skull of one whole, but the other broken by the Labourers, as were ſeveral of the other Bones, and likewiſe the Cheſt; who, not heeding them, caſt them away with the Rubbiſh; whereupon they were commanded to ſift it, and ſo preſerved all the Bones. This being brought to the Ears of King *Charles* II. his Majeſty ordered them to be put in a Marble Urn, and repoſited here. Theſe Princes were as follows, *viz.*

Edward of *York*, eldeſt Son of *Edward* IV. was born in the Sanctuary belonging to this Church, whither his Mother fled during the Conteſt between the two Houſes, his Father being driven out of the Realm; ſo that his Birth was in Trouble, and his End anſwerable. His Birth was the 4th of *November* 1470. At the eleventh Year of his Age, he was, upon the Death of his Father, crowned King; which Title he held ſomething more than two Years, and was murder'd the 9th of the *Kalends* of *June*, 1483, being thirteen Years old.

Richard of *Shrewsbury*, Brother to the former, was born *May* 28, 1474. He was made Duke of *York*, *Norfolk*, and Earl *Warren*. He was, while a Child, married to *Anne Mowbrey*, Heireſs of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1477. He was conſtituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but, by Reaſon of Minority, deputed. He was with the former ſmothered, as before rehearſed, being 11 Years old. This Inſcription on the Monument, which King *Charles* ordered, the *Engliſh* is as follows:

Here lie
The Reliques
Of Edward V. King of England, and Richard Duke of York;
Theſe Brothers being confin'd in the Tower,
And there ſtifled with Pillows,
were privately and meanly buried,
By the Order of
Their perfidious Uncle Richard the Uſurper,
Whoſe Bones, long enquired after and wiſhed for,
After 201 Years
In the Rubbiſh of the Stairs (i. e. thoſe lately leading to the Chapel
Of the White Tower)
Were on the 17th Day of July, 1674, by undoubted Proofs diſcover'd,
Being buried deep in that Place.
Charles II. a moſt compaſſionate Prince, pitying their ſevere Fate,
Ordered theſe unhappy Princes to be laid
Amongſt the Monuments of their Predeceſſors,
Anno Dom. 1678, in the 30th Year of his Reign.

PROCEEDING Weſtward in this Iſle, we are almoſt forbid Paſſage by a large and ſtately Monument, erected to the Great and Glorious Queen *Elizabeth*. This Monument, of various Kinds of Marble, gilt, and Arms and Cognizances of the *Engliſh* Kings, is, together with its Inſcription, which being the juſt Character of her Actions, will require no other Tranſlations for the *Engliſh* Reader, *viz.*

To the eternal Memory of Elizabeth Queen of England, France and Ireland, Daughter of King Henry VIII. Grandaughter of King Henry VII. Great Grandaughter to K. Edward IV. Mother of her Country, a Nurſing Mother to Religion and all Liberal Sciences, ſkill'd in many Languages, adorned with excellent Endowments both of Body and Mind, and excellent for Princely Virtues beyond her Sex. James, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, hath devoutly and juſtly erected this Monument to her, whoſe Virtues and Kingdoms he inherits.

ON the other Side:

Sacred to Memory:

Religion to its primitive Purity reſtored, Peace ſettled, Money reſtor'd to its juſt Value, domeſtick Rebellions quelled, France relieved when involved with inteſtine Diviſions, the Netherlands ſupported, the Spaniſh Armado vanquiſh'd; Ireland, almoſt loſt by Rebels, eas'd by routing the Spaniard; the Revenues of both Univerſities much enlarged by a Law of Proviſions; and laſtly, all England enrich'd. Elizabeth, a moſt prudent Governor 45 Years, a victorious and triumphant Queen, moſt ſtrictly religious, moſt happy, by a calm and reſigned Death at her 70th Year left her mortal Remains, till by Chriſt's Word they ſhall riſe to Immortality, to be depoſited in this Church, by her eſtabliſh'd and laſtly founded. She died the 24th of March, Anno 1602, of her Reign the 45th Year, of her Age the 70th.

THIS

This excellent Princeſs died at *Richmond*, where her Body was embalmed and cloſed in Lead, and brought by Water to *Whitehall*, from whence being attended by 1600 Mourners, to this Church, it was buried the 28th of *April* 1602.

In the ſame Grave lies her Siſter and Predeceſſor, Queen *Mary*; who, after a ſhort and bloody Reign of five Years, four Months, and eleven Days, died at St. *James*'s, where her Bowels lie in the Chapel, and her Heart, which was ſeparately incloſed in a Box covered with Velvet, and bound round with Silver. Her Body being embalmed, was encloſed in Lead, and put in a Coffin covered with Purple Velvet, which was covered with a Pall of Cloth of Tiſſue, with a Croſs of White Cloth of Silver, adorned with Eſcutcheons, and placed under a ſtately Hearſe in the Chapel; and on *Tueſday* the 12th of *December* ſhe was conveyed in an open Chariot, with her Effigies, to the Church, in which was placed an Hearſe for the Corpſe, while Garter asked Prayers for her Soul. After the Ceremonies of Burial, ſhe was interred in this Place, and had no Memorial, till King *James* I. erected this Tomb to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Next, Weſtward to the Tomb of Queen *Elizabeth*, on the South Side of this Iſle, is a Monument of white Marble, with a Buſto of *George Saville*, late Marquis of *Hallifax*.

Westward from which is a ſtately Monument, being a Pyramid of veined Marble, of an extraordinary Height, ſupported by two Griffins of Braſs, gilt, on a Pedeſtal of the moſt curious Marble, and the Arms of Braſs likewiſe gilt. This was erected to the Memory of that great Encourager of Learning, the late Earl of *Hallifax*, whoſe Character ſee in the Inſcription of this Monument thus *Engliſhed*:

Here lies

CHARLES MOUNTAGUE,

Son of the Honourable George Mountague of Horton, in the County of Northampton, Nephew of Henry Earl of Mancheſter, who was a Scholar in the Royal College of this Church, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. He ſo ſtudied the Polite Parts of Learning, that he ſhone among our firſt Poets and Orators, altho' by a different Bent of Study, yet with an equal Applauſe. Being well inſtructed in the Liberal Sciences, he left the Academick Walks, and came forth into the World, and from being firſt the Ornament, ſoon arriv'd to be the Encourager of Learning; for this Gentleman, from his juſt Oratory in the Parliament, and his Care in the Council, and his fine Language, Integrity and Influence in both, applied himſelf to the Affairs of our Coin; where opportunely undertaking the intricate Affairs of the Treaſury, the Silver Coin being clipp'd, to the great Loſs of the Publick, he reſtored it to its primitive Value. This vaſt and laborious Undertaking, even at the Time we were in a long War, he both engag'd with and compleated. And left in the mean Time the Subſidies of the Nation, and Neceſſaries to it, ſhould be wanting, he wiſely took Care that the Private and Publick Credit ſhould not in the leaſt be upon the Totter. For theſe Deſerts to his Country and his Prince, united with well Wiſhes to both, he added new titular Honours to the antient Glory of his Race, being created firſt Baron, and then Earl of Hallifax, being the fourth Nobleman of the Name of Mountague. He was laſtly honoured with the Garter. While for promoting the Publick Welfare and Profit he wholly employed his Mind, labouring in the Midſt of theſe Deſigns, he (O! ſlippery Fate of human Things) died, with Grief of all good Men, the 19th of May, Anno Dom. 1715, aged 54.

These two laſt Gentlemen lie in General *Monk*'s Vault, with many others; of which Vault, and the Perſons there, as well as the other Vaults in this Chapel, Mention will be made hereafter.

Leaving this Royal Chapel, the next in the Area is the Chapel of St. *Paul*.

On the Left Hand, when you enter this Door, and againſt the Weſt Wall of this Chapel, is a ſtately Monument of various coloured Marble, erected to Sir *John Puckering*, Lord Keeper in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Inſcription on the Monument in *Engliſh* is as follows:

Sir John Puckering, Knt. remarkable for his Knowledge in the Laws, Piety, Wiſdom, and many other Virtues: Privy Counſellor to the ſerene Princeſs Elizabeth Queen of England, and Keeper of the Great Seal, after he had given juſt Decrees for four Years with ſingular Integrity and Equity, fell aſleep in the Lord, and lies here. He lived 52 Years, and died the 30th of April, Anno 1596.

The Publick Care and Laws engag'd my Breaſt,
To live was toilſome, but to die is Reſt.
Wealth, Maces, Guards, Crowns, Titles, Things that fade,
The Prey of Time and Sable Death were made.

VIRTUE FIRES MEN.

His Wife this Statue rears to her lov'd Spouſe,
The Teſt of Conſtancy and Marriage Vows.

I truſt to ſee the Lord in the Land of the Living.

Adjoining to the former is a Monument of Black and White Marble, now pretty much broken and injured, on which are two Statues, a Man and a Woman in a cumbent Poſture, and over them a Table of Black Marble, bearing only an Inſcription on one Side of it. This Monument was erected to Sir *James Fullerton*, with the following Inſcription thereon:

Here lyes the Remnant of Sir James Fullerton, Knight, firſt Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles the Firſt, (Prince and King) a gracious Rewarder of all Virtue: a ſevere Reprover of all Vice: a profeſt Renouncer of all Vanitie He was a firm Pillar to the Common Wealth: a faithful Patron to the Catholiq; Church: a faire Patterne to the Britiſh Court. He lived to the Welfare of his Country to the Honour of his Prince: to the Glory of his God. He dyed Fuller of Faith: then of Fears: Fuller of Reſolucon then of Pains; Fuller of Honour then of Days.

In the Middle of this Chapel is a Tomb of White Marble, encloſed with Rails, with two antient Statues lying on it, which covers the Body of Sir *Giles Daubney*, Knt. a Man of great Authority in the Time of King *Henry* VII. of whoſe Bedchamber he was. The Inſcription, as Mr. *Camden* has given it us, is thus:

Here lieth buried within this Tomb Sir Giles Daubney, Kt. Lord Lieutenant of *Calais*, Lord Chamberlain to the Noble King *Henry* VII. The which *Giles* died the 22d Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord God 1507. And Dame Elizabeth his Wife, the which died in the Year of our Lord God 1500, on whoſe Souls Jeſus have Mercy. Amen.

NEAR the Tomb of *Fullerton* is a very magnificent Monument of Alabaſter, with Pillars of Marble and Lydian, gilt, on which is the Effigies of an antient Perſon in a Chancellor's Gown, with eight Children kneeling at his Feet. This Monument was erected to Sir *Thomas Bromley*, as appears by the Epitaph thus tranſlated:

Thomas Bromley, Kt. remarkable for his Wiſdom, Piety, and Knowledge of the Law, Privy Counſellor to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Chancellor, when he had for eight Years delivered Equity with ſingular Integrity and Temper of Mind, being ſnatched haſtily away, to the Grief of all good Men, was here buried. He lived 57 Years, and died the 12th of April, Anno 1587. He left by his Lady Elizabeth, of the Family of the Forteſcues, eight Children. *Henry* his Son has to the beſt of Fathers erected this Monument.

ON the Pedeſtal:

By Labour and Induſtry. —— By Study and Diligence.

ON the Eaſt Side of this Chapel is a beautiful Tomb of Alabaſter, and other Kinds of Marble, on which is the Effigies of a Lady rob'd, with a Coronet on her Head. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Frances* Counteſs of *Suſſex*, as appears by the following Inſcription:

Here lieth the moſt Honourable Lady Frances, ſome Time Counteſs of Suſſex, Daughter of Sir William Sidney of Penſehurſt, Kt. Wife and Widow to that moſt noble, moſt wiſe, and moſt martial Gentleman, Thomas Ratecliffe, Earl of Suſſex; a Woman, while ſhe lived, adorned with many and moſt rare Gifts both of Mind and Body, towards God truly and zealouſly religious; to her Friends and Kinsfolk moſt liberal; to the poor Priſoners, to the Miniſters of the Word of God always moſt charitable. By her laſt Will and Teſtament ſhe inſtituted a Divinity Lecture to be read in this Collegiate Church; and by the ſame her Teſtament gave alſo 5000 *l.* towards the building of a new College in the Univerſity of Cambridge, with ſufficient yearly Revenue for the continual Maintenance of one Maſter, ten Fellows and twenty Scholars, either in the ſame College, or elſe in another Houſe in the ſaid Univerſity, already built, commonly called Clare-Hall. She lived 58 Years, and died the 9th of March, and was buried the 15th of April, 1589.

NEXT to this Monument is a ſtately one of black Touchſtone, raiſed againſt the Wall, and at the Top of it a Buſto of white Marble in a circular Frame of gilt Braſs, and on a Table of the ſame an Inſcription. This was erected to *Anne* Lady *Cottington*, Baroneſs of *Hanworth*.

AT the Feet of which Monument is another curious one, raiſed like a Table, of black and white Marble, on which, reſting on the Left Arm, is the Effigies of *Francis* Lord *Cottington*, to whom this was erected, as appears by an Inſcription over it. Of this Lord *Cottington* ſee much, as well as his Character, in my Lord *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory of the Rebellion:

Dedicated

To the Memory of ANNE, the pious and beloved Wife of FRANCIS Lord Cottington, Baron of HANWORTH in the County of Middleſex, Daughter of Sir William Meredith of the County of Denbigh, Knt. and of Jane his Wife, Daughter of Sir Tho. Palmer of Wingham in Kent, Knt. and Baronet, who having lived in long and perfect Conjugal Affection, died full of Chriſtian Comfort the 22d Day of Feb. Ann. 1633, ætatis 33, having had one Sonne and fower Daughters; of which Frances, Elizabeth and Anne, now living, Anno 1635.

Here lyes Francis Lord Cottington of Hanworth, who in the Reign of King Charles I. was Chancellour of his Majeſty's Exchequer, Maſter of his Court of Wards, Conſtable of the Tower, Lord High Treaſurer of England, and one of his Majeſty's Privy-Council: He was twice Ambaſſador in Spain, once for the ſaid King, a ſecond Tyme for King Charles II. now reigning: To both which hee moſt ſignally ſhowed his Allegiance and Fidelity during the unhappy Civil Broils of thoſe Times, and for his faithfull Adhearance to the Crown (the Uſurpers prevailing) was forced to fly his Country, and during his Exile died at Validolid in Spaine, on the 10th of June, An. Dom. 1652, Æt. ſuæ 74, whence his Body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, Eſq; his Nephew and Heir, An. 1679.

NEXT which, in the Skreen of the Chapel, and indeed the whole Skreen is properly Part of the Monument, is an antient Tomb of grey Marble, under a low *Gothick* Arch, on which are Boards raiſed like the Lids of Coffins, or Cheſts, in old Time, under which, ſay ſome Writers, lay the Bodies to whom this Tomb was built in Lead Coffins; but upon ſearching under them, there cannot be diſcovered the leaſt Remains, or the leaſt Likelihood conceived of ſuch Things. Over the Arch, the Skreen is painted with many Arms, of which we have preſerved all that remain, for many are gone; and along the upper Ledge, between theſe Eſcutcheons ſtill remains in Text Letters of Gold this Inſcription:

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, ſed Nomini tuo da gloriam.

BESIDES that which was on the middle Ledge, another but now gone; however in Mr. *Camden*'s Time it was thus:

Learn to die, to live ever.

AND another in *French*:

L'honneur adieu, a nous merci.

THIS Monument was erected to one *Lewis Robſert*, a Native of *Hainault*, and his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Bartholomew Bourchier*: He was Standard-Bearer to King *Henry* V. Knight of the Bath, afterwards Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Bourchier*. He died *Anno* 1431. On the Monument are ſeveral Arms of the *Engliſh* Gentry, and thoſe of *Hainault*. This *Robſert* ſhould ſeem to be a Relation by Marriage to *Jeffry Chaucer*, our Poet; for the Creſt to his Arms is that of Sir *Payne Roet*'s of *Hainault*, Father to *Chaucer*'s Wife, and *Catharine Swinford*, Dutcheſs of *Lancaſter*. The Arms of *Roet* are likewiſe on the Skreen, *viz. three Wheels, Or, in a Field, Arg. Chaucer*'s Arms are likewiſe there, *viz. Argent and Gules per pale, a Bendend counterchanged.*

THE next Chapel is that of St. *John* Baptiſt. In which, on the Right Hand, after entering, is a curious Monument of fine Marble, the Side Pillars of red, and on it a Lady kneeling, repreſenting Mrs. *Mary Kendal*, of whoſe excellent Qualities read the following pathetick Inſcription, which is on her Tomb:

This

This Monument was erected by
Captain Thomas Kendal.
Mrs. MARY KENDAL,
Daughter of Thomas Kendall, Eſq; and of Mrs. Mary Hallet, his Wife, of Killigarth in Cornwall, was born at Weſtminſter, Nov. 8. 1677. and dyed at Epſom, March the 4th, 1709-10. having reached the full Term of her bleſſed Saviour's Life; and ſtudy'd to imitate his ſpotleſs Example. She had great Virtues, and as great a Deſire of concealing them, was of a ſevere Life, but of an eaſy Converſation, courteous to all, yet ſtrictly ſincere; humble, without Meaneſs; beneficent without Oſtentation; devout without Superſtition. Theſe admirable Qualities, in which ſhe was equalled by few of her Sex, ſurpaſs'd by none, render'd her every Way worthy of that cloſe Union and Friendſhip, in which ſhe liv'd with the Lady Catharine Jones; and in Teſtimony of which, ſhe deſired, that even their Aſhes after Death, might not be divided; and therefore, order'd herſelf here to be interr'd, where ſhe knew that excellent Lady deſigned one Day to reſt, near the Grave of her belov'd and religious Mother, Elizabeth, Counteſs of Ranelagh.

On the South Wall of this Chapel is a handſome Monument, being two Statues of white Marble, reſting their Arms on a Marble Table; on which Table was formerly an Inſcription, ſhewing that one *Edward Popham*, an Officer, and Colonel in the Rebels Army againſt King *Charles* I. lay there; and ſhewing what was there called the Merits and Glory of that Rebellion: For which after the Reſtoration, this Monument was ordered to be defaced; but upon Application made to his Majeſty King *Charles*, by ſome of the Lady's Relations, who had ſerved the Royal Party, it was ſuffered to remain, only the Inſcription was turned inward.

Near the North Eaſt Angle of this Chapel, is a handſome Table-Monument of white Marble, erected to the Memory of *Thomas Cary*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Monmouth*: He was of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles* I. and died, as is thought, of Grief, ſoon after the Murder of his Maſter, *viz. Anno* 1648, aged 33 Years, and lies in the Lord *Hunſdon*'s Vault.

In the Midſt of this Chapel is a very large Monument of black Marble, of which are, incumbent Poſtures, the Effigies of a Nobleman, in the Robes of the Garter, and a Lady on his Right Side, with Space on his Left for another. This Monument was erected to that great Stateſman, *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, as appears by an Inſcription round the Ledge, in Engliſh thus:

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron of Burleigh, Knt. of the Garter, Privy Councellor to King James, with his two dearly loved Wives, Dorothy Nevil, Daughter and Coheir to the noble Lord Latimer, his firſt Wife, and Frances Bridges, of the noble Family of the Chandois, his ſecond Wife: They reſt under this Monument in firm Hope of a Reſurrection.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall of this Chapel, where was formerly the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, is a moſt magnificent Monument of various Marble and Alabaſter, gilt with Gold, and adorn'd with Sculpture. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Henry Carey*, firſt Couſin to Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Mother's Side. This Gentleman, tho' much eſteem'd by the Queen, could not attain thoſe Honours he deſerved; which, as they were always the Rewards of Merit, ſo came they very ſeldom from the Hand of that wiſe and judicious Princeſs. This Gentleman at length took the Diſappointment to Heart, at which the Queen, moved too late, created him a Baron, and ordered the Patent and Robes to be laid upon his Bed; but Honours appearing to him then in a juſter Light, when wiſely inſtructed by Death, he left them and the World together, and lies in a Vault near this Tomb, *Anno* 1596.

Againſt the Weſt Wall of this Chapel, under an Arch, is an antient Monument of grey Marble, plated with Braſs, inſculp'd with the Figure of a Knight in Armour, under his Head his Helmet, with an Unicorn's Head for the Creſt, and Eſcutheons at each Corner, with ſome Remains of other Engraving; the Ledge is gone, but when in Being, ſome Time ſince, bore this Inſcription:

Thomas Vaughan —— & Theſaur. Comer. Edwardi IV. & Camerar.
Principis & primogenitis —— requieſca-- in pace Amen.

On the South Side of this Chapel is an antient Monument of Free-Stone, where under a *Gothick* Canopy, lies the Image of a Biſhop in his Habit. This was erected to the Memory of *Thomas Ruthal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, born at *Cirenceſter*, in *Gloceſterſhire*, educated at *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Laws, preferr'd by *Henry* VII. to the See of *Durham*, made Privy Counſellor to *Henry* VIII. who employed him, as being a wiſe and learned Man, in ſeveral Embaſſies. The odd Manner of this Gentleman's Death, take from Biſhop *Godwin*.

It pleaſed the King one Time to require him to ſet down his Judgment in Writing, concerning the Eſtate of his Kingdom in general, and particularly to inform him in certain Things by him ſpecified. This Diſcourſe the Biſhop writ very carefully, and cauſed it to be bound in Vellum, gilt, and otherwiſe adorned in the beſt Manner. Now you ſhall underſtand, how that it chanced him about the ſame Time to ſet down a Note of his own private Eſtate, containing an Inventory not only of his Utenſils and Houſhold-Stuff in every of his Houſes, with their Value, but alſo of his Monies, either owing to him, or Deniers contained ready in his Coffers, which amounted to an infinite Treaſure, no leſs than 100,000 *l.* This Account was written in a Paper Book of the ſame Faſhion and Binding that the other was, which he had provided for the King; whereby it happened, that the King ſending Cardinal *Wolſey* for the other Draught that he had ſo long before required of him, the Biſhop miſtaking, delivered that which contained the Report of his own Wealth and private Eſtate: This the Cardinal ſoon eſpying, and willing to do the Biſhop a Diſpleaſure, (for there had been long and great Emulation between them) delivered it as he had received it, to the King, ſhewing how the Biſhop had happily miſtaken himſelf; for now (quoth he) you ſee where you may at any Time command a great Maſs of Money, if you need it. As ſoon as the Biſhop underſtood his own Error, the Conceit thereof touch'd him ſo near, as within a very ſhort Time after he died.

This Prelate's Death happen'd in the Year 1523. He built the great Chamber at *Aukland*, Part of the Bridge over the River *Tyne*, and intended to rebuild the Pariſh-Church of *Cirenceſter*, but was prevented by Death. On his Tomb was this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Thomas Ruthall, Epiſcopus Dunelmen. & Regis Henrici ſeptimi Secretarius, qui obiit 1524.

ADJOINING to this is another antient Monument of Free-ſtone, with the Image of a miter'd Abbot. This was raiſed over one *William de Colcheſter*, Abbot of this Church.

A third antient Monument is the Weſtward of the three; it is plain, arched in the Skreen, and grated with Iron. Towards the Area, and on the Frieze of the Stone-work, is *Flacket* in a Cypher, intimating, that *George Flacket*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, in the Time of *Henry* VII. lies here.

ON the Tomb of *Flacket* is a large Stone Coffin, with a Croſs on it, ſaid by ſome to contain the Body of one of the *Bohun*'s, Earls of *Hereford*; by others, *Thomas Milling*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, and ſome Time Abbot of this Church. True it is, that when *Camden* wrote of theſe Monuments, *Milling* lay *in medio hujus Sacelli*; but that he was removed upon making the Earl of *Exeter*'s Monument, is meer Conjecture. Certain it is, that one *Richard de Croſsly*, Abbot in *Henry* III's Time, being bury'd in St. *Edmund*'s Chapel, and that Chapel in Time decaying, his Body was carry'd to that of St. *Nicholas*, and laid under a little plain Stone; but afterwards, in *Henry* VI's Time, the Body was taken up, and ſeen in a Stone Coffin whole and ſound, dreſſed in his Maſs Habit; and it is not unlikely that it reſted there above Ground till a more convenient Repoſitory happened on the Tomb of one of his Predeceſſors. Another Reaſon that makes it doubted to be *Milling*'s, is, the antient Form of it, and the Matter itſelf; for Stone Coffins were very rarely, if at all, uſed here in the 14th Century: But however doubtful the Name of the Owner of it is, the Hiſtorian of this Church, Mr. *Keep*, was much miſtaken in aſſerting that it contained a Body viſible, but ſomewhat defaced by its Removal; which if it was ſo, it has in thirty Years, notwithſtanding its Stone Security, met with ſtrange Alteration; for, upon Inſpection, there are not the leaſt Remains of Bones, or any Appearance that it had been inhabited, were it not for three or four Oak Boards (once the inward Cheſt, a firmer Proof of its Antiquity) fallen flat one on the other, and lying at the Bottom of the Stone Coffin.

NEAR the Lord *Hunſdon*'s Vault is a ſmall Grave-ſtone, with this Inſcription:

Charles Howard, third Son of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carliſle, who was born the fifth Day of September, Anno Dom. 1668, and died the third of April 1670, and lieth here interred.

LEAVING this, we come to the Chapel of *Iſlip*, call'd commonly, St. *Eraſmus*.

IN which Chapel, in the Midſt, is a plain Marble Table, with four ſmall Pillars of Braſs ſupporting it; under which Table was a Skeleton of Alabaſter, in a Shrowd, now taken away, repreſenting *John Iſlip*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, in the Time of *Henry* VII. Founder of this Chapel, and a great Benefactor to this Church.

ON the Eaſt Wall of this Chapel, is a handſome Monument of white Marble, erected to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Knight of the Bath, by his Lady *Alice*. He died the 23d of *July*, 1596. Aged 72.

OVER this Chapel is the Chauntry of *Iſlip*, to which we aſcend by Stone Steps; in it are two large Preſſes of Wainſcot, containing the Effigies of our Princes, and other great Perſons who have been buried here, which were carried in open Chariots at their Funerals, and laid on Hearſes, in this Church: There are many of them, but ſadly mangled; ſome with their Faces broke, others broken in ſunder, and moſt of them ſtripped of their Robes.

In the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt. At the Entrance into this Chapel, and under the Skreen which incloſes it from the Area, are two antient Monuments of Free Stone, raiſed four Feet from the Ground; on that on the Right Hand, is the Image of an Abbot in his Maſs Habit, curiouſly ſculp'd in Braſs.

THE Monument on the Left Hand, bears the Figure of a Knight armed, ſculp'd as the former, reſting his Feet on a Lyon, and his Head on a Greyhound. There has been an Inſcription, but it is now torn from the Ledge, excepting theſe Words, *Menſis Maii* ———.

UNDER which, the Regiſter of this Church informs us, lies buried Sir *John Herpedon*, Knt. who died *Anno* 1457.

ON the North Side of this Tomb, and within the Chapel, is a large Tomb of Free-Stone, with a Braſs Inſcription round the Ledge; on which were, in Braſs Plates, ſeveral Eſcutcheons and Verſes, now torn away. Under this is buried Sir *Thomas Parry*, Knt. Treaſurer of the Houſehold, Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, who died the 15th of *December* 1560. *Anno* 2 *Eliz.* as the Inſcription expreſſes it: *Hic jacet* Thomas Parry, *Reginæ*, *Obiit* 15 *Decemb.* A. D. 1560.

AGAINST the Eaſt Wall, on a Baſis bearing in Relievo the Siege of a Town, is a Statue in a *Roman* Habit, with a Battoon and Shield, one of the Eyes fabled as if loſt, and on each Side the Pedeſtal a *Pallas* curiouſly carved. This Monument was erected to Sir *George Holles*, Nephew to Sir *Francis Vere*, at whoſe Feet he lies, and Brother to *John* Earl of *Clare*. His Epitaph mentions his being Major-General in the *Netherlands*, with his Uncle Sir *Francis*; and that he died the 14th Kal. of *January*, 1626, being aged 50 Years, three Months and four Days.

IN the Midſt of this Chapel is a monumental Table, covered with a Coat Armour, ſupported on the Shoulders of four Knights kneeling, under which lies the Effigies of Sir *Francis Vere*, Knt. in a Gown, on a Quilt of Alabaſter. A Gentleman of ſingular Character, both for Arms and Letters; of the firſt, his being trained up from his Youth in the Camp, being 30 Years in the States Service, and 20 Years the Queen's General over the *Engliſh*, are ſufficient Proofs; and for the ſecond, his learned and excellent Commentaries will witneſs. He died the 28th of *Auguſt* 1608. On the Baſis of the Tomb, being black poliſhed Marble, is this Inſcription in Letters of Gold: "Franciſco Vero Equiti au-"rato Galfridi F. Johannis Comitis Oxoniæ ne-"poti, Brieliæ & Portſmuthæ præfecto, Angli-"carum copiarum in Belgio ductori ſummo; "Elizabethæ Uxor viro chariſſimo, quo cum "conjunctiſſime vixit, hoc ſupremum amoris & "fidei conjugalis monumentum mœſtiſſima & "cum lacrymis gemens, poſuit. Obiit 28 die "Auguſti, An. Salutis 1608. Ætatis ſuæ 54.

NEAR the Tomb of his Anceſtor lies buried *Aubery de Vere*, the laſt Earl of *Oxford* of that Name, which had continued from the Conqueſt in that Earldom, and for the moſt Part retained the Chriſtian Name. He was Lieutenant-General of her late Majeſty's Forces, of the Privy-Council, and Knight of the Garter: He died *March* the 12th, 1702, without any Male Iſſue, whereby that Earldom, with that of Earl *Mortimore*, were by the Queen conferred on the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, firſt Lord of the Treaſury. In the ſame Place, on his Left Side, lies his Lady *Dianah*, Counteſs-Dowager of *Oxford*; ſhe was interred here on the 16th Day of *April*, 1719, in a Coffin of Lead. And on her Left Hand is a Stone Coffin, but the Owner of it is doubtful.

NEAR

Near the Foot of *Holles* is the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Grave-Stone, with the Inſcription; of whom, when we come to his Monument in the North Croſs.

The next or middle-moſt of the three, now one with them, and looking to the North Area, is the

Chapel *of St.* MICHAEL.

On the Eaſt Side of this Chapel was ſome Time ſince a Monument of Alabaſter and Marble, repreſenting the Effigies of a Lady in a Ruff and the *Elizabeth* Dreſs, cumbent, and reſting on her Right Hand, with two Children kneeling by her. This Monument, which, in repairing the Church, has, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Care, been broken to Pieces, was erected with Intent to perpetuate the Memory of *Catharine* Lady *St. John*, who died in the Year 1614.

On the ſame Eaſt Side of this Chapel is another, erected to the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, with an Inſcription, thus *Engliſhed*:

Here lies the late moſt illuſtrious Sarah Dutcheſs of Somerſet, ever celebrated for her Charity and Beneficence, who erected a Grammar-School for Boys at *Tottenham* in the County of *Middleſex*, enlarged the Income of the Green-Coat Hoſpital at *Weſtminſter*; largely endowed *Brazen-Noſe-College* in *Oxford*, and St. *John*'s in *Cambridge*, for the educating and nouriſhing Youth in Piety and good Literature: She was likewiſe an Encourager of Trades and Handicrafts, and had a tender Regard to Old Age, by erecting an Alms-houſe at Froxfield in Wiltſhire for thirty Widows. She was very charitable to the Poor of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, where ſhe inſtituted a Lecture, and gave many ſtately Ornaments to the Church. She died the 25th of October 1692.

Chapel *of St.* ANDREW.

On the North Weſt Corner of this Chapel is the antient Grey Marble Tomb of Abbot *Kirton*.

Against the Eaſt Wall is a Table Monument, to preſerve the Memory of Sir *John Bourgh*.

The Narrative Part of which Epitaph on the Monument is thus in *Engliſh*: The Magnanimous Illuſtrious Man *John Bourgh*, Son of the Noble Baron the Lord *William Bourgh*, deſcended from that brave Hero *Hubert de Bourgh*, ſome Time Earl of *Kent*, and the Noble Lady the Lady *Catharine Clinton*, Daughter of the Lord *Edward Clinton*, Son to the Earl of *Lincoln*, late Admiral of *England*, famous for his Exploits both by Sea and Land; Governor of *Duisburgh*, twice honoured with Knighthood, firſt in the Netherlands by the illuſtrious Earl of *Leiceſter*, Governor of her Majeſty's Forces, and thoſe of the United Provinces; afterwards by *Henry* IV. King of *France*, at the Victory of St. *Andrean*. At length, endeavouring to take and bring into *England* a huge *Spaniſh* Ship, called a *Carack*, laden with Jewels, Gold, Silver, *Indian* Spices, *&c.* a Prize worthy a Naval Crown, and deſerving the higheſt Applauſes; whilſt he, led by an unhappy Security of Mind, deſpiſed the Enemy, tho' too well guarded, and boldly defended ſuperior to his Force, he met an untimely Death, to the Grief of his Friends, and Loſs of his Country, in the 32d Year of his Age, on the 7th of *March* 1594. Thus ſnatched away, he here waits the Trumpet of a general Reſurrection. In the mean Time, to ſtay the flying Memory of ſo great a Man, this Monument, *&c.*

Here alſo near him lies Sir *John Burrough*, Governor under the Earl of *Eſſex* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*.

In this Chapel lies alſo buried, by the particular Directions of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry Noel*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *And. Noel*. He was Gentleman Penſioner to the Queen, and much eſteemed at Court for genteel Addreſs, and Skill in Muſick. He died in *February* 1596.

In the Middle of this Chapel, under a moſt magnificent and curious Monument of various Marble and Alabaſter, adorned with *Relieve*, and beautified with Painting and Gilding, lies buried Sir *Francis Norris*, a famous Warrior in the *Netherlands*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was created Lord *Norris* of *Rycott*; and his Lady. Their Statues are at full Length on the Tomb, but there is no Inſcription, nor it's likely ever was; for Mr. *Keep*, in his Time, tells us he could ſee no more Remains of any.

On the Weſt Side of this Chapel is the Back of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Tomb, the Front being to the North Croſs.

Having thus gone through all the Chapels, wherein are Monuments, for in that of St. *Blaſe* there are no Remains of any; we now return through the three laſt Chapels, now laid open into one, where in *Keep*'s Time the Lower Convocation ſat, into the Sacriſtary, or circular Paſſage ſurrounding St. *Edward*'s Chapel, and affording a Paſſage to the others, in which Area, the ſeveral Tombs erected, and Perſons of Diſtinction buried, we next proceed to mention. And firſt to begin with the three antient ones, on the Weſt End and North Side of it, fronting the Chapels of St. *Eraſmus* and St. *John* the Evangeliſt on one Side, and encloſing one Part of the Pavement before the Altar, and once open to it on the other, which in *Keep*'s Time were thence to be viewed by withdrawing the Tapeſtry Hangings, but ſince erecting the new Altar wainſcotted cloſe up, and one of them to be by no Means ſeen, and the others only from the Side next the Area.

The firſt of theſe, which is entirely clos'd up, is the Weſtermoſt of the three; and near the Iron Rail Gates, encloſing the Area from the North Croſs, where, till of late Years, they attended to ſhew the Tombs, as they do now in the South Side. The Tomb is of Free-ſtone, made like a cloſe Bed, the Back of it wall'd toward the Area, againſt which Biſhop *Duppa*'s Tomb is placed; the Tomb is covered with an antient *Gothick* Arch, almoſt a half Circle, and an Obtuſe Riſing over it, and adorned on the Top with a *Fleur-de-liz*; on the Side of the Arch are Vine Branches in *Relievo*, the Roof within is compoſed of many Angles, under which lies the Image of a Lady in a very antient Dreſs, muffled under the Chin, and a Veil partly over her, her Feet reſting upon two Lyons, and her Head on Pillows, ſupported by Angels ſitting on each Side the Effigies, gilt and painted; on the Side of the Tomb are ſix Niches, on which ſeem to have been painted, Six Monks; and on the Pedeſtal, towards the Area, are Remains of Painting. This Tomb may, by the Curious, be ſeen juſtly engraved in Mr. *Sandford*'s Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of *England*. It was erected for *Aveline* Counteſs of *Lancaſter*, Daughter to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, by *Iſabella*, Daughter and Heir of *Baldwin*, Siſter and Heir of *Baldwin de Ripariis*, or *Rivers* Earl of *Devon*; ſhe was married to *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Son to King *Henry* III. on the 6th of the *Ides* of *April* 1269, being *Thurſday* before St. *Ambroſe*; at which Marriage the King was preſent. In Right of this Lady, as Heir both to Father and Mother, her Husband had the Earldoms aforeſaid, and the Iſle of *Wight*. She died the ſame Year of

her Marriage. *Dugdale* mentions one *Aveline* Counteſs of *Lancaſter*, married this Year, who died at *Stockwel*, near LONDON, 4 Id. of *Nov.* 1293, and was buried in the Priory of *Bromore* in *Wilts*.

ON the Back of which is a Table-Monument of white Marble, erected for Dr. *Duppa*, Bp. of *Wincheſter*, and Tutor to King *Charles* II. All in general who mention him gave him the Character of a Perſon of excellent Qualifications, ſingular and exemplary Piety, of a reſigned Humility and extenſive Charity; to which, if we add, a graceful and comely Perſonage, he was every Way qualified for the Tuition of the Prince; and the Converſation of the diſtreſſed King, who, when a Priſoner in *Carisbrook* Caſtle, uſed to ſay his Confinement was much relieved by that Divine's Converſation, and whoſe exemplary Conduct had raiſed ſuch Reverence for him in his Royal Pupil, *Charles* II. that the Day before his Death that Prince came to *Richmond*, and at the Bed-Side asked his Bleſſing on his bended Knees: He lived univerſally beloved, and died equally eſteemed. He lived not two Years after the Reſtoration, and in that Time he was a conſiderable Benefactor to *Chriſt-Church* College, and that of *All Souls* in *Oxford*, to all the Cathedral Churches over which he had formerly preſided; founded an Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, where he was born, with this Inſcription over the Door, *A poor Biſhop vow'd this Houſe, but a great and wealthy one built it*; and laſtly, he founded that remarkable Hoſpital at *Richmond*, where he died. Theſe Inſtances are ſufficient Proofs of this great and good Man. Upon this Prelate's Death, his Body was removed to *York-Houſe* in the *Strand*, and thence in State hither, Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, preached his funeral Sermon. His Epitaph tranſlated into *Engliſh* is as follows:

BRIAN DUPPA, Votive to immortal Memory here depoſited his Mortality, who was born at Greenwich towards the End of the Year 1588, on the 10th of March, firſt a Scholar at Weſtminſter School, where he was inſtructed in Hebrew by the then Dean, Lancelot Andrews, next Student of Chriſt-Church in Oxford, elected A. M. in All Souls, created D. D. and made Chaplain to the Elector Palatine; afterwards reviſiting his College of Chriſt-Church, he preſided as Dean there the Space of ten Years; but higher Cares waited for, greater Employment required ſo eminent a Perſon. He attended as Tutor to the Prince of moſt Royal Expectation; from whence being graced with three ſucceſſive Mitres, he became the Ornament of as many Churches, Chicheſter, Salisbury; and laſtly, upon King Charles's Reſtoration, of Wincheſter; with which Title he was diſtinguiſhed, and that of Prelate of the Garter. In the Beginning of his 74th Year, A. D. 1662, on the 26th of March, being at Richmond, where he lived while the Prince's Tutor, where he lay concealed in the troubleſome Times, and where he founded a remarkable Hoſpital. He, folded in the Arms of his Royal Pupil, breath'd forth his pious Soul.

HE lies under the Pavement between the Tomb of *Valence*, and *Eraſmus*'s Chapel: Over his Body is a large Stone of Blue Marble, thus inſcribed: *Hic jacet Brianus Winton.*

THE next, being the middle-moſt of the three antient ones before-mentioned, is compoſed of *Gothick* Arches, and Spires of grey Marble inlaid, after the *Moſaick* Manner, with ſtained Glaſs, and the Effigies on it dreſſed in Scarlet, painted and gilt, with a Surcoat of Arms; this Monument was erected over *Athelmer*, or *Aymer*, ſirnamed *Valence*, third Son of *Wm.* Earl of *Pembroke*, before-mentioned, by *Joan* his Wife: He was a famous Warrior in the Time of King *Edward* III. in the 25th Year of whoſe Reign he attended him in his Expedition into *Flanders*; in the 26th Year he went againſt the *Scots*; in the 29th, Ambaſſador into *France*; in the 34th, Guardian of the Marches, and the King's Lieutenant in *Scotland*, and went againſt *Robert de Bruce*, whoſe Wife he took in the Caſtle of *Kentire*, and *Nigel* his Brother; the latter of which he hanged, and all the reſt in the Caſtle, after a barbarous Manner. He attended *Edward* I. in his laſt Expedition into *Scotland*; and *Burgh* upon *Sands*, where the King died, was appointed by him on his Death-Bed to carry his dying Charge to his Son againſt *Gaveſtone*, &c. In the firſt Year of *Edward* II. he was ſent to the Pope, and the Year following joined with others in pulling down *Gaveſtone*, the King's Favourite, and was one of them that ſeized him in *Scarborough* Caſtle, whence he was taken and hanged. In the 10th of *Edward* II. he was at the Battle of *Bannocksbourne*, and in the ſame Year was taken Priſoner abroad, and obliged to ranſom himſelf for 20,000 *l.* of Silver. In the 11th of of *Edward* III. he was Governor of *Rockingham* Caſtle, and ſiding with the Change of the Government, ungenerouſly and unjuſtly was one of the Judges that gave Sentence on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, which (as ſome ſay) occaſioned his own Death ſoon after; for the 17th of King *Edward* III. attending Queen *Iſabel* into *France*, he was there murthered on the 23d of *June*, dying without Iſſue, though he had three Wives, the laſt of which who ſurvived him was *Mary* of St. *Paul*. He was a tall pale Man, ſays *Walſingham*, and from thence came the Joke made on him by *Gaveſtone*, who floutingly uſed to call him *Joſeph the Jew*.

THE third and Eaſtermoſt of the three is more ſtately and lofty than the former, painted, gilt and inlaid with ſtained Glaſs, the Inſide of the Canopy being a Sky with Stars, but by Age turned into a dull Red. This was erected for *Edmund Crouchback*, fourth Son to *Henry* III. by his Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter and Coheir to *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, born 16 *Jan*, 1245, or according to *Wykes*, 1244. He was ſirnamed *Crouchback*, as ſome think, on Account of bowing or bending his Back; which Opinion is by others accounted ridiculous; and *Harding* particularly ſays, it was a Reflection made upon him Parties in Government, for indeed *Lancaſter*'s Claim aroſe from him: Others ſuppoſe it given him (according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, ſirnaming from Features or Dreſs,) upon Account of his Journey into the *Holy Land* with his Brother *Edward*, and comes from the Word *Crouch*, a Croſs, then worn as Diſtinction on that Affair; and *Wykes* obſerves, that upon this Expedition vaſt Numbers were eager of it; *Caraſtare Crucis humeros ſuos adornabant*. Others aſſert, he is no where in Writings called by any Title but *Gibboſus*, Bunchback, and that is moſt probable. At 19 Years old he was, upon *Simon de Montford*'s Forfeiture, created Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Steward of *England*: At his 21ſt Year he was made Earl of *Lancaſter*; which Title he always uſed, and had afterwards the Earldom and Eſtate of *Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, together with that of *Campaign*, about the Year 1255. Upon the Death of the Emperor *Frederick*, the Pope offer'd the Kingdoms of *Sicily*, *Apulia*, and *Calabria* to *Richard* King of *Almain*, on Condition to pay him a vaſt Sum of Money that he had diſburſed in defending them, and of the Papal Patrimony; but he refuſing, the Pope ſent a Ring by one of his Biſhops, in order to inveſt this *Edmund* with thoſe Dominions, although *Conradus* was then living: Upon which (ſays *Matthew Paris*) his Heart exulted, as though he had already

ready the Fealty of the Subjects, and Poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms, and inſtantly he vowed a Journey thither: The King, no leſs pleaſed with this titular Honour, ſent *Peter de Eglebank*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, to *Rome*, who accordingly obligated the Nation for the Payment of a vaſt Sum in Marks of Silver, but this proving only a Slight of the Court of *Rome*, to impoſe upon that credulous Prince his Father; after this prodigious Impoſition it ended *in fumo*, though to further it there were ſeveral Pieces of Gold ſtamped with this Title, *Aidmundus Rex Siciliæ*. He married two Wives, the firſt *Aveline* beforementioned, the other *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarr*, Widow of *Henry*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, executed, and reputed a Saint in *Edward* II's Time; *John* Lord of *Monmouth*, and *John* who lived in *France*: *Laſtly*, Being ſent in the Reign of his Brother *Edward* I. into *Aquitain*, with an Army, he there performed many notable Exploits; but being diſappointed by his Soldiers falling from him, he took it to Heart and died at *Bayon*, on the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, in the Year 1296, giving Order on his Death-Bed not to bury him till his Debts were paid; and was two Months after brought into *England*, and interred here with great Solemnity. *Harding* ſays, he was ſlain at *Bayon*, at the ſame Time with *William* of *Valence*. Theſe three Tombs formerly incloſed this Side of the Chancel, and made a glorious Appearance from the Altar. On the Baſe of this Tomb, towards the Area, are the Remains of a curious, and perhaps the antienteſt Painting extant, but much defaced, being ten Knights armed with Banners and Surcoats of Arms, and croſs-belted, repreſenting, undoubtedly, his Expedition into the *Holy Land*, the Number ſo ſuiting what *Matthew Paris* ſays, that there was himſelf, Brother, four Earls, and four Barons, of which ſome may be diſcovered, as one with a Surcoat Checquee, repreſenting the Lord *Roger Clifford*. The Annals of *Waverly* mention *William* of *Valence* and *Thomas de Clare*, but they are not diſtinguiſhable, the Colours on their Surcoats being loſt.

On a ſmall Monument of White Marble, adorned with an Urn, and affixed to the Corner of St. *Eraſmus*'s Chapel, erected to the Memory of Mrs. *Chriſtian Ker*, is this Inſcription: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Chriſtian Ker, the moſt deſervedly beloved Wife of William Ker, of Chatto, in the County of Twigdale in Scotland, eldeſt Daughter to Sir William Scot of Harden, Baronet, in the ſaid County. She departed this Life upon the 16th Day of May, in the 41ſt Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1694.

On a Grave-Stone: Here lies interred the Body of Rebecca Foliot, Daughter of the Honourable Henry Lord Foliot, who departed this Life, Sept. 5, 1697, the eleventh Year of her Age.

On the Pavement near the Grave-Stone of Biſhop *Duppa*, and at the Feet of the former, is a Blue one with this Inſcription: *Johanes Doughty, S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Prebendarius. Obiit* xxv. *Dec.* M DC lxxii. *Ætatis ſuæ* lxxv.

This Gentleman, who was a Friend of the Biſhop's, was born at *Martley* in *Worceſterſhire*, was Fellow of *Merton-College*, *Oxon* 1619; afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of *Northumberland*; preſented by his College to the Rectory of *Lapworth* in *Warwickſhire*; but, upon the breaking out of the Grand Rebellion, he left all, and retired to the King at *Oxford*, where he was (by Biſhop *Duppa*) preferr'd to be Lecturer to St. *Edmund*'s Church in that City. After the King's Forces were routed in the Weſt, he retired to LONDON, and liv'd with Sir *Nathaniel Brent* in *Little Britain*; after the Reſtoration, he was made a Prebendary of this Church, Rector of *Cheam* in *Surrey*, and commenced Doctor in Divinity. He lived to be childiſh a ſecond Time, by Age, and died at *Weſtminſter* on *Chriſtmas-Day*, as before-mentioned.

Not far from the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, and joining the Bottom of Abbot *Eſtney*'s Tomb, are two old Grave-ſtones plated with two Images of Monks of this Church, one of them for *Thomas Brown*, the other for *Humphry Roberts*.

Somewhat lower than which, and nearer King *Henry* VII's Chapel, is another plated Grave-ſtone, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet frater Gulielmus Amundiſham quondam Monachus hujus Loci Receptor. noſtri Canonici. Qui obiit Anno Dom. 1420. Menſe Julii Die Decimo quarto; cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

Affixed to a Pillar on the Eaſt Side St. *Eraſmus*'s Chapel Door, a Monument for *Jane Crew*, Daughter of Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. and Wife to Sir *Cloppesby Crew*; ſhe died the 2d of *December*, *Anno* 1639, aged 30 Years.

On the other Side one of the like Materials, with this Inſcription:

Juliana Crew Virgo pientiſſima, clariſſima & unica Filia Ranulphi de Crew Equitis Aurati, Regi Tribunalis Capitalis Juſticiarii, ex Juliana de Cloppesby conjuge, vetuſtæ familiæ de Cloppesby in agro Norfolcienſi Cohæredes ſuſcepta, Redemptoris adventum his expectat. vernante ætate in Patriam, obiit 22 Apr. 1621.

That is,

Julian Crew, a moſt pious young Lady, the deareſt and only Daughter of *Ralph de Crew*, Kt. Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, by *Julian de Cloppesby* his Wife, a Coheireſs of the antient Family of *Cloppesby* in *Norfolk*, here expects her Redeemer's coming. She died in the Flower of her Age, on the 22d of *April* 1621.

Under a Grave-ſtone near it, and at Dr. *Doughty*'s Feet, lies *John Crew* of *Crew* in *Cheſhire*, who died *Anno* 1683-4.

Adjoining to the Baſe of King *Henry* III's Tomb lies buried *John* Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding*: On his Grave-ſtone this Inſcription: Here lieth the Body of John Fitzharding, Lord Viſcount Fitzharding, of Bear-haven, and Baron Berkeley of Rathdown in the Kingdom of Ireland; he was one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, and Treaſurer of the Chamber of her Majeſty Queen Anne, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Somerſetſhire. Who departed this Life the 19th Day of Decemb. 1711. in the 63d Year of his Age.

Under a Graveſtone at his Feet lies his Lady.

On the oppoſite Side the Area, and near the Baſes of *Ruthal* and *Colcheſter*'s Tombs, is an old Grave-ſtone plated with Braſs, repreſenting a Man, but much worn, for *John Windſor*, Nephew to Sir *William* of *Windſor*, a famous Man in the Reign of King *Edward* III. Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and who married to the famous *Alice Perers*, the King's reputed Miſtreſs. This *John*, who liv'd at *Stanwel*, had been a Soldier in his Youth, and was a great Commander in the Wars in *Ireland*, and in the Battle at *Shrewsbury* with King *Henry* IV. but repenting him of his Bloodſhed, finiſhed his Life in Piety, and died in the 2d of King *Henry* V. on *Eaſter-Eve*, *viz.* 7th of *April* 1414.

The next Monument in the Area, is a curious one of White Marble, repreſenting a Lady on her

her Death-bed, with Mourners weeping, done finely in *Relieve*, but the Light (not being conſulted in affixing it) falls ſo ſtrongly on the Noſe of the dead Perſon, that it repreſents it as a Dent, and entirely ruins the Beauty of the Face. This Monument was erected for *Eſther de la Tour de Gouvernet*, the Lord *Eland*'s Lady; the Inſcription in *Engliſh* thereon, is as follows:

ESTHER DE LA TOUR DE GOUVERNET,

A Name renowned in France: And which her excellent Endowments of Mind and Body rendered much more illuſtrious, Was the beſt of Wives, And ſoon the Widow of the moſt Noble Lord Eland, Eldeſt Son of the Marquiſs of Halifax. Her extraordinary Goodneſs towards all, Her ſingular Dutifulneſs to her Parents, Made her beloved of all, But by her Mother above all. Her Soul thus adorned with heavenly Graces ſhe early reſigned to Heaven, and her Body to this Tomb, Which her Mother (herſelf allmoſt buried in Sorrows) As the leaſt Mark of her unſpeakable Grief made for her. She dyed the 28th Year of her Age; Of the Chriſtian Account 1694.

NEAR the ſame Place is likewiſe buried the Lady *Eſther*, Marchioneſs *de Gouvernet*, Mother of the above-mentioned Lady; ſhe dyed *July* 4, 1722, aged 86 Years, and was buried from the *Jeruſalem* Chamber on *Tueſday July* 10. Theſe two Ladies lie in a handſome Vault near the aforeſaid Tomb, in which lies the Mother of the laſt mentioned, and Grandmother of the firſt. There is Room for four Coffins remaining.

BETWEEN King *Henry* III's Tomb and St. *Paul*'s Chapel Door is a Grave-ſtone thus inſcrib'd: Sir Thomas Peyton of the County of Kent, died Feb. 11, 1683-4. And under it, on the ſame Grave-ſtone: Here alſo lies Dame Catharine Longville, Relict of Sir Thomas Longville, of Wolverpton in the County of Bucks, Bart. and ſecond Daughter to Sir Thomas Peyton of Knowlton in Kent, Bart. Died Dec. 30. 1715, aged 70.

ON a Grave-ſtone adjoining: Here lies Elizabeth Longville, Wife to William Longville, Eſq; of the Inner Temple, London, and third Daughter to Sir Thomas Peyton of Knowlton in Kent, Bart. died Jan. 14, 1715, aged 69.

NEAR them, but with no Inſcription, lies *William Longville*, Eſq; who died *March* 1721, aged 21 Years, and was buried *March* 30.

ON a Grave-ſtone near St. *Paul*'s Door: Here lies the Body of George Wild, Eſq; lately a Member of the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament; Son of George Wild, late Serjeant at Law, deceaſed, and youngeſt Brother of John Wild, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Obiit 15 die Jan. 1649. In vita honeſt. in lege & literis erudit. in morte fortis & pius.

THIS *Wild*, who is here called Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, muſt not be look'd on as a Judge, but an Executioner, he being a Creature of *Cromwell*'s, and made uſe of in all his bloody Deſigns, and was the Perſon who barbarouſly condemn'd Captain *Burley* for attempting the King's Eſcape from the *Iſle of Wight*, and was the firſt that hanged a Man for High Treaſon in adhering to his Prince; and ſoon after acquitted *Rolph* for attempting to ſhoot the King; for which, ſays the Noble Hiſtorian, this infamous Judge was made Lord Chief Baron.

THE next Monument in the Area is at the Corner of St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel, and near the Steps to King *Henry* VII's Chapel; it is of Alabaſter and Marble, adorned with a neat Urn, erected for Sir *Thomas Ingram*, Knt. a famous Loyaliſt, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lacnaſter*, and Privy Counſellor to King *Charles* II. The Inſcription follows:

Here
lies interred,
in full Aſſurance
of a glorious Reſurrection,
the Body of the Right Hon^ble
Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. who for
his eminent Loyalty, Sufferings
and Services to and for their
Majeſties King Charles the 1ſt and
2d, was by the latter made
Chancellor of the Dutchy of
Lancaſter, and one of
his moſt Honourable Privy
Council.

He married Frances Daughter of Tho. Lord Vice count Faconberge, by whom he had Iſſue Mary his only Childe, who died in the 12th Year of her Age, An° Dom. 1651. and lies likewiſe here interr'd. He was primitively religious and eminently (without Oſtentation) charitable, an excellent Subject, a moſt affectionate Huſband and a faithful Friend, and to the great Grief of his Lady and Relations Loſs, to his Prince and the Publick he exchanged his Earthly for a Heavenly Habitation the 13 Day of Feb. 1671. to whoſe dear Memory this Monument was erected by his diſconſolate Lady.

OPPOSITE to it, and fixed to the Corner of King *Henry* V's Chapel, on this Side, as Madam *de Gouvernet*'s is, on the other, and under *Phillippa*'s Tomb, is a Monument of Black Marble, with a Buſto of Braſs, gilt, for Sir *Robert Aiton*, Knt. a Perſon of great Virtue and Learning, eſpecially in Poetry: He was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *James*, and ſent Legate into *Germany* to the Emperor. He died *Anno* 1638.

AFFIXED to the Pillar dividing St. *Nicholas*'s from St. *Edmund*'s Chapel, is a Monument of Alabaſter, being a Buſto, gilt in ſome Places with Gold, erected for *Richard Tufton*, Eſq; with this Epitaph:

Here lies the Body of Richard Tufton, Eſq; third Son of Sir John Tufton, of Hothfield in Kent, Knight and Baronet, by Chriſtian Brown, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Humphry Brown, Knight, one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, and Anne his Wife, Daughter to George Earl of Kent. Which Sir John Tufton left Iſſue married, by the aforeſaid Chriſtian his Wife, Nicholas Baron of Tufton and Earl of Thanet, Humphrey Tufton, Knight, the aforeſaid Richard Tufton, and William Tufton, Baronet, of Ireland, Cicely Counteſs of Rutland, and Mary Counteſs of Dunbar; the reſt died unmarried. This Richard married Criſogon, youngeſt Daughter and Coheir of Herbert Morley of Gline in Suſſex, Eſq; The other Daughter of the ſaid Morley being Margaret, and the eldeſt, was married unto Sir Humphry Tufton before-named, who erected this Monument in Memory of his Brother Mr. Richard Tufton, who departed this mortal Life, leaving Iſſue John, Mary, and Chriſtian, the 4th of October, Anno Dom. 1631.

IN this Part of the Area lie three Grave-ſtones for the Honourable Perſons following, thus inſcribed:

ON the Firſt, adjoining Abbot *Berkynge*'s Grave-ſtone; Dame Frances Apſley, who died Sept. 22. 1698.

ON the Second, Sir Samuel Apſley, who departed this Life Octob. 15. 1683.

ON

On the Third, Allen Apſley, Eſq; who died Aug. 5, in the Year 1691.

Between the Baſis of King *Richard* II's Tomb, and that of King *Edward* III. lies *Thomas Bilſon*, D. D. he was ſome Time Warden of *Mancheſter College*, next made Biſhop of *Worceſter* 1595; having ſat there two Years, was tranſlated to *Wincheſter*, and made Privy Counſellor to King *James* I. He died *June* 18, 1616, aged 69 Years.

Near this is an antient Stone, but the Plates torn off, which was for *Ralph Selby*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, and Monk of this Houſe; he was in great Favour with King *Henry* IV. and his Son, and died *Sept.* 29, 1420, in the 8th of the latter's Reign.

Near the Baſis of King *Richard* II's Tomb, in the Area, is an antient flat Stone in the Pavement, formerly plated with a Man's Effigies, and a Canopy, with Arms, and an Inſcription round it, of which no more is remaining than broken Words: *Under this is buried Sir John Golofre*, (or *Holofre*) *called Lord of Langley, natural Son of Sir John Golofre, Kt. by Johannet Pulham.* This *Golofre* was a famous Man in King *Richard* II's Time, by whom he was ſent Ambaſſador into *France*, *Anno* 1389, and was one of the King's Favourites, proſecuted by the diſcontented Lords, and had ſuffered as *Burleigh* and others, but that he was abroad. He married (as ſome ſay) the Lady *Philippa Fitzwalter*, and Dutcheſs of *York*, who lies buried in St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel; yet *Dugdale* ſays he married *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Sarum*, Siſter to the ſaid *Philippa*. He died at *Wallingford* in the County of *Oxford*, 20 *Richard* II. 1396, having directed his Body ſhould be buried in the Chapel of the Friars Minors Church at *Oxford*, near his Father's, if he ſhould die before his Wife; but notwithſtanding that, the King gave Orders for his Burial in this Church. At the End of his Will, dated three Days before his Death, it is ſaid, That whereas he willed his Body to be buried in the *Grey Fryars* at *Oxon*, yet the King diſpoſed of it otherwiſe, *viz.* that it ſhould be buried at the Conventual at *Weſtminſter*.

On a Grave-ſtone near *Golofre*'s was ſome Time this Inſcription in Braſs: Here lieth Cecil Ratcliffe, ſome Time chief Gentlewoman with my Lady Dudley, on whoſe Soul God have Mercy. Amen. Mercy, Grace, and Forgiveneſs.

At the Door of St. *Benedict*'s Chapel lie three or four Grave-ſtones croſs the Area to *Sebert*'s Tomb: On one Side this Inſcription: Here lieth James Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, who died the 16th of September, An. Dom. 1652.

On another: Near interr'd lieth the Body of Lionel Earl of Middleſex, Baron Cranfield of Cranfield in the County of Bedford, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedchamber. He was ſecond Son of Lyonel Earl of Middleſex, Lord High Treaſurer of England; the laſt of that Honourable Family. He died the 26th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord 1674.

On a Third, this: Under this Marble lies the Body of Anne, Counteſs Dowager; Wife to Lyonel Earl of Middleſex, Lord High Treaſurer of England. She departed this Life the third Day of February, in the Year of our Lord 1669.

Near theſe Grave-ſtones is the curious *Moſaick* Tomb erected for King *Henry* III's Children.

Paſſing from this Area through the Hatches, in the South Croſs, we turn in at a Side Door which brings us into the Choir, before the Rails of the High Altar, and through them, upon the curious *Moſaick* Pavement, which is eſteemed unequalled in its Kind. About the Year 1258, when *Richard Ware* was elected Abbot of this Church, he going to *Rome* for Conſecration, in his Return through *France*, purchas'd, from the Ruins of a decayed Building there, the Materials of a *Moſaick* Pavement, which Work was formerly, *i. e.* towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, in great Eſteem, and conſiſted of ſmall Pieces of Clay painted and burnt like Bricks, and being of various Colours made, by a juſt Diſpoſition, Variety of curious Figures, more beautiful and durable than the fineſt Marble; but this is ſuppos'd to be compos'd of real Marble, as Porphyry, Touch, Jaſpar, Lydian, Alabaſter, and Serpentine; it is form'd in ſeveral Squares and Circles; the Stones are ſquare, and about a Finger in Length, of which, a great Number being taken up at the erecting the new Altar, ſome of them are with the Right Honourable the Earl of *Oxford*. The Pavement, at erecting that Altar, was threaten'd with a total Diſſolution by the Workmen, whoſe mercenary and misjudging Notions deſtroy whatever is venerable; but, by the Influence of the Lord of *Oxford*, and the Care of the then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, it was for the moſt Part ſaved; yet they broke it up under where the Altar ſtands, and where the Marble Slabs lie round the Edges on the Sides. What is left makes a moſt beautiful Appearance, and ſeems to brave all the Injuries of Time, but for that the Braſs Circles of Letters are almoſt worn out.

On the North Side of this Place lay once open the magnificent Tombs of *Valence*, *Crouchback*, and his Lady; and under them, in the Pavement, were old Tomb-ſtones plated for Abbot *Ware*, Abbot *Henley*, and Abbot *Sudbury*. There was one likewiſe for Sir *Thomas Clifford*, Knt. Governor of *Berwick*.

On the South Side was once open the Tomb of *Sebert*, which is already deſcribed; and near another of Free-Stone, having on it, in a Cypher A. C. and on the Sides the Arms of *Cleve* and *Juliers*; it was erected to the Memory of *Anne* of *Cleve*, Siſter to *William* Duke of *Cleve*, a *Lutheran* Prince of *Germany*. This Lady was contracted in Marriage by King *Henry* VIII. She was received in great Triumph at *Blackheath*, on the 3d of *January* 1539; on the 9th of the ſame Month married, and the *July* following, by the King and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Authority, divorced, with Liberty to re-marry. After this Divorce, the Queen liv'd ſingle in *England*, and was called *the Lady Ann of Cleve*; and ſixteen Years after, *viz.* in the 4th of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, ſhe died at *Chelſea*, and was here buried, without any Epitaph.

In the Pavement near her, lies buried a more unfortunate Queen, *viz. Anne*, Wife to King *Richard* III. Daughter ro *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*. She was, as moſt think, poiſoned by Order of that Uſurper her Husband, to make Way for a Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter to his Brother King *Edward* IV. and was the fifth Royal Life he had taken away to ſecure his ill-gotten and ſhort-liv'd Power.

On the ſame Side was formerly a Grave-Stone plated for Abbot *Wenlock*, and about it for ſeveral other Abbots. Before the Rail lies buried Dr. *South* and Dr. *Busby*, under blue Grave-Stones, their Graves join, and are turned over with Arches of Brick. Paſſing hence through the Doors on the Sides of the High Altar, brings us into the

Chapel *of St.* EDWARD.

Which Chapel is paved with the ſame *Moſaick* Work as that before; in the Midſt of it ſtands

ſtands the Shrine of that Saint, and round it the Tombs of our *Engliſh* Kings. The Chapel is but ſmall, but ſo ſolemn and venerable that it ſtrikes a greater Idea of religious Solitude and Contemplation, than any Place perhaps in the World.

ON the North Side of St. *Edward*'s Shrine is a ſmall Tomb (almoſt of the ſame Faſhion with that we have before-menntioned for Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry* VII.) placed over another young Princeſs, *viz. Margaret*, ſirnamed of *York*, *viz.* of the Family, Daughter to *Edward* IV. King of *England*, by *Elizabeth Woodville* his Queen: She was born the 19th of *April*, 1472, and died the 11th of *December* following, being not nine Months old, and was here buried. Mr. *Sandford* gives us this Inſcription, of which Part ſtill remains:

Nobilitas & forma, decorque, tenella, juventus
In ſimul hic iſta mortis ſunt condita ciſta,
Ut genus & nomen, ſexum, tempus quoque mortis,
Noſcas cuncta tibi manifeſtat margo ſepulchri.

AND alludes to a verge Inſcription, which was thus:

Margareta illuſtriſſimi Regis Angliæ & Franciæ Domini Edwardi quarti, & Dominæ Elizabethæ Reginæ ſereniſſimæ conſortis ejuſdem filia, & quinta proles, quæ nata fuit 19 die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1472, & obiit 11 die Decembris, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

IN *Engliſh* thus:

Margaret fifth Daughter of the moſt illuſtrious *Edward* IV. King of *England* and *France*, and *Elizabeth* his Queen, his moſt ſerene Conſort: She was born the 19th Day of April, Ann. Dom. 1472, died the 11th of Dec. on whoſe Soul God have Mercy. Amen.

High Birth and beauteous Form, and Youth in Bloom,
At once lie cheſted in this ſilent Tomb.
All that remains to tell thee what ſhe was,
Around the Margin ſee inſculp'd in Braſs.

IT is obſervable, that Mr. *Weaver* takes no Notice of the Proſe Inſcriptions, neither of this nor that of the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, which makes one incline to believe they were torn away at the Time of the Reformation; for that ſuch Inſcriptions were there, is plain Proof, not only from Records, but the Verſes of this latter refer to the Proſe.

AT the Weſt End and South Side of this Chapel is a large plain Stone of grey Marble, compoſed of ſeven Stones; four makes the Sides, two the Ends, and one the Cover; this plain and rough Monument was placed over the glorious King *Edward* I. This Prince was Son of King *Henry* III. and born at *Weſtminſter* the 17th of *June*, 1239, and four Days after chriſtened by the Legate *Otho*; he was called *Edward* from his Father's Favourite, St. *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Longſhanks*, from the Tallneſs of his Stature; he was, at his Father's Death, warring in the *Holy Land*, where he had been ſucceſsful againſt the Infidels; but returning was crowned in this Church the 19th of *Auguſt*, 1274. He was a Prince of martial Spirit, and overcame the *Welch*, and ſubdued *Scotland*, bringing away the fatal Stone, and offered it at St. *Edward*'s Shrine in this Church. He was a Prince every Way of extraordinary Accompliſhments, and in his Time many wholeſome Laws were enacted. *Laſtly*, Hearing the *Scots* had roſe, and ſhook off their Allegiance, he marched againſt them, but, being afflicted with a Diſentery, or Bloody-Flux, he returned to *Carliſle*, where ſending for his Son, Prince *Edward*, he gave him in ſtrict Charge, That he ſhould carry his Bones about him thro' *Scotland*, till he had brought it to Subjection. 2*dly*. That he ſhould ſend his Heart to the *Holy Land*, with 140 Knights, and the 32,000 *l.* he had provided to that Purpoſe; and that he ſhould not recal *Gaveſtone* from Baniſhment; neither of which the Prince performed. After which, proceeding on his Journey, he fell ill at *Borough*, or *Burgh*, upon the Sands in *Cumberland*, the 7th of *July*, *Anno* 1307; but according to *Wykes*, by Miſtake, 1304, having reigned 34 Years, ſeven Months and 21 Days, and lived 68. After his Death, *Peter* of *Spain*, the Cardinal made ſolemn Proceſſions, and gave a Year's Indulgence to all ſaying *Pater-Noſter*, and *Ave Maria* for the King's Soul, whoſe Death *Robert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is ſaid to have ſeen in a Viſion, being then at *Rome*; his Body was brought to *Waltham*, and there remained 15 Weeks; *Walſingham* ſays ſix; every Week the neighbouring Monaſteries ſending ſix Monks or Canons to wait Day and Night round his Body, whence being conveyed in a ſolemn and magnificent Manner to LONDON, he was interr'd here on the 28th of *October*, being St. *Simon* and *Jude*'s Day: *Anthony* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and Biſhop of *Durham* performing his Exequies. On the North Side of his Tomb are theſe Words painted in Black, not long ſince, and under them the Stone rubb'd, where, 'tis probable, was the original Inſcription, of which this is a Copy.

Edwardus primus Scotorum malleus hic eſt 1308, pactum ſerva.

THERE was ſo great Reſpect paid to his Memory, that ſo long after as King *Richard* II's Time, his Great Grandſon, there was an Order to renew the Cerecloths for preſerving his Body, which is as follows:

Rex Theſaurario, &c. in *Engliſh* thus:

THE King to his Treaſurer and Chamberlains, Greeting. We command you that the Cerements round the Body of our Progenitor, of celebrated Memory, *Edward* late King of *England*, Son of King *Henry*, which Prince lies buried in the Church of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, be renewed at our Coſt, as hath heretofore been accuſtomed. Witneſs the King at *Weſtminſter*, the 11th of *July*.

ON a Table hanging by his Tomb were Verſes in *Latin* and *Engliſh* not now legible; the *Engliſh* is as follows:

Death is too doleful which doth join
The higheſt Eſtate full low:
Which coupleth greateſt Things with leaſt,
And laſt with firſt alſo.
No Man hath been in World alive,
Nor any may there be,
Which can eſcape the Dint of Death,
Needs hence depart muſt we.
O noble and victorious Man,
Truſt not unto thy Strength;
For all are ſubject unto Death,
And all muſt hence at length.
Moſt cruel Fate from worldly Stage
Hath wreſt a worthy Wight;
To whom all England mourned loud
To ſee his doleful Plight.

Edward

Edward is dead, which was adorn'd
With divers Graces here,
A King, or fragrant Nardus Height,
A gracious Princely Peer.
In Heart the which was Lybard like,
Right puiſſant, void of Fear:
Moſt ſlow to Strife, diſcreet and wiſe,
And gracious every where.
In Arms a Giant fierce and fell,
Attempting famous Facts,
Moſt prudent, did ſubdue the Proud
By Feat of martial Acts:
In Flanders Fortune gave to him,
By Lot right good Succeſs,
In Wales he wan: The Scottiſh Rout
With Arms he did ſuppreſs.
This King without his like alive,
Did firmly guide this Land:
And what good Nature could conceive,
He had it plight at Hand.
He was in Juſtice, and in Peace,
Excelling: Laws took Place,
Deſire to chaſe all wicked Works
Did hold this King's good Grace.
He now doth lie intombed here,
Which furthered each good Thing:
Now nought he is but Duſt and Bones,
Which was a worthy King.
The very Son of God, whom erſt
This King did love right dear,
Hath given to him immortal Bliſs,
For his good living here.
Whilſt liv'd this King, by him all Things
Were in moſt goodly Plight:
Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,
An Honeſty had Might.

This *Engliſh* Verſion ſeems to be added, ſays Mr. *Dart*, ſome conſiderable Time after the *Latin*; for Mr. *Weaver* gives us no Verſion, nor hints at any being fixed here; but on the contrary give us a Tranſlation of them out of *Fabian*, which he calls his Ballad Royal, and begins thus:

This ſorrowful Death, which bringeth Great full low,
And mooſt and leaſt he joineth into one, *&c.*

On the North Side the Chapel is a moſt magnificent Tomb, admirably curious in the Workmanſhip, conſidering that Age, and inimitably rich in the Materials; the Side and End Pannels of the Table being of the moſt poliſh'd Porphyry, of a clear Red, and the Work round them *Moſaick*, of Gold and Scarlet; it is upon an Aſcent of Steps, and under it are three Ambries or Lockers, lined with the ſame *Moſaick*; the Corners of the Table are Serpentine Pillars, gilt and enamelled, and upon it the Effigies, in Braſs gilt, ſo as ſtill unfaded, of King *Henry* III. the Canopy of Braſs and *Gothick* Fillars, which lay at the Head, and down the Sides of the Statue, are torn away; the Top of the Table is Braſs, engraved Lozengy with Flowers. This Prince was Son of *John*, King of *England*, born *October* 1, 1206, and took the Crown at nine Years of Age; he reigned a long, but troubleſome Reign, by Reaſon of the Animoſities raiſed againſt his Father, which upon the leaſt Hint took Fire, and occaſioned the Inſurrection of the Barons; the Conſequence of which was the Great Charter, and that of the Foreſt, which were ſo ſtrictly obſerved by our Forefathers as the undoubted Security of our Country, and indiſpenſible upon any Exigence whatever. He was a Prince rather devout than wiſe, *in actibus ſæcularibus minus putabatur prudens*; as appears by his hearing Maſs three times a Day, at the ſame Time that he refuſed to hear any Complaints made againſt his Court-Pariſites, as the *Valences*, &c. whom he enriched to the impoveriſhing himſelf, and promoted their foreign Creatures to Places where they might inſult his People; a Practice which we have found ſeverely true, where the Prince is their Friend, and Power in their Poſſeſſion; nor was his Regard to the *Poictavins* more pernicious to *England* than his bigotted Obedience to the Pope, who made him his Property, and drew Supplies from us till we had no more to take: Of which Exactions, and the King's Indiſcretion, *Paris* inveighs much. He was a Man of a middle Stature, well ſet, had a Caſt with one Eye, even to hide Part of the Ball and Pupil. A Man of Vigour and Strength, and ſuppoſed by *Paris* to be foretold by *Merlin*, under the Allegory of the Leopard.

He fell ill at St. *Edmund's-Bury* in *Suffolk*, as he returned from *Norwich*, and died at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1272; according to *Wykes*, 71, on the 16th Kal. *Dec.* aged 65 Years, and having reigned 56, and the *Sunday* following, *viz.* on the Feaſt of St. *Edmund* the King, he was buried magnificently in this Church; his Body was dreſt in his Royal Robes, with the Crown upon his Head, and all the Nobility attending; the Templers carrying the Body; which Shew was ſo magnificent, that he ſhew'd more magnificent (ſays *Wykes*) when dead, than he appeared when living; his Body was buried before the High Altar, but his Heart he gave Order ſhould be buried at *Fonteverard* in *Normandy*, which accordingly was delivered to the Lady Abbeſs of that Place, by the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, in the Preſence of many of the Nobility, on the *Monday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Lucy* the Virgin, *Anno* 20 King *Edward* I. *Matthew Weſtminſter* attributes many Miracles to him after Death. Round the Verge of his Tomb is this Inſcription, emboſſed in *Saxon* Characters:

Ici: Giſt Henri, Jadis: Rey: De: Engletero: Seygnur De: Hirlaunde: Duc: De: Aquitayne: Le: Filz: Li: Rey Johan: Jadis: Rey: De: Engletere: A: Kidou: Face Mercy: Amen.

On the North Side, toward the Area, this in gilt Letters.

Tertius Henricus eſt Templi conditor hujus,
1273. Dulce Bellum Inexpertis.

On a Table ſome Time hanging by, were theſe old *Latin* Rhimes, with *Fabian*'s Tranſlation on them:

Tertius Henricus jacet hic pietatis amicus,
Eccleſiam ſtravit iſtam quam poſt renovavit,
Reddet ei munus qui regnat trinus & unus.

The *Engliſh* on the ſame Table:

The Friend of Piety and Almſdeed:
Henry the Third whilome of England King,
Who this Church brake, and after his meed
Again renewed to this fair Building:
Now reſteth here, which did ſo great a Thing
He yield him Meed that Lord of Deitie,
That as one God reigns in Perſons three.

At the Feet of *Henry* III. is an antient and curious Tomb of grey Marble, on the Sides of which are engraven the Arms of *Caſtle* and *Leon*, *Quarterly*, and thoſe of *Ponthieu*, hanging on Vines and Oak-Trees; on the Table is a Covering of Copper, gilt, engraven with the Arms of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, *Lozenge*; upon which lies, of gilt Copper, the Effigies to *Aleonar*, Queen to *Edward* I. large as the Life; over all, a Canopy of Wood; and round the Copper Verge is emboſſed this Epitaph in *Saxon* Characters:

Icy

Icy giſt Alianor Jadis Reyne de Angleterre, Femme al. Re. Edward Fiz.

AND on the North Side has been Painting, but now worn out; yet there appears a Sepulchre, at the Feet of which are two Monks, at the Head a Knight arm'd, and a Woman with a Child in her Arms; over which, in modern Characters, but defaced with the Ledge where they are engraved, is to be ſeen this Inſcription:

Regina Elionora, Conſors Edvardi primi ſuit Alionora 1298. Diſce mori.

THIS Lady was Daughter of *Ferdinand* III. and *Joan*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Pontive*, and whereby ſhe was Heir to that Earldom. She was married to King *Edward* I. in the Life-time of his Father, and was a Sharer with him in all his Journies and Enterprizes, travelling with him to the Holy Land, where, as Fame reports, ſhe cur'd him of a Wound received by a poiſon'd Arrow, by ſucking the Wound: But *Walſingham*, tho' he ſays ſhe was *nobilis genere ſed multo nobilior morum gravitate*, is ſilent in this Inſtance; and *Knighton*, on the contrary, tells us, that when his Wound was to be dreſs'd, the King ordered *Edmund*, and *John de Veſey*, to carry her out of the Room, while he was dreſſed, which they did, ſhe ſhrieking and making great Lamentation. She was his Wife thirty-ſix Years, and attending the King to *Scotland*, fell ill, and died in the Houſe of one *Richard de Weſton*, at *Hardey*, in the County of *Northampton*. *Wykes* ſays at *Grantham*, on the 27th of *November*, *Anno* 1290, in the 19th Year of her Husband's Reign; upon whoſe Death the King returned to LONDON with her Corpſe, and erected, (*that Paſſengers reminded might pray for her Soul*) a Marble Croſs at every Place where it reſted, with her Effigies on them, as at *Lincoln*, *Grantham*, *Stanford*, *Giddington*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunſtable*, *St. Alban's*, *Waltham*, and *Charing*; of which, ſeveral ſtill remain; that at *Charing* was pulled down as a Piece of Superſtition, in the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion; on that at *Waltham*, is the Queen's Statue, like that on her Tomb, with others, and on the Sides the Arms of *Ponthieu*, viz. *Three Benlets within a Bordure*, &c. and the Arms of *Leon*. Her Bowels were firſt buried in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where was a Cenotaph erected for her with her Effigies on it in gilt Copper, and round it, in *Saxon* Characters, an Inſcription.

THE Corpſe being embalmed, and put in a Coffin filled with Spices, was brought to LONDON; and her Heart, put in a ſeparate Box, was buried in the Choir of the Friars Predicants in LONDON, and her Body in this Church, on the *Sunday* before St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, *viz. Kal. Jan.* the Biſhop of *Lincoln* performing the Ceremony, for the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* would not appear in it; for that upon a Quarrel between him and the Abbot of this Church, he had interdicted it; and the King gave to *Walter*, then Abbot, twelve Manors, which were for yearly *Obiits* for the Queen, with Money to be diſtributed to the Poor. And to all ſuch as ſhould devoutly, in this Church, pray for her Soul, was granted Indulgence for the Term of five Years and two hundred and fifteen Days: Her Anniverſary was obſerved 3d *Kal. December.*

ON a Table, once hanging near her Tomb, was this Inſcription in *Engliſh:*

Queen Elenor is here interred,
A worthy Noble Dame,
Siſter unto the Spaniſh King,
Of Royal Blood and Fame.
King Edward's Wife, firſt of that Name,
And Prince of Wales by Right;
Whoſe Father Henry, juſt the Third,
Was ſure an Engliſh Wight,
Who crav'd her Wife unto his Son,
The Prince himſelf did go
On that Embaſſage luckily,
As Chief, with many mo.
This Knot of linked Marriage
Her Brother *Alphonſo* liked,
And ſo 'tween Siſter and this Prince,
The Marriage was up ſtriked.
The Dowry Rich and Royal was,
For ſuch a Prince moſt meet:
For Pontive was the Marriage Gift,
A Dowry Rich and Great;
A Woman both in Council wiſe,
Religious, fruitful, meek,
Who did encreaſe her Husband's Friends,
And larg'd his Honour eke.
Learn to die.

WE next come to the Chapel and Tomb of King *Henry* V. which is at the Eaſt End of St. *Edward*'s, and parted off by a Skreen of Iron made in the Time of King *Henry* VII. on each Side which are Stair-Caſes adorn'd with Images, as big as the Life, according to the Chantry over it, as before deſcribed. In this Chapel lies interred that glorious and warlike Prince *Henry* V. Son of King *Henry* IV. He was ſirnam'd of *Monmouth*, the Place of his Birth, which happened *Anno* 1388. In his early Years he was guilty of many Follies and Extravagancies, ill becoming his Dignity, and, upon coming to the Crown, wore it with the utmoſt Applauſe. He was crowned in this Church the 9th of *April* 1414, and reigned nine Years five Months and fourteen Days, after having boldly proved his Right to the Crown of *France*, by that glorious Victory at *Agincourt*: But whilſt he was in Purſuit of further Conqueſt, and endeavouring to lay *France* under quiet Subjection, he fell ill at *Suley* of a Fever and Flux, as he was marching to relieve *Coſſney*, then beſieged by the Dauphin; from whence being removed to *Bois de Vicennes*, he departed this Life on the laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1422, aged 34 Years. Immediately upon his Death, his Bowels were buried in the Church of St. *More de Foſſes*; afterwards, his Body being ſeared and cloſed in Lead, was attended by the Nobility of *England* and *France* to the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, where he had his Exequies performed; from whence he was brought to *Rhoan*, from thence to *England*, in an open Chariot, on which was laid his Image of boil'd Hides of Leather, and painted to the Life, having on its Head an Imperial Diadem, and in his Hands a Scepter and Ball of Gold. As this Proceſſion paſs'd through any noted Town, a rich Canopy was born over it by Perſons of Quality; thus accompanied by the King of *Scots*, and the firſt of our Nobility, following two Miles off, he was brought thro' *Abbeville*, *Hedin*, *Monſtrevil*, and *Bulloign* to *Calais*, thence to *Canterbury*, where, as *Walſingham* ſays, his Exequies were celebrated, thence by Water to LONDON, whither it was brought the 10th of *Nov.* and reſted in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*. On the Covering of the firſt Horſe that drew the Chariot was embroider'd the Arms of *England*, 2d *England* and *France* quarterly, 3d *France*, 4th of King *Arthur*, *viz.* three Crowns of Gold in a Field Azure.

Azure. At St. *Paul*'s he had ſolemn Exequies, and thence was brought to this Abbey, as in his Will he had given Orders, to be interred in great State, his Effigies being on the Coffin in a Robe of Purple and Ermines, holding in one Hand his Scepter, in the other the Ball and Croſs, having a Golden Crown on his Head, and the Royal Sandals on his Feet, and ſo placed in an open Chariot, that he might be ſeen; around the Chariot 1400 Tapers were carried by venerable Perſons. He lies at the Feet of *Edward* the Confeſſor, in a Place ſet apart for keeping Reliques, where his Queen erected a Monument over him of grey Marble, whereon was placed his Statue of Heart of Oak; on which was a Head of Silver, and likewiſe his Scepter, and other Regalia, with a Plate of Silver inſcrib'd with theſe ſtupid Verſes, the Product of the darkeſt Age *England* ever ſaw, our Learning declining ſenſibly in the hurried Affairs ſucceeding *Richard* II's Death, and the Uſurpation conſequent. Such as they were take them:

Dux Normanorum, verus conqueſtor eorum
Heres Francorum deceſſit, & Hector eorum.

But all theſe Silver Ornaments, the Head not excepted, became the Prey of pilfering, avaricious and ſacrilegious Hands, ſo that the headleſs Trunk is all that remains. This Tomb was encloſed with Grates and Gates of Iron, finely wrought, by King *Henry* VII. and over it is a Chantry Chapel, as mention'd in the Deſcription of the Church, with his Weapons Capariſon, Cloth *&c.* His Tomb, and the Head ſupply'd, is in *Sandford* and *Dart*'s *Weſtminſter Abbey*, taken from an antient Painting. This Prince was very tall of Stature, a long Neck, his Body lean and ſlender, and his Bones ſmall, yet he exceeded moſt Men in Strength; he was brave, couragious, but very merciful and generous, as appears by his Concern for King *Richard* II's Murder. He had undoubtedly raiſed *England* to almoſt over-balance *Europe*, had not Death put a Stop to his Deſigns, which however might ſtill have been effected, had not his Blood degenerated its Heat, in that mild Prince his Son, as indeed had been the Caſe at moſt Times in that Age, *viz.* King *John* and King *Henry* III. King *Edward* I. and King *Edward* II. the Black Prince, King *Richard* II. and this Prince and King *Henry* VI.

On a Table hanging near:

Gallorum maſtrix jacet hic Henricus in Urna,
1422. Domat omnia virtus.
Pulchra virumque ſuum ſociat tandem Katherina.
Otium fuge.

O merciful God, what a Prince was this!
Which his ſhort Time in martial Acts ſpent
In Honour of Conqueſt that Wonder to me it is,
How he might compaſs ſuch Deeds excellent,
And yet for that his Mind nothing dent,
All ghoſtly Health for his Soul to provide,
Out of this World ere he fatally ſhould ſlide.
So though I had Tully his Eloquence,
Or of Seneca the grave Morality,
Or of Solomon the perfect Sapience,
Or the ſweet Ditties of Dame Calliope;
Yet might I not in Proſe, or other Ditty
Accordingly advance this Princeſs' Fame,
Or with due Honour to enhance the ſame.
Conſidering his Acts, whereof Parcel appear.
In this rude Work, with many more left out,
The Time alſo was leſs than ten Year,
That he ſo ſhortly brought all Things about,
By divine Grace furthered out of Doubt
That mightful Lord he holp his ghoſtly Knight
With Grace and Honour to paſs this Worlds ſight
And to have Reward double, and condign,
And firſt for martial Acts by him done,
To be advanced amongſt the Worthies nine,
And for his Virtues us'd by him eftſoon,
With many good Deeds which he on Earth had done.
Above the Hierarches, he is I truſt now ſtall'd
That was on Earth King of Kings call'd.

On the Pavement cloſe to the Side of the former Tomb, lies an old wooden Cheſt or Coffin, in which is incloſed the Body of *Catharine*, Queen to the aforeſaid King *Henry* V. This Lady was youngeſt Daughter to *Charles* VI. King of *France*, and *Iſabel* his Queen; ſhe was born the 27th Day of *October*, *Anno* 1400, and being a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, the King, upon ſeeing her, was ſo taken, that he told the Duke of *Burgundy*, he would either (with other Demands) enjoy the Lady *Catharine*, or drive the King of *France* out of his Kingdom, and him from his Dukedom; which Reſolution being entered upon, they were obliged to comply with his Demands, and, upon a Meeting at *Troys* in *Champaign*, he was affianced to her, and declared Heir apparent to the Crown of *France*, and on the 3d of *June* following, being the Day after *Trinity Sunday*, their Marriage was pompouſly celebrated in the Church of St. *Catharine* at *Troys*, by *Henry de Savoiſſy*, Archbiſhop of *Sens*, to whom the King gave in Dowry 10,000 Marks and returning with this Prize into *England*, ſhe was crowned in this Church by Archbiſhop *Chichley*, King *James* I. of *Scotland* being preſent; the Feaſt upon this Occaſion being covered Meſſes of Fiſh. By her the King had one Son, *viz.* King *Henry* VI. whom ſhe bore at *Windſor* the Year following their Marriage; and not long after, going over Sea to the King her Husband then reducing *France* to Obedience, ſhe had the Grief to attend his Corpſe into *England*. After the King's Death, ſhe married with *Owen ap Meredeth ap Tudor*, a *Welſh* Gentleman, belonging to the Court, of ſmall Fortune, but antient Deſcent, having a direct one from the *Britiſh* Kings, to which add the moſt beautiful Perſonage of that Time. This Marriage was kept ſecret till the Queen's Death, as *Stow* reports, but it is moſt probable that it was diſcovered before, becauſe this *Tudor* was in *Newgate*, and broke from thence the Year after her Death. By this *Owen* ſhe had *Edmond Tudor*, Earl of *Richmond*, and Father to King *Henry* VII. *Jaſper*, Duke of *Bedford*, and *Owen Tudor*, who took the Religious Habit, and died a Monk of this Abbey, in which he lies buried. Queen *Catharine* herſelf died in her 38th Year, in the Abbey of *Bermondſey*, near *Southwark*, (where ſhe retired) on the ſecond (*Sandford* ſays the third) Day of *January*, *Anno* 1437; from whence being brought to the *Thames* Side, ſhe was conveyed by Water to the Collegiate Church of St. *Catharine* near the Tower of LONDON; on the 8th of *February* following, from thence carried to the Cathedral of St. *Paul*; and laſtly brought to this Abbey, where ſhe was interred in the Chapel of our Lady: But ſome Years after, when her Grandſon King *Henry* VII. pulled down that in order to build a ſumptuous Chapel, her Body was taken up, and the Coffin being decay'd, it was put in a wooden Cheſt, and placed near her Husband's Tomb at the Eaſt End of the Fryars, (as *Stow* calls it) where it has ever ſince continued to be ſeen, the Bones being firmly united, and thinly cloth'd with Fleſh, like Scrapings of tanned Leather; a View fit to re-

preſent to us the End of Beauty, Greatneſs, and what elſe ſublunary Things we boaſt. Near which Cheſt, on a Tablet, *Latin* Verſes were formerly legible, written in King *Henry* VIII's Time, and as it is ſuppoſed, by *Skelton*.

AND on the ſame Table theſe wretched Rhimes, by Way of Tranſlation:

Heres lies Queen Katharine clos'd in Grave,
The French King's Daughter fair,
And of thy Kingdom (Charles the Sixth)
The true undoubted Heir.
Twice joyful Wife in Marriage match'd,
To Henry Fifth by Name;
Becauſe thro' her he nobled was,
And ſhin'd in double Fame;
The King of England by Deſcent,
And by Queen Catharine's Right,
The Realm of France he did enjoy,
Triumphant King of Might.
A happy Queen to Engliſh Men,
She came right grateful here,
And four Days Space they honoured God,
With Mouth and reverend Fear.
Henry the Sixth this Queen brought forth,
In painful Labours plight,
In whoſe Empire a French Man was,
And eke in Wight.
Under no lucky Planet born,
Unto himſelf nor Throne:
But equal with his Parents both,
In pure Religion.
Of Owen Tudor after this
The next Son Edmund was,
O Catharine, a renowned Prince,
That did in Glory paſs,
Henry the Seventh, a Britain Pearl,
A Gem of England's Joy,
A Peerleſs Prince was Edmund's Son,
A good and gracious Boy;
Therefore a happy Wife this was,
A happy Mother pure,
Thrice happy Child, but Grandam ſhe,
More than thrice happy ſure.

BETWEEN the Gates of this Chapel, and the Feet of St. *Edward*'s Shrine, almoſt contiguous to the latter, and partly cover'd with the Step or Aſcent of the former, are two Stones of Grey Marble, of which that on the South Side, being broader at Head than Feet, hath ſome ſmall Remains of a Croſs, which ſometime reach'd to the Bottom, but now Part of the Top only viſible, and that not much: There are likewiſe the Similitude of Nails ſaltier'd with it, compoſed of a pitchy Subſtance, and not to be injured but by wearing the Stone itſelf. The Writers of our Church have not heeded it, as appears by *Keep*'s joining it with the other, as belonging to two Children; but Mr. *Dart* ſays, if he may be allowed to conjecture, he takes it to cover the Body of *Roger de Wendover*, ſince no other has yet attempted to aſſign a Place for his Burial. This *Wendover* was Parſon of *Bromley* in *Kent*, and elected Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, on the *6. Kal. March*, upon the Death of Biſhop *Sandford*, but being thought inſufficient by *Edmund*, the Archbiſhop, he rejected him, who thereupon appealing to *Rome*, was received there and confirmed, and afterwards conſecrated at *Canterbury*, on the Morrow after St. *Edward* the King, *Anno* 1238, and inſtalled at *Rocheſter*, by *Simon*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; and having ſat Biſhop 22 Years, he died at *Frakenham*, 4 *Id. October*, 1250. Whereupon the King, *(quia ſanctus habebatur)* for that he was a holy Man, ordered him to be buried in this Church. That this is highly probable, appears by the antient Form of the Stone, and the Croſs uſually impreſſed on the Coffins and Graves of Biſhops and Abbots, and no other; and this Mr. *Dart* ſeems aſſured of, that no Biſhop, or Abbot was ever buried in this Chapel, except *John* of *Waltham*, whoſe Tomb is fair and viſible; and Biſhop *Courtney* of *Norwich*, who dying ſo late as 1415, and being more the Stateſman than a Prelate, and of a great and honourable Alliance, leaves no Room to ſuppoſe a Stone and Croſs of ſuch antient ſimple Form to be placed over him: Yet *Weaver* ſays, there lies in the Wall of *Bromley* Church, a Figure ſaid to be his Portraiture, but ſays, he cannot contradict his Burial here.

ADJOINING to which is another Stone, Mr. *Keep* ſays two, of Marble, laid in the Pavement, under which it is ſaid were buried *Margaret* and *John*, two Children of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, mentioned before in the Chapel of St. *Edward*: But here Mr. *Keep* was ſtrangely miſinformed, for *Valence* had but one Child that died young, (tho' *Milles* ſays *William* likewiſe; but he lived long after, and was ſlain in *France*, the 7th of King *Edward* I.) neither is there any Likelihood for this Conjecture, unleſs the before-mentioned Tomb of *Wendover* lying by it is taken for the other. This *John* was eldeſt Son of *William* of *Valence*, by *Joan de Mouncheſey*, and dying in his Infancy, his Father procured for all ſuch as ſhould devoutly pray for his Soul, Indulgence for 160 Days.

ON the South Side of this Chapel, and with the Feet adjoining to King *Henry* V's. is a handſome antient Tomb of black Marble, on which lies the Effigies, in white Alabaſter, of *Philippa*, of *Heinault*, Queen to King *Edward* III. She was third Daughter of *William* Earl of *Heinault*, and *Joan*, eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* Count *de Valois*, younger Son of *Philip* the hardy King of *France*; her Brother was *William*, the fourth Earl of *Holland* and *Heinault*, who being ſlain by the *Friſons*, this Earldom come to her: She was married to King *Edward* III. at *York*, *Feb.* 25, *Anno* 1327, and crowned at *Weſtminſter* the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent* following; ſhe lived his Wife 42 Years, and bare him no leſs than 14 Children. Mr. *Weaver*, from *Harding*, tells us, That when an Embaſſy was ſent to chuſe one of the Earl's Daughters, a certain Biſhop amongſt them, adviſed to chuſe the Lady who had the largeſt Hips, as promiſing a numerous Progeny: This the Event made good. She was a Woman of great Honour and Virtue, and a firm Friend to *England*; ſhe was, ſays *Walſingham*, *Mulier nobiliſſima* & Anglorum ematriæ *conſtantiſſima*, ſtrenuouſly aſſerting her Husband's Right to *France*, notwithſtanding her cloſe Alliance to that Crown: She died the 15th Day of *Auguſt*, being the Bleſſed Virgin's Aſſumption, *Anno* 1369, the 43d of King *Edward* III. and was here buried, the King pouring vaſt Expence in performing her Exequies, and erecting her Tomb; round the Tomb were formerly the Statues in Braſs, and Eſcutcheons of the following Perſons; at the Head of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, *Lewis* the Emperor, King *Edward* III. *John*, King of *France*, and *William*, Earl of *Heinault*, the Queen's Father: On the South Side of *Joan*, Counteſs of *Heinault*, the Queen's Mother; *William*, Earl of *Heinault*, the Queen's Brother; *Margaret*, Empreſs of *Germany*, the Queen's Siſter; *Reginald*, Duke of *Geldres*; *Eleanor*, Dutcheſs of *Geldres*; *John*, of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Heinault*; *Mary*, Dutcheſs of *Britain*; *Lewis*, Duke of *Bavaria*; *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*; *Charles*, of *Valois*, Son to the King of *France*; and *John*, Duke of *Brabant*: On the North Side of *Joan*, Queen of *Scots*, *John*, Earl of *Cornwall*; *Joan*, Princeſs of *Wales*; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*; *Iſabel*, Counteſs of *Bedford*; *John*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Clarence*; *Edmund*, Earl of *Cambridge*; and

Thomas

Thomas, Earl of *Buckingham*: And at the Foot, of the Kings of *Naverre*, *Bohemia*, *Scotland*, *Sicily* and *Spain*.

On a Table near the Tomb were formerly these Verses:

Fair Philip, William Henald's Child,
And youngeſt Daughter dear,
Of Roſeat Hue, and Beauty bright,
In Tomb lies killed here.

Edward the Third, through Mother's Will,
And Nobles good Conſent,
Took her to Wife, and joyfully
With her his Time he ſpent.

His Brother John, a martial Man,
And eke a valiant Knight,
Did link this Woman to this King
In Bonds of Marriage right.

This Match and Marriage thus in Blood,
Did bind the Flemings ſure
To Engliſhmen, by which they did
The Frenchmens Wrack procure.

This Philip flowr'd in Gifts full rare,
And Treaſures of the Mind,
In Beauty bright, Religion, Faith,
To all and each moſt kind.

A faithful Mother Philip was
Full many a Son ſhe bred,
And brought forth many a worthy Knight,
Hardy and full of Dred.

A carefull Nurſe to Students all,
At Oxford ſhe did found
Queen's College, ſhe Dame Pallas School
That did her Fame refound.

Adjoining to this, and between the two Pillars, parallel with the Shrine of St. *Edward*, is a ſtately Monument of grey Marble, having over it a decayed Canopy of *Gothick* Work, on which is a Table Effigies of Copper gilt, repreſenting King *Edward* III. though his Corpſe lies in the ſame Grave with *Phillippa*'s, as herſelf deſired on her Death-Bed; on the Sides of the Tomb were the Braſs Statues and Arms of theſe his Sons and Daughters, (of which ſome remain) *viz.* on the South Side, *Firſt*, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; *Second*, *Joan de la Tour*, called Queen of *Spain*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Britain*, and *William* of *Hatfield*. On the North Side, were the Statues of *Iſabel*, Lady of *Concy*, *William* of *Windſor*, *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Blanch de la Tour*, *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, and *Thomas*, Duke of *Gloceſter*; of theſe laſt the Arms only remain; on the Baſis of the Tomb are placed on large Shields of Braſs, enamelled, the Arms of St. *George* and King *Edward* III. On the little Tomb of *Margaret*, King *Edward* IV's Daughter, which joins to the Head of this Tomb, is placed the Shield and Sword carried before this King in *France*; the latter of which is ſeven Feet long, and weighs eighteen Pounds.

This King *Edward* III. was eldeſt Son of *Edward* II. King of *England*, who being depoſed and murdered in the Infancy of this, the Crown was placed upon his Head at his 14th Year; he laid Claim to the Crown of *France*, in the Right of his Mother *Iſabel*, Daughter to King *Philip* IV. and made the Claim ſure by numerous Conqueſts under his Conduct, and that of his brave Son the Black Prince. *Scotland* he reduced to Allegiance, and after the ſecond Revolt, took their King Priſoner. *France*, by the Battles of *Creſſy* and *Poictiers*, he ſubdued; at the latter of which, *John* their King was likewiſe taken; ſo that he had at LONDON two Captive Kings at once; the firſt of theſe, after 11 Years Impriſonment, was releaſed, the latter died in the *Savoy*.

In his Time *England* ſeemed to ſhine in her Meridian; Learning was encouraged; Gallantry, and that the moſt honourable, was practiſed; the Order of the Garter inſtituted; the Subjects beloved; the Prince honoured at home, and feared abroad; till after a long Reign, and impaired Age, the Reins of Government began to grow ſlack; the Prince was impoſed upon, and *Lancaſter*, that ambitious Son of his, clouded all the ſetting Glories of his Reign, incouraging popular Faction, and debauched the King's Hours with a Woman who had too great an Aſcendant over him, an imperious arbitrary Favourite, one *Perers*, having been chief Lady to the Queen, was much eſteemed after her Death by the King, not as a Miſtreſs, which ſome (in Regard ſhe was a *Wickliffiſt*) ſay, and particularly *Walſingham*, who, with a Heat uſual to him, calls her *infandæ meretrix & verecunda pellex*, but out of Reſpect to his Queen's Memory; this Woman was married to Sir *William Windſor* before-mentioned. Thus ended this glorious Sun its Courſe, being upon his Death-Bed deſerted by all his Favourites, and particularly the aforeſaid *Perers*, who even took the Rings from his Fingers before his Breath was gone, and lying alone, gaſping almoſt his laſt, a Fryar came into the Room, and moved at ſuch an Object, had the Courage to approach, and bad him cry Pardon for his Sins, giving him a Crucifix, the King often kiſſed its Feet, the Tears flowing a-pace, and was heard to pronounce the Word Jesus, and ſo expired, at his Manor Houſe of *Shene*, near *Richmond* in *Surrey*, the twenty firſt Day of *June*, 1377, in the ſixty fourth Year of his Age, having reigned fifty five Years, four Months and twenty eight Days; from whence he was brought and buried here. Round the Verge of the Braſs Table were ſome *Latin* Verſes.

On a Table near it was this Tranſlation:

Of Engliſh Kings here lyes the beauteous Flower
Of all before paſſed, and Myrror to them ſhall ſue:
A merciful King, of Peace Conſervator,
The III. Edward; the Death of whom may rue
All Engliſh Men, for he by Knighthood due,
Was Libarde invict, and by Feat Martial
To worthy Macabe in Vertue Peregal.

Next adjoining, and between this Tomb and the back Skreen of the high Altar, is another Tomb, not much unlike the laſt, being of grey Marble, with empty Niches on the Sides; over it is a Table of Copper with two Effigies of the ſame, gilt, large as the Life, being erected to King *Richard* II. and his Queen; his Robing is wrought with Peaſcod-Shells open, and the Peas out, but upon what Account that Deviſe was uſed, is not certain; over the Tomb is a Canopy of Wood, which has formerly been curiouſly Painted, with the Virgin *Mary* and our Saviour, ſtill viſible, and the Arms of *Anne* his Queen, *viz.* *Quarterly, an Eagle diſplayed with two Heads, Sable, the Imperial Arms, and Gules, a Lion rampant, quevee forchee, Argent crowned, Or, the Arms of* Bohemia *impaled with King* Richard II. *viz.* *Quarterly,* France, *Semee and* England, *&c.* but are ſcarcely now viſible. This unhappy Prince, King *Richard* II. was Son to that victorious Black Prince, and Grandſon to King *Edward* III. laſt mentioned, whom he ſucceeded in the Throne at his eleventh Year of Age. He was ſirnamed *Bourdeaux*, the Place of his Birth, which was *Anno* 1366. He was a Prince of unequalled Beauty, and had the Excellencies

lencies of his Mind equalled thoſe of his Form, he had compleated the Glories his Granſire began; but hurried with the Paſſions to which Youth is incident, he involved himſelf and the Nation in many Difficulties, to which the Factions about him contributed not a little; of which Diſadvantages, *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* taking hold, uſurped the Throne, by a canting, far-fetch'd Right from King *Henry* III. for Conqueſt nor Reſignation were not then pleaded. Soon after which, this hapleſs dethroned Monarch was impriſoned, firſt in *Leeds*, in *Kent*, then in *Pontefract* or *Pomfret* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*, where, ſome ſay, he died by Famine. *Stow* ſays, they vexed him five Days with Cold and Hunger; the Continuer of *Ingulphus*, that he voluntarily faſted five Days and Nights, and *Walſingham* ſays, that for the Grief conceived upon Diſcovery of the late Plot, *Semetipſum extinxit media voluntaria.* Others ſay, that *Henry* IV. gave Hints to have him deſtroyed, which one *Pierce* of *Exton* hearing, went from Court with eight Men in Company to *Pomfret*, and entered the King's Chamber armed; who perceiving their Deſigns, put the Table from him, wreſted a Bill from the Hands of the foremoſt, and ſlew four of the Aſſailants; but being drove back to his Chair, where Sir *Pierce* ſtood, he with a Pole-Ax ſtruck out his Brains. This was done at *Pomfret* in the *Bloody Tower*, on St. *Valentine*'s Day, *Anno* 1339, *Anno* 1 King *Henry* IV. Whereupon his Body was embalmed and incloſed with Lead, all but the Face, and was brought to the *Tower*, thence to St. *Paul*'s Church in LONDON, to be expoſed to publick View for three Days, where Service was performed, at which the Uſurper was preſent: From whence it was conveyed to *Langeley*, and buried in the Church of the Fryars Predicants, the Office being performed by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and the Abbots of St. *Alban*'s and *Waltham*, without any Nobility preſent, or even any Crowd, nor any to invite them afterwards to Dinner, where he reſted for ſome Years till King *Henry* V. a Prince of great Humanity, reigning, pity'd his Caſe, and gave Orders to remove him in State to this Abbey, whither he was drawn in a Royal Chair, himſelf and all the Nobility attending; he was interred near the Shrine of his admired St. *Edward* the Confeſſor, over whoſe ſacred Arches the King erected a Tomb of grey Marble, with Niches on the Sides; but without any Statues in them, but on the Tomb is a Table of Braſs, gilt, and on it, in gilt Copper, large as the Life, the Effigies of this unfortunate Prince, with his Queen *Anne*: On the King's Robe are the Devices of Peaſcod-Shells open, with the Peas out; over all is a Canopy of Wood as before-mentioned. Mr. *Keep* ſays, at the Time of writing his Hiſtory, thoſe Statues were removed, and a late Writer ſays, they are not there now. How Mr. *Keep* could make ſuch a Miſtake, when *Sandford* nor any other at that Time mention it, is ſtrange; there not appearing the leaſt Sign of their having been ever removed, though there have been but too flagrant ones of their having been injured, large Pieces of the Copper being cut off from the Table, and the Arms ſtolen from the Side next the Area, in the Holes of which any one putting their Hands, may turn the Boards of his Coffin. Round the Verge is the following Inſcription, an extravagant Proof of the Generoſity of King *Henry* V. by whoſe Order it was placed there:

Perfect and Prudent, Richard by Right the Second
Vanquiſh'd by Fortune, lies here now in Stone
True of his Word, and thereto well reſound;
Seemly in Perſon, and like to Homer, as one
In worldly Prudence, and ever the Church in one
Upheld and favoured, and caſting the Proud to Ground,
And all that would his Royal State confound.

In the ſame Tomb with him lies his Queen, *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* the 4th, and Siſter to *Wenceſlaus*, Emperor and King of *Bohemia*; ſhe was crown'd at *Weſtminſter*, by *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; by her the King had no Children, and having been his Wife 12 Years, ſhe died the 7th of *June*, in the Year 1394, at *Shene* in *Surrey*, for whoſe Death the King's Grief was, like his other Paſſions, ſo extravagant, that he curs'd the Place of her Death, and ordered the Buildings to be demoliſhed: She was buried at *Weſtminſter*, in a pompous and ſolemn Manner, and at prodigious Expence. Stain'd with the Blood of the Earl of *Arundel*, as *Walſingham* obſerves, who never fails affronting this unhappy Prince's Memory, when he can, uſing the weak and baſe Supports of Uſurpation, Perſonal Reflection, and Vindication of the Loſs, and firſt Eſſays of Rebellion, which were quaſh'd, to give Sanction to the greater more ſucceſſive and ſucceſsful ones, under the Conſequence of which he lived.

Between the Shrine of St. *Edward*, and the Tomb of Queen *Philippa*, under a large Stone, once finely plated with Braſs, with Inſcriptions now not legible, lies *Thomas Woodſtock*, Brother to *Edward* the Black Prince, ſixth and youngeſt Son to King *Edward* III. and Uncle to King *Richard* II. He was born at *Woodſtock*, then the Palace, from whence he took his Name, the 7th *Id. Jan.* 1355. In the 50th Year of his Father he ſat in Parliament as Conſtable of *England*. On the Coronation of his Nephew, *Richard* II. he was honour'd with the Title of Earl of *Buckingham*, with an Annuity of 1000 *l. per Ann.* ſettled on him, and the 22d of *June* following, he confirmed him Conſtable of *England*, and in the Right of his Wife *Elianor*, Daughter of *Humphey de Bohun*, he had the Titles of Earl of *Eſſex*, and *Northampton*. Of which *Elianor*, and her Tomb, ſee more in the Chapel of St. *Edmond*. He was afterwards advanced by Patent, dated the 6th of *Auguſt*, in the 9th of King *Richard* II. to the Titles of Duke of *Gloceſter*. This Gentleman whom *Walſingham* calls, *Vir optimus & regis patruus in quo poſita fuere ſpes & ſolatium totius regni communitatis*, was extremely careful over the Affairs of the Kingdom, during the unhappy Meaſures his Nephew took, but too ſubject to a Warmth of Temper, and a froward Oppoſition of every Thing his Prince deſired; and having once by a Combination of the Lords, brought him under, intended ſtill to keep him ſubject to his Dictates; which the King, now of ripe Years perceiving, reſolved to remove from him, ſo ſevere an Obſerver and reprover of his Actions: In order to which he caus'd him to be ſurpriz'd at his Caſtle of *Pleſhey* in *Eſſex*, and convey'd to *Calais*, where he was ſmother'd between two Feather-beds, by *William Serle*, —— *Francis*, and others: This was done on *Sept.* 8, 1397. and but one Year before his Nephew met with as hard a Fate, at *Pomfret*, and *Mowbrey*, Duke of *Norfolk*, the Contriver of it, baniſh'd for Life. His Body was conveyed to *Pleſhey*, and buried in a College of Canons Regular, which he had founded, under a handſome Tomb, but afterwards his Body was removed and buried in this Place. Upon the Tomb were the Figures of himſelf, Dutcheſs *Elianor*, King *Edward* III. and Queen *Philippa*, with his Brothers and Siſters: On the South Side of which, on the Verge was this broken Fragment, ſome Years ſince,

ſince, but now not legible, *ore giſtcuſeuelez entre les come tu poes iey deoir foit a malyn mydy ou Coyr; priez adieu pur ſalme de luy; quil eu eſt de luy mercy meint home ne.* ——

NEAR the Foot of King *Edward* I's Monument is another Pavement-ſtone inſculped with Braſs, and an Inſcription, Part of which was viſible in Biſhop *Godwin*'s Time, but now gone; on the Plates of which are eight Figures, four on the one Side, defaced by often Paſſage over that Side, through the Skreen, from the High Altar to St. *Edward*'s Shrine; and the four others in *Gothick* Letters, *Johannes* - - - - - which adorn the Effigies of a Biſhop, in his Maſs Habit: This was laid over *John de Waltham*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, a great Favourite of King *Richard* II. in whoſe Time he was Maſter of the Robes, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and was choſe one of the fourteen over the Revenues, and laſtly, *viz. Anno* 1391, made Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; he died in that Office, having ſupplied it four Years, and that of Biſhop ſeven; his Death happened *Anno* 1395: He was much lamented by the King, who gave Orders he ſhould be here buried, as *Walſingham* obſerves, *hoc Anno*, i. e. 1395, *obiit Jo. de Waltham, Epiſcopus Sarum & Regni complacuerat, ut etiam (multis licet murmurantibus) rege jubente apud Weſtmonaſterium inter reges meruit ſepultura.* This *Waltham* ſeems to have been a Man of great Spirit, as appears by his oppoſing the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who in his Viſitation had been oppoſed by the Biſhop of *Exeter*; and after bringing him to Submiſſion, proceeded to *Salisbury*, where this *Waltham* refuſed him, upon Account of a Privilege obtained from Pope *Boniface*, then newly Pope, to exempt his Dioceſe from any Metropolitan's Viſitation, by Virtue of any Power granted from the late Pope *Urban*; but the Archbiſhop, who knew his Metropolitan Power of Viſitation independent of the Pope, proceeded to Excommunications and Cenſures, till *Waltham* was forced to ſubmit.

IN this Chapel was interred the Heart of *Henry de Almaine*, Son of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, who having been long in Foreign Countries, returning to *England*, as he paſſed through *Tuſcany* with *Philip*, after King of *France*, was murdered at *Viterbo*, in the Church of St. *Silveſter*, while he was hearing Maſs, by *Simon* and *Guido*, Sons of *Simon de Mountfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, *Anno* 1270. The Picture of his Murder the Inhabitants had painted and hung in the Church, on which, *Matthew Weſtminſter* gives us ſome Verſes. His Body was, the following Year, *viz.* on the 3d *Id. May* 1271, brought to LONDON, and his Heart put in a Cup, and placed near St. *Edward*'s Shrine; his Body was buried in the Monaſtery of *Hales*. The two Murderers were excommunicated by the Pope, and *Simon*, one of them, died in the Caſtle of St. *Senenſis*, a miſerable Vagabond, the Year following.

HERE alſo lieth interred, without Monument or Inſcription, *Richard Courtney*, of the Family of the Earl of *Devonſhire*, Kinſman to *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, educated at *Exeter College* in *Oxford*, firſt Prebendary of *Sneating* in St. *Paul*'s, Dean of *Aſaph*, Canon of *York*, Chancellor of *Oxford*; Canon, and then Dean of *Wells*; and laſtly, Biſhop of *Norwich*, in 1413, a great Favourite of King *Henry* V. whom he attended at *Normandy*, where he died at the Siege of *Harfleur*, of a Flux, on the 14th or 16th of *September* 1415, and being brought over to *England*, was buried near the Shrine of St. *Edward*.

BEFORE we leave theſe Chapels, we muſt not paſs over the Perſons buried in them, though not diſtinguiſhed by Monuments, yet of equal, and ſome of ſuperior Characters to thoſe that are; to which we ſhall proceed, after deſcribing

The Chapel of HENRY VII. *and the private Interments and Vaults there.*

THIS *Miraculum Orbis*, as *Leland* calls it, on the Outſide, would yield a moſt ſurpriſing View, were it not that the Smoke has pretty much injured it, and is adorned with fourteen *Gothick* Towers jutting out in ſeveral Angles, enlightened with Windows, and covered with the moſt curious Carv'd-work of Portculliſes, Flowers-de-liz, *&c.* and have had a vaſt Number of Statues placed in Niches round them, but taken away, leſt they ſhould fall upon the Heads of thoſe who attend the Parliament; from which Towers, to the Sides of the Roof, are *Gothick* Arches. The Aſcent to the Inſide from the Eaſt End of the Sacriſtarea of St. *Edward*, is by Steps of Black Marble, being —— Feet in Length, under a ſtately Portico, to the Gates opening to the Body or Nave of it; before you enter which, you obſerve on either Hand a Door-way opening from the Area at the Top of the Aſcent into the Side-iſles of this Chapel; for it is compoſed of a Nave and Side-iſles, in Manner of a Cathedral; the Entrance to the Nave from the Aſcent, is through three noble Portals of Braſs, wrought like Frame-work, and in every other open Pannel a Roſe and a Portcullis of Hollow Work, alternately: Entering through theſe your Eye takes in the moſt beautiful and ſurpriſing Proſpect in the World; the Roof of it is very lofty, and wrought with the moſt curious Variety imaginable; the Windows lofty and lightſome; the Stalls of the Choir of Wainſcot, curiouſly carved, with *Gothick* Canopies, and the Seats with Variety of Devices; the Pavement is of Black and White Marble, done at the Charge of Dr. *Killigrew*, Prebendary here, as appears by two Plates of Braſs fixed to the Riſe toward the Founder's Tomb.

THE Eaſt View from the Entrance preſents you with the Braſs Chapel and Tomb of the Founder, and round it, where the Eaſt End forms a Semicircle, are the Chapels of the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Richmond*, and the open Spaces and Windows, where is the Tomb of *Sheffield* Duke of *Bucks*, and the Effigies of the Counteſs of *Richmond*, on each Side the Inlet to the great Eaſt Window. The Side-iſles open to the Nave at the Eaſt End, on each Side the Founder's Tomb. At the Eaſt End of the South Iſle is the Royal Vault; and of the other, the Monuments of the Two Murdered Prince: The Walls, as well as the Nave of the South Iſles, are wrought into the moſt curious Imagery, and contain 120 large Statues of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs and Confeſſors, placed in Niches; under which are Angels ſupporting Imperials Crowns, beſides innumerable ſmall ones; and theſe have been eſteemed ſo curious, that Painters, Statuaries, and other Artiſans of all Countries have travelled hither to copy them. The Windows, which are thirteen on each Side above, and as many below in the North and South Iſles, beſide the ſpacious Eaſt Window, jut out into the *Gothick* Towers, viſible without, and have been formerly of painted or diaper'd Glaſs; and in every Pain was a Red Roſe, the Badge and Cognizance of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, or a Text H. the initial Letter of the Founder's Name, and Portculliſes, the Badge of the *Beauforts*, crown'd, of which many are ſtill viſible. The Roof, which is flattiſh on the Outſide, is ſupported on Arches between the Nave and Side-iſles, which turn upon twelve ſtately *Gothick* Pillars, curiouſly adorned with Figures, Fruitage and Foliage. The Length of this Chapel, within-ſide, is 99 Feet, the Breadth 66 Feet, and the Height 54 Feet.

Vaults and Interments in this CHAPEL.

THE firſt, being the antienteſt, is in the South Iſle, and near the Tomb of *Margaret Douglaſs*, Grandmother to King *James* I. in which that Lady is buried. She lies in a Leaden Coffin, placed on another, in which is the Body of *Charles* Earl of *Lenox*, Son to the ſaid *Margaret*, by *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*: He dy'd *Anno* 1576. Theſe are all it contains. Upon what Occaſion it was opened in Mr. *Keep*'s Time, or whether by Communication with the adjoining Vault he ſaw thoſe Coffins, is uncertain: but he tells us, the undermoſt was much ſhaken and decay'd, ſo that the Skeleton and dry'd ſhrivel'd Skin might be ſeen.

ON the ſame South Side of this Chapel, is a large and capacious Vault, which King *James* prepared to receive his Mother *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and his Family: From her being laid there, it is commonly called the *Queen of Scots Vault*. And is frequently called the *Royal Vault*, from the many Branches of that Royal Stem which have ſince been depoſited there. Of which in Order.

Henry Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I. who was born the 12th of *Feb.* 1593, and after giving great Promiſes of a Bleſſing to this Land, died of a malignant Fever the 6th of *Nov.* 1612, at his 19th Year, at St. *James*'s, whence he was drawn in a Chariot, and had a Hearſe erected to him in this Abbey, with his Arms, and this Motto, *Javat ire per altum*. His Body was incloſed in Lead, proportioned to the Shape of it, and his Heart likewiſe encloſed by itſelf, to its Shape, and laid on his Breaſt, and under it the Figures 1612, with the Prince's Device, Motto, and a Roſe and Thiſtle, with H. P. under it emboſs'd. Some Time after, it is thought, this Body was removed; for upon digging to clean *Monk*'s Vault, a Corpſe, thus incloſed, was dug out of the Sand; and from a Hole made by the Workmen, iſſued a black Liquid of intolerable Stench.

Elizabeth, Daughter to King *James* I. married to *Frederick* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who was afterwards nominated King of *Bohemia*; but driven by the Emperor both from thoſe Dominions and his own. This Lady, after the Reſtauration of her Nephew King *Charles* II. came into *England*. She lived with the old Lord *Craven* in *Drury-lane*, and died at *Leiceſter-Houſe*, on *Thurſday Feb.* 1661, aged 66, and was carried from *Somerſet-Houſe* by Water, and here buried, her Son Prince *Rupert* being Chief Mourner.

Arabel Stuart, Daughter to *Charles* Earl of *Lenox*; ſhe married Mr. *William Seymour*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Hertford*; but this Marriage being conſummated without the Conſent of King *James* I. and ſhe being Couſin German to the King, they were both committed Priſoners to the *Tower*, where this Lady ended her Life without Iſſue, on the 27th Day of *Sept. Anno* 1615, and was buried here in a Leaden Coffin without any Inſcription, ſays *Sand*.

Henry Duke of *Gloceſter*, fourth Son of King *Charles* I. a Prince of Wiſdom, and Courage, and Piety, beyond his Years. He lived a ſhort Time after the Reſtauration, *viz.* about four Months, and died at *Whitehall* the 13th of *Sept.* following, much lamented by all, but particularly by the King, who was never known to grieve ſo much upon any other Occaſion. He was carried from *Somerſet-Houſe*, by Water, to the Parliament-Stairs, and here depoſited. His Coffin was of Black Velvet, and on it a Plate of Silver.

Mary Princeſs of *Orange*, eldeſt Daughter to King *Charles* I. She died of the Small-Pox, at *Whitehall*, (being invited into *England* by her Brother *Charles* II. ſoon after his Reſtauration) on the 24th of *Dec.* 1660, a Princeſs of great Virtue, and a kind Aſſiſter of her Brother in Exile; ſhe was carried by Water from *Somerſet-Houſe*, and on her Coffin of black Velvet a Copper Plate.

SEVERAL Children of King *James*, when Duke of *York*, *viz. Charles* Duke of *Cambridge*; ſecond Son of *James* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* II. died an Infant. On his Coffin a Silver Plate thus Inſcribed; as likewiſe on thoſe following:

Depoſitum Celciſſimi Principis Caroli Ducis Cantabrigiæ filii Primogeniti Jacobi Ducis Eboracenſis, qui natus 22 die Octobris 1660. obiit in Aula Whitehall, quinto die Maii, 1661.

James Duke of Cambridge, ſecond Son of King James II. Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Cantabrigiæ, &c. filii ſecundo geniti & hæredis potentiſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula Regia Richmondiæ viceſſimo die Junii in Domino obdormivit, Ætatis ſuæ quarto, Annoque Dom. 1667.

Charles Duke of Kendal, his third Son: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi Principis Caroli Ducis Candaliæ, & filii tertio geniti Potentiſſimi Principis, Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta vigeſſimo ſecundo die Maii in Domino obdormivit, vix annum habens, An. Dom. 1677.

Edgar Duke of Cambridge, his fourth Son: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi Principis Edgari Ducis Cantabrigiæ, & filii quarto geniti & hæredis Potentiſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula regia Richmondiæ, 8 die Junii in Domino obdormivit, Ætatis ſuæ quarto, Anno Dom. 1671.

Henrietta his third Daughter: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ Henrietta filiæ nata tertiæ Potentiſſimi Principis Ducis Eboraci. Quæ in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta 15 die Menſis Novem. in Domino obdormivit, decem circiter menſium Ætatis, Anno Dom. 1669.

Catharine his fourth Daughter: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ Catharinæ filiæ quarto genitæ Potentiſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta, quinto die Decem. in Domino obdormivit vix decem menſis habens 1671.

Anne Dutcheſs of York, Daughter of Chancellor Hyde; and married privately to the Duke of York, a Woman of excellent Senſe, and a Soul ſuited to her high Station: She died of a lingering Illneſs, occaſioned thro' Weakneſſes by Childbearing, at St. James's, March 31, 1671. Aged 34 Years, and was buried here the 5th of April.

Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, firſt Son of the Duke of York, by Maria D'Eſte, his ſecond Lady, born the 7th of Nov. 1677, and died the 12th of Dec. following.

Catharine Laura, eldeſt Daughter of the Duke, by his ſecond Lady: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ Catharinæ Lauræ ex ſecundis nuptiis filiæ primo genitæ Potentiſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, quæ in Aula regia Sti Jacobi dicta tertia die Octobris obdormivit, vix novem menſes habens, Anno Dom. M.DC.IXXV.

Iſabella, his ſecond Daughter by the ſaid Lady: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ, Iſabellæ filiæ ſeptimogenitæ Sereniſſimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, &c. & conjuge Maria D'Eſte

quæ

quæ in Aula Regia Sti. Jacobi dicta ſecundo die Martii ſexcentiſſimo octogeſſimo in Domino obdormivit, Ætatis ſuæ anno currente quinto, Anno Dom. 1680.

Charlotta Maria, third Daughter, born the 15th of *Auguſt*, and died the 16th of *October* followiug.

Rupert, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, third Son to *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, remarkable for the Share he had in the King's Affairs, during the Grand Rebellion, of whom ſee much in Chancellor *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory. He died at his Houſe the Corner of St. *James*'s *Park*, near *Spring-Garden*, the 19th of *November*, 1682, and was buried in great State from the *Painted Chamber*, the Earl of *Craven* being Chief Mourner, Norroy King at Arms carrying a foreign Prince's Coronet on a Cuſhion of black Velvet; the Coffin was covered with black Velvet, and on a Plate of gilt Copper this Inſcription: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſ. Principis Ruperti Comitis Palatini Rhini, Ducis Bavariæ, & Cumbriæ, Comitis Holderneſiæ, totius Angliæ Vice-admiralli, Regalis Caſtri Windeſorienſis Conſtabularii & Gubernatoris Nobiliſſimi Ordinis Periſcelidis Equitis, & Majeſtati Regiæ a ſanctioribus Conſiliis, Filii tertio geniti ſereniſſimi Principis Frederici Regis Bohemiæ, &c. per ſereniſſimam Principis Elizabetham Filiam unicam Jacobi, ſororem Caroli Primi, & Amitam Caroli ejus nominis ſecundi Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regnm. Nati Pragæ Bohemiæ Metrop. $\frac{17}{27}$ Dec. Anno MDCXIX. Denati Londoni XXIX Nov. MDCLXXXII. Ætatis ſuæ LXIII.

A Daughter of the late Queen, when Princeſs of *Denmark*, ſtill-born: Hic jacet Filia primogenita Illuſtriſſimi Georgii & Daniæ Principis, Illuſtriſſimi Jacobi Eboraci Ducis neptis, nata mortua die Maii 12 MDCLXXXIIII.

LADY *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of the late Queen *Anne*, while Princeſs, by *George* Prince of *Denmark*: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ Mariæ, Filiæ natu ſecundæ Illuſtriſſimi Principis Georgii Daniæ & Norvegiæ, Principis Hæreditarii, &c. ex Illuſtriſſima Anna Conjuge chariſſima Filia ſecunda ſereniſſimi Principis, Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, &c. Nata Maii 12. Obiit die Purificationis B. M. Virginis, Anno Dom. MDCLXXXVI. Ætatis Primo.

AN abortive Male Child: Depoſitum Fœtus Maſculi Abortivi, Illuſtriſſimi Principis Georgii Daniæ & Norvegiæ principis Hæreditarii, ex Illuſtriſſima Anna conjuge chariſſima Filia ſecunda ſereniſ. principis Jacobi ſecundi, Mag. Britanniæ Reg. &c. Oct. 22, An. Dom. MDCLXXXVII.

William Duke of *Gloceſter*, a young Prince of moſt excellent Form and Diſpoſition, died at *Windſor* of a Fever, occaſioned by exceſſive Dancing on his Birth-Day, *July* 30, 1700, from whence the Body was removed privately, being put into a Coffin of Lead, and placed in his own Coach, in which was the Earl of *Marlborough* and another; in three other Coaches followed the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, his Preceptor, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Prat*, and two Purſuivants. Thus he was carried to *Thiſtleworth*, where he was put in a Barge, and thence conveyed by Water to *Weſtminſter*, where he lay in State in the Prince's Lodgings, thence being carried to the Abbey, was met in Proceſſion by the Choir, and depoſited in this Vault. The Coffin is of black Velvet, and had a large Plate thus inſcribed:

Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi Principis Gulielmi Ducis Glouceſtriæ nobiliſſimi Ordinis aurea Periſcelidis Equitis, Filii unici Celciſſimæ Principiſſæ Annæ, per Inclytiſſimum Principem Georgium Daniæ Hæreditarium. Obiit in Caſtro Regali apud Windeſor. XXX Die Julii, M.DCC Anno Ætatis XII. Inevente.

LADY *Mary*, another Daughter of the Princeſs *Anne*, born at St. *James*'s in *October*, 1690, and dying ſoon after was buried here the 14th of the ſame Month.

George, another Son, born at *Sion-Houſe*, *Sunday* the 17th of *April*, 1692, died an Hour after Baptiſm, and was buried the 18th.

A ſtill-born Female Child, born at *Berkley* the 23d of *March* 1692-3, buried next Day; beſides ſeveral Miſcarriages.

George William, a Child of his preſent Majeſty when Prince of *Wales*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: Depoſitum Georgius Gulielmus princeps ſereniſſimi Principis Walliæ filius natus 3. die Novembris, Anno Dommini mileſſimo ſeptingentiſſimo decimo ſeptimo, obiit ſexto Februarii, 1717-18.

AT the Eaſt End of this Iſle is the Royal Vault.

Richmond's Vault, ſo called from being the Repoſitory of that Title, is on the Right Side of King *Henry* VII's Tomb, where is a Chapel peculiar to them. Here are two Coffins covered, one with Crimſon, and the other Black, unburied, according to the Cuſtom of Foreigners, whoſe they were. In this Vault (beſides the Family of the *Lenox*'s) have lately been buried theſe following:

John Earl of *Kildare*, and Baron *Ophaley*, buried *Dec.* 4, 1707.

Walter Lord *Blantyre* in *Scotland*, buried here *June* 23, 1713, aged 30 Years.

Catharine Counteſs-Dowager of *Abercorney*, deceaſed *May* 24, 1713; late Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of King *Charles* II.

IN the North Iſle:

Monk's Vault, ſo called from the Burial of that great Man, the Reſtorer of Monarchy, Religion and Liberty to this Nation, and deſigned for him and his Family only. It goes down in a little Side Chapel on the Left Hand, and is 15 Feet in Length and ſeven in Breadth; ſo that Mr. *Keep*, who ſeldom inquired of this Church, than what the open Monuments told him, is groſly miſtaken, in ſaying it was made to hold but two, him and the Earl of *Sandwich*, as will appear by the Perſons following, whereof ſome have lately been buried there:

George Monk, Duke of *Albemarle*, the Reſtorer, was buried here in great Pomp the laſt Day of *April*, 1670, and died the 4th of *January*, 1699.

Anne, Dutcheſs of *Albemarle*, Widow of the Duke, died *Sunday* 29 *Jan.* 1699, aged 54 Years, and was buried here the laſt of *Febuary* following.

Chriſtopher, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son to the General, and Governor of *Jamaica*, where he died on the 6th of *October*, 1688; whence his Body, being embalmed and wrapped in Lead, was brought into *England*, and buried here.

A Son of the ſaid Duke, that died in its Infancy, and was here interred.

Edward Montagu, Earl of *Sandwich*, Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and Aſſiſtant with *Monk* in the Reſtoration; he was Vice-Admiral under the Duke of *York*, at the *Dutch* Naval Fight, when the *Royal James* was blown up, and in her

her this noble Warrier, who refuſed to ſave himſelf, but periſhed with his Ship. His Body, being known by the *George*, was afterwards taken up and brought into *Harwich*, where the Governor cauſed it to be embalmed; and the King ſent for it, and buried it here at his own Charge, with great Solemnity. His Death was on the 28th of *May*, 1672, being aged 74 Years.

THESE three were in Pieces upon opening the Vault in 1714, at which Time that of *Monk*'s of Lead was firm, but ſince, by placing another upon it, is ſqueezed together.

George, Marquis of *Halifax*, whoſe Coffin is of Lead.

Elizabeth, Lady *Stanhope*, Wife of the late Lord *Stanhope*, and Daughter of the ſaid Marquis, by *Gertrude* his Wife, buried *September* 12, 1708, aged 35 Years. Upon her Coffin is placed that of *Charles* late Lord *Halifax*, whoſe Titles are inſcribed upon his Coffin in *French*.

Catharine, Dutcheſs of *Northumberland*, buried the 3d of *June*, 1714.

George Fitzroy, Duke of *Northumberland*, third Son of King *Charles* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*, buried here the 11th of *July*, 1716, aged 51 Years.

THE Right Honourable *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; whoſe Writings gave him a Character ſuperior to all the honourable Poſts he held, and whoſe Name is the greateſt Character, was buried from the *Jeruſalem* Chamber on *Friday* the 26th of *June*, 1719, the Dean officiating. He was, at his Death, 47 Years of Age, and left behind him one Daughter by his Lady the Counteſs of *Warwick*.

THE next was *James Cragg*'s, one of the Secretaries of State; he died of the Small-Pox, and was buried from the *Jeruſalem* Chamber the 2d of *March*, 1720.

A ſmall Vault at the Feet of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Tomb, made at the Time that was building for one of King *James* the Firſt's Daughters; and another ſmall one on the Left Side for the other.

KING *James* I. and *Anne* of *Denmark*, his Queen, reſt in a Vault by the old Duke of *Bucks*'s Tomb, eight Feet 10 Inches long, four Feet ſix Inches wide, three Feet high.

UNDER the great Eaſt Window of this Chapel, is a large Vault called by the Regiſtery of this Church, *Ormond*'s, from its having been the Place of Sepulture for ſeveral of that truly noble Family. It is likewiſe called *Oliver*'s, for here, it ſeems, the Body of *Oliver Cromwel* was depoſited till after the Reſtauration, when it was taken away. What Number of Burials have been here, or what Removals, is uncertain; but from the Account of the Regiſter we find the following Perſons:

Eliza. Butler, Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, married to that famous and ever-memorable Aſſerter of Monarchy and the Church of *England*, at once againſt the equally dangerous Rebels of *England* and *Ireland*, whoſe remarkable Courage, exemplary Piety, and unſhaken Loyalty, will make even the Name of this Family eſteemed by all who either have or value any of thoſe Excellencies. The Dutcheſs died in her Houſe in St. *James*'s-*ſquare*, on the 26th of *January* 1685.

Ja. Botelar, Earl of *Oſſory*, eldeſt Son of the aforeſaid Duke and Dutcheſs, and Father to *James Butler*, the preſent Duke; he was Privy Counſellor to King *Charles* II. and Knight of the Garter.

Richard Botelar, ſecond Son of the aforeſaid Duke and Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, and Baron of *Weſton* in *Huntingdonſhire* in *England*; which laſt Title was conferred on him for his Service againſt the Rebels at *Carickfergus*, and in the *Dutch* Fight under the Duke of *York*. He died the 26th of *Jan. Anno* 1685, whether theſe three were removed afterwards to *Kilkenny*, the Burial Place of their Family is uncertain. Mr. *Keep* mentions only the Earl of *Oſſory*, as lying here in his Time, and but three others, *viz. Charles* Earl of *Doncaſter*, Son to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to the Earl of *Buclugh* in *Scotland*; born the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1672; he died the 9th of *February*, 1673, aged one Year, five Months, 15 Days.

Charles Fitz Charles, Earl of *Plymouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles* II. by Mrs. *Catharine Peg*, born in 1658; he died of a Bloody-Flux at *Tangier* in *Africa*, while it was beſiged by the *Moors*, on the 17th of *October* 1680, aged 23 Years.

Mary Dutcheſs of *Southampton*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Wood*, Knt. and married to *Charles Fitzroy*, eldeſt natural Son to King *Charles* II. She died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1680, and was buried here the 16th of that Month. Theſe three laſt were the only ones, when Mr. *Keep* wrote, beſides which are theſe following interred:

LORD *Francis Scot*, fourth Son of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Lady *Anne Scot*, he was born *Anno* 1678; and dying *Anno* 1679, in *December*, was buried here the 8th of that Month.

LALY *Charlotte Scot*, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid Duke, died young, and was buried here the 5th of *September*, 1683.

LADY *Anne Scot*, ſecond Daughter, born the 17th of *September*, 1675; and dying in the *Tower* of LONDON in the Beginning of *Auguſt* 1685, was buried here the 13th of the ſame Month.

LORD *George Scot*, and Lady *Anne Scot*, Children of the aforeſaid Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*, by her Husband *Charles*, late Lord *Cornwallis*, who both died young.

James, Earl of *Doncaſter*, ſecond Son to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, born the 23d of *May* 1674, afterward Earl of *Dalkeith*, and Knight of the Thiſtle, Father of the preſent Duke of *Bucclugh*, by the Lady *Henrietta Hyde*, ſecond Daughter of *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*; he died at his Houſe in *Albemarle-ſtreet*, on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *March* 1703-4, and was buried here the 19th of the ſaid Month, aged 30 Years.

Charles Scot, ſecond Son of the aforeſaid Earl, born *March* 25, 1700, and died a Fortnight old, on the 4th of *April*, and was buried here on the fifth.

Charlotte, Counteſs of *Yarmouth*, Natural Daughter of King *Charles* II. by *Elizabeth*, Viſcounteſs *Shannon*, married to *William* Viſcount *Yarmouth*; died *July* 28, 1684.

Elizabeth, Counteſs Dowager of *Devon*, died *Nov.* 16, 1689. She lies at the Eaſt End of the Vault, in a Coffin japanned over.

Thomas, Earl of *Oſſory*, Son to the late Duke of *Ormond*, died *Feb.* 26, 1698-9, aged three Years, and is the uppermoſt Coffin on the Right Hand at Entrance.

LORD *Somerſet*, third Son of *Charles*, Marquis of *Worceſter*, died *Dec.* 17, 1704, and was removed *July* 31, 1712.

Anne, Daughter to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, buried 1705.

LORD *John Fitzroy*, Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, buried in 1708, at which Time there were ſixteen large Coffins, and eleven leſs.

William, Earl of *Portland*, Viſcount *Woodſtock*, and *Cirenceſter*, *Dec.* 3, 1709, aged ſixty one Years.

Caroline,

Caroline, Daughter of Duke *Scomberg*, *June* 22, 1710, aged 23 Years.

Mary, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Devon*, Daughter of the old Duke of *Ormond*, died *Auguſt* the 6th, 1710.

Henry, Earl of *Bath*, died the 7th of *May*, 1711, and was buried the 24th, aged twenty Years.

Eugene, *Cavalier de Savoy*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Body of Eugene Cavalier de Savoy, third Son of his Highneſs Lewis Thomas de Savoy, late Count de Soiſſon, deceas'd February 25, 1711-12, in the 20th Year of his Age.

Charles, Marquis of *Harwich*, Son to Duke *Scomberg*, *Oct.* 5, 1713, aged 24 Years.

Eliz. Stanley, Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*, *May* 1, 1714, aged 17 Years.

Lady *Anne Scot*, Daughter of the Earl of *Dalkeith*, *Octob.* 18, aged 19.

Charlotte, Counteſs *de Auverquerque*, *Thurſday December* 9, 1714, aged 34 Years.

Mary Dutcheſs of *Argyle*, *January* the 19th, 1716-17, aged 35.

Elizabeth, Counteſs of *Derby*, Daughter of Lord *Oſſory*, died *July* 5, 1717, buried the 12th.

Lady *Emelie Mary Naſſau*, Daughter of the Earl of *Grantham*, buried *September* 5, 1717, aged nine Years three Months.

Lady *Martha Manſel*, Wife of *Thomas* Baron of *Morgan*, died *June* 10, 1718, aged 49 Years.

James Scot, Eſq; ſecond Son to the Earl of *Dalkeith*, died *Feb.* 25, 1718-19, and buried the 17th.

Duke *Scomberg*, aged 79 Years, buried by the Dean.

Countess *De Naſſau de Auverquerque*, died *Jan.* 21, 1719-20, buried here the 27th.

John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckingham*, on his Coffin a Plate thus inſcribed: The High, Puiſſant, and moſt Noble Prince, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Mulgrave, Baron Botterwick, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; departed this Life, Feb. 24, 1721, in the 73d Year of his Age.

Three of the Duke's Children, *John*, *Robert*, and *Henrietta Maria*, taken from St. *Margaret*'s Church, and re-interred here on the 27th of *March* following.

Lord Viſcount *Urwin*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Right Honourable Richard, Lord Viſcount Urwin, deceaſed *Monday April* the 10th, 1721, in the 34th Year of his Age.

Lord *George Mannors*, ſecond Son of the late Duke of *Rutland*, died *Dec.* 16, 1721, aged ſeven Years.

Marquis *Lothain*, buried *March* 6, 1721-2, out of the *Jeruſalem Chamber*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Right Honourable William Kerr, Marquis of Lothain, Earl of Antrim, Viſcount Bryans, Lord Jedburg, Moreſlatt, and Newbottle, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle; deceaſed Feb. 28, 1721-2, aged 61 Years.

In the ſame Vault lies buried *Catharine*, Dutcheſs of *Bucks*, his firſt Lady, aged thirty-eight Years.

John Churchill, late Duke of *Marlborough*; on his Coffin: Depoſitum Illuſtriſſimi Johannis Ducis de Marlborough, Marchionis de Blanford, Baronis Churchill de Sandridge, Baronis de Aymouth in Scotia, Principis Sacri Romani Imperii, &c. Equitis ordinis periſcelidis qui obiit decimo ſexto die Junii 1722. Anno Ætatis 73.

In a ſmall Vault, ſufficient for one, lies Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Kt. a Clergyman's Son, born in *Cumberland*, Under Secretary to Secretary *Nicholas*, afterwards to *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Clerk of the Council in 1671, Clerk of the Papers, Member of Parliament for *Thetford*, Plenipotentiary to *Holland* and *Germany*, Principal Secretary of State and Privy Counſellor. In 1678 he was, by the Commons, ſent to the *Tower*, and the ſame Day releaſed by the King; but finding the Commons troubleſome and vexatious to him, he reſigned his Office of Secretary 1678. He was Preſident of the Royal Society.

Private Interments in other Chapels.

In the Chapel of St. *Benedict*, lies buried Dr. *John Spotſwood*, Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* in *Scotland*, and Lord Chancellor; a long experienced and faithful Miniſter to King *James*, and King *Charles* I. Soon after, reading the Liturgy (at the ſtilling the Riot, upon which he was preſent) he was ſo violently purſued by the Kirk Party, that he fled to LONDON, and having given his Sovereign a true Notion of that Party and Nation, died ſoon after, in a good old Age, *Anno* 1640. He publiſhed a fair and juſt Hiſtory of the Affairs of that Kingdom, and has been, for that, eſteemed the trueſt Hiſtorian that Country has produced. He was a Perſon of ſingular Integrity, great Wiſdom, and exemplary Life; for which, till the new Uproars, he was much reverenced for many Years.

In St. Edmund's.

In this Chapel is a fine Monument, being a Pyramid of the fineſt Marble, for Biſhop *Monk*, erected at the Charge of his Grandſon *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, Eſq; of *Carkhall* in *Lancaſhire*. The Epitaph is thus tranſlated:

" In this Chapel lies the Body of the late " Reverend Father in Chriſt, Nicholas Monk, " D. D. who was ſome Time Provoſt of Eaton-" College, afterwards Biſhop of Hereford: The " moſt endeared Brother to the moſt noble " George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of " Torrington, and Baron Monk of Potheridge; " and was the chief and moſt ſucceſsful Aſſiſtant " with him in that glorious Reſtoration of King " Charles II. and the Church of England. He " died Dec. 11, 1661, cloſing, alas, too haſtily, " his Courſe, at the Opening of his 51ſt Year.

" Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, of Cark in the " County of Lancaſter, Eſq; his moſt regardful " Grandſon, and the only ſurviving Heir to his " Family, hath, to the laſting Memory of his " moſt worthy Anceſtor, devoutly erected this " Monument 1723.

In this Chapel, near *William* of *Valence*'s Tomb, was buried, without any Monument or Inſcription, *Humphry Bourchier*, Lord *Cromwell*, Son to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Barnet*. Mr. *Camden*, by Miſtake for another, aſcribes to him a Monument in this Chapel, bearing that Name, as Mr. *Keep* ſays.

George Brideman, Keeper of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*, died 1580, and his Wife 1590.

Margaret Clifford, Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, died 1596.

Henry Earl of *Stafford*, and Baron *Stafford*. On his Coffin: " The Right Honourable Henry " Stafford Howard, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron " of Stafford; obiit die Aprilis 27, 1719. Æta-" tis ſuæ 72. Requieſcat in pace." On each Side of him are Leaden Coffins.

CHAPEL *of St.* NICHOLAS.

IN which, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are buried in a Vault in the Middle of it, call'd *Villiers*'s, theſe following:

HON. *Elizabeth Granville*, Daughter of *Charles* Lord *Lanſdown*; died *Sept.* 18, 1689, aged 25 Years.

Bridget Herbert, Daughter of *James Herbert*, Eſq; *April* 13, 1692, aged eleven Years.

THESE were the Leaden Coffins; beſides which were two or three wooden ones broken to Pieces, *Anno* 1713, not unlikely, Sir *George Villiers*'s, and Lady *Norris*'s, 1645; and there was the Leaden Coffin of the Lady *Mary Beaumont*, Mother to the great Duke of *Buckingham*, that was ſtabb'd by *Felton*.

LADY *Anne Charlotte Bagenal*, buried the 13th of *March* 1712-13. On her Right Side lies the Lady *Barbara Fielding*, Wife of *Baſil*, Lord Viſcount *Fielding*, died *April* 2, 1641.

LADY *Archibald Hamilton*, was interr'd here on the 4th of *April* 1719; which Coffin filled the Vault. Before we leave this Chapel, 'tis to be noted, that Biſhop *Sprat*'s Coffin joins the Foundation; and to anſwer the Height of that, a Brick Wall was built on his Left Hand, and at eighteen Inches above the Coffin-lid was laid thick Plank. The Inſcription on his Plate was thus: Thomas Epiſcopus Roffenſis hujus Eccleſiæ Dec. obiit 20. Maii 1713.

CHAPEL *of St.* PAUL.

Devereux, Earl of *Eſſex*, and General on the Rebels Side againſt King *Charles* I. and for ſome Time the Darling of the Presbyterian Faction, afterwards being much ſlighted by the Army and Independents, he reſigned his Commiſſion, and, in a retired diſconſolate Manner, ended his Life, on the 14th of *September* 1647, as ſome ſuſpected, of Poiſon. The Two Houſes of Parliament, ſo called, attended his Funeral, towards which, they ordered 5000 *l.* to be paid. He was pompouſly buried the 22d of *October* following, and a Hearſe erected for him in the South Croſs, which was afterwards, by *Cromwell*'s Soldiers, defaced, his Effigies hack'd to Pieces, and his Spurs and Atchievements torn down.

Ezekiel, Baron of *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Pruſſia*, and Reſident here nine Years; famous for Medal-learning, and his Books *De præſtantia & uſu numiſmatum antiquorum*. He died by diſlodging a Stone, through Means of a violent Vomiting, on the 20th of *November* 1710, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

LADY *Elizabeth*, Baroneſs of *Spanheim*, Wife to the before-mentioned, buried here *Jan.* 19, 1707-8.

Anne Ferrers, Widow of *John Ferrers*, Eſq; buried in a Coffin of Lead the 5th of *May* 1715, aged 90 Years.

Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe*, *Anno* 1717; and at Lady *Spanheim*'s Head lies *Mary Bellaſyſe*.

CHAPEL *of St.* JOHN BAPTIST.

LORD Viſcount *Ranelagh*, died *Jan.* 5. 1711, and was buried here on the 5th following; aged 71 Years; and near him his Lady.

Robert, Earl of *Scarſdale*, in the Lord *Huntington*'s Vault, buried *Jan.* 4, 1707-8.

John, Earl of *Cherbury*, on the Left Side Lady *Ranelagh*, buried *Jan.* 16, 1713.

ISLIP's, *or the* CHAPEL *of St.* ERASMUS.

AT the Entrance of which was ſome Time buried, *Anne* Dutcheſs of *York*, ſole Daughter to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, married to *Richard* Duke of *York*, Son to King *Edw.* IV. and Brother to (and murthered in the *Tower* with) King *Edward* V. She was married to him at his third Year of Age.

Mrs. *Jane Hatton*.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of *Falmouth*, killed in the *Dutch* Wars, on board the Duke of *York*'s Ship, by one fatal Shot, which at the ſame Time ſlew the Lord *Muskerry*, and the Honourable Mr. *Boyle*. The ſhattered Ruins of this brave Man were afterwards interred here, *Anno* 1665.

St. JOHN EVANGELIST.

NEAR the Tomb of *Burroughs* lies another brave Soldier of the ſame Name, *viz.* Sir *John Burroughs*, a famous *Engliſh* Officer under the Duke of *Buckingham*, in King *Charles* I's Time. He was, in the Iſle of *Rhea*, beſieging the Citadel of St. *Martin*'s, ſlain by a Musket Shot from thence, as he was viewing the Works, on the 20th of *September* 1627.

Sir *Edward Sprague*, another brave Man, as famous at Sea as any it has carried; he was by King *Charles* II. appointed Envoy in the Affairs of the *Netherlands* to the Conſtable of *Caſtile*. He was in the famous *Dutch* Fight, 1673, where finding his Ship diſabled, and going to another in order to board *Van Tromp*, with the Earl of *Oſſory*, the Boat he was in was ſhatter'd to Pieces, and he drowned in the Sea. It was ſaid, when he left the King, he told his Majeſty he would bring *Tromp* alive or dead, or periſh in the Attempt; which happened accordingly: His Name was long formidable to the *Dutch*, and one of their Writers has lately given him the Character of the braveſt Admiral *England* ever had.

John Duke of *Newcaſtle*, on the Left Hand of the Earl of *Oxford*, *Auguſt* the 9th, 1711, of whom hereafter.

Mr. *Keep* ſums up theſe antient Burials in this Chapel, *viz. Thomas* the firſt Lord *Wentworth*, *Richard Knevet*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died on the firſt Day of *November*, *Anno* 1559. Sir *Edward Rogers*, Knt. Comptroller of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died *Anno* 1568. *William Rogers* his Grandſon, *Anno* 1593. Sir *James Crofts*, Knt. Comptroller of the Houſhold likewiſe to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died *Anno* 1590. *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *John Forteſcue*, Kt. who died *May* 21, 1597.

The CHAPEL *of St.* MICHAEL.

IN this Chapel is ſaid to have been buried Sir *William Truſſel*, Knt. a powerful Stateſman in the Times of King *Edward* II. and III. In the 15th of the former's Reign he adhered to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and in his 20th was baniſhed. He attended Queen *Iſabel* into *England*, with other Malecontents, and was appointed, in the Name of the People, to depoſe *Edward* II. which he impudently did, by renouncing his Allegiance to him. After the Murder of that King he was made Eſcheator-General on this Side *Trent*; but being ſtill meddling, he oppoſed his Brother-Rebel *Mortimer*, and was forced to fly; but after his Fall, *viz.* the 4th of King *Edward* III. was reſtored to his Place: He was Conſtable of *Beaumares* in *Angleſey*, Commiſſioner to treat with *France*, the 9th of King *Edward* III. and had 1000 Marks given him. In the 13th of King *Edward* III. he was Admiral of the Royal Navy; was in an Expedition in *Flanders* and *Scotland*; and in the 15th was ſummoned as Baron; he was Ambaſſador to *France*, the 20th of King *Edward* III. and was one

one that ſate with *Thorpe*, Chief Juſtice, on the Trials of the Earls of *Fife* and *Monteth*. When he died is uncertain.

SINCE his Time theſe following have been buried here, *viz.*

Sir *Hugh Vaughan*, Knt. with *Anne* his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Widow of *Thomas Hungerford*.

Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knt. afterwards Lord *Wharton*, who married the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, and was buried here, *Anno* 1572.

Elizabeth the Wife of Sir *John Boom*, Knt. Secretary to Queen *Mary*; ſhe died on the 22d of *June*, *Anno* 1576.

IN this Chapel alſo was buried *Arabella*, Viſcounteſs of *Dunganon*, 1709.

The CHAPEL *of St.* ANDREW's:

THE Lady *Anne Walpole*, buried from the *Jeruſalem Chamber*, *Auguſt* 16, 1722; ſhe died the 5th of that Month, aged 64.

In the Area are theſe buried following:

Edward Earl of *Jerſey*, Maſter of the Horſe to Queen *Mary*, and Preſident of the Houſhold, died *Auguſt* 26, 1711, and was buried *September* 4, aged 56 Years. He lies over-againſt St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel.

Henry Gee, Son of the Reverend Dr. *Gee*, eleven Feet within the Gates, at the Head of *Brown* the Monk's Tomb, buried *April* 9, 1689. There is likewiſe buried there another of his Children.

Sir *Edward Villiers*, Knt. on the Left Side joining the Earl of *Jerſey*.

Edward Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the moſt excellent Hiſtorian of the late Times, who for his firm Religion, unſhaken Loyalty, ſincere Love of his Country, unbiaſſed Integrity, and univerſal Humanity and Munificence, was (after ſerving the martyr'd Father in his Affliction, conducting the exiled Son and reſtoring him, preſerving his Country's Privileges, after the Reſtoration, and mitigating the juſt Diſpleaſure of the King againſt the Rebels) by that very Prince he had ſerved, that Country he had preſerved, and thoſe Factions he had with Lenity endeavour'd to moderate, rewarded with Baniſhment in his old Age. He died of the Gout at *Rhoan* in *Normandy*.

Edward Hyde, third Son of the Chancellor, Student of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*; he died of the Small-Pox, on the 10th of —— 1664, aged 19 Years.

LADY *Hyde*, Daughter of the Lord *Hyde*, buried in Lead, *Nov.* 2, 1709, near the former.

Henry, Earl of *Clarendon*, Son of the Chancellor, *Nov.* 4, aged ſeventy-two Years; in the ſame Place.

LADY *Henrietta Hyde*, *July* 5, 1710, in Lead, at the Foot of the ſame Stairs.

Laurence, Earl of *Rocheſter*, another Son of the Chancellor, died *May* 2, 1711, and was buried in Lead the 10th following, between his Daughter *Henrietta*, and *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon* his Brother; aged 69 Years.

Edward Lord *Clifton*, died *Feb.* 12, 1713-14, and was buried on the 26th following, on the Left Side of the Chancellor.

LADY *Clifton*, buried *Aug.* 5, 1722, out of the *Jeruſalem Chamber*. She lies adjoining the Lord *Clifton*. On her Coffin-Plate is this Inſcription: The Right Honourable, and moſt Noble Lady, Theodoſia, Baroneſs Cliſton, of Leighton Bromswold, died July 30, 1722, in the 26th Year of her Age.

Edward, Earl of *Clarendon*, Son of the Chancellor, was buried at the Foot of the ſame Stairs, near his Father, in a Leaden Coffin; there remains Room for no more in that Place.

Arthur, Earl of *Torrington*, died the 22d of *April*, 1716, aged 67 Years, and lies in the South of the Area.

Robert, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, near the Graves of *Cranfield*, Earl of *Middleſex*.

Anne Buxhall, Daughter of Sir *Allan Buxhall*, Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, one of *Haule*'s Murderers. She was married to Sir *John Beverly*, Knt. and dying *Anno* 1416, was buried near St. *Edmond*'s Chapel Door, and near her, the ſaid Sir *John Beverly*, her Husband.

SOUTH-CROSS.

OUR beginning this Survey being at the Door entering this Church into the *South-Croſs*, one Side of it, in our Way, hath already been deſcribed; returning therefore, we proceed on the other Sides, till we enter the North Iſle, *&c.* And in this Cemitery of Men of Learning, who honour this Pile (though without Tombs to point them out) more than the ſplendid and more magnificent Monuments of Dead Greatneſs, or Living Vanity, we ſhall be the more particular, and ſhew them at one View, that the Reader may, with the greater Reverence, enter this Part of the Church, and contemplate the better upon what a Variety of Literature he treads at every Step, and raiſe from hence a plain Proof, that this Church affords great Characters with no Monuments, and great Monuments with no Characters.

Firſt then, in our Way as we paſs by *Dryden*'s Tomb, the Pavement adjoining as you go into St. *Benedict*'s Chapel, covers the Aſhes of *Francis Beaumont*, the Dramatick Writer, who aſſiſted *John Fletcher*, in compoſing that Number of Plays that go under their Names. He was much complimented by the Poets of that Time, as Cuſtomary, from which, and his Plays, the Reader may know more of him. He died in LONDON the Beginning of *March*, 1615, and was buried here the 9th, without Tomb or Inſcription.

NEAR *Chaucer*'s Tomb was buried *Nicho. Brigham*, who erected that Monument over him, a Gentlemen equally valuable for his Knowledge in Poetry, Hiſtory, and the Municipal Laws; he publiſhed a Book intituled, *De venationibus rerum memorabilium*, (from which *Bale* has borrowed much) and other miſcellaneous Pieces, Poems, *&c.* He died at *Weſtminſter* in *December* 1559, and is ſuppoſed to be here buried; nor is it improbable, ſince in his Life he buried his Daughter *Rachel* here, a Child of four Years old, as appears by this Inſcription, viſible in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, but now gone:

Unica quæ fueram proles ſpeſque alma parentum,
Hoc Rachel Brigham condita ſum tumulo.
Vixi Annos quatuor, menſibus tribus diebus quatuor horis 15.

PASSING hence to the South Weſt Angle of this Croſs, over five or ſix antient Stones ſtripped of their Braſs Plates, and only known by Conjecture, of which hereafter, lies buried, without Memorial inſcribed, Sir *Robert Stapylton*, a remarkable Poet in the Time of King *Charles* the Firſt, whoſe Cauſe he followed, and for whom he ſuffered in the Times of Uſurpation: Upon King *Charles* II. being reſtored, was made one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy Chamber; he wrote ſeveral Comedies, tranſlated

Juvenal

Juvenal and other Pieces, and died the 11th of *July*, 1669.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall of this Croſs, is a Monument of white Marble, raiſed to the Memory of Dr. *Outram*. The Inſcription in *Engliſh* is thus: Near this Place lies William Outram, D. D. born in Derbyſhire, Fellow of Trinity and Chriſt College in Cambridge, Canon of this Church, and Archdeacon of Leiceſter, a deep and finiſhed Divine in all Reſpects, a nervous and accurate Writer an excellent and conſtant Preacher, firſt in Lincolnſhire, afterwards at LONDON, and at length at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, where he finiſhed his Courſe of Life with great Applauſe, and no leſs Succeſs; but in ſo great Labours and Intenſeneſs of Mind, he being ſo inflamed with the Study of Scripture and the Holy Father's, grew much diſtempered with the Gravel, with which being long afflicted, and at length worn out, he ended his Life with the utmoſt Compoſure of Mind, Aug. 23, Anno Dom. 1679, having compleated his 54th Year.

AFTER a long and religious Courſe of Life, and 42 Years of Widowhood, here reſts *Jane*, Wife of Dr. *William Outram*, who for a well-regulated Life, Piety to GOD, Sincerity to Friends, Charity to the Poor, was eſteemed by Heaven, dear to many, admired by all. She died *October* 4, 1721.

ON a Grave-Stone: GULIELMUS OUTRAM, S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus Jana Outram. Obiit 4th Octobris, 1721.

ON a Grave-Stone on the Right Side the other: H. S. E. Depoſitum Reverendi admodum in Chriſto patris Edwardi Wetenhal S. P. T. primo Corrugienſis, An. 20. Deinde Kilmorienſis & Ardaghenſis, An. 14. in Regno Epiſcopi Hibernia, ob. Nov. 12. An. Dom. 1713. Ætatis ſuæ 78, i. e. Here lies buried the late Reverend Father in Chriſt, Edward Wetenhal, D. D. firſt Biſhop of Cork in Ireland 20 Years, afterwards of Kilmore and Roſs 14 Years. He died the 12th of November 1713, aged 78.

IN a Grave near was buried his Lady, who died the 18th of *April*, 1717, and on her Coffin was laid *Robert Freind*, a Child, Son of Dr. *Freind*, Prebendary of this Church, and Maſter of the School, which Child died *Anno* 1722.

ON the ſame Line with *Wetenhal's*, is a Monument erected to the Memory of Dr. *Grabe*, who publiſhed an Edition of the *Septuagint*, with Notes. This Monument was raiſed at the Expence of a noble Peer, and has on it the Doctor's Effigies of Marble, ſitting, indeed in an odd Poſture. The Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings* has the following Remark upon this extraordinary Statue: "Elevated on a "high Sort of Funeral Cheſt, with a Lamp on "his Side, and open in his Hand to repreſent, "I ſuppoſe, his unwearied Application to Study "in his Life-time; but then the ridiculous "Height of the Statue, the Clumſineſs of the "Attitude, and the Oddneſs of the Employ, "never fail to excite Laughter in all who be-"hold them: In ſhort, he looks like a Boy on a "high Joint-ſtool, kicking his Heels about, and "afraid of tumbling every Moment.

ON the Left Side, adjoining Dr. *Outram*, on a Blue Grave-ſtone: Hic ſitus eſt Thomas Chiffinch Sereniſſimi Caroli Secundi a teneris annis in utraque fortuna fidus aſſecla ac proinde a regiis cimeliis primo conſtitutus. Vir notiſſimi candoris & probitatis. Obiit vi. Id. April. An. Dom. 1666. *i. e.* Here lies Thomas Chiffinch, a faithful Page of the ſerene Charles II. in either Fortune. A Man of known Candour and Probity. He died the 6th of the Ides of April 1666.

NEAR the Feet of which, diſtinguiſhed by a ſmall White Stone a Foot ſquare, and thus inſcribed, [O rare Sir William Davenant,] lies that once noted Poet; he was Son of *John Davenant*, a Vintner at *Oxford*, where he was born in *Feb.* 1605-6, his Father being then Mayor of that City; his Mother was a Woman of good Wit and agreeable Converſation, which occaſioned a Reſort of the Polite Men to their Houſe; among whom *Shakeſpear* is ſaid to take up his Lodging frequently. His Education was in *Lincoln College*; after leaving which he became firſt Servant to *Frances* Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, and next to *Fulk* Lord *Brook*; after whoſe Death he took to writing Plays, and grew acquainted with *Endymion Porter*, *Henry Jermain*, and Sir *John Suckling*. This Sir *William* was Poet-Laureat to King *Charles* I. upon *Ben. Johnſon's* Death, but had the Misfortune to make no graceful Appearance in that Station, having loſt his Noſe by an odd Accident, for which he was cruelly banter'd by the Wits of that Time. In the Year 1641 he was accuſed of ſeducing the Army againſt the Parliament; upon which he was ſeiz'd at *Feverſham* in *Kent*; but being afterwards bailed, he fled into *France*. In 1643, he was Knighted at the Siege of *Glouceſter*; but the King's Cauſe declining, he went again into *France*, at which Time he wrote his *Gondibert*; afterwards being taken at Sea by the Parliament Ships, he was committed Priſoner to the *Iſle of Wight*, thence removed to the *Tower* of LONDON, in order to be try'd for his Life by the High Court of Juſtice; but at *Milton's* Interceſſion, he eſcaped. At length, having lived to ſee the Stage flouriſh after the Reſtoration, he died in his 63d Year, in his Houſe in *Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, *Anno* 1668, and was two Days after buried in this Place, whence his Antagoniſt, *May*, had not long before been removed. He was ſucceeded as Laureat by Mr. *Dryden*.

NEXT is a Monument of White Marble, with a Buſto for Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, Head of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*. He travelled into ſeveral Countries, and learned many Languages; in 1660 choſen *Greek* Profeſſor of that Univerſity, and two Years after, Geometry Profeſſor in *Greſham* College; in 1672, elected Maſter of *Trinity*. See his Life before his Works, publiſhed by Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*. The Inſcription on his Monument is in *Engliſh*, *viz.*

Iſaac Barrow, D. D. Chaplain to King Charles I.
A Man well nigh Divine and truly Great,
Of Piety, Honeſty, Sincerity, great Learning,
and as great Modeſty,
Strictneſs of Life, and Sweetneſs of Temper.
Geometry Profeſſor of Greſham College in LONDON,
and of Greek and Mathematicks at Cambridge,
And was an Ornament to all his Places, his Church and Country.
He adorned Trinity College, while Head of it,
and much enlarg'd the Royal Library there,
Wealth, Honours, and the general Purſuits of Life,
He, born for greater Ends, deſpis'd not, but reſign'd to the World.
God whom from his Childhood he had ſerved,
He in the ſtricteſt Manner imitated,
in wanting little,
and doing Good to many, and even to Poſterity,
to whom, even dead, he now preaches.

What

What further and more excellent you would know concerning him may be found in his Writings.
Reader, go thy Way and imitate him.
He died the 4th of May, Anno 1677, aged 47 Years.
His Friends erected this Monument.

BETWEEN the Baſis of Dr. *Barrow*'s Monument, and the Range of Pillars, lies buried another Mathematician, *viz.* Sir *Robert Murrey*, Knt. Secretary of State for *Scotland*, and Privy Counſellor for that Kingdom to King *Charles* II. He was one of the Contrivers of the Royal Society, and firſt Preſident of it; and, ſays a late Writer, while he lived, he was the Life and Soul of that Body. He was skilled in Chimiſtry, and a great Admirer of the *Roſy-cruſians*, and had a Genius like *Peiriski*, as deſcribed by *Gaſſandus*. He was well verſed in experimental Philoſophy; and being a great Favourite with King *Charles* II. and having a Pavilion in the Garden at *Whitehall*, he died there ſuddenly, on the 4th of *July*, 1673, and was buried here at the King's Expence.

ON a Grave-ſtone farther Eaſt, and at ſome Diſtance from the Door of St. *Blaſe*'s Chapel, lies *William Barnaby*, Eſq; died *November* 8, 1716, in the 23d Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-ſtone adjoining: T. Car, obiit 7 die Junii, Anno Domini 1712. Ætat 93.

Old Parr. NEAR theſe, under a ſquare Stone, lies *Parr*, the *Neſtor* of our Land, with this Inſcription: Thomas Parr, of the County of Salop, born in Anno 1483. He lived in the Reigns of Ten Princes, viz. King Edward IV. King Edward V. King Richard III. King Henry VII. King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and K. Charles. Aged 152 Years, and was buried here Nov. 15, 1635.

ON the Right Side of which Stone is Mr. *Rowe*, the late Poet-Laureat, buried five Feet below the Pavement, on *Friday Dec.* 19, 1718.

BEFORE the Door going into the hither Veſtry lies buried *Chriſtopher Sutton*, ſome Time Vicar of *Ranceham* in *Eſſex*, Parſon of *Caſton* in *Hampſhire*, of *Woodriſing* in *Norfolk*, of *Murley-Bromley* in *Eſſex*; and laſtly of *Cranworth* in *Norfolk*; and, for his florid and excellent Preaching, made Prebendary of this Church by King *James* I. This Gentleman preached Mr. *Camden*'s Funeral Sermon, he publiſhed ſeveral Tracts of Divinity, and, dying in *May* or *June*, 1629, was here buried, having bequeathed 5 *l.* to the Gentlemen of the Choir.

THE next Monument we meet with, is, adjoining North to Dr. *Barrow*'s, of white Marble, to commemorate Dr. *Triplet*, ſome Time Prebendary of this Church. This Gentleman was born near *Oxford*, and educated in the College of *Chriſt-Church* in that Univerſity, where he was eſteemed a Wit, a good *Grecian*, and a Poet. In the Year 1645, he was made Prebendary of *Preſton*, in the Church of *Sarum*, and had likewiſe a Benefice; but being ſequeſtered in the Rebellion, he taught School at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where he was when King *Charles* was Beheaded. He afterwards removed to *Hays* in *Middleſex*, where he taught till the Reſtauration, at which Time he was made Prebendary of this Church, and of *Fenton* in the Church of *York*. The Inſcription on his Monument is thus tranſlated:

Here reſteth the Reverend Dr. Thomas Triplet
of Oxfordſhire,
Prebendary of this Church,
Who having for 70 Years approv'd himſelf for
Piety and Devotion to God,
and uncommon Knowledge of the Greek Language,
Munificence to Men of Learning, and Charity to the Poor,
and with innocent Chearfulneſs in Converſation made himſelf dear to all Men.
Paſs'd from this Life to a better on the 18th of July, Anno Dom. 1670.

NEXT adjoining is a Table Monument of White Marble for Sir *Richard Cox*, Knt. Taſter to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. to the latter of which he was Steward of the Houſhold; a Man commended in his Epitaph for his Religion, Humanity, Chaſtity, Temperance, Friendſhip, Beneficence, Charity, Juſtneſs, &c. He died a Batchelor, aged 60, on the 13th of *December* 1623. The Epitaph follows in *Engliſh*, thus:

To the Great and Good God.
Here reſteth in the Lord Richard Cox of Porters,
Knight,
Third Son of Thomas Cox of Beymonds in the County of Hereford, Eſq;
Servant in the Royal Palace for many Years,
And approved for his Fidelity, Diligence and Prudence,
Taſter to Queen Elizabeth and King James;
To the latter of which he was, at length, made Steward of the Houſhold, a Man of pure Religion,
Social Behaviour, Chaſtity of Body,
temperate in his Deſires, loving to his Friends,
beneficent to the Poor,
charitable to all, juſt in his Dealings.
In the 60th of his Age, being unmarried,
After having prepared himſelf for a better Life,
by much Vigilance, Self-denial,
He chearfully reſign'd his Soul to God
the 13th Day of December. 1623.
John Cox of Beymonds, Eſq; 2d Brother and Heir,
hath as a Teſtament of his Love,
erected this Monument.

AT ſome Diſtance from the Baſis of this Eaſtward, is a large Stone of Grey Marble, with an Inſcription round the Ledge, in *Saxon* Characters; the Manner of it is very antient, but broken Letters, by no Means to be connected.

AT ſome Diſtance Eaſt, lies —— *Harſtal*, B. D.

ON a Grave-ſtone adjoining North, Dame *Mary Steel*, Wife of Sir *Richard Steel*, Knt. Daughter and ſole Heireſs to *Jonathan Scurlock*, Eſq; of the County of *Caermarthen*, died *December* 26, 1718, aged 40 Years; leaving Iſſue one Son and two Daughters, *Eugene*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*.

ON a Grave-ſtone adjoining North: Hic jacet Gulielmus Craig, A. M. hujus Eccleſiæ Prebendarius, obiit 10 die Febr. 1720.

ON another near the Weſt Wall: "Here lieth "the Body of John Osbaldiſton, of Leland in the "County of Lancaſter, Eſq; Page of the Bed-"chamber to King Charles II. He died the 1ſt "of March 1666, and was buried the 3d Day of "the ſame Month, aged 55 Years.

AND near it, againſt the Weſt Wall, adjoining to *Cox*'s Monument, is one of White Marble erected, in Honour of that profound Scholar and admirable Critick, *Iſaac Caſaubon*: He was Library-keeper to the King of *France*, afterwards invited by King *James* I. into *England*. His Writings and Character are univerſally known. He died 1614, aged 55. This Monument was erected by Dr. *Moreton*, Biſhop of *Durham*, with its Epitaph, as follows:

ISAAC CASAUBON.

Ye Men of Learning riſe with Reſpect
To this ſo venerable a Name
Whom Gallia produced for the Good of the learned World:
And Henry IV. the powerful King of France call'd from his Studies,
And made Keeper of the Royal Library at Paris, and while he lived ever eſteemed him.
After his Murder, King James, Monarch of Great Britain, the moſt learned of the Kings, and moſt indulgent to learned Men,
Invited him to England and munificently encourag'd, and whom Poſterity will ever admire for Learning.
Here he lies ſuperior to Envy,
Breathing out his Soul in Chriſt. He enter'd into Eternity, on the Kal. of July 1614. aged 55 Years.
To this moſt excellent Man, well worthy Immortal.
Thomas Moreton Biſhop of Durham, pleaſed with the Memory of his Converſation erected.
He that would know Caſaubon, let him not read Monuments but Books,
Superior to Marble and more uſeful to Poſterity.

NEAR the Corner, going into the South Iſle, is a Monument of White Marble, with a Demy Effigies, and the Inſcription thus in *Engliſh*:

WILLIAM CAMDEN,

Who illuſtrated the Britiſh Antiquities,
by antient Truth, and indefatigable Induſtry,
and adorned his innate Simplicity with uſeful Literature,
And illuſtrated his Pleaſantneſs of Humour with Candor and Sincerity, lies here quiet,
in Hope, of a certain Reſurrection in Chriſt.
He died the 9th of November 1623.
Aged 74 Years.

OF this Father of our Antiquities, take this Account: His Father was one *Sampſon Camden*, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, in which City this *William* was born, in the *Old Bailey*, on the 2d of *May* 1551. His firſt Education, *i. e.* of Reading, was in *Chriſt-Church Hoſpital*, then newly founded, afterwards at St. *Paul*'s School, whence he was ſent to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1566, where he was a Choriſter; there meeting with Diſappointment, he was removed to *Broadgates*, now *Pembroke College*; afterwards he grew in Favour with Dr. *Goodman*, Dean of this Church; and in 1575 he was made Maſter of the School of this Abbey, about which Time he proſecuted his Search into Antiquities, incited thereto by Dr. *Goodman*. In 1588 he was made Prebendary of *Ilfarcomb*, in the Church of *Salisbury*, which he kept till his Death. In *March* 1593, he was made head Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School. In 1596, he was made *Richmond* Herald, and the next Day Clarencieux King at Arms. *Anno* 1619, being then dangerouſly ill, he founded his Hiſtory-Lecture at *Oxford*. In *Auguſt* 1622, he fell from his Chair, and never recover'd, dying at his Houſe at *Chiſſelhurſt* in *Kent*, on *Sunday* the 9th of *November* 1623, about Four or Five in the Morning; whence he was carried to his Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, where he lay in State ſome Time; and was thence brought to this Church. His Monument was defaced in 1646, when the Hearſe and Effigies of *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, the Parliament-General, were cut in Pieces and defaced.

IN this Croſs are two Tablet Monuments affixed to the Pillars, the firſt to Dr. *Barton*, Prebendary of this Church, who died 1715, aged 68. The Inſcription is in *Engliſh*, thus:

Near this Column lies
The mortal Remains of
SAMUEL BARTON, D.D.
Prebendary of this Collegiate Church.
What he was, learn in few Words,
A Man of remarkable Genius, Learning,
Honeſty and Piety,
And laſtly, an unfeign'd Love
for his Church and Country.
He died 18 Kal. of Septemb. 1715.
Aged 68.

THE other for Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK, born at *Wittemberg* in *Zealand*, and educated at *Queen*'s *College*, *Oxford*; King's Divinity Profeſſor, Prebendary of this Church, and Preacher at the *Savoy*. He died 1696, aged 56 Years: The Epitaph in *Engliſh*, thus:

To the laſting Memory of
ANTHONY HORNECK, D.D.
Chaplain to the King, and Canon of this Church,
A Man of the firſt Rank for Learning and Education, but chiefly
For remarkable Zeal to God and Religion,
Holineſs of Life, Gravity of Manners,
Deeds of Humanity to ſeveral in Diſtreſs,
And in Sickneſs. Indefatigable Pains in Preaching
at St. Mary Savoy 26 Years.
Sermons which wonderfully abounded
With that primitive Piety, and ſtrict Severity, and ſmooth florid Oratory,
which was famous far and near, and procured him great Fame from all good Men.
worn out with great Pains,
Which he went through, in Diſcharge of his Duty.
He fell ill of the Stone,
and dy'd of that Malady,
Reſign'd his moſt pure Soul to Heaven,
the laſt of January 1696
Aged 56.

ON a Grave-ſtone near the former: Richard Lucas, D.D. Prebendary of this Church, died the 29th of June, A.D. 1715, in the 67th Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Samuel Bolton, Doctor in Divinity, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty Charles II. and Prebendary of this Cathedral Church, deceaſed the 11th of February 1688.

ON a Graveſtone adjoining to the Partition of the Choir: "Here lieth interr'd the Body of "Major Henry Carr, one of the Gentlemen "Uſhers, and Daily Waiter to King Charles II. "and King James II. He married Venetia, "ſole Daughter and Heir of Edward Carrew, "Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue one Son Henry, "and four Daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Anna, "Sophia, Anna Maria, and Carrew. He de-"ſcended from that Right and Honourable and "antient Family of the Earls of Ancram, a pious "Chriſtian, faithful Husband, tender Father. "He changed this Life for a better the 25th of "Auguſt, Anno 1690. Ætatis ſuæ 38. Re-"ſurgam.

THESE are all the Monuments and Graveſtones now viſible in this Croſs.

IN the Chapel of St. *Blaſe*, lies buried *Owen Tudor*, third Son of *Owen Tudor*, and Queen *Catharine*, Widow to King *Henry* V. died a Monk of this Convent. Mr. *Keep*, by Miſtake, calls him *Edmond*.

SIR

Sir *James Allen*, ſaid by *Keep* to be a great Commander in the *Netherlands*.

William Heywood, D. D. Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Laud*, afterwards to King *Charles* I. Rector of St. *Giles*'s and Canon in the 5th Stall in this Choir, ejected by the Long-Parliament Commiſſioners, impriſoned in ſeveral Priſons, and in the Ships himſelf, Wife and Children, expoſed to great Want, and forced to teach a little School in *Wiltſhire* for Bread, 'till at the Reſtoration he had again his Preferments, and ended his Days in perfect Peace and Happineſs. He was a good Scholar and a good Preacher; and dying in *July* 1663, he was buried near the Bottom of the Pulpit Stairs: And near him,

John Heywood, A. M. Fellow of *Oriel-College*, Son of the Doctor, died *February* 22, 1688.

James Lamb, D. D. Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn*, a great Maſter of the Oriental Languages, of which he left four Treatiſes, three in *Arabick* and one in *Syriack*, late in the *Bodleian* Library. He died 1664, and was buried near the ſame Place.

William Heither, Doctor of Muſick, Gentleman of the King's Chapel, Founder of the Muſick Lectures in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, buried the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1627, in this Croſs.

Lambert Osbaldſtone, D. D. Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, a great Man in School Learning, but unhappy in a Virulence of Temper, which, by Dean *Williams*'s Inſtigation, he expreſſed againſt Archbiſhop *Laud*, in ſuch Manner that he was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, to pay 5000 *l.* and ſtripped of all his Spiritualities; but he fled, and was afterwards, by the Parliament, reſtored to his Prebendary; but diſliking their Proceedings, lived retired, and died in *October*, 1659, and was buried near the Poor's Table.

Francis Durant de Brival, D. D. and Prebendary of this Church, was buried *Jan.* 29, 1707-8, nine Feet below the Pillar with Dr. *Horneck*'s Monument.

Dr. *Birch*, Prebendary, died *July* 4, 1710, aged 63, near St. *Bennet*'s Chapel, at the Feet of his firſt Wife, and a ſecond Wife of the Doctor's.

Theodore Gunter, Eſq; died on the 22d of *Jan.* 1713, on the left Side of Mr. *Burnaby*.

The Reverend Mr. *James Sartrens*, Prebendary, on *Sept.* 5, 1713.

The Right Reverend *Charles Henchman*, Lord Biſhop of *Londonderry*, was interred here *Dec.* 5, 1713, aged 65.

John Leſter, Eſq; the 8th of *March*, 1714-15, on the Right Side *Horneck*, aged 79 Years.

Honourable Madam *Jane Berkley*, *June* 25, 1718, aged 77 Years.

Baron *Schulenburg*, buried from the Jeruſalem Chamber, on his Coffin was affixed a Plate with this Inſcription: Fredrici Willielmi Liben, Baronis de Sculenberg, Denati in Palatio Regii 3 Jan. An. 1720. Ætatis 37.

Several antient Monuments there are, but the Plates and Inſcriptions being torn off, there is no naming them.

The SOUTH-ISLE.

In which, between the Corner of the South-Croſs and Entrance into the Cloiſter, is a curious Monument of fine Marble, in Memory of *Sophia*, Counteſs of *Anandale*; which Lady was buried under a broken Stone near the Poor's Table. The Monument with the Epitaph thus tranſlated:

" Sacred to the eternal Memory of the moſt
" rare Matron, the Lady Sophia Fairholm, Marchioneſs of Anandale, born in Scotland, whoſe
" Elegance of Senſe and Behaviour contended
" for Preference, with an excellent and beautiful Form of Body; renowned for the Praiſes
" of the Mother and Wife, ſo diligent a Governeſs in her Family, that ſhe ſuſtained the
" Weight of her Family Affairs with a manly
" Conduct equal to it; adorned with ſuch and
" ſo many Virtues, that ſhe finiſhed a Life
" admired by all, by a Death univerſally la-
" mented. This Monument, as a Token of
" Duty and Gratitude, is erected by her af-
" flicted Son, James Johnſtoune, her eldeſt Son,
" Marqueſs of Anandale. She died Dec. 13.
" Anno Dom. 1716, aged 49.

Here alſo, by Direction of the aforeſaid Marquis, are buried the Reliques of the Lord *William Johnſtoune*, his dear Brother, ſecond Son of the aforeſaid Marchioneſs, who died *Dec.* 24, 1721, aged 26 Years.

Opposite to which is an antient Monument of Marble and Alabaſter, gilt, repreſenting a Warrior lying at length on a Quilt. Which Statue is to repreſent *William Thynne* of *Botteville*, Eſq; a polite Gentleman, a Traveller, and a brave Soldier in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. by which Prince he was, in the Year 1546, made Receiver of the Marches. The latter Part of his Life was ſpent in Retirement and Devotion in this Church, whither he conſtantly repaired Morning and Evening. His Brother was Sir *John Thynne*, Secretary to the Duke of *Somerſet*, from whom deſcended that unhappy Gentleman of the ſame Name, whoſe Monument we ſhall ſpeak of ſhortly. The Epitaph on this Monument is thus:

" Here lies William Thynne, Eſq; Brother of
" Sir John Thynne, Kt. deſcended from the an-
" tient Family of the Botteviles, who, in his
" Youth travelled to moſt Parts of Europe, fought
" againſt the Scots at Muſſelborough with un-
" daunted Courage: At length, enfeebled with
" Age, he went to ſleep in the Lord, the 14th
" Day of March, 1584. John Chamberlain of
" Preſtbury, Eſq; to his moſt dear Kinſman, hath
" erected this Monument.

Chriſt is my Life, and Death is my Gain, Phil. i. *The Day of Death is the Birth-Day of eternal Life.*

On the Weſt Side of the Cloiſter-Door, on a ſmall oval Tablet fixed to the Wall: " Near
" theſe Steps lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Wemys, Daughter of Dr. Lodowick Wemys, ſome
" Time Prebendary of this Cathedral; and of
" Mrs. Jane Bargrave his Wife, who departed
" this Life the 19th Day of December, in the
" 67th Year of her Age, 1698.

Opposite to this Cloiſter-Door, and againſt the Back of the Choir, next to Thynne's, is a large and noble Monument of black Marble, on which is the Effigies of a Judge in his Robes, with a Collar of SS's. repreſenting Sir Thomas Richardſon, Kt. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 21ſt and 22d Years of King James I. Chief Juſtice of the Court of and Common-Pleas; and laſtly, by King Charles I. made Lord Chief Juſtice of England. He died 1634, in the 66th Year of his Age. This is the Subſtance of his Epitaph. This is that Judge *Richardſon*, who, to pleaſe the Faction of his Time, iſſued out an Order againſt the antient Cuſtom of Wakes, and ordered every Miniſter to read it in his Church. This Incroachment on the Eccleſiaſtical Authority, was complained of by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and a Certificate was ſigned by ſeventy of the ableſt Clergy of the Dioceſs, to prove

prove the Antiquity and Inoffenſiveneſs of thoſe Diverſions, which being ſent, a Biſhop reported it at the Council Table, where *Richardſon* was ſo ſeverely reprimanded, that he came out complaining he had almoſt been choaked with a Pair of Lawn Sleeves. This Step was the Means of the Book of Sports, ſo fatal to that good unhappy Prelate.

NEXT to this Weſtward, and divided from it by one of the Pillars, is a handſome Monument of white and veined Marble, on which are two Buſtos in Relieve, repreſenting *Judith* and *Elizabeth Freke*, with the following Inſcription thereon:

" Near this Place lyes all that is mortal of " Elizabeth and Judith, Daughters of Ralph " Freke of Hannington in Wiltſhire, Eſq; by Ce- " cilia his Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Cole- " peper of Hollingbourn in Kent.

" Elizabeth was married to Piercy Freke of " Weſt Bilney in Norfolk, Eſq; and was the Mo- " ther of Sir Ralph Freke, Bart. deceaſed, the " Father of a flouriſhing Poſterity there. She " was of excellent Life, frugal to be Munificent, " a lively Chriſtian Pattern of Charity and Self- " Denial. She dyed April 7th, 1714, aged 69 " Years.

" Judith was the Wife of Robert Auſtin, of " Tenterden in Kent, Eſq; and the Mother of " a very conſiderable and hopeful Family in that " County.

" She dyed the 19th of May 1716, aged 64 Years. " They were both great Examples to their Sex, " the beſt of Daughters, the beſt of Wives, and " the beſt of Mothers.

" Francis Lady Norton, Widdow of Sir George " Norton, of Abbots Leigh in Somerſetſhire, " their mournfull Siſter, has in the Year of our " Lord 1718, erected this Monument of her " Love; and recommends the Imitation of the " Virtue of her dear Siſters to their Deſcendants " for ever.

" Which ſaid Lady Norton has ordered, by " her Will, her Executor to bury her near this " Place by her Daughter, Lady Gethin's Mo- " nument.

THE next Monument, bearing the Effigies of a Lady kneeling, with two Angels, one holding a Crown over her Head on one Side, and the other a Chaplet on the other, was erected for *Grace*, Lady *Gethin*, Niece to the afore-mentioned two Ladies. She was famed for exemplary Piety, and endowed with good Senſe. There is extant a ſmall Octavo Volume of Devotions, written by her, before which is printed a Cut of her Monument; and Mr. *Congreve* has Verſes, among his other Poems, in Commendation of her. The Inſcription on her Monument is as follows:

" To the pious Memory of Dame Grace Ge- " thin, Wife of Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin- " Grott, in Ireland, Bart. Daughter of Sir " George Norton, and Grand-daughter of Sir " George Norton, and Great Grand Daughter " Sir William Owen of Salop, Sir Thomas " Freke of Dorſet, and Sir Thomas Colepeper of " Kent, Kts. who being adorned with all Graces " and Perfections of Mind and Body, crowned " them all with exemplary Patience and Humili- " ty; and having, the Day before her Death, " moſt devoutly received the Holy Communion, " which ſhe ſaid ſhe would not have omitted for " ten thouſand Worlds: She plainly evidenced " her ſure and certain Hope of future Bliſs, and " thus continuing ſenſible to the laſt, ſhe reſign- " ed her pious Soul to God in fervent Tranſports " of ſpiritual Joy and Comfort, for her near Ap- " proach to the Heavenly Glory.

" Obiit 11th October, in } of her Age 21. " the Year } of our Lord, 1697.

" Her dear and diſconſolate Parents, for a " laſting Memorial of this her Godly and Bleſ- " ſed End, have erected this Monument, ſhe be- " ing the laſt of their Iſſue.

UNDER the Right Hand Pillar:

" Alſo lieth near this Place interred, George " and Elizabeth Norton, Children of Sir George " Norton, Knt. by his Wife Dame Frances " Norton, both of them dying young in the " Year ——

OPPOSITE to theſe, againſt the South Wall, is a Monument for Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Knt. repreſented lying on his left Side, his Figure being cut out of white Marble; and underneath, his Ship repreſented, ſtriking againſt the Rock. The Inſcription on the Monument, being in *Engliſh*, was this:

Sir CLOUDESLY SHOVEL, Kt. Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet: The juſt Reward of his long and faithful Services. He was deſervedly beloved of his Country; and eſteemed, though dreaded, by the Enemy, who had often experienced his Conduct and Courage. Being Shipwreckt on the Rocks of Scylly, in his Voyage from Toulon, the 22d of October 1707, at Night, in the 57th Year of his Age. His Fate was lamented by all; but eſpecially the Seafaring Part of the Nation, to whom he was a generous Patron, and a worthy Example. His Body was flung on the Shore, and buried with others in the Sands: But being ſoon after took up, was placed under this Monument, which his Royal Miſtreſs had cauſed to be erected, to commemorate his ſteady Loyalty, and extraordinary Virtues.

HE lies under a Canopy, the Curtains turned aſide: Two rich Marble Pillars ſupport two Boys, having a Trumpet in one Hand, and his Coat of Arms in the other, which is, *Gules, a Chevron Ermin between two Creſcents, Argent; and a Flower de Lys in the Baſe.*

THIS Monumant of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* is, very juſtly, thought to be executed in the worſt Taſte of any Thing of that Kind in the Abbey, the following Remark is made upon it, by the late Mr. *Addiſon*, in the Paper called the *Spectator*.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*'s Monument has very often given me great Offence; " Inſtead of the " brave rough *Engliſh* Admiral, which was the " diſtinguiſhing Character of that plain gallant " Man, he is repreſented on his Tomb by the " Figure of a Beau, dreſſed in a long Perri- " wig, and repoſing himſelf upon Velvet Cuſhi- " ons, under a Canopy of State. The Inſcrip- " tion is anſwerable to the Monument; for in- " ſtead of celebrating the many remarkable " Actions he had performed in the Service of his " Country, it acquaints us only with the Man- " ner of his Death, in which it was impoſſible for " him to reap any Honour. The *Dutch*, whom " we are apt to deſpiſe for want of Genius, ſhew " an infinitely greater Taſte of Antiquity and " Politeneſs in their Buildings and Works of " this Nature, than what we meet with in thoſe " of our own Country. The Monuments of their " Admirals, which have been erected at the " publick Expence, repreſent them like them- " ſelves,

" ſelves, and are adorned with roſtral Crowns and
" and naval Ornaments, with beautiful Feſtoons
" of the Sea Weeds, Shells and Coral.

He was buried here on the 22d of *December*, 1707, at the Foot of his Monument, his Right Side joining the Foundation.

On a Table near it.

To the Glory of the Lord of Hoſts,
Here-under reſteth Sir Richard Bingham, Kt.
of the antient Family of the Binghams,
of Bingham Melcomb in the County of Dorſet,
who from his Youth was train'd up in military Affairs,
and ſerved in the Time of Q. Mary at S. Quintin's,
in the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland,
and in Britain, in the Time of Queen Elizabeth,
at Leith in Scotland,
in the Iſle of Candy under the Venetians,
at Cabo Chrio,
and the famous Battle of Lepanto againſt the Turks,
in the Civil Wars of France,
in the Netherlands,
and at Smerwick,
where the Romans and Iriſh were vanquiſh'd.
After he was made Governour of Connaught,
where he overthrew the Iriſh Scots,
expelled the traiterous Orourke,
ſuppreſſed divers Rebellions,
and that with ſmall Charges to her Majeſty,
maintaining that Province in a flouriſhing Eſtate,
by the Space of thirteen Years:
finally, for his good Service,
was made Marſhal of Ireland,
and General of Leineſter,
where at Dublin, in an aſſured Faith in Chriſt,
He ended this tranſitory Life,
the 19th of Jan. An. Dom. 1598. Ætat. 70.

This is done by Sir *John Bingley*, ſome Time his Servant.

Near which, and againſt the ſame Wall, is a handſome Monument of veined Marble, with its Epitaph, erected to the Memory of Dr. *Knipe*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School: The Inſcription is thus tranſlated into *Engliſh*:

Thomas Knipe, D. D.
Prebendary of this Church,
gave Direction his Body ſhould lie in that Part of
the Cloyſters oppoſite to this Monument,
where Anne his Wife,
with five of their Children were buried.
For the Space of fifty Years he,
in the School of Weſtminſter
labour'd for the promoting Piety and Learning,
and for ſixteen Years was Head Maſter there,
which Province
he happily adminiſter'd
being deeply acquainted with the Helps of Learning
practis'd to indefatigable Induſtry,
and made up of the moſt humane Sweetneſs:
From hence he ſupplied the Univerſity
with Youth vers'd in the beſt Diſcipline,
many of which are now Ornaments
in the Church and State.
and more there are who now give Earneſt of being hereafter ſo. To theſe Praiſes he added
theſe other Virtues which ſpeak the good Man,
as Piety and Munificence,
Socialneſs and Benevolence,
Candor and Sincerity,
and ready Bounty to thoſe in Diſtreſs.
He enjoy'd a firm Health and long Age,
attended with all the other Comforts of Life,
till decaying gradually, by a ling'ring Diſtemper,
Which at length violently encreaſing upon him
he died, beloved by the Poor,
his Scholars, Friends, Relations and Wife,
8 Id. Aug. Anno 1711, aged 73.
To this her dear Husband,
Alice, his ſecond and moſt afflicted Wife,
hath erected this Monument,
one Day intending her Aſhes ſhall reſt
in the ſame Tomb.

Opposite to Dr. *Knipe*, and placed againſt the back of the Choir, between the ſecond and third Pillars from the North Weſt Corner of it, is an antient Monument of Marble and Alabaſter gilded, and the Effigies of a Judge at length, in Scarlet Robes, leaning on his Left Arm, erected to ſignify the Burial of *Thomas Owen*, Eſq; near it: This *Owen* was born at *Candover* in *Shropſhire*, educated in *Broadgate's Hall*, *Oxon*, ſtudied the Law at *Lincoln's-Inn*, was *Lent* Reader of that Houſe, after created Judge of the *Common-Pleas*, and not, as Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, of the *King's-Bench*; which Place he faithfully diſcharged for five Years. He hath publiſhed Reports in that Court, printed 1656. It is to be obſerved, that *Roger Owen*, his Son, hereafter mentioned, was a Knight much commended by *Camden*, a ſtrenuous Vindicator of the Clergy in Parliament, 11 *Jac.* I. and died in a diſtracted Condition, univerſally lamented, Anno 1617, on the 29th of *May*.

Sacred to the Triune God.
Expecting the 2d Coming of Chriſt our Redeemer,
under this Tomb lies Thomas Owen, Eſq;
Son of Richard Owen,
by Mary, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Otely
of the County of Salop, Eſq;
who from his Youth was inſtructed in the Study of the municipal Laws of England
ſo proſper'd in induſtrious Application,
Readineſs and Judgment
that he was firſt choſen Serjeant at Law
to Queen Elizabeth,
afterwards one of the Juſt. of the C. of Common-Pleas,
among whom, when he had ſat five Years
with ſingular Integrity, Equity, and commendable Prudence:
And by Sarah his Wife,
only Daughter and Heir of Humphry Baskerville,
had five Sons and as many Daughters:
And married Alice his ſecond Wife,
who ſurvives him,
He devoutly ſlept in Chriſt the 21ſt Day of Decemb.
in the Year of our Redemption, 1598.
Roger Owen, his moſt afflicted Son,
hath, as a Proof of his officious Duty, and
Regard to the Memory of this beſt of Fathers,
erected this Monument.

The Souls of the Righteous are in the Hand of God.

Against the South Wall of this Iſle, almoſt oppoſite to *Owen's*, and adjoining South to *Knipe's*, is another Monument, as rich for Marble and mean in Deſign as that of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel's*, but erected to the Memory of a much greater Man, *viz.* Mr. *Stepney*, a Gentleman equally converſant with the World of fine Letters, and that of Buſineſs, of whoſe Character learn more in the Inſcription, which in *Engliſh* is thus:

Here lies interr'd
George Stepney, Eſq;
for his ready Genius, Knowledge of Learning,
Sweetneſs of Temper,

Experience of the World,
Acquaintance of Great Men,
Elegance of Language, Stile, and Life,
Eminent Stations he held,
of Britain and of Europe,
much celebrated in his Time,
and ever to be celebrated to Poſterity.
He conducted ſeveral Embaſſies
with that Integrity, Application and Facility,
that he ever diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in him,
by thoſe auguſt Princes, William and Anne,
and generally exceeded even Expectation.
After a length of Honours,
which he paſſed through in a ſhort Space of Time,
after a narrow Life, but extenſive Fame,
He calmly breathed out his Soul to higher Regions.

ON one Side of the Pilaſters of the Baſis:

GEORGE STEPNEY,
deſcended from the honourable Family of the Stepneys
of Pendegraſt in Pembrokeſhire,
was born at Weſtminſter, An. Dom. 1663.
elected into the College of St. Peter's Weſtminſter, 1676.
and to Trinity in Cambridge, 1682.
made Commiſſioner of Trade, 1697.
died at Chelſey,
and attended by a great Concourſe of the Nobility,
was here buried, 1706.

On the other Side.

GEORGE STEPNEY
was Envoy to the
Elector of Brandenburgh, Anno 1692.
Emperor of Germany, Anno 1693.
Elector of Saxony, Anno 1694 and 1695.
Electors of { Mentz, Triers, Cologne, } 1696. / Palatine, 1697.
Landtgrave of Heſſe
Congreſs of Francfort,
ſecond Time to Elector of Brandenburg, 1698.
King of Poland, 1699.
ſecond Time to the Emperor of Germany, 1701.
States of Holland, 1706.

Mr. *Stepney*'s Leaden Coffin lies cloſe to the Foundation, and on it a Plate thus inſcrib'd:

Here lies the Aſhes of the Honourable George Stepney, Eſq; Plenipotentiary and Embaſſador Extraordinary from his Prince to the States of Holland, and Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations, who died the 15th Day of September, 1707. Aged 27 Years.

UPON his Coffin lies another, containing the Body of his Siſter *Frances Stepney*, who died the 13th Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1718. Aged 59 Years, was buried by the Dean on the 23d of the ſame Month.

ON the left Side Mr. *Stepney* lies, in a Leaden Coffin, ſix Feet deep, and cloſe to the Foundation of the two Pillars by *Owen*'s Tomb, *John Methuen*, Eſq; ſometime a Maſter in Chancery, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, and laſtly, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, in which Country he died, the 13th Day of *July* 1706, and was buried here the 17th of *September*, 1708. On his Coffin is his Coat of Arms, and the Letters J. M. He was Father to the preſent Sir *Paul Methuen*, Kt. of the Bath.

UPON his Coffin lies another Leaden one, containing the Remains of *Iſabel Methuen*, his Daughter; buried *April* 29, 1711. Aged 29 Years.

THESE three laſt have no Graveſtones nor Inſcriptions.

AGAINST the Back of the Choir, between the firſt and ſecond Pillar from the Weſt Corner, is a Monumental Table, on which is a Man's Figure in white Marble, in a dying Poſture, and at his Feet a Cherub weeping, eſteemed a very fine Piece of Modern Statuary, and on the Side of the Table in Relieve, ſome Ruffians ſhooting a Gentleman in his Chariot. This Figure repreſents, and the Relieve points to us, the hapleſs End of Mr. *Thynne*, of *Longleat*, in the County of *Wiltſhire*, a Gentleman who had ſerved in ſeveral Parliaments, and was pretty much againſt the Court Party in King *Charles*'s Time. Having 10,000 *l. per Ann.* left him by an Uncle, he was ſecretly married to the rich Heireſs of *Northumberland*, a young Lady, and Widow to the Earl of *Ogle*. The Noiſe of this Lady's Fortune, among many others, encouraged Count *Coningſmark*, a *German* Lord to attempt her: However Mr. *Thynne*'s Marriage was managed, the Lady being diſpleaſed, thought fit to go over to *Holland* before it was conſummated, or they had ever been bedded: Upon this a Suit of Law was intended, and *Coningſmark* thought, upon this Difference, if he could remove *Thynne*, he ſhould bid fair for his Prize, and having ſent him two Challenges, which *Thynne* anſwered after a ſtrange Manner, by ſending ſix Ruffians into *France* to kill him and his Second, Captain *Vratz*; but they eſcaped by killing two of them, as the Count ſaid: However, if it were ſo, he more baſely and barbarouſly turned his own Weapons upon him; for on *Sunday* Night the 12th of *February*, as he was going in *Pall-Mall*, near the *Hay-market*, in his own Coach, three Men on Horſeback aſſaulted him, and one of them, by diſcharging a Muſquetoon into the Coach, mortally wounded him, and they all made their Eſcape. *Coningſmark* was taken at *Graveſend*, and try'd, but by foul Play, as was thought, cleared; the other three were executed. This was, by ſome, imagined a juſt Reward for his Perfidy, in having, at the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Requeſt, debauched a young Lady of Character, baſely deſerting her; whence came the Saying, *That he had eſcap'd this Danger, if he had either married the Woman he had lain with, or lain with the Lady he had married.* This Murder made a great Noiſe, and for that *Thynne*, who was a buſy ſtirring Gentleman, had preſented a Petition of Complaint and Uneaſineſs of the Gentry, it was immediately conjectur'd, the Papiſts and the Duke of *York* had done it; ſo mean Handles did the Faction uſe at that Time. There was an Epitaph deſign'd at that Time, but prohibited.

AFFIXED to the Pillar at *Thynne*'s Feet, is a Table Monument of white Marble, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of James Kendal, Eſq; He was firſt choſen Member of Parliament in the Year 1684, and ſerved in moſt of the ſucceeding Parliaments; he was five Years Governor in Barbados, and ſoon after his Return to England, was appointed by King William, one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral. Some Years before his Death, he retired from all publick Buſineſs, excepting only his Service in Parliament. He died at Caſehalton in Surrey, the 10th Day of July 1708, in the 61ſt Year of his Age.

N. B. Mr. *Kendal*'s Coffin of Lead joins to the Feet of Mr. *Stepney*'s.

ALMOST

ALMOST oppoſite to this, and directly to *Thynne*'s, againſt the South Wall, between the third and fourth Pillars from the Door deſcending to the Eaſt Cloyſter, is a Monument of various colour'd Marble, erected for Admiral *Churchil*, Brother to the late Duke of *Marlborough*. The Epitaph in *Engliſh* thus:

P. S. E.
GEORGE CHURCHIL,
2d Son of Sir William Churchil, Kt. of Dorſetſhire,
and worthy Brother of John D. of Marlborough,
from his yearly Youth train'd to Military Affairs,
and ſerved with great Honour by Sea and Land,
under King Charles II. and King James II.
He was for the Space of twenty Years
Gentleman of the Bedchamber
to the moſt ſerene Prince George of Denmark,
to whom
his Integrity, Obſequiouſneſs and Virtue,
render'd him dear and valuable.
In the Time of King William's Reign,
When the French Navy was defeated
And burnt by the Engliſh at la Hogue,
(a Day for ever memorable)
he behaved himſelf
with that Vigour of Soul and Bravery,
as became an Engliſh Officer.
Soon after he was by that Prince,
(who was a true Judge of Merit)
made one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty,
in which Station,
the Sea Affairs which he was Maſter of,
he daily manag'd and adorn'd.
At length, when under the happy Reign of Queen Anne,
the War againſt the French,
(thoſe turbulent Foes of Britain)
was renew'd,
he was choſen one of the Admirals,
and of the Council to the moſt High
Prince of Denmark,
Admiraliſſimo of Great Britain;
and was Partaker with his Maſter of all his Care and Fatigue,
which he happily manag'd,
till the broken Power of France quitted the Seas,
afterwards adhering to that beſt of Princes to his laſt,
he then perform'd all the Offices of a grateful and generous Soul.
At length broken with Toil and Diſeaſes,
amidſt the Embraces and Tears
of his Friends, Dependants and Servants,
Whom his Humanity, Services and Liberality
made grateful, devoted and faithful
to him,
he being unmarried,
died like a pious, calm, and chearful Man,
the 8th of May, 1710, aged 58 Years.

N. B. His Body lies at the Entrance, by the Gates of the Choir, in the Grave by Mr. *Seymour*. And on his Grave-Stone; Depoſitum Georgii Churchil, Armig. qui Obiit 8 Maii, M.DCCX. Ætat LVIII.

WESTWARD of the afore-mentioned Monument is a Table, one of white Marble, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of Captain William Julius, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Colcheſter, who departed this Life the 3d of October 1698. Aged 33 Years.

AND on the Weſt of that, divided from it by a Pillar, a handſome one of white Marble, between Pyramids of Black, adorned with Relieve, for Sir Palmes Fairbones, as ſee by the Inſcription and Epitaph written by Mr. *Dryden*.

Sacred to the immortal Memory
of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knight, Governor of Tangier,
in Execution of which Command, he was mortally wounded by a Shott from the Moors then beſieging the Town, in the 46th Year of his Age,
October 24, 1680.

Yee ſacred Reliques which your Marble keepe,
Here undiſturbed by Warrs, in Quiet Sleepe,
Diſcharge the Truſt which (when it was below)
Fairborne's undaunted Soul did undergoe:
And be the Towns Palladium from the Foe.
Alive and dead theſe Walls he will defend,
Great Actions great Examples muſt attend.
The Candian Siege his early Valour knew;
Where Turkiſh Blood did his young Hands imbrew;
From thence returning with deſerv'd Applauſe,
Againſt the Moores his well fleſh'd Sword he draws,
The ſame the Courage, and the ſame the Cauſe.
His Youth and Age, and Life and Death combine:
As in ſome great and regular Deſign,
All of a Piece throughout, and all Divine.
Still nearer Heaven his Virtue ſhone more bright
Like riſing Flames expanding on their Height,
The Martyrs Glory crown'd the Souldiers Fight.
More bravely Britiſh Generall never fell:
Nor Generall's Death was ere reveng'd ſo well.
Which his pleas'd Eyes beheld before their cloſe,
Followed by thouſand Victims of his Foes.

To his lamented Loſſe for Time to come,
His pious Widowe conſecrates this Tomb.

AT the Bottom of this Tomb is *Julius's* Grave-ſtone, and adjoining on the Left Side of that another, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Henry Cornwal, of Bredwardine Caſtle in the County of Hereford, Eſq; whoſe firſt Wife was Margarita Laurentia Huyſſen, of Middleburgh in Zealand, by whom he had Iſſue Henry, his eldeſt Son and Heir, now living, and William Henry, who dy'd an Infant. To his ſecond Wife he had Suſanna, one of the Daughters of Sir John Williams, Bart. and by her left Iſſue two Sons, Velters and James, and one Daughter, named Mary, married to the Honourable Henry Berkely, Eſq; Brother of the Right Honourable James, now Earl of Berkeley. He departed this Life the 22d of February, 1716, in the 64th Year of his Age.

WE ſhall take in regularly the Grave-Stones, not only in this Iſle, but thoſe in the Nave or Body of the Church that lie oppoſite to the Monuments on this South Side of it to the Middle, and likewiſe thoſe on the North Side of the Nave, of which take one oppoſite to *Fairborne*'s Monument at the Head of Admiral *Churchil*'s Grave-Sone, with this Inſcription:

Here lies interr'd the Body of Dame CONSTANTINE HARDY, Wife of Sir Thomas Hardy, of the Iſland of Jerſey, Knt. She was Daughter of Henry Hook, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth, and departed this Life the 28th of April, 1720, in the 88th Year of her Age.

NEAR her, and by the Gates entering the Choir, was buried Jaeneto Borges de Caſtro, Envoy from the King of Portugal; he died *November* 4, 1720, and was buried the 9th.

THE

THE next Monument in the South Iſle is next *Fairborne*'s, and between the ſame Pillars; it is a Table one of White Marble, to commemorate Major *Creed*, who was ſlain, and buried at *Blenheim*, and has on it the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of the Honoured Major RICHARD CREED: Who attended his late Majeſty King William III. in all his Wars, during his Reign; every where ſignalizing himſelf, and never more himſelf than when he looked an Enemy in the Face. At that glorious Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, he commanded one of thoſe Squadrons that began the Attack. In two ſeveral Charges he remain'd unhurt; but, in the third, after many Wounds received, ſtill valiantly fighting, he was ſhot through the Head. His dead Body was brought off by his Brother, at the Hazard of his own Life, and buried there.

To his Memory his ſorrowful Mother erected this Monumnnt; placing it near another, which her Son, when living, uſed to look upon with Pleaſure, for the worthy Mention it maketh of that great Man, Edward Earl of Sandwich: To whom he had the Honour to be related, and whoſe heroic Virtues he was ambitious to imitate.

He was the eldeſt Son of John Creed of Oundle, Eſq; and Elizabeth his Wife, only Daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarch in Northamptonſhire.

NEAR this Part of the Iſle is a Tablet of White Marble, affixed high againſt the Wall, bearing this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Bridget Radley, the moſt deſervedly beloved Wife of Charles Radley, Eſq; Gentleman-Uſher, and Daily Waiter to his Majeſty; which Place he parted withal, not being able to do the Duty of it, by Reaſon of his great Indiſpoſition both of Body and Mind, occaſioned by his juſt Sorrow for the Loſs of her. She changed this Life for a better the 20th of Nov. 1679.

ON her Grave-ſtone this: Mrs. Bridget Radley, died Nov. 1672.

On another:

Here lieth interr'd the Body of Sir William Dobſon, Knt. obiit 9 Octobris, Anno Dom. 1679.

AND near it, one for *Sidney Bagenal*; the Inſcription intirely obliterated, as are indeed moſt of the others, by the Feet of Paſſengers. This *Bagenal* died 1684.

NEXT *Creed*'s is a ſtately Monument of Black and White Marble for Sir *Charles Harboard*, and *Clement Cotterel*, whoſe Characters and Fate learn from their pathetick and moving Epitaphs, which follow:

to preſerve and unite
The Memory of two
faithful Friends, who
loſt their Lives at Sea
together. May XXVIII.
MDCLXXII.

Sir Charles Harboard, Knt. third Son of Sir Charles Harboard, Knt. his Majeſty's Surveyor General, and Firſt Lieutenant of the Royal James, under the moſt Noble and Illuſtrious Captaine Edward Earle of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England, which after a terrible Fight maintained to Admiration againſt a Squadron of the Holland Fleet, for above ſix Houres neere the Suffolk Coaſt, having put off two Fire-ſhips; at laſt being utterly diſabled, and few of her Men remaining unhurt, was by a third unfortunately ſet on Fire. But he (though he ſwame well (neglected to ſave himſelf, as ſome did; and out of perfect Love to that worthy Lord (whom for many Years he had conſtantly accompanyed in all his honorable Imployments and in all Engagements of the former Warre) dyed with him, and at the Age of XXXIV. much bewailed of his Father whom he never offended; and much beloved of all for his knowne Piety, Vertue, Loyalty, Fortitude and Fidelity.

Clement Cottrell, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Charles, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies and his Aſſiſtant to have ſucceeded in that Office, for which he was very fit, having a tall handſome Perſon, a graceful winning Behaviour, and great Natural Parts much improved by Study, and by Converſe in moſt Courts of Europe, where firm to the Church of England: He learned not their Vices, but Cuſtoms and Languages, underſtanding ſeven, and ſpeaking four of them as his own, though but XXII Years old; yet not content to ſerve his King and Country at home only, his Exceſſe of Courage incited by a deep Senſe of Honour could not be kept from going Volunteere with the Earl of Sandwich, with whome he had been in Spaine when his Exce was there Ambr Exry with whom (after having returned unwounded into his Ship from being the Firſt Man that had boarded a Dutch one of LX Guns, and pulled downe the Enſigne of it with his own Hand) he alſo periſhed univerſally lamented.

IN the Nave, oppoſite to it, on a Grave-ſtone, for Mr. *Smith* and his Son, whoſe is the following Inſcription:

John Smith, Eſq; late of Beaufort's Buildings. Here alſo lies his Grandſon, the Honourable John Bourke, who died the 28th of Dec. 1719, aged three Years, ſix Months, and three Days.

ON a Grave-ſtone in this South Iſle:

Here lie the Remains of Judith Iſham, Daughter of Juſtinian Iſham, Baronet; ſhe died the 18th of May 1679.

ON the one Side the aforeſaid Monument of *Harboard* and *Cotterel*, is a Buſto and Inſcription, as follows:

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain and Chief Miniſter, during the firſt nine Glorious Years of the Reign of Queen Ann. He died in the Year 1712. the 5th Day of Sept. aged 67. and was buried near this Place, to whoſe Memory this is offered with the utmoſt Gratitude, Affection and Honour, by his much obliged Daughter-in-Law Henrietta Godolphin.

THE Lord *Godolphin* was Member of Parliament in 1661, Groom of the Bedchamber to King *Charles* II. Commiſſioner of the Treaſury 1679; in 1684 Secretary of State, and ſoon after Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; and the ſame Year created Baron of *Rialton* in *Cornwall* by King *James* II. He was made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and Commiſſioner for executing the Office of Lord High Treaſurer. After the Revolution he was firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and ſoon after Lord Treaſurer. His Coffin lies near the Corner of the Choir, and on his Right Side Sir *William Godolphin*, his elder Brother, buried *Sept.* 3, 1710.

ON the other Side *Harboard*'s Monument, is an old faſhioned one for the Lady *Gifford*, a Perſon of excellent Qualifications, Siſter to the famous

mous Sir *William Temple*, and Companion with him in his foreign Embaſſies. This ſeems to have been deſigned by Sir *William* in his Life-time, as ſhould ſeem by the Epitaph; for the Lady *Gifford* long ſurvived him; the Tomb is chiefly of Black Marble, and in Gold bears this Inſcription:

To himſelf and theſe moſt dear to him,
To his moſt beloved Daughter,
Dorothy Osbourn,
To his moſt loving Wife,
And Martha Gifford
his beſt of Siſters,
This Monument was erected
at the Care of
William Temple of Moor-Park
In the County of Surrey, Bart.

Dina Temple
Dorothy Osbourn } died 1679, 1694 } aged 14, 66
William Temple } died 1698, aged 70
Martha Gifford } died 1722, aged 84

Divided from this, by a Pillar, is one of Black and White Marble, for a Lady of Sir *Samuel Moreland*'s, with this Inſcription in *Engliſh*:

A N N
Daughter of George Tilding, Eſq; and of Mary his Wife, the truly loving and as truly beloved Wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died February the 20th, Anno Domini 1679-80. Ætatis XIX°.

The next, being one of the juſteſt and moſt beautiful in this Church, is a Pyramid and Altar of finely veined Marble, and on the Altar a Lady veil'd, weeping, and reſting her Right Arm on a curious Buſto in *Relieve*: Under all, on a Table of White Marble, the Inſcription in *Engliſh*, thus:

Near this Tomb lies buried John Smith, Eſq; of LONDON, in Beaufort Buildings, deſcended from the Smiths of Lincolnſhire, who died the 6th of July, 1718; he left two Daughters, of which Anne the eldeſt married firſt to Henry Parker, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Henry Parker of Hennington in the County of Warwick, Bart. to whom ſhe bare many Children; a ſecond Time to the Honourable Michael Lord Dunkillin, eldeſt Son of the Honourable Earl of Clanrickard in the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom ſhe has left a Son and a Daughter ſurviving. Here alſo lies the Honourable John Burke, eldeſt Son of the aforeſaid Lord and Lady Dunkillin, who died 28 Dec. 1719. Mary, another Daughter of the aforeſaid John Smith, Eſq; married to Edward Desboverie of Langford in Wiltſhire, Bart. and died without Iſſue.

On the Weſt Side this, is a Monument of Black and White Marble for another Lady of Sir *Samuel Moreland*'s. The Inſcription in *Engliſh*, thus:

Carora,
Daughter of Roger Harſnet, Eſq; and of Carola his Wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved) Wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. Bare a ſecond Son October the 4th; died October the 10th, Anno Domini 1674. Ætat. XXIII.

Near this, *viz.* four Feet from the Pillar near the laſt Monument, is a Grave-ſtone thus inſcribed:

Here lies the Body of Sir Joſeph Tredenham, Kt. who died April 25, 1707, in the 65th Year of his Age. He was buried the 29th.

Next we paſs by the Gates opening to the Eaſt Cloiſter, and on the other Side is a Tablet bearing an Eſcutcheon, and this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Peers Griffith, Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir Ree Griffith, and Grandſon to Sir William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, who died the 18th of Auguſt 1628.

Between the third and fourth Pillars from the Cloiſter Gates Weſtward, is a Table Monument of White Marble, with the Inſcription thus tranſlated:

Here lies Henry Wharton, A. M. Presbyter of the Church of England, Rector of the Church of Chartham, and Vicar of the Church of Minſter in the Iſle of Thanet, and Dioceſs of Canterbury; Chaplain to the moſt Reverend and moſt Religious Prelate, William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, for the Increaſe and Illuſtration of Learning, and for the Church of Chriſt, wrote much and intended more. He died the 3d of March, A. D. 1694, aged 31 Years.

This wonderous and ſurprizing Gentleman, to whoſe Example and Labours the Worlds of Piety and Learning are ſo much indebted, was Son of Mr. *Edmund Wharton*, lately Rector of *Saxlinghan* in *Norfolk*, and of *Gonville* and *Caius College* in *Cambridge*. After he left the Univerſity, and was recommended to Dr. *Cave*, with whom he reſided, and had a great Hand in that laborious and uſeful Work, *Hiſtoria Literaria* in 1687, he went into holy Orders, and ſoon after being recommended to the Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*, to be his Chaplain, and Tutor to his Son; his Excellency's making him very conſpicuous, the good Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, of *Canterbury*, prevailed with the Lord *Arundel* to part with him, and took him to be his own Chaplain, though not twenty-three Years of Age. About this Time the Diſputes between the Church of *Rome* and us growing high, he vigorouſly oppoſed the former, by his Confutation of the *Speculum Eccleſiaſticum*, printing the *Rule of Faith*, with a learned and elaborate *Preface of the Celibacy of the Clergy*, *Enthuſiaſm of the Church of* Rome, *Tranſlation of Monſieur* Dellon's *Hiſtory of the Inquiſition of* Goa; and reviſed and fitted ſeveral other Pieces in that Controverſy for the Preſs. After ſome Continuance with the Archbiſhop, he gave him the MSS. of Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s *Dogmatical Hiſtory of the Holy Scripture*; which he digeſted and publiſhed with a large *Supplement*. The ſame Year the Archbiſhop gave him the Vicarage of *Minſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and not long after the Rectory of *Chartham*; and conferr'd on him Prieſt's Orders. And now being ſo provided for, he ſet about that great and uſeful Work, *The Anglia Sacra*, in which he preſerved ſo many antient Pieces relating to our Church, as muſt for ever make his Memory dear to the Learned World. His other Works were an Edition of *Bede*'s *Commentaries on* Geneſis, *and Song of* Habakuk; Adhelm's *Book of the Praiſe of Virginity*, *corrected and reviſed*; *the Life of Cardinal* Pool; *Diſceptation between the Ambaſſadors of* England *and* France *in Council of* Conſtance; *Mr.* Strype's *Hiſtory of Archbiſhop* Cranmer; and, which he accounted the happieſt Task ever impos'd upon him, *The Papers of Archbiſhop* Laud, *relating to his Trial and Troubles*, were, by Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, upon his Death-bed, committed to his Care, with a Charge to publiſh them; which he did; and which one, who being deſpiſed, deſpiſes all others, ſays, "Was ſo weak that Mr. "*Wharton* was one of his greateſt Enemies, as "*Heylin* was by publiſhing his Life." This learned

ed Gentleman left ſeveral MSS. and intended much for our *Engliſh* Hiſtory. He was a Perſon of no leſs Piety than Learning, and of the firmeſt Principles. This candid and good Man ſo ſtrictly plied him to his Studies that nothing could diſengage him; and though he had by Nature and Temper a ſtrong Conſtitution, yet he laid it all out on his Studies; but the entire Ruin of it was haſten'd by a Vomit miſapplied; which breaking a Veſſel, he languiſhed four Years under a Conſumption, and died ſo young as at thirty-one Years of Age; whoſe Death even Foreigners regretted, as appears in the *Act. Erudit.* printed at *Leipſick* 1696. But if Foreigners paid him this Compliment, much more did his Countrymen, who buried him in a very ſolemn Manner, the King's Scholars being ordered to attend his Funeral, at which were preſent the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Tillotſon*, and other Prelates, together with vaſt Numbers of the Clergy; and the Choir, in Proceſſion, ſung the Anthems upon this Occaſion, compos'd by Mr. *Purcel*, the Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter* performing the Burial Service. On his Grave-ſtone is this Inſcription:

Henry Wharton, A. M. obiit 5. Mart. Anno 1694.

NEXT is a fine Marble Monument, erected with the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of Mrs. Catharina Bovey, whoſe Perſon and Underſtanding would have become the higheſt Rank in Female Life, and whoſe Vivacity would have recommended her in the beſt Converſation; but by Judgment, as well as Inclination, ſhe choſe ſuch a Retirement as gave her great Opportunities for Reading and Reflection, which ſhe made uſe of to the wiſeſt Purpoſes of Improvement in Knowledge and Religion; upon other Subjects, ſhe ventured far out of the common Way of thinking; but in Religious Matters, ſhe made the Holy Scriptures, in which ſhe was well skilled, the Rule and Guide of her Faith and Actions, eſteeming it more ſafe to rely upon the plain Word of God, than to run into any Freedoms of Thought upon revealed Truths; the great Share of Time allow'd to the Cloſet was not perceived in her Oeconomy, for ſhe had always a well order'd and well inſtructed Family, from the happy Influence as well of her Temper and Conduct, as of her uniform and exemplary Chriſtian Life. It pleaſed God to bleſs her with a conſiderable Eſtate, which, with a liberal Hand, guided by Wiſdom and Piety, ſhe employed to his Glory, and the Good of her Neighbours. Her Domeſtick Expences were managed with a Decency and Dignity ſuitable to her Fortune, but with a Frugality that made her Income abound to all proper Objects of Charity, to the Relief of the Neceſſitous, the Encouragement of the Induſtrious, and the Inſtruction of the Ignorant. She diſtributed not only with Cheerfulneſs, but with Joy, which upon ſome Occaſions of raiſing and refreſhing the Spirit of the Afflicted, ſhe could not refrain from breaking forth into Tears, flowing from a Heart throughly affected with Compaſſion and Benevolence. Thus did many of her good Works, while ſhe lived, go up as a Memorial before God; and ſome ſhe left to follow her. She died January 21, 1726, in the 57th Year of her Age, at Flaxley, her Seat in Gloceſterſhire, and was buried there, where her Name will be long remembered, and where ſeveral of her Benefactions at that Place, as well as others, are more particularly recorded.

UNDERNEATH it, on a white Marble:

This Monument was erected with the utmoſt Reſpect to her Memory, and Juſtice to her Character, by her Executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near forty Years in perfect Friendſhip, and never once interrupted till her much lamented.

NEAR this is a Monument of White and Black Marble, for Sir *Lumley Robinſon*, with the Epitaph thus tranſlated:

Near this
Lies buried the mortal Part of
Sir Lumley Robinſon, Baronet,
of Kentwel-Hall in the County of Suffolk,
for his Integrity of Life,
uſeful Learning,
and untimely Death,
eſteemed by all that knew him,
and who, but that he ſleeps in Chriſt, would
long lament him.
He died the 6th of Aug. 1684, aged 36.
Anne, Heir of John Lawrence, Eſq;
by whom he had Thomas and Anne, now
ſurviving,
hath, to the beſt of Husbands,
erected this Monument.

ON a Grave-ſtone near it:

Here lies the Body of Sir Lumley Robinſon, who departed this Life June 6, 1684.

NEAR the Conſiſtory Court, and under the Bay Window, looking from the Abbey-Houſe into the Church:

Elizabeth Atterbury, Wife to Francis, Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter: She died the 26th Day of April, 1722, aged 56 Years. And Elizabeth Atterbury, Daughter to the Biſhop and his Lady, who dying the 29th Day of Sept. 1716, aged 17, was buried the 4th of October following, in the Area, two Feet from the Door of St. Edmund's Chapel; and being removed the 2d of May 1722, was depoſited here.

THE next is an elegant Marble Buſto, ſet up for Dr. *John Friend*, Phyſician to her Majeſty, who died in the 52d Year of his Age, *A. D.* 1728.

NEAR this is a Marble Monument, with his Effigies in *Relieve*, and the following Inſcription erected to the Memory of *Congreve* the Poet.

Mr. WILLIAM CONGREVE,

Died Jan. 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this Place. To whoſe moſt valuable Memory this Monument is ſet up by HENRIETTA, Dutcheſs of MARLBOROUGH, as a Mark how dearly ſhe remembers the Happineſs and Honour ſhe enjoyed in the ſincere Friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a Man, whoſe Virtue, Candour, and Wit, gained him the Love and Eſteem of the preſent Age, and whoſe Writings will be the Admiration of the Future.

AT the End of this Iſle is an exceeding fine Monument, erected to the Memory of *James Craggs*, Eſq; His Statue is at full Length, leaning on an Urn, upon which is the following Inſcription:

Jacobus Craggs Regi Magnæ
Britanniæ A. Secretis & Conſiliis
Sanctioribus principis paritr ac
Populi Amor & Deliciæ vixit
Titulis & Invidia Major Annos
Heu Paucos 35 ob. Feb. 16. 1720.
Sorores mærentes P.P.P. A. Knight, E. Elliot,
M. Cotton.

Stateſmen

Stateſman! yet Friend to Truth, of Soul ſincere
In Action faithful, and in Honour clear,
Who broke no Promiſe, ſerv'd no private End,
Who gain'd no Title, and who loſt no Friend,
Ennobled by himſelf, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the Muſe he lov'd.

A. POPE.

NORTH ISLE.

Against the Eaſt Wall of the Belfry, is a handſome Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of that great Painter Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and ſaid to be deſigned by himſelf in his Life-Time: His Buſto is placed under a Canopy, with two weeping Angels, one on each Side of it; that on the Right Hand holding a Baſs Relief of his Lady, and under it the following Inſcriptions:

M. S.
Godfredi Kneller Equitis Rom. Imp. & Angliæ
Baronetti Pictoris Regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II.
Gulielmo III. Annæ reginæ, Georgio I. Qui obiit
XXVI. Oct. An. MDCCXXIII. Ætat. LXVII.

Kneller, by Heaven, and not a Maſter taught,
Whoſe Art was Nature, and whoſe Pictures Thought,
When now two Ages he had ſnatch'd from Fate
Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great,
Reſts crown'd with Princes Honours, Poets Lays,
Due to his Merit, and brave Thirſt of Praiſe,
Living great Nature fear'd he might outvie
Her Works, and dying Fears herſelf may dye.

A. POPE.

Next to this is a Monument of black Marble, for *Penelope Needham*, Daughter of the Lord *Kilmurry*, and Wife to *Randolph Egerton*, Eſq; with a *Latin* Inſcription on it, in *Engliſh* thus:

PENELOPE,
Among many Daughters, the moſt beloved
of Robert Lord Needham
Viſcount Kilmurray,
and Helena ſole Heir of
the antient Family of Dutton, of Dutton,
in the County Palatine of Cheſter,
and Wife of the moſt afflicted
Randolph Egerton of Beteley, in
Cheſhire, late Major General in Carolina,
and now Member of Parliament for Staffordſhire;
whoſe unſhaken Fidelity to both the Charles's,
Kings of Great Britain,
and remarkable Actions Poſterity ſhall relate,
(whom ſhe never made uneaſy till her Death)
here, near the Arms of the Egertons
illuſtrious Barons of Malpas,
together with her Infant Son Randolph,
deſired to be laid.
She died in Child-bed the 19th of April, Anno 1670.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining, Randolph Egerto of Bettely in Staffordſhire, Eſq; Major-General of Horſe to King Charles I. and eldeſt Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majeſty King Charles II's own Troop of Guards, under the Command of his Grace James Duke of Monmouth; firſt married to Penelope, Daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Viſcount Kilmurray, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now to Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Henry Murray, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber to King Charles I. by Anne Viſcounteſs Banning, Obiit 20. Octob. 1681.

Near it a Table Monument of white Marble for *James Egerton*, Son of the ſaid Major *Egerton*, by his ſecond Wife; it bears this Inſcription:

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of James Egerton, Eſq; only Son of Major-General Egerton and the Honourable Mrs. Elizabeth Egerton: He died the 13th of April, in the 10th Year of his Age, 1687.

On his Grave-ſtone:

Jacobus Egerton, Armiger, obiit Apr. 13. Anno Dom. 1687. Ætatis ſuæ 9-10.

The next is a handſome Marble Monument, lately erected, to the Memory of the Lady *Clanrickard*, with her Effigies lying along at full Length, and the following Inſcription under it:

Here lies the Right Honourable Ann, Counteſs Dowager of Clanrickard, eldeſt Daughter of John Smith, Eſq; who is interr'd near this Place. She married firſt Hugh Parker, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Henry Parker of Honnington, in the County of Warwick, Baronet, by whom ſhe had the preſent Sir Henry-John Parker, three Sons and three Daughters. By her ſecond Husband Michael Earl of Clanrickard of the Kingdom of Ireland, the Head of the antient and noble Family of the Burkes, ſhe had Smith, now Earl of Clanrickard, and two Daughters, Lady Ann and Lady Mary. She dyed the 1ſt of January, 1732, in the 49th Year of her Age.

Next is a white Tablet for *Martha Price*, Wife of *Gervaſe Price*, Eſq; Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets, and Gentleman of the Bows to King *Charles* II. ſhe died the 22d of *April*, 1678. The Inſcription in *Engliſh* as follows:

Near this Place lies buried
(as appears by the Grave-ſtone)
Martha, Wife of Gervaſe Price, Eſq;
who ſerved King Charles 2d
in the double Capacity of
Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets,
and Gentleman of the Bows;
She died the 7th April, 1678.

On a Grave-ſtone near it:

Here lieth the Body of Gervaſe Price, Eſq; near his Wife Martha, whom he followed out of this Life the 11th of September, 1687, in the 59th Year of his Age.

On another adjoining to the Right Side:

Here lieth the Body of Martha, the Wife of Gervaſe Price, Eſq; Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets to King Charles II. and Gentleman of his Bows. She died the 7th Day of April, 1678, in the 38th Year of her Age.

Next to this is a Marble Monument, for Dr. *Woodward*, whereon is the Figure of Natural Philoſophy, at full Length, holding an Oval Table with the Doctor's Head cut upon it in *Relieve*: At her Feet are Foſſiles, Corals, Plants, *&c.* alluding to the Doctor's Syſtem of Philoſophy.

The Inſcription informs the Reader, That Colonel *Richard King*, ſet up this Monument to the Memory of *John Woodward*, a moſt celebrated Phyſician, and great Philoſopher, whoſe Genius and Learning are known throughout the World;

World; whoſe Liberality and Love to his Country, the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, enlarged by his Munificence, and adorned by his Works, will for ever declare.

HE was born on the Kalends of *May*, *A. D.* MDCLV. and died the VIIth Kal. of *May*, MDCCXXVII.

NEXT is an honorary Monument for *Heneage Twiſden*, Son of Sir *William Twiſden*, Bart. killed at *Blaregnies*, under the Duke of *Argyle*, *Anno* 1709, aged 29 Years. The Epitaph in *Engliſh* thus:

Sacred to the Memory of
HENEAGE TWISDEN,
7th Son of William Twiſden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who in that bloody Fight
at Blaregnies in Heinault,
while he, as Aid de Camp
to the moſt high and couragious Prince
John Duke of Argyle
then leading the firſt Wing of the Confederates Army
he fell bravely fighting.
He was a Son not degenerate
from the beſt of Parents,
nor a Soldier unworthy ſuch a Leader.
At home.
He was remarkable for his extraordinary Temper and Benevolence,
Integrity and Modeſty,
untainted Fidelity to his Friends,
and the utmoſt Duty to God and his Parents.
In the Army
for undaunted Courage,
unwearied Patience in Fatigues,
and an unſhock'd Soul amidſt the View of Danger.
Adorned
with ſo great and ſo many Virtues
private, civil and military,
he left the melancholy Regret for him
to all who were never injured by him,
but the moſt troubled by far
to him who mindful,
of his moſt pleaſant Alliance,
and daily Addition of good Offices,
hath to this his ever-lamented Friend,
erected this honorary Marble,
a ſmall Monument
of his great Love.
He died An. Dom. 1709, aged 29 Years.

ON the one Side the laſt, is a ſmall Table Monument of white Marble for *Joſiah Twiſden*, Brother of the ſaid *Heneage*, as follows:

JOSIAH TWISDEN,
Son of William Twiſden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who, in an Expedition
being Captain at the Siege of the
Caſtle of Agremont,
near Liſle in Flanders,
was ſlain by a Cannon Shot,
Anno 1708, aged 23 Years.
His Body was carried into the Caſtle
and buried with thoſe military Honours
he well deſerv'd,
by the Care of that brave Youth,
His Brother Heneage Twiſden,
who, alas! ſurviv'd him not long.

ON the other, a like Table Monument for *John Twiſden*, another Brother with this Epitaph:

JOHN TWISDEN,
Eighth Son of William Twiſden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who in the Admiral's Ship,
of which he was Lieutenant,
with Sir Cloudeſly Shovel,
Admiral of the Britiſh Fleet,
periſh'd by Shipwreck,
An. Dom. 1707, aged 24.
Leſt the Memory of this excellent Youth,
ſhould at once periſh with his Body,
this Cenotaph ſhall for ever witneſs
the many Virtues he had,
and the great Hopes his Parents
conceived of him.

NEXT is a Monument of white Marble, for Col. *Bringfield*, with the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of the worthily honoured Colonel James Bringfield, born in Abingdon in the County of Berks; Equerry to his Royal Highneſs Prince George of Denmark, Aide de Camp, and Gentleman of the Horſe to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, (the victorious General of her Majeſty's Forces beyond the Sea) who while he was remounting his Lord upon a freſh Horſe, his former falling under him, had his Head fatally ſhot by a Cannon Ball in the Battle of Ramellies, Whitſunday the 12th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and of his Age 50. And ſo having glorioufly ended his Days in the Bed of Honour, lies interr'd at Bavachem, in the Province of Brabant, a principal Part of the Engliſh Guards attending his Obſequies; where may his valiant Remains reſt in Peace, and the ſurviving Fame of his Courage, Virtue, and true Piety, (of which this Church was often a Witneſs) live, grow, and ſpread, both here and abroad for ever.

This Monument was erected by his mournful, and equally loving and beloved Widow Clemence Bringfield, 1706.

On a Grave-ſtone near it:

ELIZABETH MEEKE, the ſecond Wife of Anthony Meeke, Eſq; died the 16th of Feb. 1711.

ON another near the Head of them, for *Adria Lucy*, Niece to *Martha Price*:

ADRIA LUCY, of the antient Family of Lucy's, in the County of Warwick, and Mary Mayers of London, and near to Martha Price, who lies near her; ſhe died a Maid 19 June, 1681. Aged ſixteen Years.

NEAR which lies *Mary Lucy*, buried here in 1708.

ADJOINING to *Bringfield*'s, is another Military Monument of excellent Workmanſhip, and one of the greateſt Pieces of Sculpture in the Church, erected to the Memory of another brave Man who fell in Battle, *viz.* Brigadier *Killigrew*, ſlain at the famous Battle of *Almanza* in *Spain*, with this Epitaph:

P. M.
Robert Killigrew, of Arwenak in the County of Cornwall, Eſq; Son of Thomas and Charlotte, Page of Honour to King Charles the Second, Brigadier-General of her Majeſty's Forces; killed in Spain in the Battle of Almanza, the 14th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1707. Ætatis ſuæ 47, Militavi annis 24.

NEXT is a Monument of Marble, with a Lady kneeling, and Cherubs crowning her, erected to the Lady *Mary Beaufoy*, whoſe Poſture points out to us her Practice; and the Epitaph very modeſtly, inſtead of dwelling on the Praiſes of

of the Dead, closes with an excellent Advice to the Living, for whose Instructions, it seems, and not out of Ostentation, this was erected; the Epitaph as follows:

Near this Place lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Guyscliffe near Warwick, by the Honourable Charlotte Lane, eldest Daughter of George Lord Viscount Lansborough, and now the Widow Lady Beaufoy, who caused this Effigies to be made and erected at her own Charge in Memory of her dear Daughter, the Loss of whom she shall (while she lives) very much lament.

Reader, who e're thou art, let the Sight of this Tombe imprint in thy Mind, that Young and Old without Distinction leave this World, and therefore fail not to secure the next. Obiit July the 12th, 1705.

This young Lady was buried on the 17th of *July*, and lies close adjoining *Ben. Johnson's* Feet.

Next is an old monumental Pedestal Touch, on which is the Effigies of a Lady in the *Elizabeth* Dress, kneeling; the *English* of the Epitaph is thus:

In hope of a Resurrection
here lies Jane Stoteville,
Daughter of Thomas Stoteville of Brinkley
in the County of Cambridge, Esq;
married first to Edward Ellis of Chesterton,
in the County of Cambridge, Esq;
to whom she bare six Sons and three Daughters,
afterwards married to Othowel Hill, Dr. of Civil Laws,
and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln,
whose Widow she died
27 April 1631, aged 78.

Virtue survives Death.

Next is a double Monument of white Marble, being two oval Tables between three wreathed Pillars; on the first this Inscription:

Near this Place
lie, in certain Hopes of a Resurrection,
the Ashes of Thomas Mansel,
Eldest Son of Bass Mansel
of Britton Ferri in Glamorganshire, Esq;
he took to Wife
Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Richard Game,
of Penderin in Brecknockshire, Esq;
by whom he had
one Son Thomas
and two Daughters,
Mary and Elizabeth,
He died the 13th of December, 1684,
aged 38 Years.

On the second the Inscription is in *English* for *William Morgan*, thus:

Here lyes the Body of William Morgan, second Son of William Morgan, of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth, Esq; who dyed the first day of February, One thousand six hundred eighty three, in the nineteenth Year of his Age.

Against a Pillar, on a Table of white Marble, this Inscription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of
Edward Herbert of Swanzey,
in the County of Glamorgan, Esq;
who was lineally descended from Sir George Herbert
of Swanzey aforesaid, Kt.
first Sheriff of that County since the Union of the Principality of Wales,
(viz.) in the Year 1542. The said Edward married Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter
of Philip Herbert, Esq; and died
the 18th Day of December,
Anno Dom. 1715. in the 23d Year of his Age,
leaving Issue by the said Elizabeth, one Son,
Thomas Herbert, Esq;
aged two Years
at the Time of his decease.

N. B. He was buried the 24th of *September*, in a Coffin of Lead, at the Foot of the Pillar adjoining to his Monument, and on the Grave-stone:

Here lies the Body of Edward Herbert, of Swanzey in the County of Glamorgan, Esq; he died Sept. 18th, in the 23d Year of his Age.

And near it another thus inscribed:

Here-under is buried the Body of
EDWARD MANSELL,
eldest Son of Sir Edward Mansell
of Margam in the County of
Glamorgan, Bart.
who died the 20th Day of June, 1681.
in the 15th Year of
his Age.

Next is a large one of white Marble for *Robert* and *Richard Cholmondeley*, Sons of the Lord Viscount *Cholmondeley*; on which is an Inscription thus in *English*:

Here lie buried two Sons of
the most noble Lord Robert Viscount Cholmondeley,
of which, Robert, his second Son, not 14 Years of Age,
but a most promising Youth,
of a maiden Bashfulness, but of manly Disposition,
was a King's Scholar, and noble Ornament
of this College,
His commendable Advances in
Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Letters,
he so honoured with a generous Disposition,
that you might perceive him descended
from that antient Family of the Cholmondeleys.
He died Feb. 4. in the Year of our Redemption,
1678.
Richard the other Son, and fourth by Birth,
gave such Proofs of a fine Genius,
that one might easily know him to be the Brother.
He died Non. Jun. in the Year of our Lord, 1680.

On a blue Grave-stone:

Here lie interred the Bodies of Robert and Richard Cholmondeley, Sons to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Cholmondeley, 1682.

Opposite to this on the North Side of the Nave, near the third Pillar from the Choir, is a Grave-stone thus inscribed:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. CATH. HYDE, who died Feb. 22, 1706.

Sacred to the pious Memory of
G. T.

Here lies GILBERT THORNBURGH,
who was always faithful
to his God, his Prince, and his Friends,
formerly an earthly, now a heavenly Courtier,

It shall be no more said in the Age to come,
Who would become Good must leave the Court,
When such shining Piety as his shall appear there.
He died the 6th of October,
Ann. Dom. 1677, aged 56.

ON his Grave-stone:

Here lies the Body of GILB. THORNBURGH, Esq; Gentleman of the Collar to the King, who died the 6th Day of Octob. 1677, in the 56th Year of his Age. *Mark the perfect Man, and behold the Upright, for the End of that Man is Peace*, Psal. xxvii. 37.

NEXT which is a Rostral Column of curiously veined Marble, with the Prows of some of the Galleys shamefully broken, erected to Admiral *Baker*, with this Inscription:

M. S.
To the Memory of John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the British Fleet; who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean,
Dyed at Port Mahon the 10th of November, 1716. Æt. 56. He was a brave, judicious and experienced Officer; a sincere Friend, and a Lover of his Country. *Manet post Funera virtus*.

OPPOSITE to which in the Nave, 13 Feet from the Choir lies Sir *Ralph Delaval*, buried 23. *Jan. An.* 1706-7.

NEXT to *Baker*'s is one of black and white Marble, with naval Trophies, and on a Pyramid a Busto of *Henry Priestman*, Commissioner of the Admiralty, with this Epitaph, as follows:

M. S.
To the Memory of Henry Priestmam, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships of War, in the Reigne of King Charles II. A Commissioner of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of England, in the Reigne of King William the III. ob. xx. Aug. MDCCXII. Æt. LXV. Heu Prisca Fides.

NEXT which is a handsome Monument for *Thomas Levingston*, Lord *Teviot*, who died *Jan.* 14, 1710, aged 60 Years, with this Epitaph in *English* thus:

Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS LEVINGSTON, Kt. and Bart.
Viscount de Teviot,
Baron Livingston of Peebles,
who,
born in Holland, descended from
the antient Family of the Levingstons
in Scotland.
From his Childhood
being conversant with Arms,
and with Glory advanced
to several military Titles,
was, at length in the Reign of William III.
(under whom, while Prince of Orange,
he had long and bravely fought,
and whom he attended
into Britain,
as a Colonel of Foot,)
made Lieutenant-General in the Army,
and General of the Scotch Forces,
Master of the Ordinance,
and Privy Counsellor
While Scotland was inflamed with Civil Broils,
he happily engaged the Enemy
at the River Spee;
by that Means securing
Peace to his Country, and
the Nation to the King;
for which brave Actions,
he was by his grateful Prince,
added to the Nobility.
To this great Man,
so well deserving of his Country,
Alexander Levingston, Kt. and Bart.
his only Brother and Heir
erected this Monument.
He died at LONDON, Jan. 14, 1710,
aged sixty Years.

THIS Grave-stone is at the Entrance of the Choir, and on it this Inscription:

THOMAS VISCECOMES TEVIOT, obiit 14 Jan. 1710. Ætatis suæ 60.

AT his Head lies *Elizabeth Freake*, before-mention'd, and in the same Grave *Judith Austin*.

NEXT is a monumental Pedestal supporting a Figure of Time, in his Right Hand a Scroll with Sapphick Verses, and over all a Busto representing Mr. *Philip Carteret*, Son of the Lord *Carteret*, and King's Scholar of this College, the Verses in *English* are as follows:

1.

Why do the tuneful Chorus join
In mournful Songs, regret thy Fate,
The fleeting Joys of thee and thine,
And Pleasures of too short a Date?
Why my too hasty Scyth upbraid,
And wail the cruel Wound it made?

2.

See what a worthless Thing is Bloom,
Behold my Boy the poor Reward,
But I, obsequious at thy Tomb,
Will ever stand a watchful Guard;
In letter'd Marble shew thy Name,
And tell the World thy matchless Fame.

3.

Thy spotless Piety in Youth,
For Learning thy untoil'd desire,
Thy Manners strict, and antient Truth,
Shall make the Age to come admire.
The future wond'ring Youth while I relate,
Fir'd at thy worth shall strive to emulate.

ON the Foot of the Monument:

The Honourable Youth
PHILIP CARTERET,
Second Son of the Lord George Carteret,
Baron of Hawnes,
Scholar of this College,
and
Ripe for the University,
died March 19,
MDCCX.
aged 19.

NEXT is a Monument of black and white Marble, adorned with Foliage, Fruitage, and with this Inscription:

To the Memory of their most beloved Son,
Edward Carteret, Gentleman,
(Son of Sir Edward de Carteret,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
And first Gentleman-Usher, Daily-Waiter
in Ordinary to the King)

His

His Father, and Dame Elizabeth his Mother,
have cauſed this Monument to be erected:
His Body lieth under the Stone beneath;
He died the thirtieth Day of October,
1677.
Aged ſeven Years and nine Months.

He lies under a Grave-ſtone adjoining Sides with that of *Philips*'s, and bears this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Edward de Carteret, Son of Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod.

In the ſame Grave with *Philip Cartaret*, and upon his Coffin, lies his Mother Dame *Elizabeth Carteret*, Widow of Sir *Philip de Carteret*. She was buried on the 29th Day of *March*, *Anno* 1717, being 51 Years of Age; her Monument ſee hereafter.

On a Black Marble Grave-ſtone under the Monument:

Honorabilis Philippus Carteret, obiit Mart. xix.
MDCCX. Ætatis ſuæ xix.

Near which, without any Inſcription, lies Sir *Charles de Carteret*, Bart. Lord of *Ouen* and *Sork*, and Bailiff off *Jerſey*; he died the 3d Day of *June* 1715, aged 34 Years; and was buried the 8th of the ſame Month.

On a Grave-ſtone under *Philip Carteret*'s Monument:

Here lieth the Body
of Margaret Stradling,
Wife to Dr. George Stradling, Prebendary
of this Church.
Who died Sept. 19, An. Dom. 1681.
And alſo the Body of the ſaid George Stradling,
Who departed this Life,
April 18, 1688.

Next *Carteret*'s is a Marble Monument for the Lord *Dunbar*, with this Inſcription:

Near this, lies the Right Honourable Robert Lord Conſteable, Viſcount Dunbar, who departed this Life Nov. 23. Anno Dom. 1714, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Near which is one of Black Marble, with its Inſcription, erected for Dr. *Peter Heylin*, and is thus *Engliſhed*:

Near this Place lies
the mortal Part of
PETER HEYLIN, D. D.
Subdean and Prebendary of this Church,
A Man truly memorable,
endued with excellent Qualifications,
and with a Memory ſurpriſingly retentive,
to which he added an unwearied Application to
Studies,
Which ceas'd not after his Sight was decay'd,
he wrote much and on various Subjects,
which are now publick,
and delivered very uncommon Arguments,
in a very curious Stile;
in all which he ſhewed himſelf a
Strict Aſſertor of the Church and Monarchy,
no leſs in their afflicted than flouriſhing Eſtate,
and at the ſame Time
a bold Antagoniſt againſt
the rebellious and ſchiſmatick Faction:
deſpiſing their Envy,
with an undaunted Reſolution.
While he intended more of the ſame Nature,
Death impoſed Silence on him,
unable to ſilence his Memory,
he died aged 63.
on the 8th of May, A. D. 1662.
His afflicted Wife erected this Monument.

This Gentleman was born at *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire*, *Nov.* 29, 1599; educated in *Hart-Hall*, *Oxon*; Fellow of *Magdalen-College*; recommended to Archbiſhop *Laud*, when Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Chaplain to the Earl of *Danby*; and Chaplain to the King, 1629. He was made Rector of *Hemingford* in *Huntingdonſhire*, and *Nov.* 1631, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, to the great Diſſatisfaction of Dean *Williams*; ſoon after the King gave him the rich Parſonage of *Houghton*; in the Spring, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; he was afterwards Rector of *Southwarnborough* in *Hampſhire*, and Juſtice of the Peace for that County; Clerk of the Convocation in 1642. Being then proſecuted by *Williams*, *Prynne*, and others, he left all, and followed the King to *Oxford*, where he wrote *Mercurius Aulicus*. In 1643 he was ſequeſtered by Parliament, and his Books and valuable Library ſold. Archbiſhop *Laud* being beheaded, his Hopes were entirely blaſted, and he, with his Family, were much reduced. He left *Oxford*, and reſided ſome Time at *Wincheſter*; but that being betrayed, he eſcaped in Diſguiſe, and repaired to *Minſter Lovel* in *Oxfordſhire*, where he turned Farmer ſix Years, and in that Time compoſed his Book of Geography. After the Reſtoration, he had his former Preferments, but was reckoned of too warm a Temper for a See, and never roſe higher than to be a Subdean of this Church. He had an excellent Memory, ſolid Judgment, and ready Wit, and expreſſed himſelf with a World of Facility: He had an undaunted Courage, and equally laſh'd Popery and Puritaniſm; and it is not known whether his unbiaſſed Integrity, rather than his extraordinary Heat, did not prevent his riſing, by having Enemies in both thoſe Parties, which ſo ſtrongly prevailed after the Reſtoration. He wrote, beſides his Geography, the Life of Archbiſhop *Laud*, the Hiſtory of the Reformation, one of St. *George*, and many others. He died on *Aſcenſion-Day*, *Anno* 1662, and was buried before the Subdean's Stall.

On a Grave-ſtone:

Here lieth the Body of Walter Mortimore, Gent. who departed this Life the 8th Day of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1684, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Next *Heylin*'s is a handſome one of White Marble for *C. Williams*, the Epitaph thus tranſlated:

CHARLES WILLIAMS
of Caerleon,
in the County of Monmouth, Eſq;
died the 29th of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1720
LXXXVII.
He was truly a Chriſtian,
a ſtrenuous Defender of the Church of England,
a Lover of his Country and Defender of
Publick Liberty;
towards the Poor, thoſe eſpecially of his
Neighbourhood, devout Liberal;
to his Friends generouſly munificent,
particularly to him who
out of a grateful Soul,
erected this Mounment.
I. H.

Next to Mr. *Williams*'s Monument, is a neat one of Marble, with his Buſto, erected to the Memory of *William Crofts*, Doctor of Muſick, Organiſt of the Royal Chapel, and of this Collegiate Church.

And

AND near that, a Monument for Dr. *Blow*, the famous Organiſt, with this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of JOHN BLOW, Doctor in Muſic. Who was Organiſt, Compoſer, and Maſter of the Children of the Chapel Royal, for the Space of 35 Years: In the Reigns of King Charles II. King James II. King William and Queen Mary, and her preſent Majeſty Queen Anne. And alſo Organiſt of this Collegiate Church about fifteen Years. He was Schollar to the excellent Muſician Dr. Chriſtopher Gibbons, and Maſter to the famous Mr. H. Purcell, and moſt of the eminent Maſters in Muſic ſince. He died Oct. 1, 1708, in the 60th Year of his Age. His own Muſical Compoſitions (eſpecially his Church-Muſic) are a far nobler Monument to his Memory, than any other can be raiſed for him.

OVER-AGAINST this for Dr. *Blow*, is a fine Marble Monument erected to the Memory of Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, who died the 17th of *January* 1728, in the 74th Year of his Age.

ON a White Marble Monument affixed to a Pillar near the Choir, for Sir *Thomas Duppa*, with the following Inſcription:

NEAR this Place lies the Body of Sir Thomas Duppa, Kt. who in his Youth waited upon King Charles the Second, when he was Prince of of Wales; and under the Tuition of the Rev. Dr. Duppa, afterwards Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter; by whom he was brought to Court, and by his Majeſty's Favour made Gentleman-Uſher, Daily Waiter, and afterwards Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod; in which Office he died April the 25th, 1694, aged 75.

NEXT is a Monument of Black and White Marble, for Mr. *Le Neve*, with the following Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Le Neve, Eſq; who after ſeveral Engagements for his Majeſties Service, wherein he behaved himſelf with Honour and Applauſe, being appointed Commander of his Majeſties Ship the Edgar, was unfortunately killed in the Flower of his Age, being but 27 Yeares old; after hee had ſignalized his Valour to Admiration in that ſharp Engagement with the Hollanders, which happened on the 11th of Auguſt 1673.

NEXT one for Mr. *Purcel*, with this Inſcription:

Here lyes Henry Purcell, Eſq; who left this Life, and is gone to that Bleſſed Place, where only his Harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21mo die Novembris, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 37mo Annoq; Dom. 1695.

AT Mr. *Purcell*'s Feet lies buried Mrs. *Purcell* his Wife, who ſurviving him ten Years, was buried here the 14th of *February* 1706, without any Inſcription over her.

ON a Grave-ſtone:

Here lies
ANNE RADCLIFFE,
Wife of Sir George Radcliffe, Kt.
Daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, Kt.
of the County of York;
She died Anno 1659,
on the 13th of May, aged 58 Years.

NEAR which is Sir *Thomas Duppa*'s Grave; and not far diſtant, on a Grave-ſtone, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Right Honourable Lord Courcy.

To whom is erected a Marble Monument, with his Effigies at full Length, ſupported by two Bodys kneeling, and on it this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of the Right Honourable Almericus de Courcy Lord Courcy, of Courcy County, and Baron Kinſale, of the Kingdom of Ireland; deſcended from the famous John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter (who in the Reign of King John, in Conſideration of his great Valour, obtained that extraordinary Privilege to him and his Heirs, of being cover'd before the King. This Lord was much in Favour with King Charles II. and King James II. and commanded a Troop of Horſe under the latter. He married Ann Daughter of Robert Dring, of Iſleworth in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; by Order of whoſe Will this Monument is erected to the Memory of her late Lord, he dying without Iſſue.

THE ſaid Lady left divers Charities to the Pariſh of *Iſleworth*, particularly 300 Pounds to the Alms-houſe, 200 Pounds to the Charity-School, 100 Pounds to the poor Houſe-keepers, and is interred by her ſaid Lord, who died *February* the 9th, 1719, aged 57.

NEXT to this is a large Marble Monument, being the Effigies of a Lady at full Length, lifting her Hand up to one Boy, while another at her Feet ſeems to have opened a Roll, with the following Inſcription upon it:

Near this Place lyeth buried Dame Elizabeth Carteret, Daughter of Sir Edward Carteret, Kt. Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod in the Reign of King Charles the Second; Relict of Sir Philip Carteret, Bart. and by him Mother of Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. her only Son, interred likewiſe near this Place; by whoſe Deceaſe, June 6, A.D. 1715, in the 34th Year of his Age, was extinguiſhed the eldeſt Branch of the antient Family of the Name of Carteret, Seigneurs of St. Ouen; born in the Iſland of Jerſey. She died March the 26th, A. D. 1717, aged 52 Years.

NORTH CROSS.

ON the South Side, againſt the Back of the Veſtry, is an antient one of a Gentleman lying at full Length in a tufted Gown, railed in with Iron, for Sir *Thomas Hesket*, with the Epitaph thus *Engliſhed:*

Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS HESKET, Kt.
Deſcended of the antient and honourable Family of
the Heskets in the County of Lancaſter;
Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries,
and one of the Council appointed for the North;
A Man as of deep Acquaintance with the Law ſo of ſingular Integrity of Life.
Julian his moſt afflicted Wife,
out of her Love and Duty
to her moſt dear Husband,
erected this Monument.
He died 15th Octob. 1605.

ON

On a Grave-ſtone near the Door entering the Choir:

Mary,
the moſt beloved Wife of Thomas Willis,
Dr. in Phyſick,
and Daughter of Samuel Fell, D. D.
and Dean of Chriſt-Church in Oxford,
valuable for Piety, Prudence,
and Sweetneſs of Manners
of all
but chiefly of her Husband.
She died loved and lamented,
on the Vigil of all Saints,
Anno Dom. 1670.
and is buried here,
expecting the eternal Day-break of that
Feſtival.
In the ſame Grave was buried
their Daughter Katherine,
on the Day after Michaelmas,
Anno 1667.

Against the Skreen of St. *John*'s Chapel, is a Monument of White Marble, for Sir *Gilbert Lort*, Bart. with this Epitaph as follows:

Sacred
To the dear Memory of her loving Brother Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpoole in the County of Pembrook, Bart. the onely Son of Sir John Lort, Bart. deceaſed, by the Right Honourable Dame Suſanna, one of the Daughters of the Right Honourable John Lord Holles, late Earle of Clare; who changed this Life for a better on the xix Day of September MDCXCVIII. in the xxviii Year of his Age. Dame Elizabeth Campbell, Widdow and Relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, late of Calder in the Kingdom of Scotland, Kt. hath dedicated this Monument.

Near this Monument lyeth the ſaid Dame *Elizabeth Cambell*: She died *September* the 28th, 1714, in the 49th Year of her Age.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining the Baſis, Dame *Elizabeth Campbell*, Widow, A. D. 1713; at the Head of it Sir *Gilbert Lort*'s Grave-ſtone; and at his Head, on a Grave-ſtone, is this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of
Sir THOMAS NEVILE, Bart.
Who was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber
to King Charles II. and King James II.
He died on the 25th of Feb. 1711,
in the 87th Year of his Age.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining the Left Side:

Here lieth the Body of
Dame SARAH NEVILE,
the Wife of Sir Thomas Nevile, Bart.
Who departed this Life the 17th Day of Octob.
in the Year of our Lord 1710,
in the 60th Year of her Age.

On another adjoining left of that, and on the ſame Stone under it:

Here lieth alſo interred the Body of
Mrs. Mary Richbele, his Siſter,
Who departed this Life the 6th of Nov. 1721,
at 31 Years of Age.

Near that of *Lort*, on a handſome Monument, being an Urn wreathed and crowned with a Viſcount's Coronet, on a Pedeſtal of veined Marble, is this Inſcription:

M. S.
Here lieth interred the Body of
Dame MARY JAMES,
late Wife of Sir John James, Knight,
deſcended of the antient Family of
the Lords of Hoſtrick in the Province of
Holland, and Daughter of Sir
Robert Killigrew, Knight, ſome Time Vice-
Chamberlain to Mary, late Queen of England,
and Wife of his Sacred Majeſty King Charles I.
(of bleſſed Memory)
by whom he had Iſſue one Son,
named John, and one Daughter, named Elizabeth,
Who died in their Infancy.
The ſaid Mary James
departed this mortal Life on the
ſixth Day of November
in the Year of our Lord 1677.

On a Grave-ſtone near the Middle of this Croſs:

Here lieth the mortal Part of
Sir HENRY DE VIC, Bart.
and Chancellor of the Noble Order of the Garter.
He departed this Life November 26, 1672.
He was married to Margaret Carteret,
the Daughter of Sir Phil. Carteret of the Iſle of
Jerſey.
By whom he had Charles de Vic, Bart.
and Anne Charlotte de Vic,
married to John Lord Freſhiville, Baron of
Stavely,
in the County of Derby,
who cauſed this Stone to be here laid,
to the Memory of her dear Father.

N. B. This *de Vic* was of the Iſle of *Guernſey*, and was Reſident at *Bruſſels* near twenty Years for King *Charles* I.

Adjoining on the Left Side, on a Grave-ſtone:

Here lies DIDACUS SANCHEZ,
de Ribar de Viera in Spain,
deſcended from a Noble Family
in France. He died Anno Dom. 1557.
on the 16 Kal. June,
in the Reign of Philip and Mary.

On a white Marble Monument fix'd to a Pillar near St. *Michael's* Chapel, is this Inſcription:

Grace, eldeſt Daughter to
Sir Thomas Mauleverer,
of Allerton Mauleverer,
in Yorkſhire, Baronet,
Born in the Year 1622.
Married unto Colonel Thomas Scot,
a Member of the Hon. Houſe of Commons 1644,
and died the 24th of February 1645.
He that will give my Grace but what is hers,
Muſt ſay her Death hath not
made only her dear Scot,
But Virtue, Worth, and Sweetneſs, Widowers.
Ex terris.

Next it, and placed where was the Screen to St. *Michael*'s Chapel, is a ſtately Monument, erected to the Loyal Duke and Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*: The *Latin* Inſcription on the Tomb is thus tranſlated:

Here lies that renowned Heroe,
WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Kt. of the Bath,
and Baron Ogle, in Right of his Mother,
Viſcount Mansfield, and Baron Cavendiſh of
Boleſover,

Earl of Ogle,
Earl, Marquiſs, and Duke of Newcaſtle upon Tine,
Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Nottingham and Northumberland,
Firſt Lord of the Bedchamber to the King,
Guardian to Prince Charles,
Privy Counſellor to the King, and
Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter:
A Nobleman,
who ſhowing abundant Fidelity
and Courage to the King's Majeſty,
at the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion,
was deſervedly made Captain-General of the Forces
raiſed in the North of the Kingdom.
In ſeveral Battles,
(where he generally came off Victor)
and in defending the City of York againſt the Scots,
he gave Proofs, in all Reſpects,
of his Integrity and unſhaken Courage;
for which Reaſon,
When the Rebellion grew ſtrong,
(being one of the firſt deſigned a Sacrifice,)
he left his Eſtate, and with great Reſolution endured a long Exile.
He firſt married Elizabeth, only Daughter and Heir of William Baſſet of Blore
in the County of Stafford, Eſq;
Who bare him Sons, Charles who died without Iſſue,
and Henry, Heir of the Honours;
Daughters,
Jane, married to Charles Cheney of Cheſham, Bucks,
Elizabeth to John Earl of Bridgwater,
and Frances to Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke.
He died the 27th of December,
in the Year of Redemption 1676,
and of his Age the 84th.

AGAINST the North Wall of this Croſs, on a plain Table of Black Marble, is this Inſcription:

THOMAS BLAGG, Eſq; deſcended of an antient and noble Family in the County of Suffolk,
a Perſon endowed with great Excellencies of Mind and Body,
to which he added the uſeful Parts;
Famous in War and in Peace;
truſted and eſteemed among the firſt by King Charles I. and II.
by both whom he was nominated into the honourable Attendance in the Bedchamber.
He did great Service in War, eſpecially when Governor of the Caſtle of Wallingford,
which after the others were even all taken,
he long and briskly held out, nor would withdraw the Gariſon till the King commanded him.
He ſuffered very much likewiſe for the King's Cauſe while in a long Exile;
often taken a Priſoner in his Country, he in every Place
ſhewed an extraordinary Example of obſtinate Fidelity,
For which Merits, after the King's happy Reſtauration,
he was made Colonel of a Troop of Guards, and Governor
of Yarmouth, and the Garriſon of Langerfort.
He died, greater Honours waiting for him,
had not untimely Death prevented.
And he left his Prince (to whom in his Troubles he
firmly adher'd) now in his Proſperity,
and when he was in a Condition to reward him.
He died devoutly and as a Chriſtian,
Nov. 4. 1660, in the 74th Year of his Age.

AGAINST the ſame Wall, on one of Alabaſter, with a ſmall Buſto, this Inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM SANDERSON, Kt.
Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King,
a Man famous for his Family,
Learning, untainted Fidelity to his Prince
his Writings and Integrity;
he wrote in Engliſh, (among other Pieces)
and publiſhed the Hiſtory of the Lives of
Mary Queen of Scots, James and Charles the Firſt, Kings of Great Britain.
After great Hardſhips ſuſtained under the late Tyranny of Rebels,
after daily Fatigues at home and abroad
(bravely overcome)
after a full Length of 90 Years of this troubleſome Life,
(having ſtill his Underſtanding perfect)
he went to a better,
15 July, Anno 1676.
To her moſt deſerving Husband,
with whom for 50 Years he had lived very amicably,
Bridget, Daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrel, Kt.
and Mother of the Maids of Honour
to the moſt noble and ſerene Queen *Catherine*,
hath with Tears erected this Monument.

ON a Grave-ſtone:

H. M.
After L Years Cohabitation
in Marriage
Here lies interred
The Body of Sir William Sanderſon, Kt.
Gentleman of his Majeſty's Privy-Chamber,
Deceaſed July 15th 1676, aged 90.
And
Dame Bridget his Wife,
Mother of the Maids of Honour to the Queen Mother, and to her that now is,
Who died Jan. 17th 1681, aged 89.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall is a ſmall Oval Table of White Marble erected in Memory of *William Johnſon*; the Inſcription in *Engliſh*, thus:

Sacred to Memory
of that Delight of the Muſes and Graces
WILLIAM JOHNSON, D. D.
Sub-almoner to King Charles the Second,
laid his Mortality near this Place,
often ſhipwreck'd,
at length he reſts in this Harbour,
and his Soul with God, whoſe Saying was,
God with us.
If you would ſee his Picture conſult his Book.
He died in the 57th Year of his Age,
of our Salvation 1666, March 4.

ON a Grave-ſtone near the Font:

Here lieth the Body of
CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Eſq;
Son of Sir William Saunders of Eaſt Haddon, and ſometime of Cottesbrook in the County of Northhampton, Kt.
Carver in Ordinary to King Charles II.
King James II. and to his preſent Majeſty
K. William III. He departed this Life on the 10th of Aug. 1695, in the 84th Year of his Age.

AGAINST

AGAINST the Skreen of St. *Andrews* Chapel is erected a moſt magnificent Monument for the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with its Inſcription as follows:

JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcaſtle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Haughton of Haughton, and Knight Companion of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, whoſe Body is here depoſited under the ſame Roof, with many of his noble Anceſtors and Relations of the Families of Vere, Cavendiſh, and Holles, whoſe eminent Virtues he inherited, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his Courage, Love to his Country, and Conſtancy in Friendſhip, which Qualities he exerted with great Zeal and Readineſs, whenever the Cauſe of Religion, his Country or Friends required him.

In the Reign of Queen Anne he fill'd, with great Capacity and Honour, the ſeveral Employments of Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Privy Counſellor, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Middleſex and Nottingham, and of the County of the Town of Nottingham, and of the Eaſt and North Ridings of the County of York, Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre, North of Trent, and Governor of the Town and Fort of Kingſton upon Hull. To which Titles and Honours his Perſonal Merit gave a Luſtre, that needed not the Addition of the great Wealth which he poſſeſſed.

He was born the 9th of Jan. 1661-2, and dy'd the 15th of July 1711.

He marry'd the Lady Margaret, third Daughter and Heir to Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle, by whom he left Iſſue one only Child, the Lady Henrietta Cavendiſh Holles Harley, who cauſed this Memorial of him to be here erected in the Year of our Lord 1723.

ON each Side the Weſt Door going into the Choir, is erected a magnificent Monument, one to that great Philoſopher Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the other to the late Earl *Stanhope*.

THE firſt is as follows: On a Pedeſtal is placed a Sarcophagus (or Stone Coffin) upon the Front of which are Boys in *Baſſo Relievo*, with Inſtruments in their Hands, denoting his ſeveral Diſcoveries, *viz.* one with Priſm, on which principally his admirable Book of Light and Colours is founded; another with a reflecting Teleſcope, whoſe great Advantages are now ſo well known; another Boy is weighing the Sun and Planets with a Stilliard; the Sun being near the Centre on one Side, and the Planets on the other, alluding to a celebrated Propoſition in his *Principia*; another is buſy about a Furnace; and two others (near him) are loaded with Money as new coined, intimating his Office in the Mint.

ON the Sarcophagus his own Figure is placed, in a cumbent Poſture, his Elbow reſting on the ſeveral incomparable Books written by him; two Boys ſtand before him with a Scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable Diagram, relating to the Solar Syſtem; and over that a converging Series, an Invention which ſhews the utmoſt Stretch of Human Underſtanding,

BEHIND the Sarcophagus is a Pyramid; from the Middle of it a Globe ariſes in *Mezzo Relievo*, on which ſeveral Conſtellations are drawn, in order to ſhew the Path of the Comet in 1681, whoſe Period he has, with the greateſt Sagacity determined: And alſo the Poſition of the Solſtical Colure, mentioned by *Hipparchus*, by which (in his Chronology) he has fixed the Time of the *Argonautic* Expedition.

ON the Globe ſits the Figure of Aſtronomy, weeping, with a Sceptre in her Hand (as Queen of the Sciences) and a Star over her Head on the Pyramid.

"THE Monument erected in Honour of the "late Sir *Iſaac Newton*, ſays the Author of *A* "*Critical Review of the Publick Buildings*, has "pretty much divided the publick Opinion; "ſome extolling it as one of the moſt perfect "Pieces both in Deſign and Execution, and "others again depreciating it, as no Way re"markable for either; I chuſe, ſays the ſame "Author, to ſteer between theſe two Extreams, "as neareſt to Truth, and agreeable to the beſt "of my Underſtanding; I therefore make no "Scruple to own, that the Statue of Sir *Iſaac* "has ſomething in it exceedingly venerable, "bold and majeſtick; it commands Attention, "and expreſſes Importance; but then the Acti"on it is employed in is vain, and of Courſe out "of the Character it repreſents; Sir *Iſaac*, tho' "one of the greateſt Men who ever did Honour "to Humanity, was at the ſame Time the leaſt "proud and aſſuming; and delivered ſome of "the fineſt Principles of Philoſophy as doubtful, "which all his Readers thought demonſtrated: "'twas wrong therefore to give him that Vanity "after his Death, which never belonged to him "in his Life: If the two Boys at his Feet, which "diſplay the Scroll, had done it only to the "Spectator, and Sir *Iſaac* had not been con"cerned in it, it would have anſwered every "Way; and engaging the Philoſopher in pro"found Contemplation in the mean while, had "expreſſed his Knowledge as well, and his Cha"racter better.

"The Bas-Reliefs on the Urn are moſt excel"lent, and do great Honour to *Rysbrack*; the "principle Figure in particular that weighs the "Sun, and all our planetary Syſtem by the "Stilliard, is admirable, and the Device is beau"tiful and fully expreſſing Sir *Iſaac*'s Doctrine "of Gravitation, which is the Baſis of his Fame: "The Boys that are introduced to tell you he "was Mint-Maſter, is trifling and poor, un"worthy of the reſt, and no compliment to him; "neither is the Conceit of the Aloe Plant, in "the other Corner of the Tablature leſs faulty; "becauſe it is to the full as inſignificant, and "abundantly more obſcure.

"THE Globe in the back of the Monument, "is almoſt a general Objection, as projecting too "forward on the Sight, and ſpoiling the keeping "of the Whole. I fancy another Pedeſtal, well "proportioned, had been eſteemed a more natu"ral Support for the Figure of Aſtronomy above, "and would have had Room in the Middle of "it to introduce the Globe to more Advan"tage; but this I leave to the Determination "of better Judges.

"THE upper Part of the Figure of Aſtrono"my is, without controverſy, one of the moſt "delicate Things that can be imagined; the "Manner and Action are both faultleſs, and the "Expreſſion of the Face is at once thoughtful "and compoſed, ſweet and majeſtick; I wiſh "the reſt of it had been anſwerable, but it is "quite the contrary in all Reſpects; the Legs "are clumſy, and incumbered with Drapery, and "ſo far from being beautifully or naturally diſ"poſed, that they are piled one upon another, "and put me in Pain for Fear the Figure ſhould "roll off the Globe, for want of a due Poiſe to "keep it faſt.

"UPON the Whole, tho' it is, at leaſt one of "the moſt pardonable Monuments I have ſeen, "and I am poſitive the next Age will be alike "pleaſed to ſee ſuch another Genius as *Newton*, "and ſuch another Maſter as *Rysbrack* to do "Honour to his Memory.

SIR *Iſaac Newton* was born the 25th of *December*, *A. D.* MDCXLII, and died the 20th of *March*, MDCCXXVI.

THE

THE other Monument, which is erected to the Memory of Lord *Stanhope*, has ſomething in the Deſign of it like that of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s, which makes them ſeem uniform Ornaments in the Front of the Choir; but the Execution of the laſt is very bad, compared to the other.

THE Author, above-quoted, gives this Account of it: "It is all alike, huge and heavy; expenſively *Gothick*, and magnificently clumſey; the "Deſign is ſo trifling and abſurd, that not even "the Hand of *Rysbrack* can give you the leaſt "Prejudice to its Advantage: The Statue of his "Lordſhip might very eaſily be miſtaken for "that of *Ajax*, if Time and Place could afford "the leaſt Help to Imagination. It has the ſame "unmeaning Air and Features which that "Heroe is deſcribed with, is as enormous in "Bulk, and ſeems as void of Deſign and Penetration; Circumſtances that no Way agree "with the Character of Lord *Stanhope*, and "which rather lampoon than do him honour.

"THE Tent behind is moſt miſerably conceived, and the worſt adapted of any Thing I ever "ſaw in my Life; and *Pallas* upon the Top of "it has the moſt uneaſy Station imaginable. She "is a Gianteſs too, and ſeems to have as little "Forecaſt as her Charge below: In ſhort, if either of them have any Beauty, 'tis in being of "a Piece with each other; but even that is an "Excellency, which, I fancy, no Body will ever "envy or applaud.

EARL *Stanhope* died the 15th Day of *February*, *A. D.* 1720, in the 47th Year of his Age.

A SURVEY *of Monumentes and Grave-ſtones in the* CLOYSTERS.

IN the Eaſt Ambulatory:

ON a Stone of grey Marble at the Stairs:

Hic jacet THOMAS NURSE, M. D.
Fide Spectator, hoc ſpectaculum
Judica, ſed ut tu Judicaberis
Diſcede & Cogita.
Ob. Anno Dom. 1668.
Menſis Jun. die 19. Ætatis ſuæ 69.

Though he kill me, yet will I truſt in him, Job xiii. 15.

Pater noſter mortus eſt, nec fuit in ſeditione Coræ, quæ concilata eſt contra Dominum, *Numb.* xxvii. 3. Quando Dathan & Abiram contra Dominum rebellarunt, *Chap.* xxvi. 9.

Here lies THOMAS NURSE, M. D.
Spectator, ſo judge of this Spectacle,
as you expect to be judged.
Go your Way and reflect.
He died Anno Dom. 1668,
19th of June, aged 69.

Our Father is dead, nor was he in the Sedition of Corah, *which was ſtirred up againſt the Lord*, Numb. xxvii. 3.
When Dathan *and* Abiram *rebelled againſt the Lord*, Chap. xxvi. 9.

ON a Grave-ſtone: HERBERT THORNDICK, Canon of this Church.

ON a blue Marble Grave-ſtone, againſt the firſt Pillar: Mrs. Aphara Behn, died April 16, 1689.

Here lies a Proof that Wit can never be
Defence enough againſt Mortality.

AGAINST the Wall under the ſecond Arch: Jane Liſter, Dear Child, died Octob. 7, 1688.
Alſo in Memory of her Brother, Michael Liſter; Obiit Aug. 1676, and was buried in Helen's Church in York.

ON a Grave-ſtone: Mr. John Sharol, one of the King's Chaplains, obiit, Aug. 5, 1687, aged 40 Years.

ON a Grave-ſtone againſt the third Arch: John Jennings, Eſq; Obiit March 2, 1699, aged 73 Years.

AGAINST the Wall under the third Arch:

Here lieth the Body of KATHERINE STROPES,
The loving Wife of William Neile. She was
The kind Mother of ſeven Children, whom
She brought up with her own Breaſts:
Her Life and Behaviour may be a Pattern
For the Ages following. She was Pretty
Without Pride, Modeſt without Sullenneſs,
A good Houſewife without Curſtneſs,
Exquiſite at her Needle, courteous of
Behaviour, and right godly of Converſation,
Whoſe Soul reſteth in JESUS CHRIST.
To whom ſhe committed it at her Death.
Obiit Aug. 24, 1620.

Alſo by her are buried Mr. Roger Parker, a Servant to Queen Elizabeth; Dorothy Neile, one of her Daughters; and Cibel Clarke, her Daughter Mildred's Daughter.

ON a black Marble Grave-ſtone: Here lieth interred the Body of Pelham Humphrey, who died the 14th Day of July, Anno 1674, and in the 27th Year of his Age.

AGAINST the Wall under the third Arch, firſt Diviſion of the Arch before the Steps: In Memory of Elizabeth, the beloved Wife of Mr. Charles Weſt, Daughter of Chriſtopher Manſel, Eſq; of the County of Bucks. She dyed Nov. 7, 1710.

For her Sweetneſs of Temper
ſhe lived beloved by all her Relations.
When her Piety
had made her fit for Heaven
ſhe gently breath'd out her Soul,
and reſts now here,
(for what cannot Faith do)
in certain hope of
a Reſurrection.

ON a ſmall Table of white Marble under the third Arch, or third Diviſion: Here lieth the Body of Mr. George Whicher, Yeoman of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, obiit Feb. 4, 1681. He built and endowed an Alms-Houſe for ſix poor Men in the Pariſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter.

ON a Grave-ſtone of black Marble before the fourth Arch: Mr. James Partridge, obiit Aug. 25th, 1698, in the 37th Year of his Age.

ON a Table Monument of Marble adjoining under an old one:

Sir EDMUND-BURY GODFEREY, Kt.
for his Services to his King and Country,
honoured with Knighthood,
and having executed the Office of a Juſtice of Peace
with Integrity and Diligence,
being

being loſt on the 4 Id. Octob. 1678.
was found five Days after,
murder'd after a cruel and barbarous Manner:
Hiſtory will inform you further.
This Monument, worn by Age,
was repaired by Benjamin,
his Brother's youngeſt Son,
and now only ſurviving of Thomas Godfrey,
who added to it this Epitaph for his Brother,
4 Non. April, 1696.

On a ſmall Marble under the third Arch: In Memory of Mr. Addiſon, who died Sept. 30, 1713, and lies buried near this Place.

On a Grave-ſtone South of Lloyd's adjoining: Here lies the Body of William Aglionby, Eſq; who died the 28th of Nov. 1705, aged 63 Years, who had the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty King William III. and her preſent Majeſty Queen Anne, as Envoy Extraordinary: In Memory of him his affectionate Wife lays this Stone.

On a Grave-ſtone before the fourth Arch: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Jane Kigheley, Daughter of George Kigheley, of the City of York, Eſq; of the antient Family of the Kigheleys of Kigheley in Lancaſhire, who departed this Life the third of October, 1707, aged nineteen Years.

Near the Chapter-Houſe Door, againſt the Wall, a defaced Monument for that excellent and painful Antiquary Mr. Arthur Agard.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining South to the former: Here lieth interred the Body of Evan Lloyd, Eſq; of the Family of Yalle, in the County of Derby, who departed this Life the 2d Day of November, 1714, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Over the Door going to the Library, on a white Marble Table: This Monument was erected in Memory of Elizabeth Moor, who died the 3d of July, A. D. 1720, aged 35 Years, by her truly afflicted Husband Thomas Moor, Gent. Librarian of this Church.

On a Grave-ſtone before the Library Door: Here lies the Body of John Smith, Maſter of Muſick, who died March 23, 1690-1, aged 93.

Under the ſixth Arch, on a white Tablet: Near this Place lieth the Body of Elizabeth, the Wife of Gilbert Abrahal, Eſq; Page of the Back Stairs to her Majeſty Queen Anne: She was Miſtreſs Starcher to her Majeſty, and departed this Life the 9th of March 1710-11, in the 73d Year of her Age.

On a Grave-ſtone under the former: Roger Cooper, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber to her Majeſty Queen Anne. He died in the 40th Year of his Age, April 19, 1703.

On a black Grave-ſtone next Cooper's: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Cecilia Jones, Widow of Francis Jones, of the County of Wilts, Gent. who died the 18th Day of January, in the Year 1692, in the 75th Year of her Age.

Next is a white Marble Table Monument, erected to the Memory of the late General *Withers*, with the following Inſcription:

HENRY WITHERS, Lieutenant-General,
deſcended from a military Stock and bred in

Arms in Britain, Dunkirk and Tangier; through the whole Courſe of the laſt Wars of England with France. He ſerved in Ireland, in the Low-Countries, and in Germany, was preſent in every Battle and at every Siege, and diſtinguiſhed in all by an Activity, a Valour and Zeal, which Nature gave and Honour improved: A Love of Glory and of his Country, animated and raiſed him above that Spirit which the Trade of War inſpires: A Deſire of acquiring Riches and Honours by the Miſeries of Mankind. His Temper was humane; his Benevolence univerſal; and among all thoſe antient Virtues which he preſerved in practice, and in Credit none was more remarkable than his Hoſpitality. He dyed at the Age of LXXVIII Years, on the XI of November, MDCCXXIX. To whom this Monument is erected by his Companion in the Wars, and his Friend through Life, Henry Deſney.

Here Withers reſt! thou braveſt gentleſt Mind,
Thy Country's Friend, but more of human Kind:
Oh born to Arms! Oh worth in Youth approved!
Oh ſoft Humanity in Age beloved!
For thee the hardy Vetran drops a Tear,
And the gay Courtier feels his Sigh ſincere.
Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial Spirit, or thy ſocial Love:
Amidſt Corruption, Luxury and Rage,
Still leave ſome antient Virtues to our Age;
Nor let us ſay (thoſe Engliſh Glories gone)
The laſt true Briton lies beneath this Stone.

On a Table Monument of white Marble, juſt without the Iron Gate of the Ambulatory: To the Memory of dear Rebecca, the Wife of James Broughton, who departed this Life the 8th of October 1699, in the 47th Year of her Age, and lies interred under the Stone near this Place.

Near this Place alſo lies the Body of the aboveſaid Mr. James Broughton, Deputy-Surveyor of this Abbey. He died the 31ſt of Jan. 1710, aged 63.

Before them a Grave-ſtone for the Wife, but defaced.

Next is a ſtately Monument lately erected to the Memory of *Daniel Poulteney*, Eſq; with his Effigies at full Length lying along, and the following Inſcription upon it:

Reader,
If thou art a Briton,
Behold this Tomb with Reverence and Regret,
Here lye the Remains of
DANIEL POULTENEY;
the kindeſt Relation, the trueſt Friend,
the warmeſt Patriot, the worthieſt Man;
he exerciſed Virtues in this Age,
ſufficient to have diſtinguiſhed him even in the beſt:
Sagacious by Nature,
induſtrious by Habit,
inquiſitive with Art:
He gained a compleat Knowledge of the Intereſts of Britain,
Foreign and Domeſtick;
in moſt the backward Fruit of tedious Experience;
in him, the early Acquiſition of undiſſipated Youth.
He ſerved the Crown ſeveral Years,
abroad, in the auſpicious Reign of Queen Anne;
at home, in the Reign of that excellent Prince
King George the Firſt.
he ſerved his Country always,
at Court independent,
in the Senate unbiaſſed,

at every Age, and in every Station:
This was the Bent of his generous Soul,
this the Buſineſs of his laborious Life.
Publick Men and publick Things,
he judged by one conſtant Standard,
the true Intereſt of Britain:
He made no other Diſtinction of Party,
he abhorred all other.
Gentle, humane, diſintereſted, beneficent:
He created no Enemies on his own Account:
Firm, determined, inflexible:
He feared none he could create, in the Cauſe of Britain.
Reader,
in this Misfortune of thy Country lament thy own; for know,
the Loſs of ſo much private Virtue
is a publick Calamity.

AT the Entry into the South Ambulatory on the North Side: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth, Wife of William Tuffnel, of the Pariſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, who departed this Life, Octob. 5, 1720, in the 39th Year of her Age.

ON a black Grave-ſtone on the North Side, againſt the firſt Pillar: Here lieth the Body of Captain Edward Tuffnel, who was Maſon of this Collegiate Church two and twenty Years. He dyed Septemb. 2, 1719, aged 41 Years.

ON another againſt the ſecond Arch: Here lies the Body of John Tuffnel of St. Margaret's Pariſh, who, after having been Maſon to this Collegiate Church 23 Years, departed this Life Feb. 18, 1696-7, in the 54th Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-ſtone adjoining to the former: Here lies the Body of Thomas Warren, Butler to this College belonging to this Church, who departed this Life Aug. 6, 1699, aged 33 Years.

ON a Grave-ſtone: Here lies the Body of George Kirk, Eſq; who departed this Life the 10th of January, 1703.

ON a Grave-ſtone on the North Side againſt the third Arch: Here lies interred the Body of John Gregory, who departed this Life on the 20th Day of Feb. Anno Dom. 1703-4, in the 47th Year of his Age.

ALSO John, the Son of the aboveſaid, died the 20th of Nov. 1718, in the 30th Year of his Age.

ALSO Elizabeth Gregory, Wife to the aboveſaid John Gregory, died Decemb. 2, 1719, in the 53d Year of her Age.

ON a Grave-ſtone on the South Side, againſt the fourth Arch: Here lies the Body of Philip Clark, Plumber to this Collegiate Church, who died the 21ſt of Septemb. 1707, in the 43d Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-ſtone even with it: Here lieth the Body of John Cook, Eſq; who departed this Life Sept. 10, 1691, in the 78th Year of his Age.

ON another at the Head of the former: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Ellers, who departed this Life the 21ſt of Octob. 1717, aged 26 Years.

UNDER the fifth Arch on a white Table Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, the pious, diſcreet, and loving Wife of Thomas, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, and an antient Member of this Church. She departed this Life July 12, 1720, in the 57th Year of her Age, very much lamented by her loving Children, who have cauſed this Monument to be erected in Memory of their dear Mother.

ON a monumental Table affixed to the Wall under the ſixth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Peters, who, for her moſt affectionate Deportment to her Relations highly merited, and was moſt entirely belov'd by them; and in Memory of her particular Obedience, this was erected by her Mother. She departed this Life the 15th of September 1688, aged 22 Years.

ON a Tablet againſt the Wall, under the ſeventh Arch, near an old Ambry: Elizabeth Waldron, the third Daughter of Dr. Thomas Waldron, Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles II. and his Houſhold, died Feb. 5, 1675-76, being aged 19 Years, four Months, and four Days, and here underneath was buried the 9th Day of the ſame Month, being Aſh-Wedneſday.

NEAR which, on a Grave-ſtone: Here lies the Body of Suſan Jones, Daughter of Gabriel and Anne Jones. She died Aug. 11, 1689, being 13 Years and eight Months old.

ON a Grave-ſtone near the 8th Arch: Here lies the Body of John Shaw, dearly beloved Son of James and Elizabeth Shaw, who departed this Life April 11, 1706, in the ſecond Year of his Age.

ALSO the Body of Elizabeth Shaw, who departed Nov. 5, 1709.

ALSO the Body of Elizabeth Shaw, dearly beloved Wife of the aboveſaid James Shaw, who departed this Life September 7, 1713, in the 13th Year of her Age.

ON a Monument of White Marble affix'd to the Wall under the eighth Arch:

Sacred to perpetual Memory,
In Faith and Hopes of a Reſurrection,
JOHN LAWRENCE
ordered his Aſhes to be buried
near thoſe of his Son who dyed before him.
He was Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Who when he had, during the Civil War,
fought for Charles I.
was, for his Integrity
Probity and Diſcretion,
an eſteemed Servant to Charles II.
for his Firmneſs to the Church of England,
and ſincere Piety to God, very remarkable,
He at length returned to his heavenly Country,
which he had long been wiſhing for,
Feb. 1. Anno 1684. Aged 66.

ON a Grave-ſtone under it: I. L. obiit 22 July, 1677.
J. L. obiit 1 Febr. 1684.

ON a large Blue Grave-ſtone adjoining:
A. L. obiit 7 Sept. 1687.

WEST WALK.

ON a White Table Monument againſt the Wall, under the third Arch: Near this Place lieth interred the Remains of Anne Davis, the moſt faithful, virtuous and beloved Wife of David Davis, Yeoman-Uſher of the moſt Honourable Houſe of Peers, who exchanged this Life for a better, on Decemb. 18, Anno 1712, in the 47th Year of her Age; to the unſpeakable Grief of

of her ſaid Husband; and one Daughter ſhe left behind her.

Here alſo lieth depoſited the Body of Walter Davis, the moſt dear and only Son of the aforeſaid David and Anne Davis, who departed this Life the 22d Day of November, Anno 1708, in the ſixth Year of her Age.

On a Grey Grave-ſtone under it: Here lieth the Body of Walter Davis, the only Son of David Davis, firſt Groom of her Majeſty's Poultry Office; and Anne his Wife. He departed this Life Nov. 22, 1708, in the ſixth Year of his Age.

Here alſo lies interred the Body of the ſaid David Davis, Eſq; who died Yeoman-Uſher of the Black Rod, on Octob. 25, An. Dom. 1716. Ætatis ſuæ 54.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining: Here lies the Body of Mr. Francis Andrews, who died Feb. 3, 1707, aged 65 Years.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth interr'd the Body of John, Son of John Thompſon, of St. Martins in the Fields, Gent. and Anne his Wife, who was born upon the 5th of July, 1676, and died Febr. 21, 1678-9.

And now James, who died Aug. 5, 1700, in the 19th Year of his Age, and was the laſt that ſurvived of the Children of the ſaid John and Anne Thompſon.

On a Grave-ſtone: Anne the Daughter of the Honourable Charles Godolphin, Eſq; by Elizabeth his Wife, obiit December 8, 1690.

Upon an Alabaſter Monument againſt the Wall, under the third Arch, and by that of *Anne Davis:* Here lieth interred the Body of Katharine Palmer, Widow, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of John Patridge, late of London, Gent. who was the ſecond Wife of Andrew Palmer Eſq; Aſſay-Maſter of England to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I. She departed this Life in full Aſſurance of a glorious Reſurrection, Jan. 4. in the 75th Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1675.

Againſt the Wall: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Baniſter, who departed this Life October 3, in the Year 1679.

On a Grave-ſtone before the ſixth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Godfry, who died Decemb. 3, 1683. Aged ſix Years.

Alſo here lies Robert Tanner, a Member of this Church, who died the 11th of November 1696.

On a Grave-ſtone before the ſixth Arch: Here lieth the Body of the honourable Colonel Philip Herbert, a younger Son to James Herbert Eſq; who was a younger Son to Philip Earl of Pembroke, who departed this Life March 12, Anno 1715-16, in the 51ſt Year of his Age.

On the Eaſt Side of the Door, on a Table Monument of Black Marble: Underneath lieth the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman, Richard, Chriſtopher, and Peter; Peter died Sept. 11, 1672. Richard, Febr. 1, 1672. And Chriſtopher Chapman, Maſter of Arts, died March 25, 1675.

On another of White Marble, on the Weſt Side of the Door: Here lieth interred the Bodies of Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman, and Elizabeth his Daughter; Elizabeth died March 11, 1680. And Mr. Chapman died June 4, 1681.

As alſo Melior Chapman, Wife of the ſaid Chriſtopher, who died July 6, 1707, in the 87th Year of her Age.

On a Grave-ſtone before the Monument of Chapman, near the Door:

What I gave, I have.
What I ſpent, I had.
What I left, I loſt by not giving it.

Thomas Ravenſcroft, Armig. obiit 20 April. 1708. Ætat. ſuæ 80.

On a Grave-ſtone at the Feet of the former: Here lieth the Body of Captain George Slaughter, born in Gloceſterſhire, and had been Cornet to the firſt Duke of Ormond, died Jan. 1, 1695.

Here alſo lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, Siſter to the above Captain Slaughter, who died October 8, 1707.

On a Grave-ſtone on the South Side: Here lies the Body of Bridget Holmes, Widow, who died October 23, 1691, aged 100 Years, on St. Luke's Eve laſt, and ſerved King Charles I. and II. King James II. and King William.

On a Monument of Free-ſtone, againſt the Wall: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Gawen, Wife of Mr. William Gawen, who died Nov. 26, 1659. Near her alſo lie five of her Children; and alſo Mr. Iſaac Buſh and Frances his Wife, Father and Mother to the ſaid Anne.

Over *Gawen*, on white Marble: Near this Place lies interred the Body of Suſanna Bernard, one of the Daughters of Sir Edward Bernard, of Beverly in the County of York, Kt. who died Sept. 11, 1721. in the 53d Year of her Age. This Monument was erected in Memory of the Deceaſed, by her loving Couſin Mrs. Arabella Thompſon.

On a Monument againſt the Wall, firſt Arch Eaſtward: Anne, eldeſt Daughter of John Winchcomb, of Berks, Eſq; Wife of William Gawen the younger, of Weſtminſter, Gent. Died in Childbed of her firſt Child, Nov. 8, Anno Dom. 1669, and lies interred under this Stone.

Vraye Femme obeiſſante juſque a la mort.

On a Black Grave-ſtone, on the South Side, oppoſite to the ſecond Arch: Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth (the only Daughter of Edward Braddock, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife) the truly virtuous and loving Wife of Dr. John Blow, who to the great Grief of all her Relations, died in Childbed, October 29, 1683, aged 30.

On a Grave-ſtone of Grey Marble, adjoining: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Braddock, who departed this Life Nov. 3, 1690.

Upon another: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Edgeworth, Wife of William Edgeworth, Eſq; and Daughter of the late famous Dr. John Blow: She departed this Life on Tueſday September 2, Anno Dom. 1719.

On a Grave-ſtone, on the South Side, againſt the ſecond Arch: This Stone covers the Body of John Blow, a Youth of great Forwardneſs and extraordinary Hopes; he died at 15 Years old, 1693.

Upon

UPON another: William Hall, Generoſus - - - defaced. Born 1637, and died 1637.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining *Elizabeth Braddock's*: Here lies the Body of William Clark, and Mary his Wife. He died in 1685, and ſhe in 1690; both aged 63.

On a Grave-ſtone oppoſite to the Pillar between the ſecond and third Arch: Here lies the Bodies of Elizabeth Tinchare, Wife to Mr. John Tinchare, a Member of this Church. She departed this Life upon Sunday Aug. 10, in the Year of our Lord 1681, and in the 65th of her Age.

ALSO here lies John Littleton, alias Tinchare, who died the 9th of June 1694, aged 65.

ALSO here lieth the Body of Mr. Littleton Taylor, a Member of this Church, who departed this Life on the 10th Day of November, in the Year 1701, and in the 36th of his Age.

On a Grave-ſtone before the third Arch: Here lies the Body of Mr. John Goodwin, who departed this Life July 7, 1693, in the 21ſt Year of his Age.

On a Grave-ſtone adjoining ——— Regiſt' hujus ———

On a Grave-ſtone on the South Side, over-againſt the third Arch: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Carter, who departed this Life April the 4th, 1701.

On a Grave-ſtone under *Gouland's* Monument: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Froſt, who departed this Life Decemb. 22, 1696, aged eight Years.

On a Grave-ſtone South of *Gouland's*: Dame Mary, late Wife of Sir Henry Firebrace, Chief Clerk Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, obiit 1681.

Affixed under the ſecond Arch of the North Cloyſter Wall, on a Marble Monument: In Memory of Mrs. Rachel Field, Wife of the Rev. Mr. James Field, born in Antigua, and died in Weſtminſter, May 26, 1718.

Upon a Grave-ſtone: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Rachel Field, who died May 26, 1718.

On a Monument affixed to the Wall under the third Arch, on the Weſt Side, under a ſmaller: Near this Place lies the Body of Frances Goodall, late Wife of Dr. Charles Goodall, Phyſician of the Charter-Houſe, LONDON, who died February 17, 1705; aged 62.

Upon a Grave-ſtone before *Goodhall's*: Thomas Blagrave, Gent. Servant to King James I. King Charles I. King Charles II. King James II.

Adjoining: Here lies the Body of Margaret Blagrave, Wife of Thomas Blagrave.

Affixed to the Wall under the third Arch, in the middle of the ſmall one:

Here lies
FRANCIS NEWMAN,
late Fellow of All Soul's College
in Oxford,
who died
In the Year of Health
1649.

Diveſted of Body, and received among the Seats of the bleſſed Souls, he is now truly a new Man.

On a Monument of Black Marble, in Gold Letters, affixed to the Wall and third Arch: "Underneath lieth buried the Body of Mr. "Richard Gouland, Maſter of Arts, and the "firſt Keeper of the Library of this College; to "which he hath given a large Legacy to be be-"ſtowed on ſome choice Books: A Man truly "orthodox; of an undiſſembled Piety and Up-"rightneſs; of a ſingular Candour and Fidelity "to his Friends; well skilled in the Languages, "and otherwiſe very well furniſhed with the "beſt and choiceſt Learning; who after a pain-"ful and weariſome Pilgrimage, in a weak and "ſickly Body, departed this Life to the Seat of "the Bleſſed, the 10th of November 1659.

On a Grave-ſtone:

Sacred to Memory,
under this Marble reſts
Mr. Richard Gouland, Maſter of Arts,
and late Keeper of this College Library.
1659.

On a Grave-ſtone South of the fourth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mary, the Wife of Giles Hooper, of Clement's Inn, Gent. and Daughter of Simon Britiff, of the County of Norfolk, Eſq; who departed this Life April 3, A. D. 1683, in the 23d Year of her Age.

Here alſo lieth the Body of the ſaid Giles Hooper, who was born Aug. 4, 1649, and died Aug. 4, 1699.

Alſo Anne, the ſecond Wife of the ſaid Giles Hooper, was buried here Octob. 4, 1707.

On a Grave-ſtone near the Pillar, between the third and fourth Arch, the following Epitaph in *Engliſh*, thus:

Untill he ſhall be awaked from his Sleep,
Under this Marble lies the mortal Part of
THOMAS LEGAT, in the County of Eſſex, Eſq;
who being
a Husband, a Father, a Subject,
a Friend, a Neighbour,
(what ſhall I ſay more!)
A Man in all Reſpects truly deſirable,
fell aſleep in the Lord the 15th of April,
in the Year of Redemption 1660.
in the 63d Year of his Age.

On a Grave-ſtone under the fourth Arch, near *Langford's* Monument: Here lieth the Body of John Oxenham, of the Inner Temple, Eſq; who died October 14, 1680.

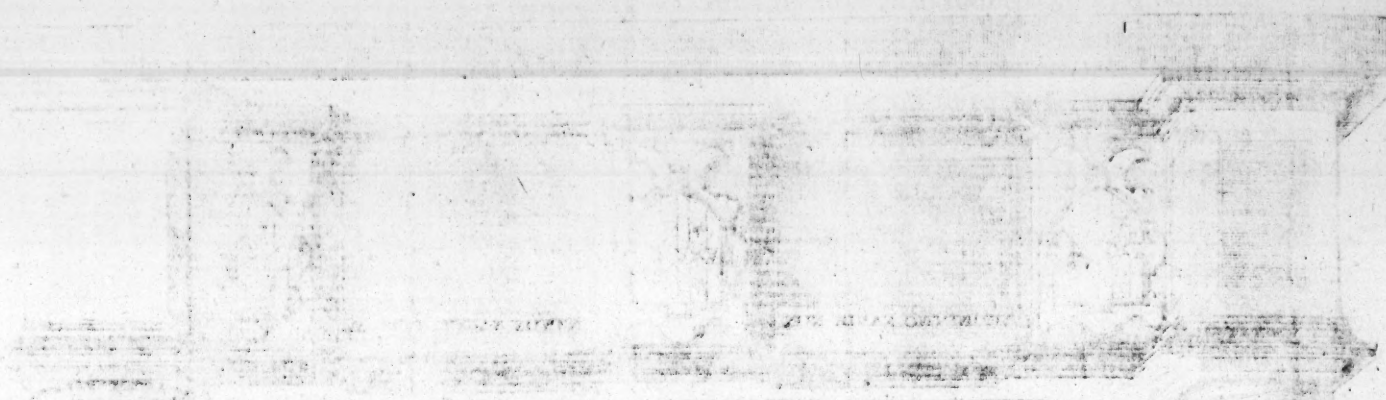
Alſo the Body of Francis Scot, who with the aboveſaid John Oxenham, was unfortunately drowned the 13 Year of his Age.

ON a Table of white Marble, near the fourth Arch, the Eaſt Side of the Arch: Near this Place lies interr'd the Body of John Coleman, Eſq; born in the Pariſh of Kilconnel in the County of Galloway and Kingdom of Ireland. He ſerved the Royal Family, viz. King Charles II. and King James II. of bleſſed Memories, with approved Fidelity above fifty Years, and departed this Life a true Chriſtian, and Loyal Subject, the 2d of June, 1709, in the 84th Year of his Age.

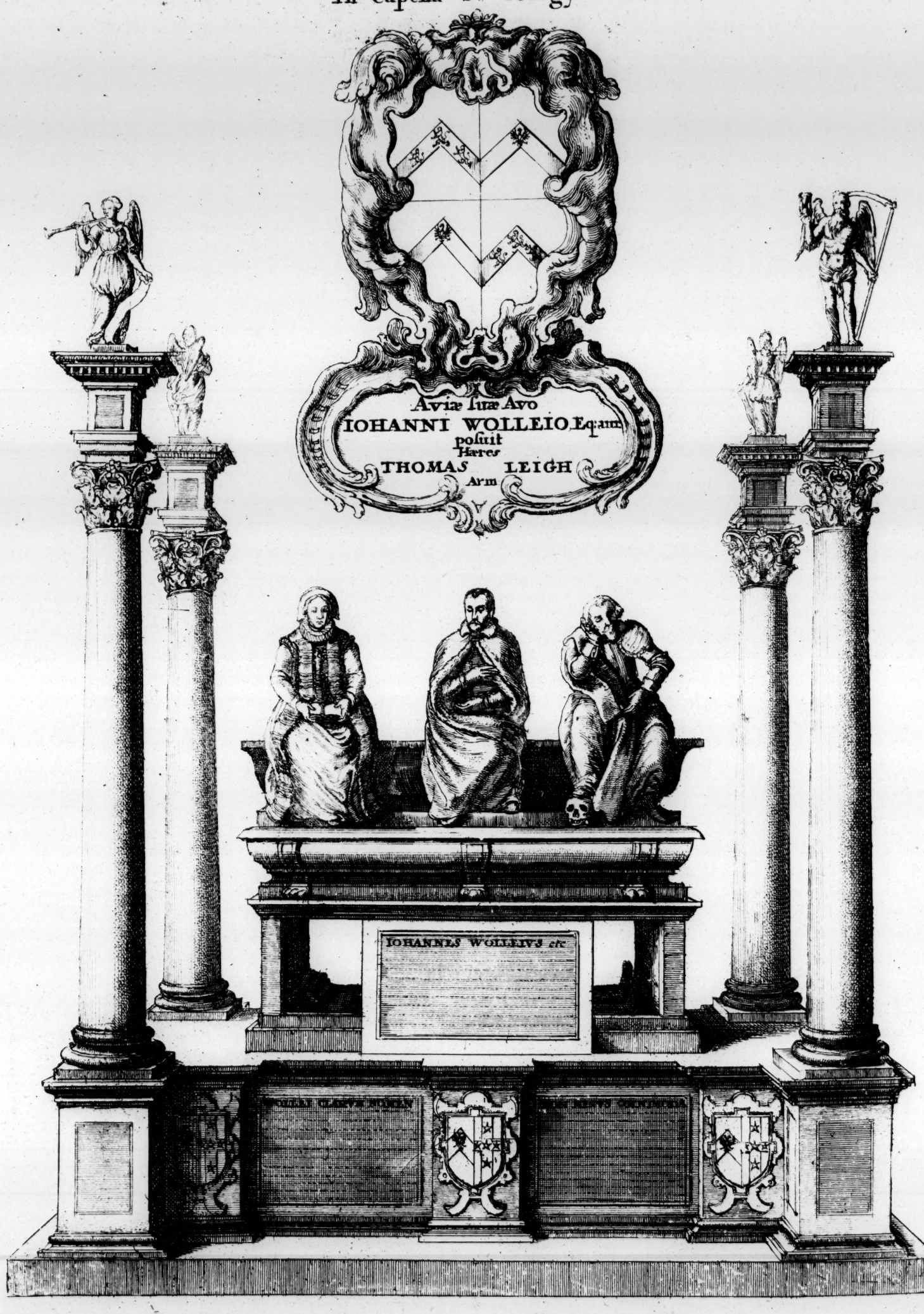
ON a blue Grave-ſtone in the middle Pavement the ſame Epitaph.

UPON a Monument of black Marble, affix'd to the Wall in the Middle of the fourth Arch: Near this Place lies the Body of Humphry Longford, of Longford-Hill in Cornwal, a Member of Parliament for Camelford in the ſaid County, who died the 24th Day of June 1685.

Upon



TVMVLVS IOHANNIS WOLLEY EQ: AVR:
In Capella S. Georgy



UPON a Grave-ſtone South of the fourth Arch: Margaret Dalton, Wife of Richard Dalton, Eſq; Obiit 1686.

UPON a blue Grave-ſtone, near the Pillar at 455 Arch: Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Fox, Eſq; Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, who departed this Life the 18th Day of Auguſt 1691, in the 27th Year of his Age.

ANOTHER Grave-ſtone: Here lies interred the Body of John Fox, Eſq; who departed this Life Nov. 19, 1691, in the 80th Year of his Age.

AFFIXED to the Wall under the ——— Arch, is a handſome Monument of black Marble, adorn'd with Cherubs and Ornaments of Alabaſter, with this moſt florid Piece of Bombaſt, which is tranſlated into Engliſh thus:

Here underneath,
near the Aſhes of his Brothers, Edward, John, and Stephen,
lies James Fox, moſt excellent Youth,
fifth Son of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Son well worthy each other,
of extraordinary Piety (tho' but a Child) towards God,
of ſingular Dutifulneſs towards his Parents,
of great Sincerity towards all,
favoured of Beauty and Wiſdom,
no leſs than Adonis and Hyacinthus were of Venus and Apollo.
And for his Endowments of Mind and Body,
was formerly eſteem'd by Men,
as he is now beloved of God.
O Parents! pity his Parents.
Ye Sons, copy the Son from him!
O Poſterity, reflect upon your Loſs.
embelliſhed with Variety of Learning,
he appeared unwillingly admir'd.
He was a Man, even while he was a Child,
and an Hercules both in his Cradle and at his Death.
For being taken off by that cruel Diſtemper the Small-Pox,
he from the Fire and invenom'd Shirt,
took his Flight to Heaven,
the 19th of Nov. 1677, aged 12 Years and an half.

Near this Place,
among the Aſhes of their three Brothers,
Edward, John, and Stephen,
ſleep William and James Fox,
Sons of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Sons worthy each other,
whom Love made one in Life,
one Diſtemper in Death,
and one Grave in Burial.
Each of them was embelliſh'd with uſeful Learning,
which their Modeſty ſeem'd to conceal,
and in their Youth the Man grew up with them.
They were born for their Country, and to Honours,
which the eldeſt, being Captain in the Army,
acquired by his Fatigues over all England.

William } died { April 17, 1680, } aged { 22.
James } { Nov. 19, 1677, } { 13.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth interred two Children of the Right Worſhipful Sir Stephen Fox, of Farley in the County of Wilts, Kt. viz. Edward Fox, his fourth Son, aged ſix Years, one Month, who died on the 19th Day of Oct. 1699. And John Fox, ſixth Son, of the Age of one Year. who deceaſed upon the 17th Day of Novemb. in the Year of our Lord 1667.

Near this Place lies interred the Body of Mrs. Chriſtian Fox, (Daughter of Sir Stephen Fox) Nat. Sept. 28, 1705, obiit Jan. 20, 1707.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth Nicholas Johnſon, Eſq; Pay-maſter of his Majeſty's Land Forces, who died April 20, 1682.

Alſo the Body of Joan, Relict of the ſaid Nicholas, who died Sept. 2, 1710, aged 71.

Alſo the Body of Ch. Johnſon, their Son who died May 29, 1722, aged 43.

ON a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Yardley, the Wife of William Yardley, Eſq; ſhe departed this Life upon Sunday, Aug. 8, 1686. in the 21ſt Year of her Age.

Under the fifth Arch, in the Middle, a Free-ſtone Monument for *William Lawrence.*

On a black Grave-ſtone, before the fifth Arch, in the Middle of the Pavement: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Tufton, Daughter of Sir Richard Tufton, and Mary his Lady, (his ſecond Wife) who died in the Year of our Lord 1680.

On a blue Grave-ſtone before the fifth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Knipe, with three of her Sons. She died Aug. 24, 1685.

On a Grave-ſtone before *Fox*'s Monument: Here lies the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Thomas Knipe; the firſt Thomas, who died the 24th of Feb. 1670. being ſix Days old. The ſecond alſo Thomas, who died the 2d of Nov. 1674. being a Year and nine Months old. The third Gilbert Knipe, who died the 25th of January, 1677. being eight Months old. And with them, Mrs. Anne Knipe, who died the 24th of Aug. 1685.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Stephen Baber, Gent. only Son and Child of Benjamin Baber, Gent. one of the Aldermen of the City of Bath, by Elizabeth his Wife, who was born October 19, 1663. and departed this Life March 23, 1679.

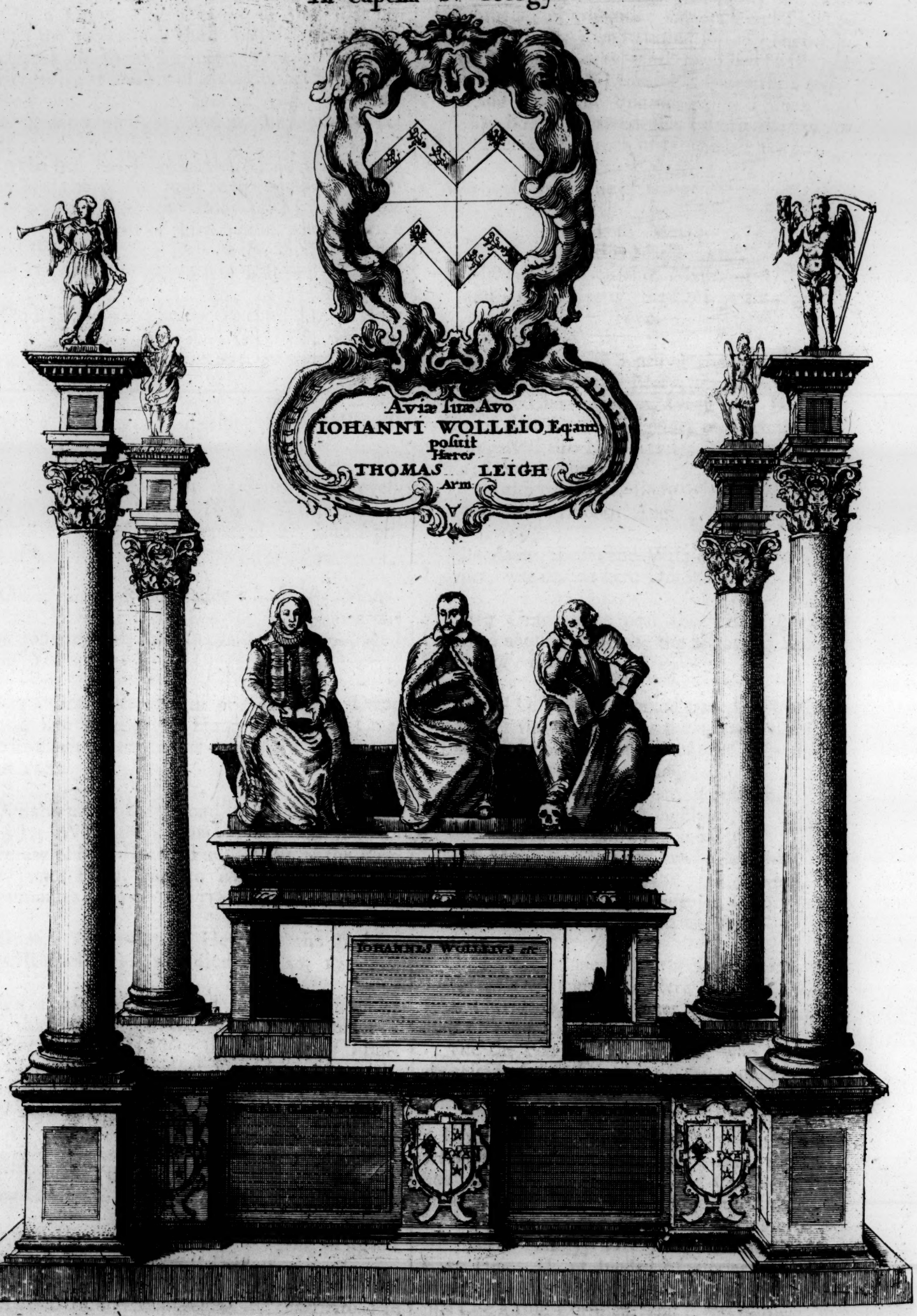
On a Free-ſtone fixed in the North Wall:

With Diligence and Truſt moſt exemplary,
Did William Lawrence, ſerve a Prebendary;
And for his Pains now paſt, before not loſt,
Gain'd this Remembrance at his Maſter's Coſt.
O! read theſe Lines again, you ſeldom find
A Servant faithful, and his Maſter kind.
Short Hand he wrote, his Flower in prime did fade,
And haſty Death ſhort Hand of him hath made.
Well couth he Numbers, and well meaſure Land,
Thus doth he now that Ground whereon you ſtand,
Wherein he lies ſo Geometrical,
Art maketh ſome, but thus will Nature all.

Obiit Decemb. 28, 1621. Ætatis ſuæ 29.

Againſt the North Wall under the laſt Arch, next the Eaſt Door: Beneath lieth the Body of Mrs. Ellen Buſt, Widow, who was born in the County of Angleſey, and for above five Years ſerved in the Royal Family in England, France, and Holland. She had alſo two Uncles, Richard Griffith, who was Harbinger to King James I. and Maurice Griffith, who was Chirurgeon to Prince Charles. She was hoſpitable to her Friends, and (to her Power) charitable to

TVMVLVS IOHANNIS WOLLEY EQ: AVR:
In Capella S. Georgy



Upon a Grave-ſtone South of the fourth Arch: Margaret Dalton, Wife of Richard Dalton, Eſq; Obiit 1686.

Upon a blue Grave-ſtone, near the Pillar at 455 Arch: Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Fox, Eſq; Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, who departed this Life the 18th Day of Auguſt 1691, in the 27th Year of his Age.

Another Grave-ſtone: Here lies interred the Body of John Fox, Eſq; who departed this Life Nov. 19, 1691, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Affixed to the Wall under the ——— Arch, is a handſome Monument of black Marble, adorn'd with Cherubs and Ornaments of Alabaſter, with this moſt florid Piece of Bombaſt, which is tranſlated into Engliſh thus:

Here underneath,
near the Aſhes of his Brothers, Edward, John, and Stephen,
lies James Fox, moſt excellent Youth,
fifth Son of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Son well worthy each other,
of extraordinary Piety (tho' but a Child) towards God,
of ſingular Dutifulneſs towards his Parents,
of great Sincerity towards all,
favoured of Beauty and Wiſdom,
no leſs than Adonis and Hyacinthus were of Venus and Apollo.
And for his Endowments of Mind and Body,
was formerly eſteem'd by Men,
as he is now beloved of God.
O Parents! pity his Parents.
Ye Sons, copy the Son from him!
O Poſterity, reflect upon your Loſs.
embelliſhed with Variety of Learning,
he appeared unwillingly admir'd.
He was a Man, even while he was a Child,
and an Hercules both in his Cradle and at his Death.
For being taken off by that cruel Diſtemper the Small-Pox,
he from the Fire and invenom'd Shirt,
took his Flight to Heaven,
the 19th of Nov. 1677, aged 12 Years and an half.

Near this Place,
among the Aſhes of their three Brothers,
Edward, John, and Stephen,
ſleep William and James Fox,
Sons of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Sons worthy each other,
whom Love made one in Life,
one Diſtemper in Death,
and one Grave in Burial.
Each of them was embelliſh'd with uſeful Learning,
which their Modeſty ſeem'd to conceal,
and in their Youth the Man grew up with them.
They were born for their Country, and to Honours,
which the eldeſt, being Captain in the Army,
acquired by his Fatigues over all England.

William } died { April 17, 1680, } aged { 22.
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On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth interred two Children of the Right Worſhipful Sir Stephen Fox, of Farley in the County of Wilts, Kt. viz. Edward Fox, his fourth Son, aged ſix Years, one Month, who died on the 19th Day of Oct. 1699. And John Fox, ſixth Son, of the Age of one Year. who deceaſed upon the 17th Day of Novemb. in the Year of our Lord 1667.

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Alſo the Body of Joan, Relict of the ſaid Nicholas, who died Sept. 2, 1710, aged 71.

Alſo the Body of Ch. Johnſon, their Son who died May 29, 1722, aged 43.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Yardley, the Wife of William Yardley, Eſq; ſhe departed this Life upon Sunday, Aug. 8, 1686. in the 21ſt Year of her Age.

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On a Free-ſtone fixed in the North Wall:

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Did William Lawrence, ſerve a Prebendary;
And for his Pains now paſt, before not loſt,
Gain'd this Remembrance at his Maſter's Coſt.
O! read theſe Lines again, you ſeldom find
A Servant faithful, and his Maſter kind.
Short Hand he wrote, his Flower in prime did fade,
And haſty Death ſhort Hand of him hath made.
Well couch he Numbers, and well meaſure Land,
Thus doth he now that Ground whereon you ſtand,
Wherein he lies ſo Geometrical,
Art maketh ſome, but thus will Nature all.

Obiit Decemb. 28, 1621. Ætatis ſuæ 29.

Againſt the North Wall under the laſt Arch, next the Eaſt Door: Beneath lieth the Body of Mrs. Ellen Buſt, Widow, who was born in the County of Angleſey, and for above five Years ſerved in the Royal Family in England, France, and Holland. She had alſo two Uncles, Richard Griffith, who was Harbinger to King James I. and Maurice Griffith, who was Chirurgeon to Prince Charles. She was hoſpitable to her Friends, and (to her Power) charitable to

the Poor; and died eldeſt Bed-Chamber Woman to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, on the 24th of April, aged 75, in the Year of our Lord 1697.

Theſe following are in ſeveral Places of the Cloiſters, and a great Number of them not to be marked out, the Inſcriptions being worn by the Feet of Paſſengers.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Doukley, Cloſet-Keeper to his Majeſty, who departed this Life Tueſday the 5th Day of Feb. 1688.

On a Grave-ſtone before *Buſt*'s: Here lieth the Body of Sackvil Whittle, Eſq; Chirurgeon to his Majeſty's Perſon, who departed this Life the 19th of Feb. 1680. being in the 50th Year of his Age.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of John Collins, born the 7th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1657. and deceaſed the 18th Day of May, 1681,

Againſt the North Wall:

Richard Booker,
of Horſeam in the County of Suſſex,
born Anno 1630,
After he had laid the Foundation of ſound Learning,
in the King's School at Weſtminſter;
he was afterwards educated at
Trinity College in Cambridge,
adorning both Places,
and would have made them very famous had he lived;
for he was a Youth of great Hope,
of as great Ingenuity as any ever was;
of a manly Judgment, even in Youth,
of ſo happy a Memory as to be envy'd;
much favoured by the Muſes and Apollo,
and deſerving of the Lawrel;
but he, like a Flower more beautiful than the reſt,
was cut off by the envious Hand of Death,
in the Spring of Life,
how much even to thy Loſs, O Reader!
if thou conſider it rightly;
for when he was 25 Years old,
he was taken off by the Small-Pox,
in the Year 1655,
who would have been a great Ornament
of this Age;
and the Moral thou ſhalt learn from hence is,
that largeſt Structures are ſooneſt tumbled down,
and higheſt Towers moſt ſuddenly overthrown.

On a Grave-ſtone in the Weſt Cloiſter: Here underneath lies buried Thomas Man, Gentleman Sewer to the King, who died the 21ſt Day of January, 1676, beloved by all good Men that knew him, for being over loyal to his Prince, and faithful to his Friend, aged 55 Years.

Near it another thus inſcribed:

Sacred to Memory,
Here lies the mortal Part of Mary Bulmer,
Daughter of W. Green of Lannorth, in the C. of York,
who nevertheleſs was more adorn'd with Virtue than her high Birth,
She married William Bulmer, Gentleman,
to whom ſhe was Occaſion of no Trouble,
except by leaving him at her Death,
ſhe bare only one Son named William,
who was, inſtead of many, a Youth of great Genius,
Student of Chriſt-Church in Oxford,
of too ſhort a Continuance,
who being firſt ſnatch'd away by too haſty Death,
his moſt tender Mother choſe to be buried near him,
that him, whom ſhe intirely loved when living,
ſhe might, tho' dead, unite even in Death,
ſhe ſurrender'd her Soul to God,
her Body to the Tomb,
and her Character to Poſterity,
the 18th of February, 1661.

Next is one for William Bulmer, which Mr. *Keep* gives imperfectly, and is ſince totally obliterated: The Subſtance of it is in the former:

Another for Clement Coke as follows:

Clement Coke, King's Scholar of
the College of Weſtminſter,
Son of Robert Coke, Eſq;
Son of Clement Coke of Langford, in the County of Derby, and Member of the Middle Temple,
who was younger Son to Sir Edward Coke, Kt.
late Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
He died the 8th of Aug. 1668,
aged 18.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Anne Fitch, who departed this Life, June 12, 1670.

Upon another: Here lieth John Fairborne, the 6th Son of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Kt. and Dame Margaret his Wife, who died at the Age of two Months and two Weeks, and was buried here Feb. 25, 1678-9.

In the little Cloiſter: In Memory of Mr. Thomas Smith of Emely Lovet in the County of Worceſter, and Batchelor of Arts, late of Chriſt Church, Oxford, who through the ſpotted Veil of the Small-Pox, rendered a pure and unſpotted Soul to God, expecting, but never fearing Death, which ended his Days, March the tenth, Anno Dom. 1663-4. Ætatis ſuæ 27.

The Virtues which in his ſhort Life were ſhewn,
Have equall'd been by few, ſurpaſs'd by none.

On a Grave-ſtone: John Wilſon, Doctor in Muſick here interred, died the 22d of February, 1673, aged ſeventy eight Years, ten Months, and ſeventeen Days.

Mary Tucker, 1670.

On a Graveſtone: Here lieth interred the Body of William Blount, a King's Scholar, Son of Anthony Blount, Gentleman, who departed this Life the 6th Day of May, 1670, aged 18 Years.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Lewkenor Halſey, a King's Scholar, Son of Richard Halſey, of the County of Suſſex, Clerk, who departed this Life the 28th Day of Septemb. 1676, aged 19 Years.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Woodroof, who deceaſed Nov. 16, Anno Dom. 1675, in the 54th Year of his Age, and of Margaret his Wife, who departed this Life the 10th of Feb. 1665.

Under this Stone lies buried the Bodies of Mary and Dorothy Pipe; Mary died in the Year 1665, and Dorothy the 16th of June, 1676.

On

On a Grave-ſtone: Mrs. Elenor Lyne, June 5, 1648.

On a Grave-ſtone: John Gavan, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, departed this Life the 21ſt of Auguſt 1666, aged 58 Years.

His Fleſh interred here contain'd a Spirit,
Who by God's Mercy, and his Saviour's Merit,
Departed in that conſtant Hope of Duſt,
Eternally to reign among the Juſt:
To live, and die well, was his whole Endeavour,
And in a Span he died to live for ever.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of Frances and Elizabeth, the Daughters of Edmund Riggs, Gentleman; which ſaid Frances died the 31ſt of October 1659, of the Age of four Years; and Elizabeth the ——— April 1660, aged three Years.

On a Grave-ſtone: Here lieth the Body of ——— Aſton, Clerk of her Majeſty's Robes: He ended this mortal Life the 8th of May 1644.

Here lies John Evans, Gentleman,
who happily exchang'd this Life
for Eternity, the 26th Jan.
Anno Dom. 1657.

Virtue is a Monument.

In the Cloyſters are buried the following Perſons, for whom there are no Monuments or Graveſtones, *viz.*

Lady Mariamne Herbert, in the ſame Grave with her Husband, Colonel Philip Herbert.

Mr. Richard Elford, one of the Gentlemen of the Choir, Anno 1714.

Mr. Thomas Brown, the Poet, buried in the Eaſt Walk, near the Poetical Mrs. Aphra Behn.

Mr. Thomas Betterton, the Actor, near them, and upon his Coffin, Mrs. Mary Betterton, his Wife.

Francis Morris, Catharine Morris, Thomas, Eleanor, and Charles, Children of William Morris, Eſq; in the ſame Walk.

Weſt Cloiſters.

1705, Elizabeth Linacre. 1707, Melior Chapman. 1708, Frances Andrews, Catharine Thompſon. 1713, Walter Davis. 1714, Williom Jackſon, George Cordwel, George Tollet, Second Maſter of Weſtminſter School, Dec. 3, aged 31; Anne Davis, Cath. Elford. 1716, Lewis Mardwel, Eſq; David Davis, Mary Frances, Lucy Butler. 1717, Hamond Wetherly, James Hart, Gentleman of the Chapel; Dorothy Jackſon. 1718, Elizabeth Jefferies, with Father and Mother; George Cart. 1719, Thomas Linacre, Bernard Watkins. 1720, John Felton, Charles Dakins, Eſq; Robert Stewart, Daniel King, Sarah Harriſon, Benjamin Grant, Lady Margaret Creighton. 1722, Anne Hart, Robert Higenſon, and Mariamne Gerrard.

South Cloiſters.

1705, Henry Spoone, Samuel Wats, and his Wife Gregory, Dr. Wyndebeard, Dorcas Southey, Anne Robins. 1707, Grace Patrick. 1711, Stephen Criſpin, Mark Blagg. 1713, Martha Carter, Eliz. Parr, Judith Frency, Eliz. Shaw. 1714, Tho. French, Martha Iſham, Mary Kettlewel. 1715, Mary Criſpian, William Piercehouſe, John Heſter, Jun. Waleſtur; Anne Raſh, Frances Burges. 1717, Anne Ellers, James Symms, Charles Egerton, in a Leaden Coffin. 1718, Edward Drew. 1719, Charles Church, Suſanna Breval, Jane Primroſe, Thomas Peterhouſe. 1720, Daniel Williams, Charles Godolphin, Eſq; John Manton, Dorothy Noble, Sarah Chambers, Frances Murret, Thomas Frances, John Heſter, Thomas French, Edward Broadman, Robert South, and John Tufnel.

North Cloiſters.

1705, Richard Knipe, Gilbert Thornbury, Mrs. Taylor, Elizabeth Knipe, Elizabeth Goodall, Elizabeth Palmer, Mr. Lee. 1706, Martha Otain, Elizabeth Fox, John Fox. 1707, Margaret Oram, Mary Pomeroy, Anne Hooper. 1708, Thomas Ravenscroft, Edward Broadack. 1711, James Wakelin, Dorothy Ireland. 1713, Dr. William King, John Clayton. 1714, Geo. Carter, Anne Hearne. 1715, Millecent Lowe, John Coleman, Eſq, with his Father, Cath. Ballis, John Bolt, Eſq; Cornelius Pelme, Humphry Hutchinſon, Anne Hearne. 1717, Boolt, Rachel Field. 1718, Mary Morgan, John Martyn. 1719, Bernard Gats, Elizabeth Edgworth. 1720, Thom. Low. 1721, Anne Jett, Suſannah Barnard. 1722, Charles Johnſon, Mrs. Knipe, D. A.

Eaſt Cloiſters.

1705, Margaret Dawſon, Mr. Butler, William Aglionby, Eſq; Capt. Sherman. 1707, Jane Kighley, Mary Brudovel. 1708, Dorothy Cooper, Apr. 13. 1712, John Guy. 1713, Margaret Fielding. 1714, Thomas Garth, Colonel Evan Lloyd. 1716, John Ratcliffe. 1717, Elizabeth Tireman, Richard Jones. 1718, Agnes Cooper. 1719, Jones Lucas. 1720, Thomas Lucas, Elizabeth Moore, Robert Ellis. 1721, John Head, Theodore Balliſys, Jane Chittle, Anne Lloyd, Catharine Smith, and Dominic Oſinda, in Lead.

Dark Arch, and Way to School.

1706, Suſan Weſt. 1707, William Wheeler. 1708, David Leg. 1713, Richard Davis. 1714, William Weſt, Margaret Evans, Hannah Wilder. 1716, Alice Tucker, Jane Parr, and Anne Sanſan.

In Solomon's *Porch, in the Church.*
Samuel Burck.

Perſons buried in Parts of the Church, unknown.

Harold Harefoot, Son of Cnute the Dane, and his Succeſſor by Uſurpation, died at London; or, as others ſay, at Oxford, and was buried in this Church, Anno 1040; though others, by Miſtake, ſay at Wincheſter; but upon Hardiknute's Acceſſion to the Crown, he, remembering the Injuries done by him, ſent Alfric, Archbiſhop of York, Earl Godwin, Steward of his Houſhold, Eldric, and one Trondus the Executioner, to LONDON, to have him dug out of his Grave; and beheading it, to throw it firſt into the Slough, and then into the Thames; which was accordingly done; but a Daniſh Fiſherman took up the Body, and buried it in the Church-yard of St. Clement's without Temple-Bar.

Elricus, or Celricus, Biſhop of Durham, which he reſigned, and retired to Peterborough, where he had been before Abbot, here living privately thirteen Years, or, as the Annals of Waverly ſay, twelve. He was Anno 1069, charged by William the Conqueror with Treaſon and Conſpiracy againſt him; he was violently taken out of the Cloyſter at Peterborough, and impriſoned at Weſtminſter, where, by Faſting and Tears for his

his former Miſdeeds, he gained the Reputation of a Saint. He died the 15th of *October*, 1152. and was buried at the Porch of St. *Nicholas*, in the old Church, here built by *Edward* the Confeſſor; and his Grave long frequented by Devotees.

Sir *Fulk de Novo Caſtro*, or *Newcaſtle*, Kinſman to King *Henry* III. a brave Knight, and much belov'd by the King, died at LONDON, the Day after *Candlemas*, *Anno* 1247. Whereupon the King, who was in Town attending the Parliament, in Regard of his Character, order'd him to be ſplendidly and magnificently buried in this Church, himſelf attending the Obſequies.

Sir *Geoffry Mandevill*, Senior, and *Athelard* his Wife, (Mr. *Keep* mentions thoſe Perſons as buried here). Certain it is they were Benefactors to this Church, from whence it is likely he took his Conjecture of their Burial here. Sir *William Dugdale* is ſilent in this Caſe; but *Walden* in *Eſſex*, may with more Reaſon be ſuppos'd to be the Place of their Sepulchre. Sir *Geoffrey Madeville*, Jun.

Roger Ford, Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, a Man of great Learning and a high Spirit, had high Debates with the Biſhop of *Bath*, which coming to LONDON to diſpute, he died ſuddenly at *Bromley*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Seat in *Kent*, on the 6 Non. *October*, 1226. being Abbot two Years, and was buried at this Abbey.

Sir *James Berners*, Knt. a great Favourite of King *Richard* II. who was beheaded by the diſcontented Lords.

Oliver de Durdens, ſaid by Mr. *Keep*, to be Brother to *Henry* III.

Peter Calhan and *Sulcardus*, the famous Hiſtorian, mentioned before.

Thomas Peveril, Snb-Prior of this Church.

Eleanor, Counteſs of *Barr*, Daughter to King *Edward* I. She was married *Anno* 1294. about *Michaelmas*, at *Briſtol*, to *Henry* Earl of *Barr*, to whom ſhe bare a Son named *Edward*, and a Daughter married to *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, ſhe died.

Sir *William Stoner*, Knt. ſo called by *Keep*, living at the Mote-Houſe in *Weſtminſter*. *William Atcliffe*, Secretary to King *Edward* IV. *Catharine*, Daughter to the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, and Wife to *Edward Aylmer*, Eſq; *Walter Hungerford*. The Lord *Salisbury*. *William Haverell*. *Thomas Bunflower* and *Philippa* his Wife. *Thomas Romayne*. *John Alingreth*. *Roger Braharſen*. Sir *Richard Rouſe*, Knt. Sir *Francis Allen*, Knt. *Jeffrey Haſpale*. *James Palmer*, Clerk, and *Joan* his Siſter, and *John Blount*.

William Southcoate, was buried here in the Time of *Edward*, and Dame *Catharine Riplington*, his Widow, by her Will dated the 13th of *Feb.* 1473. left Money here for Prayers for his Soul.

John Lord *Wells*, Husband to *Cicely*, ſecond Daughter to King *Edward* IV. he made his Will the 8th of *Feb.* 1498. and died at *Palmers-Place*, in St. *Sythes*, LONDON, on the 9th Day of *February*, *viz.* the Day following, and was interr'd by the King's Order in the Chapel of St. *Mary*; afterwards pulled down by King *Henry* VII. At his Funeral was carried a Standard, and a mourning Horſe with four Eſcutcheons of the deceaſed; on which one *Villars* rode, arm'd in a long black Cloak, carrying a Banner, and his Coat was worn by a Purſuivant, the Body was drawn in a mourning Chariot, and in the Abbey was a Herſe erected for him; the *Dirige* was ſung by the Biſhop of LONDON.

John Redmayne, Relation to Biſhop *Tonſtal*, of *Durham*, Student of *Corpus Chriſti College*, at the Foundation, afterwards Student at *Paris*, thence returning to St. *John*'s in *Oxford*, in 1537. he commenced D. D. was Maſter of *Trinity College*, and preferr'd to a Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*; the firſt Poliſher of Studies at *Cambridge*, and a great Maſter of the *Greek* and *Roman* Eloquence; but more remarkable for being one of the firſt Compilers of our excellent Liturgy; he died in *November*, 1551. being aged 52.

Thomas Earl of *Dorſet*, was buried in this Abbey the 26th of *May*, 1608, at whoſe Funeral Dr. *Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, preached on *Iſaiah* xl. v. 6. Printed at LONDON in 4*to*, the ſame Year,

Hugh Holland, born at *Denbigh*, and educated under *Camden* at *Weſtminſter* School, after Fellow of *Trinity College*. He died 1633, and was buried at the Entrance to the Area in the North Croſs, with no Epitaph, though he made one, Part of which was thus: Miſerrimus peccator muſarum & amicitiarum cultor ſanctiſſimus.

John Brown, or *Thomas*, educated at *Eaton*, removed to *King's College*, *Cambridge*, Canon of *Windſor*, and after ſucceeded Biſhop *Barlow* in his Church, and was Maſter of this College School; he died, and was buried here 1584.

Theodore Price, Fellow of *Jeſus College* in *Oxford*, Principal of *Hart Hall*, Prebendary of *Wincheſter*, and Maſter of St. *Croſs*; he was Sub-Dean of this Church. He was eſteemed by Archbiſhop *Laud*, who recommended him to the King for a See: On the contrary, envied by Dean *Williams*, who gave out he was a Papiſt, as did that drudging blackener *Prynn*. He died 15 *Dec.* 1631.

Howard, Earl of *Berks*, a Loyal Aſſerter of King *Charles* I. He died 16 *July* 1669.

Henry Lawes, Servant to King *Charles* I. and Gentleman of this Choir, and of the Chapel to King *Charles* II. was buried on the 25th of *October* 1662.

William James, Scholar of this School, under Dr. *Busby*, elected Student of *Chriſt Church*, and laſtly, ſecond Maſter of this School. He died the 23d of *July* 1663, lamented by all ingenious Men that knew him, and was buried near the Lower Door, going into the Cloiſters.

Sir *William Waller*, General of the Parliament Army in 1642, in which he performed great Exploits againſt his Majeſty, afterwards ſuffered under *Cromwell*, and lived quietly after the Reſtoration, died in 1668, and was buried in the Body of the Church, near the Corner of the Choir.

The learned Archbiſhop *Uſher* died, and was, by *Oliver Cromwell*'s Orders, magnificently buried in this Church during the Uſurpation.

Perſons removed after Burial:

Oliver Cromwell, the Arch-Rebel. He died of an Ague the 3d of *Sept.* 1658. His Body, for the Stench, was buried privately, on *Feb.* 26. After which a Coffin was laid to repreſent him in State, with his waxen Effigies, at *Somerſet-Houſe*; his Burial-ſhew was at ſuch an Expence, that the ſecond Shadow of him, his Son *Richard*, could never diſcharge it. In an open Chariot was his Effigies crowned, carried in the moſt ſolemn Manner, and depoſited here, where he continued ſome Time, having a ſumptuous Tomb erected for him, where the late Duke of *Buckingham*'s now ſtands. Of his Removal hereafter.

THAT infamous Wretch *Bradſhaw*, Preſident of the Mock-Court of Juſtice, where he impudently inſulted and gave Sentence of Death againſt his Sovereign. He was a dark melancholy Miſcreant, and as well qualified to kill his Prince or his Father in private, as to give Judgment in publick. He died in Deſpair, *i. e.* that he ſhould do no more Miſchief; for in other Reſpects he was infernally infatuated; his Soul went

went to its Place on the 18th Day of *November*, 1659, and left his wretched Carcaſs in the Dean's Houſe here, which was made a Preſent to him for his good Services. Thence it was brought into this Church, and buried the 22d following; the Reſtauration following ſoon after, there was no Monument for him.

Henry Ireton, Son-in-Law to *Cromwell*, who, in the Time of the Rebellion raiſed himſelf in the Army, Deputy under *Cromwell* in *Ireland*, where he fell ill on the 16th of *November*, 1650, and died there the 26th of the ſame Month, and in 1651, being conveyed to *England*, his Carcaſs landed at *Briſtol*, thence was pompouſly conveyed to LONDON, where it lay in State in *Somerſet-Houſe*; the Motto on his Hatchment being, *Dulce eſt pro patria mori*; which, ſays *Wood*, an old Cavalier is thus *Engliſhed*: It is good for his Country that he is dead. He was buried in King *Henry* VII's Chapel on the 6th of *Feb.* following, Dr. *Owen* preaching his Sermon. Afterwards a ſtately Tomb was erected over his Grave, with his Effigies and his Wife's thereon. His Body was, after the Reſtauration, taken up with *Cromwell*'s, and ſhared the ſame Fate and Re-interrment, his Tomb and Trophies being intirely removed.

AFTER the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. his Body, with that of *Cromwell*, was taken up, on *Saturday Jan.* 26, 1660, and on the *Monday* Night following, were drawn in two ſeveral Carts from *Weſtminſter* to the *Red Lion* in *Holbourn*, where they continued all Night; the Corpſe of *Bradſhaw*, which being buried but little more than a Year, was green and ſtank, therefore was not taking up till the Morning following, and then was carried in a Cart to the *Red Lion*, and the Day following being the Day of the Royal Martyrdom, they were drawn to *Tyburn* on three Sledges, where they were pulled out of their Coffins and hanged on the ſeveral Sides on the Gallows, where they hung till next Day Sun-ſet, at which Time they were taken down, had their Heads cut off, and the Trunks thrown into a deep Hole under the Gallows, which ſerves for the Monument of their Grave and Merit. Their Heads were fixed on *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

Eliza. Cromwell, Mother to *Oliver*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Steward*, Knt. died at *Whitehall* the 18th of *November*, 1654, and was buried in King *Henry* VII's Chapel. Afterwards, at the Reſtauration, taken up and buried with others in St. *Margaret*'s Church-Yard.

Eliza. Claypole, Daughter to *Oliver*, died the 7th of *Auguſt*, 1658, and was buried in a Vault made purpoſely for her in King *Henry* VII's Chapel, and removed with her Mother.

William Twiſſe, D. D. ſome Time Chaplain to *Elizabeth*, Princeſs *Palatine*, Daughter to King *James* I. and Rector of *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*, a famous Diſputant in the *Armenian* Controverſy in 1641. He ſided with the Rebels, was one of the Aſſembly of Divines, and Prolocutor to them: He died in 1645, and was buried on the 24th of *July*, near Dr. *Outram*'s Tomb in the South Croſs; and on the 14th of *Sept.* 1661, was taken up, with *May*, *Marſhal*, &c. and buried with them in a Pit at the Back-Door of the Prebends Lodgings.

Iſaac Doriſlaus, a *Dutch* Man born, firſt a School-Maſter, afterwards Doctor of Civil Law at *Leyden*, coming into *England*, was entertained by *Fulk*, Lord *Brook*; he afterwards was Aſſiſtant in drawing the Charge againſt King *Charles* I. After which the Rebels ſent him Ambaſſador to *Holland*, he arrived at the *Hague* in *May* 1649, King *Charles*, then in Exile, reſiding there; which Impudence of his ſome Loyaliſts reſenting, went to his Lodging, where he ſupped with many in Company; there one Colonel *Whitford* ſtabbed him in ſeveral Places, pulled him down to his Feet, and cut his Throat. This happened the 6th of *May*, and was never truly diſcovered. This the Parliament reſenting much, cauſed him to be brought over, and buried magnificently in this Church the 14th of *June* following.

COLONEL *Edward Popham*, whoſe Monument before is deſcribed and preſerved by the Interceſſion of his Wife's Friends, yet his Body, by the King's Order, was taken up and carried by his Friends into the Country. This Man had been Admiral of one of the Parliament Fleets, and died of a Fever at *Dover* the 19th of *Auguſt*, 1651, and was buried here the 14th of *September* following.

COLONEL *Richard Dean*, (a meer Seaman, from a common Mariner raiſed to be a bold Officer) Admiral for the Commonwealth, was killed in a Sea-Fight between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, by a Cannon-Shot from the Rear-Admiral of the latter, on the 3d of *June*, 1653.

COLONEL *Humphry Mackworth*, one of *Oliver*'s Council, interred in King *Henry* VII's Chapel, with great Pomp on the 26th of *December*, 1654.

COLONEL *Boſcawen*, a *Corniſh* Man.

SIR *William Conſtable*, of *Flamburgh* in *Yorkſhire*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Governor of *Gloceſter*, and a Judge againſt King *Charles* I. died the 15th of *June*, 1655, and was buried in King *Henry* VII's Chapel the 21ſt of the ſame Month.

COLONEL *John Meldrum*, a *Scot*, killed at *Ailresford* in *Hampſhire*.

Stephen Marſhal, Preacher, buried in the South Iſle, *Nov.* 23, 1655.

William Strong, ſome Time Fellow of *Catharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, Rector of *More-Chirchele* in *Dorſetſhire*, Miniſter of St. *Dunſtan*'s *in the Weſt*, one of the Aſſembly of Divines, and Preacher of the Goſpel (ſo called) in this Abbey Church in the Time of *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, where he was buried on the 4th of *July*, 1654, *Obadiah-Doomſday Sedgwick* preaching his Funeral Sermon; after the Reſtauration he was removed with *Marſhal*, &c.

Thomas May, the Tranſlator of *Lucan*, and Author of many Poetical Matters, was ſome Time a great Favourite of King *Charles* I. and his Queen, but not rewarded as he expected, grew a Malecontent and ſided with the Rebels, who made him their Hiſtorian. He died ſuddenly in his Bed, being choaked, as ſome ſay, by the Strings of his Night-Cap, as he turned himſelf, being a fat unweildy Man, *Anno* 1650, and was buried where Dr. *Triplet*'s Tomb is, in the South Croſs, where was a Table Monument, and an Inſcription inſerted in the *Athenæ Oxon.* His Body was taken up and re-interred with *Marſhal*, &c. after the Reſtoration.

William Strode, Member of Parliament for a Borough in *Devonſhire*, for his Fury called the *Parliament-Driver*. He was one of the five Members demanded by King *Charles* I. He died in 1645-6. and was buried in Pomp near Mr. *Pymm*.

Robert Blake, the famous *Engliſh* Admiral, who had given ſuch Proofs of his Courage as will never be forgotten. He was made Admiral by the Rebels in 1649; was a formidable Enemy to Prince *Rupert*, and the King's Fleet; reduced *Scilly* to the Parliament; routed *Van Tromp* and the *Dutch* Fleet, near the *Iſle of Wight*; was a Terror to the *Spaniards* after the Fight at *Sancta Cruz*, in 1657; and a Curb to the *Moors* after the Attempt on *Tunis*, after his victorious Fight at *Sancta Cruz*. He died of a Dropſy in *Plymouth Sound*, *Aug.* 17, 1657; his Bowels were there buried in the Church, and his Body ſheeted in Lead, whence it was brought to *Greenwich*,

wich, and thence, in a Barge covered with Velvet and Streamers, and a vaſt Attendance of the Privy-Council, Mayor, and Aldermen, Officers of the Army, *&c.* attending, was brought to this Abbey and buried in King *Henry* VII's Vault on the 12th of *September*, 1661; and then (among others unwarrantably buried there in the Uſurpation) taken up and buried in the Church-Yard. He was a brave Man, and wanted nothing to make him Immortal but a legal Power to fight under.

Dennis Bond, one of the Council of State, and Attendant on *Cromwell* in every Thing but his Death, which happened four Days before him, *viz.* the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1658, on that windy Day, the rougheſt known, at which Time *Cromwell* lying ill, the Report was of the Devil's coming in that Manner; but Wags of that Time turned it into a Proverb, That *Cromwell* not being prepared, he gave Bond for his future appearing. He was buried here, and three Years after dug up with others, and buried in a Pit in St. *Margaret*'s Church-Yard.

Pymm, a *Corniſh* Gentleman, ſome Time Clerk of the *Exchequer*, and a long Time Member of Parliament; but noted moſt for his unhappy Warmth in the long one, and his Fury againſt the Earl of *Strafford*; a Man otherwiſe of good Reputation, and reckoned, in regard to Religion, moderate enough, but by Degrees engaged himſelf deſperately againſt the King; and, ſays Lord *Clarendon*, *No Man had his Head or Hand deeper in the Miſeries of the Nation than he*; and when he had raiſed this Flame to the Height, died of a Diſtemper called *Morbus Pediculoſus*. as Lord *Clarendon* ſays; but *Ruſhworth* denies it, and ſays his Body was, upon a Rumour, publickly expoſed to many in *December*, 1643, and was buried here, *Stephen Marſhal* preaching his Funeral Sermon: He was buried under *Windſor*'s Stone, on the South Side of the Sacriſtarea, and afterwards taken up and buried with the others before-mentioned, by an Order from King *Charles* II. to the Dean, in a Pit in St. *Margaret*'s Church-Yard, near the Back-Door of one of the Prebendaries, on the 12th and 14th of *September*, 1661, with ſeveral Women and Men of no Note.

HAVING now given an Account of all the Perſons buried here, we ſhall ſpeak of other Matters belonging to this Church, and firſt of the Government of it. Among the antient Officers the *Abbot* had the greateſt Authority, and therefore is firſt to be taken Notice of. There is little Ground to believe that his Power or Character was very remarkable, any more than his Abbey, till the Time of *Dunſtan*, who being a great Favourer of the Monks, endowed his Friend *Wlſine* with many Privileges, altogether unknown to his Predeceſſors; but his ſhort Stay gave Way for his Succeſſors to add to them; which *Wlnoth*, in *Cnute* the *Dane*'s Time did, who (ſays one) procured great Privileges. Nor was this Abbey leſs ſucceſsful under *Edwyn*, who was a Favourite of *Edward* the Confeſſor, who raiſed her to her higheſt Glory; it was then that this Church and her Abbot outvied any other in Dignity, being made independent of any Epiſcopal Power or Viſitation, the Pope excepted; and this *William* the Conqueror ſtill enlarged. *Laurence*, ſome Time after, attempted the Pall and Ring, which he procured, but left the firſt Uſe of them to his Succeſſor. In King *Henry* III's Time, Abbot *Berkyng*, a great Stateſman, procured their great Charter of Liberties, and of Writs and Amerciaments. Abbot *Crokeſly*, Lord Treaſurer, and his Favourite, procured the Power of ſolemn Benediction; and th.s by Degrees they accumulated ſuch Honours, that in King *Henry* IV's Time *Walſingham* obſerves, ſpeaking of St. *Albans*; *Ut Albanenſe propter protomartyris noſtri Albani nobile eo loci Martyrium, ſacraſque etiam ibi reconditas Reliquias cænobium Reliquorum ſemper princeps, habitum eſt ita poſterioribus ſæculis Weſtminſterienſe maxime eminebat.*

THEY generally being near the Court, were Favourites, and aſſiſted at the Births, Coronations, and laſt Anointings of ſeveral of our Princes: In Conventions of this Order they generally preſided. On the Liſt of Abbots they took the ſecond Place, and were Barons in Parliament, where *Feckenham*, the laſt Abbot, was the only one that ſate and voted violently againſt the Change of Religion in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. As to their Power in other Caſes, they had the Return of Writs, Power of Amerciaments, Trial of Crimes in their Manors, Exemption from Attendance on the Sheriff, or at County Courts, with all thoſe Privileges mentioned in the Benefactions. Of their Government more may be ſeen a large Account in *Lib. Conſuet.*

Of the PRIOR.

NEXT the Abbot was the *Prior*, an Office mentioned very early in the Lives of the Abbots, yet perhaps of no longer ſtanding than from the Time of *Edgar*, when he placed Regulars in this Church: Of which *Priors* take the beſt Account that can be gathered from Hints ſcattered thro' ſeveral Writers.

Gilbert Criſpinus, afterwards Abbot, was Prior *Anno* 1080.

Osbert de Clare, or *Stoc-Clare*, a Perſon of great Learning, who procured the Canonization of *Edward* the Confeſſor: He was Prior in the Times of *Herbert*, *Gervaiſe* and *Laurence*, Abbots. He placed Nuns in the Cell of *Killburn*, and died about *Anno* 1170. See of his Writings in the Life of *Laurence*, Abbot; beſides which, he wrote the Lives of St. *Edward*, St. *Ethelbert*, and St. *Edburga*.

Alquinus, Monk and Prior of St. *Alban*'s, fled from the Perſecution of the Abbot *Ralph* to this Monaſtery, where he was received by *Laurence*, the Abbot, who had been his Familiar at St. *Alban*'s. He continued ſome Years Monk here: and having brought this Convent to ſtrict Diſcipline by Example, was raiſed to be Prior. The Time of his Death is unknown.

William Poſtard ſucceeded him about 1170. He was afterwards Abbot.

Edward, whether he ſucceeded the other is unknown, but ſuch an one was before Abbot *Ware*'s Time, who was buried in this Church.

Robert Prior, lived about the Year 1200: The Time of his Death is uncertain; but he was buried in this Church, where his Anniverſary was celebrated the ſixth Id. of *December*, on which he aſſigned 100 *s.* to the Keeper of St. *Mary*'s Altar, to relieve 100 Poor.

Robert II. Prior of this Church, from whence he was removed and made Abbot of St. *Edmund's-bury* in *Suffolk*. His Anniverſary was celebrated here on the 16th Kal. *October*.

Richard Berkyng was Prior here *Anno* 1223, and thence elected Abbot.

To him ſucceeded one whoſe Name is unknown, but he died 1247, and was, for his ſingular Holineſs of Life buried in the Virgin *Mary*'s Chapel, then building.

Maurice ſucceeded next, and was removed from being Precentor of this Church: He was a bold Man, and oppoſed the Pope's Innovations in his Maſter's Abſence; and during all *Crokeſley*'s foreign Expeditions, governed the Monaſtery with great Care, and briskly made Head likewiſe againſt the Abbot's Deſigns on his Convent. The Year of his Death is uncertain.

Peter

Peter de Leveſham ſucceeded him, and was elected Abbot.

Thomas Henly is the next elected Abbot.

Simon Langham ſucceeded, and was choſen Abbot *Anno* 1349.

Nicholas Littington ſucceeded him as Prior and Abbot.

Edmond Kirton, removed to be Abbot 1444.

John Wratting, Prior, ſucceeded.

John Fleet was Prior here, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI; he wrote a Hiſtory of his Monaſtery, and ſeveral Homilies. The Time of his Death is doubtful, as are his Succeſſors Names, the latter Part of this Church being the darkeſt, as appears on Account of the Abbots.

Of other Officers.

The next Officer was the Sub-prior, who is likewiſe called the Prior of the Cloiſter, an Office under the Prior, and Aſſiſtant to him; then the third and fourth Priors, who are likewiſe called *Exploratores Clauſtri*, whoſe Buſineſs is to look after that Province; next the Maſter of the Novices, then the Cantor, who inſtructed the Novices in Church-Singing; under him was another called *the Succentor*. Theſe Officers immediately belonged to the Church, whoſe Duty and Inſtructions are largely ſet down in the 4th Part, *Lib. Conſuetud.* of this Abbey. But we muſt not omit dwelling on the laſt, his Buſineſs being chiefly to keep the Church clean, and the Books, Veſtments, and Ornaments of it, and to appoint the Places of Burial; alſo to provide Lights for the Church upon proper Occaſions; which Office, giving us the antient Face of Worſhip here, Mr. *Dart*, in his *Hiſtory of Weſtminſter-Abbey*, enlarges upon it, and mentions what Lights were provided by him, in the Time of King *Henry* III.

In the Old Presbytery, *i. e.* the Sides of the Choir, were formerly kept burning ſeven Candles Day and Night; but in Abbot *Ware*'s Time, they burned but five; one large Wax, one before the Altar; and hanging at that two Lamps Night and Day; one on each Side the Altar, at the Tombs of Queen *Edith* and Queen *Maud* on all Feſtivals; and on *Edith*'s Anniverſary there was placed a large Lamp before the Altar, and three before that which King *Henry* III. gave Feet to; one Lamp before the Altar of the Holy Croſs; one before the Altar of St. *Paul*; one before a Crucifix, where Devotees went up and down Steps to kiſs its Feet; one before the old Altar of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; one before that of the Holy Trinity; one before the Altar of St. *Benedict*; two in the Choir at Evening Song; and one at the Weſt Door of the Choir; four at four Corners of the Choir; and on Feſtivals he provided likewiſe over the great Altar three Figures of Saints, each holding four Tapers, two in the Right Hand and two in the Left; which three Figures were of the Virgin *Mary*, St. *John*, and St. *Catharine*. Round two Iron Candleſticks ſet before the Altar, were placed ſeven Tapers, two upon (*Pedones*) broad-feeted Candleſticks, on the Right Side the Altar, and two on the Left, and three upon the like Candleſticks, before the three Figures: At the Altar of St. *Andrew*, and St. *Lawrence*, Silver Candleſticks were placed in the Window over them. This Account will give an Idea of the antient Face and Appearance of this Church, and the Worſhip in it, when dreſſed up according to the ſhowy Devotion of thoſe Times,

He likewiſe provided Lights for the Chapel of St. *Catharine*, then the ſecond in the Church, of a large Extent, and uſed in moſt Conſecrations of Biſhops, Convention of Councils, &c. but now demoliſhed, *viz.* four Tapers upon every Feſtival, on the Altar there, becauſe it was the ſecond Altar in the Church.

Another Officer peculiar to this Church, was the Keeper of the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, an Officer appointed here before King *Henry* III. rebuilt her Chapel; the firſt Officer was *Ralph de Glouceſter*, the next was *John de St. Paul*, Prieſt; and next *Richard Croſsley*, afterwards Abbot: This Officer was choſen always in the Veſtry by the Chapter; in his Charge (beſides much Plate and Jewels) was kept the miraculous Zone or Girdle of the Virgin *Mary*, of ſo great Virtue to forward Conception, that while *Croſsley* held this Place he was ſent for, and ordered to attend upon the Queen *Eleanor* with it for that Purpoſe, while ſhe was in *Gaſcoigne*. This Keeper's Buſineſs likewiſe was to ſee the Lights kept in, and provided for the Lady *Chapel*, *viz.* on the Aſſumption and Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, twenty Lamps and fifty Tapers, to be placed in the Hands of Statues of Saints. In this Chapel hung a Lamp Night and Day; and afterward *Ralph de Glouceſter* hung two there, upon an Iron Rod, which King *Henry* III. removed, and ordered a Wax Taper to burn inſtead of them.

Laſtly, There was a Keeper of St. *Edward*'s Shrine, and the Relicks placed near it, where King *Henry* VI's Tomb now is. Theſe were the Church-Officers.

The Officers for the Convent were, *Firſt*, the Cellerer, who was the ſecond Obedientiary, whoſe Care was to provide Drink for the Monks at their ordinary Meals; and the Pitances and Cups of Charity, &c. on publick Occaſions, and to Strangers; and likewiſe Bread and Proviſions. Under his Management were the Cook, the Baker, the Hoſtler, and the Gardiner. This Place of Cellerer was of a great Account, and generally one of the moſt eminent Monks held it; he had likewiſe Under-Cellerers, as, *Cellerarius Curia*, and *Cellerarius Coquinx*, &c. from which he was diſtinguſhed by the Title of *Magnus Cellerarius*.

Next was the Chamberlain, (*Camerarius*) who had the Care and Management of the Beds and Lodging of the Monks, and had under him Servants or Aſſiſtants. One *John Fitz John* ordered, by his Will, that the Cellerer give to the Under-Officers (*Secretario Cameri*) one Gallon of Wine on fifteen Feſtivals.

The *Veſtiarius* is by ſome reckoned the ſame Office with the former; but that is a Miſtake, his Buſineſs was to provide Clothing and Shoes for the Monks; and he had the Care of the Laundry, for waſhing the Veſtments; he had others under him, called *Servi Veſtiarii*; who had Wine given them as before.

The *Infirmarius*, or Keeper of the Infirmary, was one of the Houſe, who provided for the ſick Monks, and had the Care and Inſpection of thoſe in the Infirmary. To which add the Phyſician of the Infirmary, who was a Layman.

The *Refectorian* had the Care and Charge of the Dining-Hall, and to ſee the Tables were provided regularly.

The *Almoner* had the Care and Charge to diſtribute the broken and refuſe Victuals and other Relief to the Poor, for which there was a Place ſet apart near the Abbey, called formerly, *The Almonry*, and now, corruptly, *The Ambrey*.

Beſides theſe were the *Subſacriſta*, the *Subcellerarius*, the Porter of the Convent, &c. The particular Buſineſs, Employment, and Power of all which Officers, may be ſeen at large in the Fourth Part of the *Antient Conſtitutions of this Abbey*. Theſe principal Officers had chiefly their ſeparate Lodgings and Offices on the South and Eaſt Side the Cloiſters.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the CORONATION.

The Coronation.

THE Coronation of our Kings doing no ſmall Honour to this Place, it will not be improper here to take Notice of this great Ceremony: How long ſhe has laid Claim to it, has been diſputed by ſome, who make *Offa* the Great the firſt who endow'd her with this Honour: But theſe being only Monks here, are not to be rely'd on, eſpecially in a Falſehood ſo very evident; for it is certain, that *Kingſton upon Thames*, or *Wincheſter*, were the chief Places for crowning the *Saxon* Monarchs; nor do we know of any King crowned here till *William* the Conqueror, for *Harold*'s Coronation is doubtful. But nothing is more plain, than that *Edward* the Confeſſor was the firſt who fixed that Uſage in this Church, and preſented the Veſtments and Regalia, in which he himſelf was crowned for that Purpoſe; of which there is an antient Catalogue in a Manuſcript in the *Cotton* Library of *Sporley*, before quoted, *viz. Tunica, Supertunica, Armilla*, an embroidered Pall, a Pair of Buskins, a Pair of Sandals or Slippers, a Golden Scepter, one Wooden Staff, a Rod gilt, (*ligneam virgam deauratam*) and another Iron one; one Gold Crown (*coronam optimam*) one Golden Comb and Spoon: Alſo for the Queen's Coronation, a Crown and two Rods; alſo for the Communion on that Day, one Chalice of Onix bound, with a Paten of pure Gold; *quæ omnia reliquiis precioſis habeantur.*

WE have but few Inſtances of Coronations elſewhere, but upon extraordinary Occaſions; as King *Henry* III. was crowned at *Gloceſter*, *Quoniam Weſtmonaſterium ubi locus eſt ex conſuetudine regia coronatione deputatus, & conſecratione, tunc ab inimicis ſuis fuit obſeſſum*; which are the very Words likewiſe of *Matthew Weſtm. ſed in anno quarto ſequenti apud Weſtmonaſterium, eſt iterum coronatus.* Yet afterwards, when King *Henry* III's Son was crowned at *Wincheſter*, they made heavy Complaint of it, as a high Breach of Privilege: And when King *Henry* III. was crowned at *Worceſter*, that Day the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and the Prior of *Canterbury*, appealed to *Rome* for the Liberties of their Churches; the firſt for the Place Sake, the latter for the Archbiſhop's Right of Crowning.

ADDITIONAL to the Honour, were theſe Advantages to the Church, *viz.* the Offerings made to St. *Edward*, the Hangings, the Throne, *&c.* to which add the Precentor's Fee, which was one Mark of Gold, *Precentor. Weſtmon. habet unam markam auri in die quo, rex portat coronam apud Weſtmonaſter.* and the Convent 100 Symmels, and one *Modicum vini*, as appears by the aforeſaid Charter.

THE particular Ornaments, which have been uſed on this Occaſion, and the varying of them, were as follows:

Firſt, The Crown, an Ornament, though long uſed in the Weſtern Empire, from *Charles* the Great, yet not by our *Engliſh* Kings, till the Time of King *Athelſtan*, as *Geoffry Monmouth* tells us; and *Edward* his Succeſſor (ſays *Ethelwerd*) was crowned *Stemmate regali*; yet the firſt Uſe of them was only Fillets, as in the Coins of *Adulph*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, *Anno* 1164, and of *Offa* King of *Mercia*; afterwards King *Egbert*, *Anno* 800, becoming abſolute Monarch, wore a Stellated Crown; yet Mr. *Selden* obſerves, that in the Coins of *Alfred* and his Succeſſors, to *William* the Conqueror, they only wore the Fillet Diadem, except *Edred* and *Edmund Ironſide*, whoſe were pointed and pearl'd. *Edward* the Confeſſor is the firſt repreſented with a Crown raiſed with Flowers-de-lis; theſe relate to the Coins from whence theſe Regal Ornaments may be well judged. But to ſhew the ſeveral Sorts, we may better gather them from the Account of ſeveral Coronations; and *firſt*, in the Coronation of King *Richard* I. was carried *Coronam auream mirifice gemmatam*; which doubtleſs was different from that plain one of St. *Edward*; yet *Brompton* calls it only *Coronam auream*, and mentions two uſed then, of which the *levior Corona* he wore at Dinner.

KING *Henry* III. was crowned *Serto*, with a Gold Circle, for that King *John* had loſt the former in the Sea; at which Time was an Edict to wear Chaplets for one Month, to make the Coronation known, for *Lewis* was then in *England*. Theſe were occaſional Crowns; yet, there was doubtleſs an Imperial Diadem, abſolutely neceſſary on this Occaſion, as appears by the laſt Inſtance, which not improbably was that King *John* gave to *Pandulphus* the Legate. King *Edward* I. added to the Regalia, the *Scotch* Crown, *&c.* But in his Son's Coronation, there is no Mention made of any other uſed, than St. *Edward*'s, which he gave to *Gaveſton* to carry. In King *Richard* II's Time were many Crowns, and it is one of the Articles againſt him that he carried the Crowns and Regalia into *Ireland*. King *Henry* IV. when dying, ordered the Imperial Crown to be ſet by his Bed-ſide, which his Son King *Henry* V. thinking him dead, took by Way of Poſſeſſion: Theſe were low Coronets, radiated and mixt with Flower-de-luces or Leaves. King *Henry* VI. was the firſt that had the Diadem arched, which ſtill continues. This Imperial Arched Diadem was that which King *Richard* III. for greater Security, carried with him to *Boſworth*, and which being found in a Thorn, was placed on King *Henry* VII's Head. Theſe Diadems ſeem to have been different ones; but the antient Imperial Diadem was that which was preſerved in the Abbey, and ſaid to be King *Alfred*'s, as Sir *John Spelman*, in the Life of that Prince informs us. "In the arched Room "in the Cloiſters of *Weſtminſter* Abbey, where "the antient Regalia of this Kingdom are kept, "upon a Box, which is the Cabinet to the "antienteſt Crown, there is, it is ſaid, an In-"ſcription to this Purpoſe, *Hæc eſt principa-"lior corona, cum qua coronabantur Reges Æl-"fredus, Edvardus, &c.* and the Crown, which "is worthy obſerving, is of antient Work "with Flowers, adorned with Stones of ſome-"what a plain ſetting." Here it continued till the Grand Rebellion; when *Anno* 1642, *Harry Martin*, being commiſſioned by the Parliament, broke

broke open the Cheſt, which was Iron; took it thence and ſold it with the Robes, Sword, and Scepter of St. *Edward*, and other Regalia. After the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. had one made like it; it is very richly embelliſhed with Pearls and Diamonds, Rubies, *&c.* with a Mound and Croſs at Top; it has four Flower-de-luces and four Croſſes on a Rim of Gold, ſet with Jewels, and the Cap is of Purple Velvet, turned up with Ermines: This is preſerved in the *Tower* of LONDON. The Story of *Blood*'s ſtealing it is related in *Vol.* I.

THERE is likewiſe a Crown of State, and others occaſionally made kept with it.

THE next is the Scepter, a very antient Enſign of Kingly Power, both among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, by which they ſwore in the moſt ſolemn Manner, which *Homer* calls μέγα ὅρκον, the Great Oath. It among the *Jews* ſuppoſes Kingly Government; it has been in all Ages and Places an Enſign of Power, and ſpiritually alludes to its being a Weapon to oppoſe the Wicked, and protect the Good; this of St. *Edward* was deſtroyed with the reſt. The preſent Scepter is of Gold, the Handle Plain, and the upper Part wreathed; in Length two Feet nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the former; the Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies and Emeralds, and ſmall Diamonds; the Top riſeth into a Flower-de-luce with ſix Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down; all enriched with precious Stones: Out of the ſame Flower-de-luce iſſueth a Mound, of an Amethiſt, garniſhed with Table Diamonds; and upon the Mound, a Croſs wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Centre.

THE Scepter with the Dove was *Edward* the Confeſſor's, as exhibited in his Seal, it was firſt diſtinguiſhed at the Coronation of *Richard* I. though it is marked on the Seal of *Henry* I. this ſignifies Mercy and Clemency; it was uſed by *Stephen* and *Henry* II. on their Seals, but omitted on that of *Richard* I. and *Richard* II. he aſſumed it on his Seal, for St. *Edward* was his Patron, and King *Edward* IV. uſed it in Regard of him: King *Richard* II. uſed it too: This Scepter was deſtroyed with the reſt: The preſent one, made at the Reſtauration, is of Gold, in Length three Feet ſeven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about the Top; the Pomel garniſhed with a Circle or Fillet of Table-Diamonds, and in ſeveral Places with precious Stones of all Sorts; and the Mound at the Top embelliſhed with a Band or Fillet of Roſe Diamonds; upon the Mound is a ſmall *Jeruſalem* Croſs, whereon is fixed a Dove, with Wings expanded.

THERE have been divers other Scepters, if we conjecture from the Seals, as with Flower-de-luces by King *Henry* II. Lillies by King *Richard* II. and *John*, *&c.* as likewiſe the Hand of Juſtice and Clemency, uſed by King *Edward* III. being a Rod of Ivory, with an Ivory Hand at Top expanded.

THE Queen's Scepter with the Croſs, alſo of Gold, adorned with Diamonds and other precious Stones, is in Length two Feet ten Inches, with a Mound and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a Flower-de-luce, very like the King's, in all the Embelliſhments thereof, only ſmaller, and not wreathed, nor altogether ſo thick.

THE Queen's Ivory Rod has been an antient Monument, as appears by the Seal of *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Edward* I. That at preſent is a Rod or Scepter of White Ivory; in Length three Feet one Inch and a Half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold; as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Croſs is enamelled with White; the Circumference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a Half: The Mound, or Globe, with the Croſs, is another antient Ornament, ſignifying Royal Dignity, and is on all Seals, from *Edward* the Confeſſor downward; the preſent one was made with the reſt.

ST. *Edward*'s Staff is in Length four Feet ſeven Inches and a Half; it is a Staff or Scepter of Gold, with a Pike or Foot of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length, and a Mound and Croſs at the Top; the Garniſhings are alſo of Gold, and the Diameter is about three Quarters of an Inch.

THE Eagle of Gold is a curious Piece of Antiquity; it contains the Oil with which our Kings were anointed; of which take the following Legend: St. *Thomas Becket* being at *Sens* in *France*, the Holy Virgin appeared to *Thomas Becket*, then in Exile at *Sens* in *France*, and gave him a Stone Veſſel of Oil encloſed in a Golden Eagle; which Veſſel is called in ſome MSS. *Ampulla*, and bid him give it to *William* a Monk, to carry to *Pictavia*, and hide it in St. *Gregory*'s Church, under a great Stone, where it ſhould be found for the Uſe of proſperous Kings: This was, by a holy Man in *France*, given to *Henry* III. Duke of *Lancaſter*, in King *Edward* III's Time. King *Richard* II. found it among ſome Jewels, and endeavoured to be anointed with it, but was diſſuaded by Archbiſhop *Arundel*; which Archbiſhop afterwards anointed King *Henry* IV. with it. There is a long Diſcourſe in the *Cotton* Library concerning this *Ampulla* of Oil.

THE Spoon which St. *Edward* gave, is likewiſe of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadeſt Place of the Handle, and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chaced both within and without; by the extreme Thinneſs thereof, it appears to be very antient. Theſe are now, for their Security, preſerved in the *Tower*, and upon the Coronation, brought to the Abbey the Morning before, and thence carried in Proceſſion by the Dean and Prebendaries to *Weſtminſter-Hall*. The others, as follow, are kept here in the Church, *viz.* The *Dalmatica*, or open Pall, called the *Imperial*; it was flowered with Eagles of Gold, intermixed with Roſes, Flower-de-luces and Crowns; but is now made of rich Brocade, or Embroidery of ſeveral Sorts, and lined with Silk; it is ſomewhat ſhaped in Imitation of the *Roman* Toga, having, when ſpread open, the upper Side ſtrait, and the reſt ſemi-ovular, pointing to a Train; the ſtrait Side falling on each Side the Neck, compoſe the two Fore-ſides, and the reſt falls in a Train behind, which ſweeps about a Foot on the Ground; this is faſten'd to the Neck before, with a rich Gold Claſp. The *Supertunica*, or Cloſe Pall, is uſually of the ſame Stuff, with Sleeves coming ſtrait to the Arms; it is in Length a Yard and a Half, more or leſs, and divided into two Skirts by a Slit behind; it is lined with rich Silk; to this Veſt is belonging a rich Belt of the ſame, wherewith the Sword is uſually girded. The *Armil* is of rich Brocade, about an Ell long, and three Inches broad, with Ribbands to tie it below and above the Elbows. The *Colubium Sindonis* is formed like the antient Surplice without Sleeves, made of Lawn or Cambrick; this is put on after Anointing. The Buſkins are of the like Brocade, coming half way up the Leg. The Sandals have double Straps coming over the Feet, and one behind each Heel, of Brocade aforeſaid. Theſe are continued in the Abbey.

THE Coronation-Chair is of Hard-wood, ſix Feet ſeven Inches high, in Breadth at the Bottom 38 Inches, in Depth 24; from the Seat to the Bottom 25; the Breadth of the Seat within Side 18 Inches, and the Depth 18; at nine Inches from the Ground is a Bottom-board, ſupported

ported by four Lions, and under the Seat is the Prophetick Stone, commonly called *Jacob's Pillar*; it is oblong, 22 Inches long, 13 Inches broad and 11 deep, of Blueiſh Colour, veined with Red. The *Scotch* Writers tell us, that the Stone was firſt at *Brigantia* in *Spain*, and was the Throne of *Gathelus*, the *Scotiſh* King: *Simon de Brech*, the King, brought it into *Ireland* 700 Years before CHRIST; and from *Ireland*, King *Fergus* removed it into *Scotland* 370 Years afterwards; and *Kenneth*, *A. D.* 850, brought it to *Scone*, and occaſioned to be cut in it this Diſtich:

Ni fallat vatum Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

And incloſed it in a wooden Chair, where it continued 'till King *Edward* I. brought it with other Spoils, and offered it at St. *Edward*'s Shrine; but the Chair now in being is not that of *Kenneth*, as Mr. *Selden* ſeems to intimate, for that was not the Trophy, but the Stone; the fatal Marmor, as *Bœthius* calls it, which was the Throne, together with the Golden Scepter and Crown. King *Edward* preſented it to St. *Edward* and this Church, and cauſed it to be fixed in a new Chair, with Intent that it ſhould be for the Church Uſe, and for a Maſs-Prieſt; to which *Harding* alludes, ſpeaking of it:

He ſent it forth to *Weſtminſter* for aye,
To be there in a Cheir cleanly wrought
For a Maſs-Prieſt to ſit in when he ought.

AND *Walſingham*, more plainly ſpeaking of King *Edward*'s coming to *Scone*, and ſeizing the *Regalia*, *Sublato Lapide, quo reges Scotorum tempore Coronationis ſolebant uti pro Throno tranſtulit illum uſque Weſtmonaſterium; jubens idem fieri celebrantium cathedram ſacerdotium.* Whether it has been ſince then uſed upon the Coronations, or at what Time appointed to that Purpoſe, is doubtful; but the Chair of King *Richard* II. that is painted in the Choir, ſeems copied from it. There formerly hung a Tablet of Parchment near this Chair with an Inſcription.

THE Coronation is always performed by ſome one of the Biſhops; moſt commonly by the Metropolitan himſelf, unleſs there be ſome Impediment. The Biſhop of *Winchester* crowned Queen *Mary* I. becauſe the Archbiſhop was at that Time caſt into Priſon. And the Biſhop of *Carliſle* crowned Queen *Elizabeth*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being then dead. But the Venerable Archbiſhop *Whitgift* crowned King *James* I. and Queen *Anne* his Royal Conſort. Part of the Coronation was by him thus performed, (according to the antient Cuſtom of *England*) after the Sermon, the King coming to the Altar, the Archbiſhop miniſtred theſe Queſtions, and the King anſwers them:

Archbiſhop. Sir, will you grant and keep, and by your Oath perform to the People of *England* the Law and Cuſtoms to them granted by the Kings of *England*, your lawful and religious Predeceſſors; and namely, the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Franchiſes granted to the Clergy by the glorious King St. *Edward* your Predeceſſor, according to the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel eſtabliſhed in this Kingdom, agreeable to the Prerogative of the Kings thereof, and the antient Cuſtom of this Realm?

King. I grant and promiſe to keep them.

Archb. Sir, will you keep Peace and godly Agreement, according to your Power, both to God, the Holy Church, the Clergy, and the People?

King. I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you, to your Power, cauſe Law, Juſtice and Diſcretion, in Mercy and Truth, to be executed according to your Judgment?

King. I will.

Archb. Sir, will you grant to hold and keep the Laws and rightful Cuſtoms which the Commonalty of this your Kingdom have? And will you defend and keep them in the Honour of God, as much as in you lieth?

King. I grant and promiſe ſo to do.

THEN one of the Biſhops reads this Paſſage to the King: "Our Lord and King, we beſeech "you to pardon, and to grant, and to keep unto "us, and to the Churches committed to our "Charge, all Canonical Privileges, and do Law "and Juſtice; and that you will protect and de"fend us, as every good King to his Kingdoms "ought to be Protector and Defender of the "Biſhops, and the the Churches under their Go"vernment.

THE King anſwers, "With a willing and de"vout Heart I promiſe and grant my Pardon; "And I will preſerve and maintain to you, and "the Churches committed to your Charge, all "Canonical Privileges, and do Law and Juſtice: "And that I will be your Protector and De"fender, to my Power, by the Aſſiſtance of God; "as every good King, in his Kingdom, in Right "ought to protect and defend the Biſhops and "Churches under their Government.

THEN the King aroſe, and was led to the Communion Table, where he takes a ſolemn Oath, in the Sight of all the People, to preſerve all the Premiſes, and laying his Hand upon the Bible, ſays, *The Things which I have here promiſed, I ſhall perform and keep. So help me God, and the Contents of this Book.* After this, the King returns to his Chair of State again.

THIS Form is agreeable to the antient Form of Coronation uſed in King *Edward* II's Time, according to a Roll preſerved among the *Tower* Records, tranſcribed *verbatim*, the Manner and Tenor of the Interrogatories, and Oath made thereupon; which was as follows, *viz.*

"Poſtea Metropolitanus vel Epiſcopus eun"dem [ſcil. Regem] mediocri diſtinctaque in"terrogat voce, ſi leges & Conſuetudines ab "antiquis, juſtis & Deo devotis Regibus plebi "Anglorum conſeſſas, cum Sacramenti confirma"tione eidem plebi concedere & ſervare volue"rit: & preſertim Leges & Conſuetudines & "Libertates a glorioſo Rege Edwardo, Clero "Populoque conſeſſas. Si autem omnibus his "aſſentire ſe velle promiſſerit, exponat Metropo"litanus de quibus jurabit, ita dicendo;

"Servabis Eccleſiæ Dei, cleroque & populo "pacem ex integro, & concordiam in Deo, ſe"cundum vires tuas? Reſpondebit, Servabo.

"Facies fieri in omnibus jndiciis tuis equam "& rectam juſtitiam & deſcretionem in miſeri"cordia & veritate, ſecundum vires tuas? Re"ſpondebit, Faciam.

"Concedis juſtas leges & conſuetudines eſſe "tenendas, & promittis per te eas eſſe prote"gendas, & ad honorem Dei corroborandas, quas "vulgus elegerit, ſecundum vires tuas? Reſpon"debit, Concedo & promitto.

"Adjiciunturque predictis Interrogationibus "que juſta fuerint. Pronuntiatis quibus confir"mabit ſe omnia eſſe ſervatutum Sacramento ſu"per Altare protinus preſtito coram cunctis.

"His peractis Metropolitanus vel Epiſcopus "incipiet excelſa voce, Veni Creator Spiritus, "proſtrato eo [ſcil. Rege] ante altare, &c.

THE

THE Oath and Promiſe which King *Edward* III. made at his Coronation, which was *Anno* 1326, remains under a Memorandum in the Clauſe Rolls in the *Tower*, in theſe Words: The Archbiſhop asks him,

" Sire, volez vous granter, & garder & per " veſtre Secrement confirmir au poeple Den- " gleterre, les Leys & les Cuſtumes, a eux " grantes per les aunciens Rois Dengleterre voz " predeceſſours, droitus & devotz a Dieu; & " nomeement les Leys, les Cuſtumes, & les " Franchiſes grantes au Clerge & au poeple " par le glorious Roy St. Edward veſtre prede- " ceſſour?

" Reſponſ. Ieo les grante & promette.

" Sire, Garderez vous a Dieu & a Seinte Eg- " liſe & au Clerge, & au poeple, pees & accord " en Dieu entierement, ſelone veſtre poair?

" Reſponſ. Ieo les garderai.

" Sire, Freez vouz fair en toutz voz jugementz ovele & droite juſtice & diſcrecion, en miſeri- corde & verite a veſtre poair?

" Reſponſ. Ieo Les fray.

" Sire, Grantez vous a tenir & garder les " Leys & les Cuſtumes droitureles, lez quelz la " Communate de veſtre Roiaume aurai eſlu, & " les defendrez & afforcerez al honour de Dieu, " a veſtre poair?

" Reſponſ. Ieo les graunte & promette.

AND former Kings of *England* uſed, upon Occaſion, to mention in their Writs, Statutes, and Proclamations, their Obligation to this their Coronation Oath: And ſo theſe Expreſſions following are frequent in the ſaid King *Edward*'s Reign, *Quod ad hoc*, or, *prout Juramenti Vinculo tenemur & aſtringimur*. And, *by the Bond of our Oath we be bound to the Obſervance and Defence of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm*. Again, *The King, as he is bounden by his Oath to do the ſame, to be kept as the Law of this Realm*. And, *The King having Regard to the Quietneſs of his People*, &c. *as he is bound by his Oath made at his Coronation*.

THE Præcentor's Fee of old, on the Coronation-Day, was a Mark of Gold. So the Record, *Præcentor Weſtmon. habet unam Marcam auri in die quo Rex portat Coronam ap. Weſtmonaſter*. (Clauſ. 4 *H.* 3. *M.* 10.

Of the SANCTUARY.

THE peculiar Regard which all Nations have paid to Places of Religious Worſhip, firſt directed Criminals, or Perſons otherwiſe unhappy in their Circumſtances, to ſhelter themſelves there, as under the Protection of the preſiding Deity. At length what Religion firſt prompted, Policy eſtabliſhed, and it was thought convenient to encourage ſuch Securities, and preſerve the Awe of Religion by temporal Puniſhments; and therefore ſome of the greateſt Founders of Empire erected Buildings to that Purpoſe, of which the *Epheſians* were the firſt; and *Cadmus*, who founded *Thebes*; afterwards *Hercules* ordained that the Temple of *Pity* at *Athens* ſhould be an Aſylum; and *Herodian* obſerves, that in *Egypt* there remained in his Time a Temple ſacred to *Hercules*, from whence it was Sacrilege to force any Perſon, which the Word Σύλασθαι ſignifies; and ſometimes, though there was no Temple erected, yet the Place being ſacred to any Deity was equally ſecure; thus the City of *Trezene* was inviolable, for that the Iſland of *Caluria*, in which it ſtood, was dedicated to *Neptune*, alluding to the Security the Sea gave them: Other Places of Refuge we find mentioned, as ſeveral in *Egypt* ſacred to *Oſyris*, and in *Syria* to *Apollo*, and in *Cyprus*, *Aerias* erected one to *Venus Paphia*, his Son *Amathus* to *Venus Amathuſia*, and *Teucer*, *Jovi Talaminio*, which were likewiſe ſuch, with many others. *Romulus*, to people his Eſtabliſhment, made his Aſylum between two Woods before building the City of *Rome*, of which *Virgil*, *lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer Aſylum retulit*; and this was a Recourſe of all the Out-Caſts of the Earth, where he likewiſe erected a Temple to *Pity*; and from this political, rather than religious View, began the greateſt of Empires, which being eſtabliſhed, ſuch religious Places and Temples were ſet apart by the Senate for this Purpoſe, which only, and no others, were ſecure: Thus the *Aſylum Junonis* in *Virgil*; and afterwards great Men indulged ſuch particular Places with thoſe Privileges as they thought proper: Thus *L. Scipio* and *S. Sylla*, after their Conqueſts, the one of *Antiochus*, and the other of *Mithridates*, made the Temple of *Diana Leucophrinæ* an Aſylum; and *Cæſar* the Temple of *Jupiter*, among the *Aphrodiſians*, and of *Trivia* among the *Stratonians* for their withſtanding the *Parthians*, &c. *Polydore Virgil*, who of the Original of moſt Things takes the leaſt Notice of this, unluckily enough tells us, that the Chriſtians copied from *Romulus*, and not from the *Moſaick* Inſtitution. A very unhappy Original! but if you'll compare the Character *Tacitus* gives of the former, and that very juſt one the Uſurper *Richard* gives of the latter, you muſt own the Copy extremely like the Original. *Tacitus*'s Words are theſe: *Creſcebant enim Græcas per urbes. Crebreſcebat enim Græcas per urbes licentia atque impunitas Aſyla ſtatuendi: Complebantur Templa peſſimis ſervitiorum: Eodem ſubſidio obærati adverſum creditores, ſuſpectique capitalium criminum receptabuntur. Nec ullum ſatis validum imperium erat coercendis ſeditionibus populi, flagitia hominum ut cerimonias deum protegentis*. That they were unlike the *Moſaick* Inſtitution is too evident; for the Cities of Refuge among the *Jews* were only ſet apart for unhappy Perſons, who had accidentally ſhed Blood, where the Umbrage of the *Levites* ſheltered them, and the Time limited was that of the High Prieſt's Life; but if it was wilful Murder, then the Avenger of Blood was to take them thence: And in other Caſes, or in different Places, there was no other Security. Thus *Joab* was ſlain when he held the Horns of the Altar, which was authorized by GOD himſelf; " If a " Man come preſumptuouſly upon his Neigh- " bour to ſlay him with Guile, thou ſhalt take " him from mine Altar that he ſhall die "; and " *Athalia* was led out of the Temple to receive the Rewards of her Treaſon, which plainly ſhew, that the moſt ſacred Place was no Security for thoſe who ſcandalized the Religion worſhipped there.

HAVING ſhewn the Original and Nature of theſe Securities among the *Heathens* and *Jews*, let us next take a View of the Chriſtian Sanctuary, and particularly in *England*, in which, ſetting aſide the fabulous Stories of *Malmutius*, (whoſe Laws, called the *Malmucinæ*, ſays *Brompton*, continued to the Time of St. *Edward*;) and *Lucius*'s Privileges, though the latter gained ſo much Credit, that Dr. *Goodman*, Dean of this Church, alledged in Parliament, the Privilege in *Weſtminſter* derived from him; and come to the *Saxon* Laws for ſecuring theſe Aſylums; and firſt we ſhall find in the Laws of *Ina*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, a Proviſion for ſuch as fled to Churches: Likewiſe the Laws of *Alured*, &c. are full of ſuch Securities. Theſe Sanctuaries generally included the Church-Yard, the Parſon or Vicar's Houſe, or Court-Yard; as ſome of the *Greek* Princes granted Sanctuary two Miles round

round their Temples, in Proceſs of Time theſe Privileges were particularly, and in a larger Manner, ſecured to ſome Places where the Church contained the Bodies of Saints, to which, whoever fled, and touched them, were ſecure from Violence: Thus *Athelſtane* granted them to the Church of *Beverly*, ſo in the Church of *Haguſtald*; and *Matthew Paris* mentions St. *Edmund's-bury*, and St. *Alban's*, as antient Sanctuaries ſuperior to others in his Time; but afterwards ſeveral other Places procured to their Churches the ſame Privilege; for not long after, that of St. *Martin's le Grand* in LONDON was inviolable; and at the reſtraining theſe Cuſtoms by the Act of King *Henry* VIII. we find thoſe of *Wells*, *Weſtminſter*, *Mancheſter*, *Northhampton*, *Norwich*, *York*, *Derby*, and *Launceſton*.

THESE Privileges, if infringed, were looked upon as Acts of the higheſt Sacrilege; and when the Hiſtorians would repreſent an Enemy to holy Church in his blackeſt Colours, they charge him with ſomething of this Nature; of which take two or three Inſtances: *Thurſtan*, Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, ordered three of his Monks to be killed and laid under the Altar, inſomuch that their Blood ran down the Steps, (*i. e. gradi*) theſe were eſteemed very ſacred; which Act of his is called, *Turpe Scelus*; and he was baniſhed for it. King *Henry* II. ſay all the Writers of that Time, moſt ſhamefully injured Sanctuary. King *John* had it laid to his Charge as to a main Article of Tyranny; and when *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, eſcaped Priſon and fled to Sanctuary, the King was ſeverely cenſured for ſuffering him to be forced thence and carried back; and the Biſhop of *Salisbury* excommunicated all that were concerned in that Action. Many more Inſtances might be given to prove that theſe Violations never were but by arbitrary Princes, or an unruly Rabble. Of the firſt the Inſtance of Archbiſhop *Becket's* Murder is ſufficient, as was the voluntary Penance of the King, and the wretched End of the Aſſaſſins of the latter; the Inſtances of Archbiſhop *Sudbury* dragged from the Altar in the *Tower* Chapel, and beheaded by *Tyler's* Rabble; and *Ayſcough*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, taken from the Chapel of *Edenden*, and murdered by his Tenants. There are other Inſtances, which will be ſpoke of when we come to treat of this Sanctuary in particular; but it is not to be omitted, that memorable Regard King *Edward* IV. paid to Religion, who, after the Battle of *Shrewſbury*, hot with the Encounter, purſuing his Enemies to the Church, with his Sword drawn, was ſtopt by the Prieſt habited, and holding the Sacrament, who forbad him Entrance till he had promiſed Safety to thoſe within it; a bold Demand in the one to make, and a brave one in the other to grant.

THESE extraordinary Advantages continued till the Time of King *Henry* VII. when the Pope iſſued out a Bull in Favour of that Prince upon *Symnel's* Rebellion, to this Purpoſe, *viz.*

Firſt, That if any Perſon, regiſter'd as a Sanctuary-Man, ſhould ſally out of Sanctuary by Night, or otherwiſe, and commit Treſpaſs, or annoy the Country, and retreat in again; in ſuch a Caſe the Perſon was to forfeit the Security of that Place for ever.

Secondly, That notwithſtanding the Perſon of a Sanctuary-Man was protected from his Creditors, yet his Goods out of the Sanctuary ſhould lie open to Seizure and Law.

Thirdly, That if any Perſon took Sanctuary for Treaſon, the King might appoint him Keepers to prevent his Eſcape.

IN the Time of King *Henry* VIII. this Privilege was again regulated; for, by Act of Parliament in the 32d Year, all Sanctuaries, except Pariſh-Churches, Church-yards, Cathedral Churches, Hoſpitals, and Collegiate Churches, and Chapels deſigned to Churches, were taken away; but with this Exception, *viz. Wells*, *Weſtminſter*, *Mancheſter*, *Northampton*, *Norwich*, *York*, *Derby*, and *Launceſton*, which were ſtill to enjoy their antient Privileges; and ſoon after *Mancheſter* was diſſolv'd, and *Weſtcheſter* appointed in the Room of it. But this Safety extended not to Perſons who were guilty of Willful Murder, Rape, Burglary, Highway, Houſe-breaking, or Treaſon; and in other Caſes this Privilege was allowed but for forty Days; and then the Coroner ſhould cauſe them to abjure the Realm. As to Number, no Place might ſhelter more than twenty Perſons at one Time; and if the Sanctuary, upon any Perſon's entering his Name, was full, yet nevertheleſs he ſhould be skreen'd from Arreſt, and the Magiſtrate ſhould paſs him from Place to Place, till he came to the next. As for ſuch as were admitted, it was provided by a former Act, that they ſhould wear Badges, and if found out of the Bounds without one, to forfeit the Privileges. Such Perſons likewiſe were not ſuffered to carry a Sword, Knife, or other Weapon, except a Whittle for Diet, and then only at Meals. Their Hours likewiſe were limited, for if they were abroad before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſetting, they were for the firſt Time impriſoned in the Sanctuary two Days, for the ſecond ſix Days, and for the third to loſe the Privilege: But avoiding theſe, they were ſafe by an Act of King *Richard* II. That whoever arreſted any Perſon within the Limits of Sanctuaries, ſhould be impriſoned during the King's Pleaſure.

THUS much for Sanctuaries in general: Now to this particular one, which the old Writers ſay was the antienteſt, and made by *Lucius*, into which Error Dr. *Goodman* fell; but it is believed by others, that *Edward* the Confeſſor was the firſt that procured any Privileges that Way, more than what other Churches had; and this appears by the Bull of Pope *Leo*, and his own Charter, which limits it; and this was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that we have not one Inſtance of Injury offered till the Time of King *Richard* II. when the Caſe of *Hawle* and *Schakel* made ſuch Noiſe in the Land; of the firſt, who lies in the South Croſs, Mention has been made already. It may be here added what was the Conſequence of that barbarous Aſſaſſination: *Hawle's* being murdered in the Choir was inſtantly complained of to the Biſhop of LONDON, by this Convent, who inſtantly excommunicated all concerned in it, except, his Mother, and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*; and the Matter was ſo aggravated in Parliament by the Biſhop, that *Schakel* was reſtored to Sanctuary, and ſoon after to the King's Favour. The next Inſtance was in the Caſe of *Treſilian*, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, who in the ſame Reign had taken Sanctuary here; he was dragged hence by the diſcontented Lords, and hanged at *Tyburn* the ſame Day; but upon this the Abbot made ſuch Complaint, that *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, and Sir *John Cobham*, for Violence done to Sanctuary, asked the Abbot's Pardon and Abſolution.

IN the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Eleanor Cobham*, Wife to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, fled hither, but being charged with Witchcraft and High Treaſon, could not reach the Privilege: Her End is generally known.

Anno 29 of the ſame Reign, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* exhibited a Bill againſt the Sheriff of LONDON, for drawing a Privilege Perſon out

out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin*'s in LONDON, belonging to this Church.

In the ſame Reign, the Lord *Say* took Water privily at the *Tower*, to take Sanctuary here; there were three in the Boat, and a Woman who diſcovered him: they murdered and threw him over-board, and his Body was thrown up by St. *Mary Overies*, and 'tis ſuppoſed was buried there.

Thomas Barret, Eſq; a famous Warrior in *France*, under the Duke of *Bedford*, took Sanctuary at this Church, and was taken thence and hewn to Pieces about the ſame Time.

After the famous Battle of *Barnet*, *John* Lord *Wells* took Sanctuary here, but was enticed thence by King *Edward* IV. and beheaded.

But the moſt remarkable Caſe, was that of *Elizabeth*, Queen to King *Edward* IV. who had been twice driven hither for Shelter; firſt when King *Henry* VI. had fair for recovering his Throne; and at that Time ſhe was delivered of *Edward* V. in the Abbot's Houſe. The ſecond Caſe was upon her Husband's Death, when ſhe fled hither with her youngeſt Son, which occaſioned great Diſputes concerning the Legality of it. At this Time the Protector moved, that a Meſſage might be ſent by the Archbiſhop of *York* requiring the Queen to deliver up her Son, otherwiſe to enforce him thence; but the latter Part was ſtrongly objected to by the Biſhop; "for that God would be highly diſpleaſed, if "the Privilege of that Holy Place ſhould be in-"fringed, which had been preſerved ſo long, "and which had been ſecured by ſo many Popes "and Kings, and which Holy Ground St. *Pe-"ter*, in his own Perſon, hallowed; for Proof "of which (and that a very weighty one too) "they kept in that Abbey St. *Peter*'s Cope, "which might then be ſeen; and from that "Time till now (continues he) no King was "ever ſo wicked as to violate it, nor Biſhop ſo "preſumptuous as to conſecrate it." And to this anſwered the Queen's Words, "That no "Tyrant had ever been ſo deviliſh to break it." The Duke of *Buckingham* on the other hand inveighed ſtrongly againſt it, when allowed to any other but ſuch as by Sea-chance, or other, ſhould be involved in Debt; or when Competitors were for a Crown to have a Place of Refuge for either Side, according to the Chance of War: But urges, that Thieves, of which thoſe Places were full, or Wilful Murderers, of which there were two Neſts, *viz.* the one at the Elbow of the City, the other in the Bowels, (meaning this and St. *Martin*'s *le Grand*) ſhould have no Advantage, unleſs they would ſuppoſe that God and St. *Peter* were the Patrons of Wicked Courſes. The Nature of theſe Places he thus farrher aggravates: "Now (ſays he) Spendthrifts and Ex-"travagants run in Debt upon the View of "theſe Places; rich Men run thither with poor "Men's Goods; here they live high, build "Houſes, and bid their Creditors go whiſtle; "hither Mens Wives come, having plunder'd "their Husbands, and then ſay they beat them. "Thieves bring Stolen Goods hither, and ſell "them, and while they enjoy the Privilege, "ſpend the Money, and here cabal and fix their "next Deſign, which might be remedied, and "yet Sanctuary not abuſed; and charges the "Pope and Prince that ſecured them with being "more piteous than politick.

This Sanctuary being, as before mentioned, among others limited by the Statute of King *Henry* VIII. the State and Condition of it ſince, and the Practice uſed conſequent to that Act, is next to be conſidered, which ſtill was the ſame in Caſes of Debt as before, *viz.* Security upon delivering up their Effects upon Oath to ſome Churchman, till they could be diſtributed among their Creditors; of which is an Inſtance in King *Henry* VI's Time, the Caſe of *A. R.* a Haberdaſher, who exhibited a Bill in Chancery againſt *Foſter*, Archdeacon of *London*, for wrongfully detaining from him Goods delivered upon this Account: And thus, after the Act of Sanctuaries, *viz.* in *December* 1558, one *Geffray Rainmain* brought to the Abbot *Feckenham* nine Cloths, the Owner whereof was one *Thomas Bradey*, Clothier, whereupon the Lords of the Council ſent a Letter to the Abbot to deliver thoſe Cloths, taking Bonds of him to be anſwerable to ſuch as ſhould by Law claim them.

After Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, this Sanctuary ſtill continued, but was brought under Regulation, and on Oath adminiſtered to ſuch as ſhould claim it, to this Purpoſe: *Firſt*, That they claimed it not for Fraud, but only for Safety, till they could pay their Debts. *Secondly*, That they ſhould give an Account of all their Debts and their Effects, and ſhew how they came behind-hand. *Thirdly*, That though they were not able to ſatisfy their Creditors, yet they would labour by all Means to do it as ſoon as poſſible. *Fourthly*, That they ſhould attend Daily Prayers Morning and Evening in the Collegiate Church. *Fifthly*, That they ſhould behave themſelves honeſtly and quietly, and avoid all ſuſpected Houſes, unlawful Games, and lewd Company. *Sixthly*, That they ſhould wear no Weapon, nor be out of their Lodging before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſet, nor go out of the Precinct without the Dean's Leave (if preſent) or the Arch-deacon's, in his Abſence. *Seventhly*, That they ſhould be obedient to Mr. Dean, the Arch-deacon, and other Officers, during their Stay. *Eighthly*, That if they infringe the Articles aforeſaid, or be diſcovered of making a falſe Certificate, that notwithſtanding their Admiſſion to Sanctuary, they ſhould claim no Privilege of it.

The Manner at that Time of their Admiſſion (ſays *Stow*) was thus: *Firſt*, The Arch-deacon was to declare to them, what a Danger it was before God to defraud any Man wittingly of his Goods; the which was againſt his Laws, which willed every Man to pay, ſaying, *Reddite omnibus*, i. e. *Render to all Men.* And alſo againſt the Law of Nature, which ſaith, *Hoc facias alteri, &c.* i. e. *Do that to another which you would have another do to you:* And what a Rebuke it was to any Man to claim Sanctuary, and a Diſcredit to his occupying for ever; and to adviſe him therefore to remember theſe Premiſes, and to return before he were known openly.

Then after this, Knowledge ſhould be given to the Creditors of them that were in the ſaid Sanctuary; or elſe, if they came unſent for, immediately the ſaid Sanctuary-Men ſhould be called before the ſaid Dean and Arch-deacon to hear their Demands; and if any of the ſaid Creditors could certainly prove that the ſaid Privilege-Men had brought in with them Money or Wares, they ſhould be ſatisfied thereof preſently.

And if the Creditors did lay unto their Charge that they had more Money, Debts, and Wares, than they would confeſs, ſtraitway they ſhould be committed to Ward for a certain Time, to make them confeſs the Truth of the ſame, if it might be, and thereupon to make an End.

And then, if they could not make them confeſs more than was before confeſſed, to travail from Time to Time, to make them agree; and if any of them would not be ordered accordingly, then to puniſh him.

And finally, if it were poſſible for them, to bring in ſome honeſt Perſons to juſtify of their Decay.

This was then the Uſage here, and the Privilege was upon theſe Conditions preſerved, as appears

pears in the Caſe of *Hampton* and *Whitaker*, who betook themſelves here for Debts; and the Opinion of Judge *Dyer* and *Southcot* in the Star-Chamber confirmed it to them: But not long after an Attempt was made in Parliament to take it away, as appears by the Journal, as follows, *viz. Monday October* 7, 8 *Eliz.* A Motion was made in the Houſe to take away Sanctuary for Debt, that of *Weſtminſter* not excepted; upon which Dr. *Goodman*, then Dean, alledged the Exemption of his Church; whereupon a Day was appointed to hear him on *Friday* following, at Nine of the Clock, and to attend with Council to ſhew Cauſe why it ſhould be excepted.

Thurſday the 10th following, upon Motion made by Mr. Dean, he was allowed further Time, till *Wedneſday* the 16th following.

Wedneſday the 16th following, the Dean finally appeared with Council, *viz.* Mr. *Edward Plowden* of the *Middle-Temple*, and Mr. *Ford*, a Civilian; the Dean himſelf made an Oration in Defence of it, and alledged divers Charters from King *Lucius*, and other Chriſtian Kings, and Mr. *Plowden* urged King *Edward*'s Grant, dated *Anno* 1066, with great Reaſons in Law and Chronicle; and Mr. *Ford* alledged from divers Chronicles and Stories in Law; whereupon the Bill was committed to the Maſter of the Rolls, and others, to conſider theſe Reaſons, and peruſe the Grants, *&c.*

Thurſday the 31ſt of *October*, the Maſter of the Rolls made his Report, and the Houſe ordered the Bill to be engroſſed.

Wedneſday the 4th of *December*, the Bill was read a third Time, and daſh'd upon a Diviſion of the Houſe, 60 againſt 71.

THE Places thus privileged formerly, are known by the Name of the broad, or great and little Sanctuary, comes into *King*'s-*ſtreet*, near St. *Margaret*'s Church.

THE following is *Edward* the Confeſſor's Charter for this Church's Privilege of Sanctuary:

EDWARD, by the Grace of GOD King of *Engliſhmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that by ſpecial Commandment of our Holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the Holy Church of the bleſſed Apoſtle St. *Peter* of *Weſtminſter*; and I order and eſtabliſh for ever, that what Perſon, of what Condition or Eſtate ſoever he be, from whence ſoever he come, or for what Offence or Cauſe it be, either for his Refuge into the ſaid Holy Place, he be aſſured of his Life, Liberty, and Limbs. And over this, I forbid, under Pain of everlaſting Damnation, that no Miniſter of mine, or of my Succeſſors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Perſons, taking the ſaid Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my ſpecial Protection. And therefore I grant to every each of them, in as much as my terreſtrial Power may ſuffice, all Manner Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whoſoever preſumes, or doth contrary to this my Grant, I will he loſe his Name, Worſhip, Dignity, and Power; and that, with the great Traitor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlaſting Fire of Hell. And I will and ordain, that this my Grant endure as long as there remaineth in *England* either Love or Dread of Chriſtian Name.

ONE Sort of Perſons here ſheltered from antient Time, were ſuch as were inſolvent, and intended to fail; and not being able to ſatisfy their Creditors, uſed to ſave themſelves from Arreſts, by flying hither for Sanctuary; and ſo taking Time to agree with their Creditors; yet by Way of Confeſſion, and in Diſcharge of their Conſcience, diſcovering their Condition to ſome ſpiritual Man firſt, and leaving in his Hands what Goods they had, to be among the ſaid Creditors divided and diſtributed for their Debts. Thus did one *A. R.* Haberdaſher, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. leaving certain Quantities of Cloth in the Poſſeſſion of *John Foſter*, Archdeacon of LONDON, in Truſt for him; but he, out of a covetous Mind, thought to make Advantage thereby, and ſo forced this *A. R.* to complain againſt him in *Chancery*. The Petition was as follows:

To the mooſt reverent Fader in God, my Lord of Canterberry, [*then Lord Chancellor of* England.]

MEkely beſeecheth your good and gracyous Lordſhip, tendyrly to conſydre the humble Complayne, and alſo the trew Intent of me *A. R.* your dayly and unfeyned Bedman, now abeyding in the Seyntwary of *Weſtmynſter*. That foraſmooche as twelve Moneths paſt, I conſydered well that by the Mean of Mony, and dyvers gret Loſſes, I was come to that Decay, that I hadde not whereof to pay my Dettys; wherfore, in dyſchargynge of my Conſcyence, I dyſcloſed my Mynde in that Behalve unto Mayſter *Johan. Foſter*, Archdeken of LONDON, and delyvered to him bothe my Teſtement and Inventory of al my Goods and Dettys; and alſo delyvered unto hym XL fyne Cloths, and XII Cloths engreyned; wyllying and deſyring hym as myne Executour and Ordynary, to do therein as he wolde yf I were dede; and ſpecyally, that as wel the ſayd Cloths, as al other Goodys that I had in Erth, myght be retayled, devyded and dyſtrybuted among my Credytors, yf they wolde be ſo contented. And for the Executyon of the ſame, I valued my greyned Cloths at xv *s.* the Yarde, and myne other fyne Cloths at xii *s.* the Yarde, ſoo as my ſaid Creditours wolde have been wel content. From the which my trew Entent and Purpoſe the ſaid Mayſter *Foſter* many Ways declyned, and varyeth, kepyng ſtyl my ſayed Goodys in his Handes, and nother wyll delyver the ſayde Goodys to me, or to any other indyfferent Man, to the Entent aforeſayd, nor yet unto my Credytours after the Rate; but by many crafty and ſubtyl Meanes perſuadyth, as well to me as to myn ſayd Creditours, in ſuch [Sort] as he entended to have gret Lucre and Advantage by hys Occupacyon in this Behave. And rather than he wyll delyver my ſayd Goodys unto any other Man to th'Entent aforeſaid, he ſayd to me in gret Fere and Jeoperdy, that he wyl after his own Wyll and Pleſure pay ſome of my Credytours theyr hole Dettes, though the Remenaunt be never payd; or elles that he wyll cauſe or ſuffer the ſayd Goodys to be attached in hys Hands by ſuche of my Credytours as he favoureth; and hath gret Rewards promiſed unto hym on theyr Behalve.

Wherfor I beſeche your good and gracyous Lordſhyp, in my moſt humble and herty Wyſe, to ſende a Commaundement unto the ſayd Mayſter *Foſter*, by your Letter, to delyver the ſayd Goodys unto myſelf, or otherwiſe into the Hands of ſuch one, as by the Favour and Autorite of your Lordſhyp, may dyſpoſe them amonge my ſayd Credytours, as ſhall be thought beſt to the Pleaſure of God, and mooſt accordyng to ryght and good Conſcyence.

WE ſhall conclude the Account of this famous Monaſtery, with a Liſt of the Names, and ſomewhat of the Characters of the Abbots and Deans of this Church to the preſent Time.

ORTH-

ORTHBRIGHT.

604. AFTER *Sibert*, by the Advice of his Uncle *Elthelred*, had founded this Church, he placed over it an Abbot *Orbrithus*, or *Ordbright*, who received Benediction from *Mellitus*, Biſhop of LONDON; at which Time St. *Gregory* the Great was Biſhop of *Rome*, St. *Auguſtine* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*. This *Orthbright* preſided as Abbot for the Space of 12 Years, and dying the 13th Day of *January* 616, was buried in his Monaſtery; after whoſe Death the Church was governed by Priors till the Time of *Orbright* II. The Reaſon of which Change ſeems to be this; not long before this Abbot's Death, *Ethelbert* died, and his Son, with thoſe of *Sebert* revolting to Paganiſm, *Mellitus*, Biſhop of LONDON, fled, and the Chriſtian Church was long clouded in thoſe Parts.

GERMANUS.

616. AFTER the Death of *Orthbright*, the Government devolved on *Germanus*, who had been Prior ſome Time under him; he governed the Church many Years, but the Number of Years is left blank in the MSS. the Diſorder of the Church, and its being ſcattered, preventing particular Notice of his Death; he was buried in this Monaſtery.

ALDRED.

To him ſucceeded *Aldred*, but the Time of his Commencement is equally doubtful with the Death of the laſt, as is likewiſe the Number of Years he preſided over this Church; which, however, are ſaid to be many. He died in the Year of our Lord 675, in the laſt Year of the Reign of *Cadwallor*, the laſt *Britiſh* King, and in the Reign of *Sebba* and *Sighere*, Kings of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and of *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; in which Year St. *Erkenwald* was conſecrated Biſhop of LONDON. He was buried in this Monaſtery. In his Time, *viz.* 649, *Segebert* and his Brother were converted to Chriſtianity, by the Perſuaſions of *Oſwin*, King of *Northumbria*; of which *Cedda* was ſent to convert the People of this Province, and built *Tilbury* on the *Thames* Side, in *Eſſex*, making it his Biſhop's Seat; ſo that the Priorſhip, both of *Germanus*, and Part of this *Aldred*'s, ſeem to be only Titular, they leaving their Church when *Mellitus* fled from LONDON, and this latter returning to it under the calm Weather of *Cedda*'s Miſſion, when Chriſtianity was reſtored: But indeed theſe early Priors ſeem to have been only Rectors of the Church, which was very inconſiderable many Years after this; however, by being reſtored, we have the Time of this Prior's Death handed down.

SYWARD.

675. *Syward* ſucceeded him, and ſat 10 Years Prior, wanting ſome Days. He lived in the Times of *Dona*, *Agatho* and *Leo*, Popes, and of *Ecfrid*, King of *Northumbria*; in whoſe Time was the Diſſention between that Prince and *Wilfred*, Archbiſhop of *York*; and the famous Council at *Straenſhall* and *Hatfield*. He died the Year before St. *Cuthbert* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Landisfarn*, and the Death of *Sigher*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and two Years before the Conſecration of *John* of *Beverly* to the Church of *Haguſtald*, *viz.* in the Year 684, and was buried in this Monaſtery.

OSMUND.

To him ſucceeded *Oſmund*, in whoſe Time died *Cadwell*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, at *Rome*, and *Theodore* the Archbiſhop, and *Benedict* Abbot, the latter of which founded *Gyrwy* and *Weremouth*, the firſt Abbies of the *Benedictines* in *England*, about which Time the Humour of a Monaſtick Life prevailed much; for *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, was ſhorn a Monk at *Bardeney Abbey*, and afterwards Abbot there, as were likewiſe *Offa*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and *Kendred*, King of *Mercia*, at *Rome*, and *Ina*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, relinquiſhed his Kingdom and went to *Rome*. This *Oſmund* died *Anno* 705, having ſate 21 Years, and was buried in this Monaſtery. 684.

SELRED.

Selred is mentioned as ſucceeding *Oſmund*; but there is ſuch Diſparity in the Time, that either there was another between them, whoſe Name is now loſt, or an Interval, or elſe the Dates are miſ-placed. This *Selred* lived in the Time of *Cuthbert*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*, and *Ceolulph*, King of *Northumbria*, and of venerable *Bede*, the Hiſtorian, and *Neothelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He died *Anno* 744. after perſiding over this Church near 18 Years, ſo that his Succeſſion was 21 Years after the Death of *Oſmund*. This *Seldred* was buried in his Monaſtery. 726.

ORGAR.

Orgar was next Prior of this Church, in whoſe Time flouriſhed *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, who among other Acts of Munificence, was a remarkable Benefactor to Monaſteries; but whether his Bounty to this was during *Orgar*'s Time is doubrful. He died A. D. 765, after almoſt 22 Years governing this Monaſtery, and was buried in it. 744.

BRITHSTAN.

Brithſtanus ſucceeded him, and governed rhis Church for the Space of 20 Years in the Time of *Offa* aforeſaid, and dying in the Year 785, was buried in this Monaſtery. 765.

ORTHBRIGHT II. *Abbot.*

AFTER the Death of *Brithſtan*, ſucceeded *Orbrith*, or *Ordbright*, and in the antient Records of *Chicheſter*, *Alubrith*, in whoſe Time *Offa* took particular Care of this Church, being the only Prince ſince *Sebert* the Founder, who had once regarded it near 200 Years. By Acquiſitions of Wealth from this Prince, ſhe began to make a conſiderable Figure. This Prince likewiſe built Cells for the Monks, and as ſome ſay, depoſited the Regalia here, and founded a Free-School; which was no more than the Papal Injunctions required, that every conventual Church ſhould have a School adjoining. Thus enriched and edified, her Prior re-aſſumed, or perhaps firſt took the Name of Abbot; for the former *Orthbright*, ſeems to be crowded in for Sake of antient Title; this *Orthbright* is mentioned in a Charter of *Edward* the Confeſſor, as holding Lands here of old Time, before the *Daniſh* Inroads. How long he preſided as Abbot here is uncertain, but he was removed to the Biſhoprick of *Sealſey* in *Devonſhire*, being the fifth Biſhop of that See, in which he died (ſays the M. S. of this Church) *A. D.* 794, in the laſt 785. 794.

last Year of *Offa*'s Reign; but if we may credit the Catalogues of Bishops in that See, *Osa*, or *Bosa* was Bishop in 790, and *Alubrith* his Predecessor between *Sigga* and him, *viz.* between 783 and 790, without any Time fix'd for his sitting in that See.

ALFWIUS.

794. *Alfwius* called by some, but falsly *Alfwinus*, succeeded *Orbright*, but then it must be at some Distance; and is said to have govern'd this Church with great Honour for 24 Years: He is particularly mentioned in the old Martyrology. Being removed from this Abbey, he was consecrated Bishop of *Fountain*, where he died on the 10th Kal. *Feb.* 820.

ALFWIUS II.

796. To him succeeded another of the same Name, who is mentioned in a Charter of King *Edgar*'s; he lived in the Time of *Egbert* the great King of the *East Saxons*, in the Times of *Theologild* and *Coelnoth*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*; and having been Abbot 17 Years, he died 5th Kal. *April*, A. D. 837, and was buried in this Monastery.

ALGAR.

846. *Algar* was next Abbot, in whose Time the *Danes* made their Inroads in the Reigns of *Ethelulph*, *Ethelbald*, and *Ethelbert*, at which Time St. *Edmund* the King fell a Sacrifice to their Fury, who having likewise driven *Burthred* out of his Dominions, over-run the Kingdom of *Mercia*; and in the fourth Year of his being Abbot, they came to LONDON with five Ships, committing all Manner of Hostilities, and destroying the City, (as some say) or as others, that they pillaged it; tho' M. *Westminster* increases their Fleet to 350, but mentions nothing of their Attempt on LONDON, only that after the Defeat of *Bertuff*, they marched into *Surrey*. However it is very probable, that the Places adjoining to LONDON felt their Rage, and among them this Monastery; for *Edward* the Confessor mentions the *Danes* Incursions and Injuries to it, nor is there Room to doubt it, when *Anno* 872, *viz.* in the 26th Year of this Abbot, they came to LONDON and wintered there; and *Huntington* mentions *Alfred*'s repairing LONDON, *Anno* 886, having being ruin'd and dispeopled by the *Danes*, and the *Londoners* had deserted it, 'till now by the Safety of *Alfred*'s Conquests, they return'd to their Dwellings; all but such as had been led away Captives: So that no Doubt this Abbot, and the rest of his Convent, fled and were scatter'd abroad, except such as perished by their Fury, when their Church and Monastery felt the Effects of it; but being happily restored, he ended his Days in an advanced Age, after a dangerous and troublesome Government of 43 Years, on the 14th Kal. *July*, *Anno Dom.* 889, and was buried in this Monastery. It is to be observed, that between the Death of *Alwyus*, and the Time allotted for this *Algar*, was the Space of nine Years, by the Computation of this House; so that either the Danger apprehended from the *Danes* at *Alwyus*'s Death, prevented another's accepting it, or some Mistake must be in the Computation; which first is most likely, because his Death is said to be in the 19th of *Alfred*, which was about the Time 89 or 90. This *Algar* recovered his Lands belonging to this Church, a short Time before his Death, after *Alfred* had expelled the *Danes*; for he is mentioned by King *Edgar*, in his Charter, as holding Lands here in quiet Possession.

EADMERUS.

889. *Edmerus*, or *Eadmerus*, succeeded him, in whose Time this Abbey flourished, under the Government of that wise and learned Prince *Alfred*, who enriched it with Lands, granting to this *Eadmerus*, and his Convent Lands at *Winningtong* in *Essex*, and is said to enrich it by Gifts. *Eadmerus* governed this Church, as is said, 44 Years, and died 4 Kal. *September*, *A. D.* 922, which again disagrees, making it but 34 Years from the Death of *Algar*. He was buried in this Monastery.

ALFOROD.

922. *Alforodus* was next Abbot, and lived in the Times of *Edward* the Elder, and *Athelstan*; in whose Time the Abbey was in Peace and Quiet: He governed it for the Space of 17 Years, and dying *Anno* 939, was buried in this Monastery. And here it is to be observed, that the Affairs of this Abbey, till his Time, are so dark, for two Reasons; the *first*, the Ignorance of the Times; the *second*, the *Danish* Disturbances; and 'tis, for this Reason too, that from *Erkenwald* till *Dunstan*, who began to rise in the Time of this *Alfnodos*, the Affairs of the See of LONDON are not once mentioned, save that *Bede* takes Notice of one *Waldhere* in his Time: So that for near 300 Years there is only a bare Succession of Names, without even the Times they lived in; much less then is it to be expected that this small Convent, a Part of, and then in Subjection to that See, should be more remarked for its Affairs.

ALFRIC.

939. *Alfricus* was, upon the Death of *Alforodus*, placed over this Convent, who not sitting long here, was removed upon this Occasion; the *West Saxons* having been long harrassed with Wars, the Churches had been long scattered and ungoverned; whereupon *Plegmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called a Council, in which a Division of Bishopricks was made, and one fixed at *Credyton*, now *Kyrton* in *Devonshire*, and *Werstan* placed over it *Anno* 905, who, says *Hooker*, settled at *Tawton*, and afterwards removed here, but wrongly, for he was killed the Year after his Consecration. After him succeeded *Putta*, then *Eadulph*, after *Ethalgar*, and then this *Alfric*; he succeeded in that See by Interest of Benedictines, who had lately been placed in this See at *Exeter*, in a Monastery founded by King *Athelstane*. But here seems some Doubt of his Succession as well as Name; for *Alforodus*, the before-mentioned Abbot, dying 939, this succeeded him, and sate (says my Author) but a few Years; these, by Computation, must be four Years, and the Name either mistaken in my MS. or in *Godwin*'s Catalogue of those Bishops; for *Ethelgar* was Bishop ten Years, which was three Years after *Alfric*'s Abbotship; to which *Ethelgar* or *Algar* is said to succeed at *Credyton*; which *Algar* is undoubtedly the same with this *Alfric* or none; for *Alfwold*, Successor to *Algar*, died 972; so that *Algar*, i. e. *Alfric*, was elected Bishop after being three Years at *Westminster*, and sat ten Years, differing from my Author in three or four Years, both of Death and Government, who makes the latter 17 Years, and places the former *Anno* 956; whereas *Godwin*, and indeed *Mat. Westminster*, places *Algar*'s Death *Anno* 952, and makes *Ælfwold* succeed him; but which is in the Mistake, my Author or *Godwin* is uncertain. This Prelate died *Anno* 972, and was buried in his Church at *Credyton*.

WLSINUS.

WLSINUS.

After the Remove of *Alfric* or *Alfwold* to *Kyrton*, *i. e.* from the Year 942, this Church had no Head over it, and the Monks were ſcattered and diſperſed abroad, and the Building and Place entirely deſerted and neglected, occaſioned, perhaps, by the Hatred *Edwyn* had conceived againſt the Monks, and placing Seculars in their Stead. At length, upon *Edgar*'s gaining half his Kingdom, and the Death of *Brithelme*, Biſhop of LONDON, *Dunſtan* ſucceeded him, who inſtantly ſet about reforming this See, and influenced the King to do the ſame throughout his Dominion, which was by turning out the ſecular Clergy, and reſtoring his favourite Monks to their Convents. And this Abbey being in his Dioceſe, he began with that; and for the better Reception and Maintenance of them, he built twelve Cells, and gave Houſes, and Gifts, influencing *Edgar* the King to do the ſame; which Gifts were at *Paddington*, *Hendon*, *Hampſtead*, &c. The Monks thus tranſlated, he nominated to them an Abbot, one *U. Ulſius*, or, as *Fleet* calls him, *Wlſinus*, *Ingulphus*, *Wltius*, and *Mat. Weſtminſter*, St. *Wltius*. He was born in the City of LONDON, much beloved by *Dunſtan* the Biſhop, was a Monk of this Convent, being ſhaved by the Hands of St. *Dunſtan* himſelf, while he was Biſhop of *Worceſter*, ſays *Fleet*. The firſt Year of *Dunſtan*'s being made Biſhop of LONDON, he received his Benediction, *viz.* *Anno* 958, or, as *Diceto* ſays, 662, two Years after *Alfric* or
980. *Algar*'s Death, in the See of *Kyrton*. *Fleet* ſays, at this Time he received the Government by Deputation, (*ad hujus loci regimen deputatus*) but it was ſome Time after, *viz.* in the Time of *Ethelred*, that he was made Abbot, (*Abbas hujus loci ordinatus eſt*); ſo that he was firſt ſhorn Monk by St. *Dunſtan*, and governed as Prior only, till by Time and Acquaintance with a Monaſtick Life, he was qualified for a higher Station. And this appears plainly by an antient Charter of King *Ethelred* to this Monaſtery, in which he ſays, *Hoc notum fore cupimus, quod beatæ memoriæ Dunſtanus cuidam fideli & probato monacho Wlſio vocabulo, quam quaſi filium pura dilectione amavit, illud monaſterium ad regendum regulariter commiſſit, & nos poſtea Abbatem illum conſtituimus*, *i. e.* "Be it known, that "*Dunſtan* of Bleſſed Memory committed the "Care of that Monaſtery (*i. e. Weſtmin-*"*ſter*) to a certain faithful and approved "Monk named *Wlſius*, whom he loved with a "ſincere Love, as though he were his Son." If ſo, the Doubt concerning *Dunſtan*'s naming an Abbot is over: But here is another Inſtance which contradicts *Ethelred*'s conſtituting him Abbot; for *Ingulphus* produces a Charter, and likewiſe an Excommunication on Account of *Nedehamſtead*, where this Monk ſigns by the Name of *Wlſius*, and *Wlſinus*, *Abbas Sancti Petri extra London.* and this before *Ethelred*'s Time, *viz.* 966, and in the Reign of *Edgar*: And *Ralph de Diceto*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, fixes *Dunſtan*'s Conſecration to the See of LONDON, and *Wlſine*'s Benediction to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, in the Year 962: So that among the various Accounts, the Matter is ſtill doubtful. *Fleet* ſays, and ſo does the Charter itſelf, that after he had been a few Years Abbot, he was by the King made Biſhop of *Sherborn*. And here again is a moſt ſurprizing Contradiction, and a very intricate Knot to undo. *Matthew Weſtminſter* makes *Wlſius* ſucceed *Alfred* in the See of *Sherborn*, *Anno* 940, as does likewiſe Biſhop *Godwin*; who, at the ſame Time, allows he was made Abbot of *Weſtminſter* by Biſhop *Dunſtan*, then of LONDON; but by this Computation, *Dunſtan* could be but 22 Years old, and conſequently unfit for a Biſhop; beſides, in 940, *Edmund* the Elder was King, and *Dunſtan* but a Youth in his Court 958. Eighteen Years after, *Dunſtan* (according to ſome) was made Biſhop of LONDON, or more likely, as *Diceto* ſays, in 962, which ſquares both with the Hiſtory and Charter; and, indeed, Biſhop *Godwin* ſeems quite out in his Succeſſion of the Biſhops of *Sherborn*, by following *Matthew Weſtminſter*, or elſe all the *Croyland* Story ſeems to be forged; for the Succeſſor of *Alfred* in that See, *Aelfwold* is by them ſaid to die 940; whereas *Anno* 966, he ſigns in *Ingulphus* a Charter for that Abbey; but the Charter, as well as Time, agreeing with the Charters and Time of *Weſtminſter*, ſeems to reconcile all, (but the firſt of *Wlſius* or *Wlfius*, ſigning Abbot) and proves *Matthew* and Biſhop *Godwin* miſtaken beyond all Contradiction; the latter of which has forgot the Predeceſſor of *Wlſine* in the See, *i. e. Werſtan*, who ſigned (966) as Biſhop of *Sherborn*, to the *Croyland* Charter: But waving any further Enquiry, the Time of his being Biſhop here appears moſt evident, by the Conſtitutions of ordaining Monks in the Church of *Sherborn*, written by *Wlſine*, Biſhop thereof *Anno* 998; by King *Ethelred*'s Order; which may be ſeen in the *Cotton* Library. To proceed then; this *Wlſius* thus elected, after the Pattern of his Patron, having ejected the ſecular Clergy, and placed Monks in their Room, ſtill governed both Monaſteries, and kept ſo tender a Care over both, that his whole Time was ſpent in viſiting them alternately; inſomuch, ſays my Author, that both Monaſteries ſeemed as one Flock under one Paſtor. There was a cloſe Friendſhip and Correſpondence continued between this Prelate and all others of the Monaſtick Order, and particularly with *Alfric*, Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, of which are remaining Proofs in a Letter of the former to the Abbot, ſubſcribed *Wlſine*, Biſhop of *Sherborn*, which is now in the *Cotton* Library. He was remarkable for Sanctity of Life, as all are ſaid to be of his Kind by the Monkiſh Writers, for defending them; and on his Death-bed, it is ſaid, he cried out ſuddenly, *I ſee the Heavens open, and Jeſus Chriſt ſtand on the Right Hand of God*; and inſtantly died, according to Biſhop *Godwin*, 958, which was the Year he is ſaid by *Matt. Weſtminſter* to be made Abbot of this Church: So that *Fleet*, with much more Juſtice and Reaſon, as before proved, places his Death the 6th Id. *January*, *Anno* 1004, in the 26th Year of *Ethelred*'s Reign; was buried in the Church at *Sherborn*, at whoſe Tomb was performed many Miracles, as is ſaid. Here he reſted 12 Years, at the End of which, he was elevated and enſhrin'd with great Singing and Rejoicings in the Church of *Sherborn*: His Shrine was on the Right Side of the high Altar, where were put up daily Prayers. *Malmsbury* ſays, that in his Time they preſerved his Staff and Veſtments, ſignifying his Humility. See much of him and his Miracles in *Tinmouth*, *Capgrave*, &c.

ALDSIUS.

Upon the Death of *Wlſinus*, *Aldſius*, an *Engliſhman*, ſucceeded by the general Choice of the 1004.
Monks, in whoſe Time the *Danes* invaded and ſpoiled *England*, murdering *Alphage*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and burning and plundering all the Monaſteries in their Way. *Kanute*, or *Cnute*, likewiſe with a great Force beſieged LONDON in the twelfth Year of his Time, when this Abbey, then too near a Neighbour to it, was miſerably havock'd, but ſoon after relieved by King *Edmund*. This *Aldſius* purchaſed

chaſed for 100 Mancuſes of Gold two Houſes of King *Ethelred* in *Berwick*; he died the Year after King *Edmund*, *viz.* *Anno* 1017, on the 4th Kal. of *April*, having been Abbot 14 Years.

WULNOTH.

AFTER the Death of *Aldſius*, which happened upon the Uſurpation of *Kanute* or *Cnute*, the *Dane*, the Monks attempted not, at ſo dangerous a Juncture, to venture upon a freſh Choice, thinking it more adviſeable to ſecure this new and foreign Monarch's Favour, by ſubmitting the Election to him. *Cnute*, who was a wiſe and generous Prince, in Compariſon to his Countrymen, ſelected to his Council many of the Clergy, and ſeemed, (together with his Marriage of *Emma*, *Ethelred*'s Widow) much to fix his Security upon their Intereſt. Of theſe, ſays *Weſtminſter*, the Benedictines were his Favourites. At which Time, in this Monaſtery was a Monk of great Wiſdom and fine Elocution, called *Wulnoth*, to whom the King took an extraordinary Liking; this Man, therefore, the King recommended to the Convent, who unanimouſly elected him Abbot; and, pleaſed with the Man's Converſation, the King came frequently to viſit him, and conſulted him in all his Affairs, allowing him the utmoſt Freedom and Familiarity of Speech; for he was a Man of ſingular Sincerity. The King, upon his Account, preſented this Church with many Reliques. In his Time *Kanute* died, and *Harold* his Son; the latter of which, as is before-mentioned, was buried in this Abbey, and the ſame Year dug up and thrown into the *Thames*, being firſt beheaded. This Abbot was in great Favour, not only with *Cnute*, but his two Succeſſors; ſo that during the *Daniſh* Oppreſſions, he, by his Intereſt, preſerved the Church and Monaſtery from any Fury that might endanger it, for which he was univerſally loved and eſteemed. He lived to ſee King *Edward*, and in him the *Saxons* reſtored; of which Prince he gained Lands to this Abbey, in one of the Charters, for which he is called *Fideliſſimus Noſter*, *&c.* In his Time *Ulſine* the Monk is ſaid to have his perſuaſive Viſion of St. *Peter*, upon which King *Edward* undertook to rebuild the Church; but *Wulnoth* lived not to ſee its Splendor and Magnificence, for he died the Year the King was engaged in that Deſign, *viz.* the 19th of *October*, *A. D.* 1049, when he had ſate Abbot 32 Years, whoſe Soul, ſays a Monk of this Convent, being endowed with ſuch and ſo great Ornaments and Virtues, we preſume to place among the College of Saints. He was buried in this Convent.

EDWYN.

UPON the Death of *Wulnoth*, the Monks, at the Requeſt of *Edward* the Confeſſor, made Choice of *Edwyn*, an *Engliſhman*, and Brother of their Convent. He had been brought up there, and increaſed in Virtue and Learning as in Years, bare an extraordinary Character, and for his ſingular Piety was a Favourite of St. *Edward*, who frequently ſent for him in his private Hours, and in his laſt, as ſay the before-quoted MSS. "And then he took him to Almighty God, and "alſo he ſent after the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, "and toke him the Ringe in the Honour of "God, and Seinte *Marie*, and of St. *John* the "Evangeliſte, and the Abbot underfonged the "King with moche Reverence, and put hit among "here Relikes at *Weſtminſtre*, and there hit is "unto this Time, and evermore ſhall be." In his Time the Church was rebuilt, ſolemnly conſecrated, and plentifully enriched, at the Confirming Charter, of which he ſubſcribes as Witneſs; and in his 17th Year, *Edward* the Confeſſor was buried in this Abbey, to whoſe Tomb this *Edwyn* went every Day out of Devotion to his Maſter's Memory. After *Harold*'s ſhort Reign, he lived to ſee the *Norman* Conqueſt and Slavery, but felt not the Rigour of the Conqueror, who paid his firſt Devotion after coming to LONDON, in this Church, and richly preſented it with an Altar Cloth, *&c.* as aforementioned, among the Benefactions to this Abbey. This *Edwyn* exchanged *Windſor* with the Conqueror for Lands in *Eſſex*, which *Matthew Paris* alludes to, ſpeaking of him, *Multa ei* (*Regiſc.*) *conferens donativa ejus coronatione apud Weſt.* and by ſuch Actions ſtood perfectly well with the Conqueror, which occaſions *Matthew Paris* to call him *Curialis nimis & aulicus, novo regi familiaris*, too much of a Courtier and Favourite to the new King. The ſame Author taxes him with making Uſe of that Power to withſtand Juſtice, and bear out Oppreſſion, and gives this Inſtance: "Some Time before the "*Norman* Conqueſt, the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, "at the earneſt Requeſt of the Abbot of *Weſt*-"*minſter*, leaſed to him the Manner of *Alden*-"*ham* in *Hertfordſhire* (a woody Place and in-"feſted with Robbers) for 20 Years, upon Con-"dition that he ſhould ſecure the Road-Ways "to Paſſengers, and make good what Loſſes "they ſhould ſuſtain by Thieves; for which he "was to pay as Rent 100 *s. per Annum*, and "four Oxen; and, in Caſe of Neglect, to forfeit "his Leaſe, or at the 20 Years End to reſign it; "but he, deſirous to poſſeſs a Wood near *Alden*-"*ham*, which, for the Pleaſantneſs of it, was "called *Brudette*, *quaſi prudietti*, moved Suits "againſt the Abbot, claiming it as his own; "and having tired him out, would not reſign "at the 20 Years End, and it continued long in "the Hands of his Succeſſors." This *Edwyn* ſigned to a Confirmation-Charter relating to the Abbey of *Ramſey*: He died the 2d Year of *William* the Conqueror's Reign, and of his Abbotſhip the 19th, on the 12th Day of *June*, 1068, and was buried in the Cloiſters, where he reſted till King *Henry* III. rebuilding this Monaſtery, removed his Body with three others, *Athelgoda*, *Hugolin* and *Sulcardus*, and buried them all together on the South Side, as you enter the old Chapter-Houſe, and placed over them a Marble Tomb.

GALFRID.

UPON the Death of *Edwyn* ſucceeded *Galfrid*, or *Geoffry*, a *Norman*, who came with the Conqueror from *Normandy*, where he had been Abbot of St *Peter de Gymeges*. Of this Man remains nothing but a bad Character, and Account of his ill Management; for which, after being corrected by *William* the Conqueror, and *Lanfranc*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he ſtill perſiſted in his irregular Courſes, and therefore was depoſed; whereupon, with great Shame and Dudgeon, he returned to *Normandy* to his former Monaſtery. When he died we know not; but he ſigned an Inſtument relating to the Superiority of *Canterbury* over *York*, in the Year 1072. 1068.

VITALIS.

Galfrid thus depoſed, King *William* put in another of his Creatures that attended him from *Normandy*, *viz.* *Vitalis*, who had been ſome Time Abbot of *Berneges* in *Normandy*, a Man of extraordinary Learning for that Age. The Annals of *Waverly Abbey* place his Nomination under the Year 1076, four Years after *Galfrid*'s Depoſition, but, perhaps, without any Rule for ſo doing. There is a Grant of *William* the Conqueror

queror to the Abbot of the Lands in *Worceſterſhire*, ſuch, as he can prove, *Wulſtan* the Biſhop, and the Abbot of *Eveſham*, and *Rambald* the Chancellor, gave to the Church of *Weſtminſter*; and now, ſpeaking of *Wulſtan*, brings to my Mind that famous Miracle wrought about this Time by St. *Edward*, upon Account of that Biſhop, and his Digreſſion will the better be, as happening the very Year *Vitalis* was choſen Abbot. This *Wulſtan*, ſince for his Holineſs canonized, was educated a Monk, and led ſo ſtrict a Life, that in his early Years he was eſteemed to be a holy Man; after being Abbot, and then Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, he was removed to *Worceſter* by *Edward* the Confeſſor, in which See he continued till after the Conqueſt, when a Synod was aſſembled, partly to puniſh the married Clergy, partly Symony, having an Eye upon *Stygand*, the Archbiſhop, and, in great Meaſure, to purge and ſift the Ignorance of the *Engliſh* Clergy, which at this Time, indeed, was very great: But chiefly by ejecting Biſhops and Abbots, to make room for preferring the new-come *Normans*; and among the reſt was held one in this Church, *Anno* 1074, by *Lanfrank* the Archbiſhop; at which Synod *Wulſtan* was ſummoned as a moſt illiterate and fooliſh Man, and unfit for the Station he held; a very Idiot, unacquainted with the *French* Language, and uncapable either to inſtruct the Church, or Counſel the King; and therefore *Lanfrank*, by the King's Order, demanded his Paſtoral Staff and Ring; but he, unmoved in Countenance, graſping his Staff, made anſwer: "I know, my "Lord Archbiſhop, that I am entirely unfit for, "and unworthy ſo high a Station, being undeſerving of the Honour, and unequal to the "Task; however, I think it unreaſonable you "ſhould demand that Staff which I never re"ceived from you; yet in ſome Meaſure I ſubmit "to your Sentence, and will reſign it; but think "it juſt to make that Reſignation to King *Ed*"*ward*, who conferred it on me". This ſaid, he went out of the Synod croſs to the Church, to the Tomb lately erected over the Body of that Religious King, and ſtanding before it ſaid, "Thou knoweſt, O Holy King, how unwil"lingly I took this Office, and even by Force; "for neither the Deſire of the Prelates, the Pe"tition of the Monks, nor the Voice of the "Nobility prevailed, till your Commands obli"ged me; but ſee, a new King, new Laws; a "new Biſhop pronounces a new Sentence; thee "they charge with a Fault for making me a "Biſhop, and me of Aſſurance for accepting it: "Nevertheleſs to them I will not, but to thee I "reſign my Staff". This ſaid, he raiſed his Arm, and laid the Staff upon the Tomb, which was of Stone, and leaving it, went arrayed as a Monk, and ſat among them in the Chapter-Houſe: In ſhort, the Meſſenger who was ſent for it, found it adhere to the Stone, and by no Means to be taken thence. The News brought, the King and Archbiſhop both went thither and found it true, nor could diſengage it, till *Wulſtan* being ſent for, it readily ſubmitted to his Touch. This remarkable Story had early Grounds, and no ſmall Authority, if we may believe the Annals of *Burton-Abbey*; for King *John* urges it to *Pandulphus*, the Pope's Legate, as a Proof of the Right of the *Engliſh* Kings to nominate Biſhops. The Story, thus related by *Paris*, is not mentioned by *Florent. Worceſter*; and indeed that of his keeping his Biſhoprick is very differently related; but enough of it, and to return: In the Time of this Abbot, *Sulcardus*, the famous Hiſtorian, flouriſhed, and wrote his Book of the Foundation and Charters of this Church, which Book is dedicated to this Abbot as follows: "Venerabili viro & ſemper Dei ſervo, "Domino Abbati Vitali Monachorum minimus "frater Sulcardus ſalutem, cum devoto famulata "& obſequio, &c." *Vitalis* preſided over this Abbey the Space of nine Years, and dying on the 19th Day of *June*, *A. D.* 1082, was buried in the South Cloiſter of the Church, where his Tomb was of white Marble, and plain, almoſt even with the Pavement; whereon, ſays *Keep*, have been Braſs Plates, which are torn away, and ſo is the Tomb; on which Tomb, on his Anniverſary was placed a rich Carpet worked with Gold, large Wax-Candles of two Pounds each, *&c.* In his Time, as is before-mentioned, lived the famous Chronographer *Sulcardus*, or more properly *Sulgardus*, a Man of excellent Character, and much eſteemed by *Edwyn* the Abbot, *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *Vitalis*; he wrote a general Chronology, now loſt, Chartularies of this Abbey, Sermons, Epiſtles, and other Tracts, in the Life of *Edmyn* before-mentioned.

GILBERT.

Gilbert or *Giſlebert*, ſirnamed *Criſpinus* or *Criſpin*, was choſen Abbot upon the Death of *Vitalis*. This *Gilbert* had been formerly Monk of *Beck-Harlewyn* in *Normandy*, and was at the Mediation of *William* the Conqueror, the Archbiſhop *Lanfrank*, and ſeveral *Norman* Nobility, choſen by the Monks of this Convent. He was a Man of great Deſcent, being from one of the nobleſt and antienteſt Families in *Normandy*; to which Nobility, beſides a conſiderable Acquiſition of Learning, he had the added Character of a Perſon of excellent and great Piety; the Means of King *William*'s Kindneſs for him, were not only in regard to his Anceſtors, having been of neareſt Place in Councils of the Dukes of *Normandy*; but *William*, the Father of this *Gilbert*, was a ſingular Favourite of his, of whom *Walſingham* makes particular Mention. Our Abbot was a Man of excellent Learning, a ſound Theologiſt, and ready Diſputant, having for his Inſtructer *Anſelm*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He travelled while a Monk here, and improved himſelf by that Means, viſiting the Univerſities of *France*, ſeeing *Italy*, *Rome* and *Germany*; in which Country, at the City of *Mentz*, he met with a *Jew*, excellently verſed in the old Law and *Hebrew* Language, with whom he had a long Diſputation, which he afterwards reduced into Method, and publiſhed with this Title, *Of the Faith of the Church againſt the* Jews, dedicated to Archbiſhop *Anſelm*; a Copy of which is in the *Cotton lib. Titus* D. XVI. 2. at which Time he was not Abbot, being ſtiled in his Book, *Procurator Cænobij*. He was ſoon after elected Abbot, and having a great Reverence for the Memory of *Edward* the Confeſſor, he removed his Body into a more eminent Place; the Manner of which, with the Circumſtances wherein he found the Body, being very curious, take from *Alured Rival*, as follows: "There being (ſays he) a Diſpute held "about this Time in the Convent, concerning "the Incorruptibility of this Virgin King, the "Abbot *Gilbert Criſpin* appointed a Day where"in to expoſe thoſe ſacred Remains, and called "together ſeveral honeſt and religious Perſons; "among whom was *Gundulphus*, Biſhop of *Ro*"*cheſter*; and in the 36th Year after his Inter"ment, they applied themſelves to this Tomb, "and opening the Sepulcher or Tomb-ſtone, in "which his Coffin was cloſed, there iſſued out "ſuch Aromatick Odours as filled the Church "with their Fragrance. In the firſt Place, the "burial Cloths were clean and ſubſtantial; "next, upholding his Veſtments, they found his "under Habit and Ornaments in the ſame State. "They ſtretched out his Arms, bent his Fingers, "and

1082.

" and found the whole Body ſound and flexible; " they next examined the Fleſh, which was " firm and pure as Chryſtal, whiter than Snow; " but when, after a long Surprize, none durſt ven- " ture to touch his Face, the Biſhop *Gundulphus* " laid his Hand upon the Forehead-Cloth, and " ſtroking it over his Face, drew it over his Beard, " which was as white as Froſt; ſurprized at this, " he attempted to draw a Hair from the Beard, " but that adhered ſtrictly; for which, being " gently reproved by the Abbot, he owned the " Fault, which Exceſs of Love occaſioned: Af- " ter this they preſerved the Grave-Dreſſes, and " clothing him a-new, re-interred him.

IN the Time of this Abbot, *William* the Conqueror held a Council in this Monaſtery; at which Council, *Gilbert* being preſent, he, with his Brothers, petitioned the King for a Charter of Liberties, which the King, at the further Interceſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Lanfrank*, and for the Love he bare this *Gilbert*, (as the Words of the Charter are) granted. In which Prince's Time Mr. *Dart* ſays he finds him at *Windſor* ſigning as Witneſs to a Charter for *Croyland*. And in *Anno* 1118, he was ſent to *Theobald*, Earl of *Blois*, together with *Geoffry*, Abbot of *Croyland*. He likewiſe ſays, that he finds this Abbot viſiting the Hoſpital of St. *James*'s, where is now the Palace, which of old Time was ſubject to this Convent. Which Viſitation was the *Wedneſday* after St. *John* the Baptiſt, *Anno* 1100. This *Giſlebert*, after a long Life of Piety and good Deeds, died the 6th Day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1114, having governed this Church thirty-two Years. He was, ſays *Fleet*, of ſo great Sanctity and Humility, that no Prelate of that Age equalled him. His Anniverſary was celebrated the 7th Day of *December*. His Grave was in the South Walk of the Cloiſter, at the Feet of Abbot *Vitalis* aforeſaid, under a Black Marble Stone, the middlemoſt of the three in the Cloiſters, with his Image upon it, as if in a Stone Coffin, with his Paſtoral Staff, but no Mitre, that being acquired afterwards. Round which Tomb was a *Latin* Inſcription, not legible in *Fleet*'s Time, much leſs now. He wrote Homilies on the *Canticles*, on *Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, on St. *Jerome*'s Prologues to the *Bible*, of the Fall of the Devil, of the State of the Church, Epiſtles to *Anſelm*, a Treatiſe againſt the Sins of Thought, Word and Deed. Theſe are what have been aſcribed to him; beſides which, not mentioned, there are in Being, in the *Cotton* Library, ſome Epiſtles in MSS. of this Abbot's, by Way of Dialogue, to prove the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, from the Father and Son. His Anniverſary was 7th Id. *December*. In his Time (1092) flouriſhed *Warnerus*, or *Warner*, Monk of this Abbey, a Man of Piety, Learning and Eloquence; his Works were theſe, Collections of the Times, Homilies (which *Boſton* of *Bury* intitles moſt learned) and Flowers of the Holy Fathers, of which the latter is ſtill extant, and was printed at *Baſil* 1494.

HERBERT.

1114. UPON the Death of *Giſlebert*, the Monks choſe *Herbert*, a *Norman*, ſome Time Almoner of this Abbey, to ſucceed him; which Election *Simeon* places 1121. This *Herbert*, *Henry* the Firſt names in his Charter for ſecuring the Abbey-Lands in LONDON. He confirmed the Nunnery of *Kilburn*, then lately erected, which had been an Hermitage of one *Godwin*, and placed therein three Nuns of Queen *Maud*'s Bed-chamber, reſerving the Power of Juriſdiction and Viſitation. He died *September* 3, *Anno* 1140, the 5th of King *Stephen*, when he had governed the Church twenty-ſix Years. He was buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſters, under the plain Pavement, before the ſecond Seat, (*Scamnum*) very likely the Reſting-ſeat round the Cloiſter, beyond the Belfrey-Door, *i. e.* in the old Cloiſter, before King *Henry* III. rebuilt it, towards the Door of the Refectory, on the Eaſt Side of the Cloyſter, with this Epitaph:

Abbatis noſtri corpus jacet hic Herèberti
Vivat poſt obitum ſpiritus ante Deum.

GERVAISE.

UPON *Herbert*'s Death, King *Stephen* moved the Convent to make Choice of one *Gervaiſe de Bloys*, a *Norman*, and Baſtard Son of the King, being begotten on the Body of a Gentlewoman in *Normandy*, named *Dameta*: He is likewiſe called *Gerum*, by *Matthew Paris*. This Man, out of Devotion to St. *Edward*, endeavoured his Canonization, and ſent one *Osbert de Clare*, a learned Monk of this Convent, to *Rome*, to ſolicit it, but in vain. In his Time the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſettled a Diſpute between him and one *William* of *Winchendune*, in Relation to ordaining Parſons to the Church of *Winchendune*. This Abbot influenced his Father to do ſeveral good Deeds for his Abbey; but then on the other hand, he himſelf miſerably impoveriſhed it, making away the Lands to his Mother and Relations: So that (ſays *Paris*) he left nothing for his Succeſſor. For his unjuſt Proceedings, the Monks complained to the Pope, who iſſued out a Bull for his regulating both his Life and Government: By which Writing it ſhould ſeem, that he had confiſcated ſome of the Jewels of the Church, and had a Deſign to ſerve the Regalia in the ſame Manner. The ill Character he bore occaſioned the Pope to refuſe his Deſire of Canonizing St. *Edward*, or elſe he was himſelf ſo greedy of Money, as to keep the prevailing Argument back. It plainly appears that he was an unjuſt, inſolent, arbitrary Man, preſuming too much upon his Birth, and miſerably oppreſſing the Monks; keeping the Tithes due to the Abbey, and expelling ſeveral of the Convent; exerciſing himſelf after a military Manner, not reſiding at his Abbey, but acting as a Soldier or fine Gentleman, herding among Laymen, and ſlighting his own Order. *Fleet*, ſpeaking of him, ſays, *He acted very ill-becoming his Station.* And *Matthew Paris* ſays, he was *Clarior genere quam moribus*, and charges him with miſapplying his Church's Revenues, for which Reaſon (*quia res loci illius juveniliter diſſipavit*) he was depoſed, and dying *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1160, in the 6th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* II. was buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſter, under a little Black Marble Stone, (not under that great modern one, which Mr. *Keep* has ſuppoſed it to be) and at the Feet of Abbot *de Humez*; it was a plain Stone, leſs at Feet than Head, and lay on the Left Side *Giſlebert*'s. The Epitaph on it was thus:

De Regum genere Pater hic Gervaſius ecce
Monſtrat defunctus, mors rapit omne genus.

THIS *Gervaiſe* was an Arbitrator, with others, in a Diſpute between the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and the Monks there, concerning the Manors of *Lambeth* and *Kendenham*, which were adjudged to the Monks. In his Time flouriſhed *Ralph*, Alms-giver, and Monk of this Church. He wrote and left behind him Homilies on the Goſpel, Homilies on the Epiſtles, the End of the Sinner. He died the ſame Year with *Gervaiſe*.

LAUREN-

LAURENTIUS.

Laurentius ſucceeded him, a *Norman* by Birth, and Doctor in Divinity, firſt Monk, and Prior of *Durham* (as ſome ſay) and afterwards Monk of St. *Alban*'s, and laſtly he was received here, (*Monachatum in Capello Weſtm.*) The Occaſion of his leaving *Durham*, was a Difference about electing *Hugh Puſar* for their Biſhop; upon which Election, *Henry Murdac*, Biſhop of *York*, excommunicated the Convent concerned in the Election; and ſtill perſiſting in an abſolute Refuſal to conſecrate their Elect *Hugh*, they appealed to *Rome* with his Electors; among which was this *Laurence*, then Prior; but he, not caring for the Fatigue of ſuch a Journey, dropped them when they came to St. *Alban*'s, and betook himſelf to that Abbey; whence he was removed to *Weſtminſter*, and preferred to be Abbot, which was three or four Years after his Excommunication: Thus the Continuer of *Simeon*. At the Time when *Laurence* took the Government of this Church, he found it miſerably impoveriſhed by his Predeceſſor *Gervaiſe*, who ſtripped not only the Abbot's Houſe, but even made away with the Church Veſtments: Upon which *Laurence* makes Application to *Robert*, the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, who lent him to the Value of 200 Marks, *viz.* in Horſes, Furniture, Veſtments, *&c.* upon which Occaſion he is ſeverely taxed with Ingratitude and Injuſtice, as wrongfully detaining Lands from that Abbey, and having Intereſt with the King, vexing the Convent by continual Suits. Thoſe Lands were near the River *Marford*, and at *Landrudge*. The Abbot *Laurence* likewiſe engaged the King on his Side, alledging, that as *Gerum*, being of the Blood Royal, had ſold his Lands, ſo the King ought, by his Favour and Support, to endeavour to make up thoſe Loſſes to him. Another Difference was, concerning a Diſpute for *Aldenham*, between one *Robert Tailboys* this Abbot, and the Abbot and Convent of St. *Alban*'s; of which, ſee the Particulars in *Matthew Paris*, who warmly cenſures him.

He was a Favourite of *Maud* the Empreſs, and of King *Henry* II. by which Means he procured the Reparation of the Monaſtery, and new Leaded the Offices lately burnt and ruinous; and recovered the Poſſeſſions in *Gloceſterſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*, taken from the Monaſtery in the Commotions between the Empreſs and King *Stephen*. To this Abbot, *Alured*, Abbot of *Rivaux*, dedicated his Hiſtory of the Life of *Edward* the Confeſſor, which Dedication begins in this Manner: *Dilecto ac diligendo & intimis viſceribus amplectendo venerabili patri & domino dempno Laurentio Weſtmonaſterienſis Abbati, frater Alridus fratrum qui ſunt in Rivalle inutilis ſervus, debitam in Chriſto dilectionem.* This Abbot was delegated, with three Biſhops, to meet at the Caſtle of *Wincheſter*, to hear and ſettle a Diſpute between the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and the Convent of St. *Alban*'s, the former requiring ſolemn Proceſſion and Viſitation, which the others denied; at which Meeting, coming to no Reſolution, a Synod was ſummoned by the King, to be held in the Chapel of St. *Catharine* in this Abbey, where *Laurence* opened the Affair in *Latin*, and vindicated the Privileges of the Abbey, the Succeſs of which ſee in *Matthew Paris*'s Hiſtory of the Abbots of St. *Alban*'s.

It was in this Abbot's Time, and upon his Application, that *Edward* the Confeſſor was enſhrined; at which Ceremony the Abbot aſſiſted, making Copes of his Burial-Clothes, and preſerving the miraculous Ring, as mentioned in the Donations. He likewiſe, upon Application to Pope *Alexander* III. obtained for himſelf and his Succeſſors, the Uſe of the Mitre, Ring and Gloves, but lived not to wear them. In the Time of *Ralph*, Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, Mr. *Dart* ſays, he finds him giving Refuge to one *Algumus*, Prior of that Convent, being perſecuted by that Abbot, under his Protection, who became a Monk here, where he lived comfortably ſome Time; for *Laurence* and he had been for many Years intimate at St. *Alban*'s, and at length was preferred to be Prior of this Convent of *Weſtminſter*. Not long after he was in hearing a Controverſy between the Monks of St. *Alban*'s, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and notwithſtanding the Difference between that Convent and the Abbot with this *Laurence*, yet, upon ſome Exigencies, he is found eſpouſing the Cauſe of that Abbey, and continuing his Viſit and Familiarity there; for, on *Sunday* Night, in *October* 1166, he anointed at St. *Alban*'s, the Abbot *Robert*, then dying of a Pleuriſy; and at his Burial, with *Gilbert Foliot*, Biſhop of LONDON. As to his Character, (ſetting aſide what we have related) he was eſteemed a Man of Piety, Generous, and much advantaged his Monaſtery: He is likewiſe ſaid to have been of good Learning; but at preſent there remain not any Writings of his as a Proof; but 'tis highly probable, that he was eminent that Way, as appears by King *Henry* II's requeſting him to write the Life of *Edward* the Confeſſor; which (ſays *Matthew Paris*) he accordingly performed, collecting it from antient Tracts; and having written it in an elegant Stile, preſented it to the King; yet *Knighton* ſays, he intended it only. *Fleet* mentions Sermons and Homilies, which he publiſhed for the Saints-Days, and other Feſtivals, which were in Being in his Time, as appears by quoting one on St. *Peter ad vincula*, which begins thus: *Miſit Herodes rex manus ut affligeret quoſdam eccleſia. Herodes hereditarium crudelitatis eſt nomen, ſolo auditu horrorem importat:* And another on the Feaſts of St. *Mary Magdalen*, beginning thus: *Intravit Maria in domus Symonis, ibique ſe proſtravit ad pedes Domini. De Maria Magdalena ipſa ſubveniente lectutor verborum beati Gregorii immemor eſſe nequeo, &c.* At length, having governed this Church for the Space of ſixteen Years, he reſigned it and his Life together, the 11th Day of *Apr.* 1176, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* II. and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſter. In his Time lived *Osbert de Clare*, Prior of this Church, who procured the Canonization of St. *Edward*; a Man remarkable for his Learning, of which his Epiſtle to *Henry* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, on that Occaſion, and a Collection of others, ſome of which to *Adelida*, Abbeſs of *Barking*, of Chaſtity, now in the *Cotton* Library, are Proofs.

WALTER.

Upon the Death of *Laurence*, the Convent proceeded to Election, and made Choice of *Walter*, then Prior of *Wincheſter*, and had been for the Space of five Years. Of which new Abbot, our Hiſtorians take not much Notice, only that he, by Application to Pope *Alexander* III. procured to himſelf and Succeſſors, the Uſe of a Dalmatick Pall and Sandals. Upon his Preferment to this Place, he received the Mitre and Gloves from the Biſhop of LONDON, his Predeceſſor *Laurence* had procured; and went Mitred into the Aſſembly of the Biſhops; but not long after there grew Dudgeon between the Pope's Legate and this *Walter*, (the former not being received in ſuitable Manner to his Character) whereupon he ſuſpended him from the Uſe of the Mitre, and the Prior *William Poſtard*, from entering into the Choir. He is ſaid to have written the Lives of *William* and *Henry*, Biſhops

of *Lincoln*, which Book *Kudburn* quotes in his Works. After having governed this Church for the Space of fourteen Years, he died on the 27th Day of *September*, being the Day of St. *Coſmus* and *Damian*, *Anno* 1191, according to *Fleet*; but more juſtly in the Year 1190, as *Weſtm.* and *Paris* ſay, and in the ſecond Year of King *Richard* I. and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſter, under a plain Stone, near the firſt Bench, from the Steeple of which, as well as his Tomb-ſtone, there remains nothing. The Inſcription on it was as follows:

Hic eſt qui panſas Dictus Walterus Abbas,
Ex aliis fueras nec alienus eras.

For whoſe Anniverſary was aſſigned the Manor of *Paddington*, to find Torches at his Tomb, &c.

WILLIAM POSTARD,

By ſome called *Poſſard*, Prior of this Convent, ſucceeded; but his Election was not till ſome Months after, though a late Writer computes it in *November* 1191; whereas his Election was on *Wedneſday* the 23d of *June*, being the Vigil of St. *John* the Baptiſt; at which Election was preſent the King's Juſtices and Biſhop of LONDON, who inſtantly gave him the Benediction before the High Altar in the Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, and the Convent received him in Proceſſion, having a ſplendid Entertainment in the Refectory; at which was preſent the Biſhop of LONDON, and others. He governed this Abbey ten Years, in the firſt of which Time he disburthened it of a Debt of 1500 Marks of Silver, for which the Convent were bound; and having done other good Offices to it, died on the 5th of *May*, *Anno* 1201, or according to *Mat. Weſtm.* 1200, in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King *John*, and was buried in the South Walk of the old Cloiſter, before the Belfry, on whoſe Tomb was this Inſcription:

Poſtarum Willielmus Jacet in tellure ſepultus,
Hic Pater & Paſtor qui fuit ante Prior.

His Anniverſary was obſerved the 2d Id. of *May*.

PAPILLON,

Called likewiſe by *Matthew Weſtm.* and *Fleet*, *Ralph de Arundel*, was born (ſays *Diceto*) in the City of LONDON; elected Abbot, the King and Archbiſhop preſent, on the 11th Kal. of *September* following his Predeceſſor's Death; of whoſe Character and Actions, Hiſtorians ſay little, but that he had Quarrels with the Court, and carried it with a high Hand over his Convent, which at length proved his Downfal; for (upon Application of the Court, it is likely) the Pope's Legate, *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Tuſculum*, came to the Convent, on the *Thurſday* after *Michaelmas* 1213, and continued there eighteen Days, enquiring of, and conſulting with the Convent, concerning their Grievances, and the Manner to redreſs them; and thence going to *Eveſham*, he depoſed the Abbot *Norreys*, who had governed there twenty-three Years; and the following Year he came again, and ſtaid twenty-three Days, and then, by his Legantine Power, depoſed this *Papillon*; in Order to execute which Power, *Nicholas*, Abbot of *Waltham*, was ſent; who, on the Morrow after St. *Vincent*'s Day, broke his Seal in the Chapter-Houſe: In this, *Fleet* and *Mat. Weſtm.* differ; the firſt making the Depoſition at the Legate's firſt Viſit, *viz.* in 1213, the latter at his ſecond, in 1214. His Seal thus broken, he was fourteen Days after degraded; but the Legate and Abbot of *Waltham* allowed him a Support, aſſigning to him for that Purpoſe, the Manors of *Toddington* and *Sunbury*; which Aſſignment was afterwards confirmed by the ſucceeding Abbot, reſerving to the Convent the Church of *Sunbury*. Where this *Papillon* ended his Days, or how long he ſurvived this, is uncertain, but he died the 14th of *February*, and was buried in the Nave of this Church, and it is thought without either Tomb or Inſcription. This was the firſt Abbot who was buried in the Body of the Church.

HUMEZ.

Papillon depoſed, on the Day after the Invent. of Holy Croſs, was choſen in his Place, *William de Humet*, or *de Humez*, Prior of *Fontain* and Monk of *Cadomen*; who on the 4th Kal. of *June*, the Day of St. *Urban*, being *Trinity Sunday* following, received Benediction from the Hands of *William de St. Mary*, Biſhop of LONDON; in the third Year of whoſe Time, King *Henry* III. began the new Chapel of St. *Mary* in this Church; and *John* Abbot of *Fontain*, was conſecrated in it Biſhop of *Ely*, and the year following *Euſtace de Fauconbridge*, then Treaſurer of the Exchequer, Biſhop of LONDON; and the ſame Year *Pandulphus*, the turbulent Legate of *Rome*, laid by his Legantine Power in this Church, at the Command of Pope *Honorius*, *Anno* 1219. This Abbot *Humez* was appointed Arbitrator, together with the Abbot of *Waltham*, and Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, near LONDON, to ſettle a Diſpute between the Biſhop of LONDON, and the Abbot and Convent of St. *Alban*'s, concerning the Juriſdiction of ſome Cells belonging to that Monaſtery, and ordaining the Vicar of *Luiton*; which Matter was the ſame Time compromized in the Chapter-Houſe of this Abbey, *Anno* 1222. *Fauconbridge*, being poſſeſſed of the See of LONDON, began to have an Eye upon the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, intending to bring it into Subjection, and to that Purpoſe ſends this Abbot and the Convent, requiring of them Proceſſion, Procuration, Viſitation, and all other Juriſdiction whatever; to which the Abbot replied, 1214.

"That being by former Bulls, Royal (and other)
"Charters of his Predeceſſors exempted, they
"could ſhew no Submiſſion to his Power; up-
"on which, *Fauconbridge* appeals to the Pope,
"who referred the Matter to *Stephen*, Arch-
"biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops of *Wincheſ-*
"*ter* and *Salisbury*, *Thomas*, Prior of *Merton*,
"and *Richard*, Prior of *Dunſtable*, who de-
"clared *Weſtminſter* free from all Manner of
"Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of LONDON;
"and ordained, that the Church of *Stanes*, with
"its Appurtenances, ſhould belong to *Weſtmin-*
"*ſter*, and the Church and Manor of *Sunbury* to
"the Church of St. *Paul*". This Agreement made, *Mat. Paris*, (by Miſtake) makes *Anno* 1223. This Abbot died on the 12th Kal. *May* 1222, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* III. after preſiding here eight Years; and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſter, at the Head of *Gervaiſe de Blois*, under a Marble Tomb with his Image on it in Pontificals. The Tomb is ſtill viſible; it is the Weſtermoſt of the three, and has been hitherto ſaid to be that of *Vatalis*; round it in *Saxon* Characters was this Inſcription:

Ortus ab Humeto Will. hic venerando,
Prefuit iſte loco nunc tumulatus humo.

BER-

BERKYNGE.

THE Succeſſor to *Humez* was *Richard de Berkynge*, Prior of this Church, who the ſame Year, *viz.* on the 14th of the Kal. of *October*, received Benediction in this Church, from *Peter*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*: Soon after his Election happened a very tragical Affair, which *Mat. Paris* relates thus: "On St. *James*'s Day the Citizens of "LONDON and Suburbians kept Sports of "Manhood, as Wreſtling, *&c.* near Queen *Ma*-"*tilda*'s Hoſpital, at which Place the Citizens "gained the better; whereupon, the Bayliff of "*Weſtminſter* appointed another Trial of Skill "to be on the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, at "*Weſtminſter*; *Mat. Weſt.* at the Hoſpital of St. "*James*'s, whither the Citizens repaired. After "playing ſome Time, the Bailyff and others, "being privately armed, fell to fighting, and "wounded ſeveral of the Citizens; who, run-"ning into the City, rang the common Bell, aſ-"ſembling the Citizens, who all reſolved to re-"venge the Fact; but *Serle*, the Mayor of "LONDON, being a diſcreet and prudent "Man, adviſed them to apply themſelves to "the Abbot, and if he would puniſh the Offen-"ders, and procure the City Satisfaction, it "would be ſufficient. But one *Conſtantine Fitz-*"*Arnulf*, being a hot fiery Man, adviſed them "to hear no Propoſals, but inſtantly to revenge "themſelves by pulling down the Abbot's and "Baylyff's Houſes. Upon which Word given, "they all ruſh'd out of the City with a horrid Up-"roar, pulling down many Houſes, and crying "*Conſtantine*, the Joy of the Mountain! the "Joy of the Mountain! God aſſiſt us and our "Lord *Lodowick!* *Berkynge*, upon this, a few "Days after, goes into the City, to *Philip Dawbe-*"*ney*, one of the King's Council, to make Com-"plaint of theſe Injuries; of which the Citizens "having Intelligence, ſurrounded the Houſe, "took away twelve of the Abbot's Horſes, and "beat his Men unmercifully; *Dawbeney* endea-"voured, but to no Purpoſe, to pacify them; "while he was intent upon which, the Abbot "got out at a Back-Door of a Houſe, and made "his Way to the *Thames*; where, taking Boat, he "with much Difficulty eſcaped their Hands, who "followed, and threw Stones at him in great "Abundance. *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Juſtice, "hearing this, came to the Tower, and ſent for "the Mayor, *&c.* enquired into the Authors of "this Tumult; upon which *Conſtantine*, and two "others, were hanged, the firſt offering 15000 "Marks for his Life, but to no Purpoſe: And "then the Juſtice entering the City, after a bar-"barous Manner, cauſed the Feet or Hands of "the Offenders to be cut off." *Anno* 1233, this *Berkynge* and his Convent withſtood the Viſita-tion of the Pope, when he ſent to make Enquiry into the Abbies of the Benedictines, as did the Abbot of *Bury* and others. In his Time flouriſhed one *Robert de Gras*, a Monk of this Convent, choſen Prior of *Herley*, a Cell to *Weſtmin-ſter*, in the County of *Bucks*; afterwards Abbot of *Eveſham*, and nominated to be Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, but died in *Gaſcony* at *Ryola*, before Conſecration; a diſcreet and wiſe Man, at whoſe Death (ſays *Weſt*) the King grieved exceedingly. His Anniverſary was ob-ſerved in this Church, *Anno* 1242. There hap-pened a Diſpute between this Abbot *Berkynge* and *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, a turbulent Man, concerning the Juriſdiction of the Church of *Herwel*; the Biſhop turning out the Monk, who was Rector by Force, and denied the Abbot's Right of preſenting; but the Abbot ſtrenuouſly oppoſed him, till at length the King inter-poſed in this Difference ſo, that it was agreed that the Church ſhould belong to the Abbot, and the Vicarage to the Biſhop. About the Year 1245, when the Pope called a general Council, he, upon the King's Interceſſion, ex-cuſed this *Berkynge* from coming, for that he, with the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, were the King's De-puties or Regents of *England*, when he went abroad. Which Letters of Excuſe ſee in *Mat. Paris*, under that Year. *Berkynge* was a great Counſellor and Favourite to this King *Henry* III. and, 'tis not unlikely, put him upon his Bene-factions to this Church, procuring from the King their Charter of Liberties: He is likewiſe a Witneſs to *Magna Charta*; and was a conſider-able Man in the State, being not only Privy-Counſellor to the King, but Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Treaſurer of *Eng-land*. Take his Character from *Matthew Paris*, who ſays he was, *Vir prudens, literatus, & reli-gioſus*, i. e. a diſcreet, learned, and good Man; and *Matthew Weſtm.* records him as of pious Me-mory, and calls him *Vir prudens & competenter literatus & multis moribus Decoratus*, i. e. a wiſe and learned Man, and embelliſhed with excellent Qualifications. He much advanced this Church, and increaſed the Revenue to the additional In-come of 300 Marks, enriching it with Preſents, and procured many Advantages to it. At length having governed it the Space of 24 Years, he gave Way to Fate on the 23d of *November*, 1246, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. and was buried in the Virgin *Mary*'s Chapel, then newly erected, before the middle Altar, in a Tomb of Marble very neatly embelliſhed; upon the Foot of which were continually burning two Wax-Tapers of one Pound and half each, for which he aſſigned 24 *s.* of Land called *Eagrave*. His Tomb, when *William de Colcheſter* was Ab-bot, was taken down, perhaps being in the Way, and a flat Stone of Marble even with the Pave-ment laid in its Place, by Friar *Comb*, the Sacriſt, which continuing till King *Henry* VII. pulled down that Chapel, it was removed and placed in the Area at the Foot of the Steps aſcending to King *Henry* VII's Chapel, where it ſtill con-tinues, being a large and grey Stone, formerly plated with Braſs, having a Ledge of Braſs round it: The Tomb ſtill ſhews the Form of a miter'd Abbot, but the Braſs is ſtolen away, as alſo that round the Ledge.

IN his Time lived *Roger Black*, Monk of this Convent, and D. D. of *Oxford*; he wrote ſeve-ral Sermons, and died *Anno* 1241.

CROCKESLEY.

UPON *Berkynge*'s Death, King *Henry* III. having a great Reſpect for *Richard de Crockeſley*, or *Croſsley*, Archdeacon of *Weſtminſter*, recom-mended him to the Monks; who, fearful to diſ-oblige the King, as being his Favourite, and leſt he ſhould deſiſt from building their Church, elected him on the Day of St. *Edmund* the Arch-biſhop, to which the King aſſented the 25th of *March* following. And for that his Election was on this Day, he built, in Honour of the ſaid St. *Edmund*, a Chapel ſo called, at the North Porch of the Church, which has been ſince pulled down; and the King, pleaſed at his Favourite's Promotion, procured for him the Liberty that when he celebrated Maſs in his Pontificals, he ſhould, at ſinging *Agnus Dei*, give ſolemn Bene-diction to the People. The Year after his Elec-tion, the King ſent him Ambaſſador with *J. Manſel*, who was then Prior of *Beverley*, to *Al-maine*, to the Duke of *Brabant*, to treat of a Marriage between *Edward* the Prince, and the Duke's Daughter; but, for ſome ſecret Reaſons, they returned back, having ſpent their Money and Labour to no Purpoſe. In 1235 he went to the

the *Lateran* Council with *William*, Abbot of St. *Alban's*, *Anno* 1247. The King again ſent this *Croſsley*, together with *Manſel*, upon a ſecond Ambaſſy to the Duke of *Brabant*, concerning the aforeſaid Marriage, but to no Effect.

Anno 1249, was a great Diſcord between this Abbot and his Convent, to the Scandal and Diſgrace of all Black Monks, which, ſays *Paris*, infected the whole Kingdom, and Religion in general; the Reaſon of which was by him ſet down among others in *lib. additament.* But the Place being now loſt, we muſt remain in the Dark. However, it was made up at the King's interpoſing the following Year, at the Feaſt of St. *Edward*. In the ſame Year, upon a Difference between the Biſhop of *Lincoln* and the Sheriff of *Rutland*, on Account of a beneficed Clerk excommunicated, the King procured Papal Letters to reſtrain the Power of the Clergy, which Letters were directed to *Croſsley*, and dated the 7th Id. of *March*. The ſame Year he entertained the Friars Predicants, then lately arrived in *England*. And about this Time *Croſsley* had influenced the King to grant him and his Convent ſeveral Liberties which claſhed with the Charters of LONDON; at which the Mayor and Commonalty waited to intercede with the King, but were ſternly repulſed. After this, they went to Earl *Richard*, and the Earl of *Leiceſter*, with their Complaint, who ſharply rebuked the King, and curſed and abuſed the Abbot in ſuch a Manner as was a Shame, ſays *Paris*, to his Dignity, and a Scandal to repeat, and ſo the Abbot's Meaſures were fruſtrated. Another Inſtance of this Abbot's Influence over the King, was his procuring Charters for the Manor of *Aldenham*; which, ſays *Paris*, this Monaſtery had wrongfully detained from the Church of St. *Alban's*.

THE latter End of the ſame Year, *viz.* in *Lent*, *Croſsley* went privately over Sea at the King's Commands; the King intending ſhortly to follow, to viſit St. *Edmund's* Shrine at *Pontiniac*; and by that Means compenſate in ſome Meaſure for his leaning to the Legate *Otho*, and vexing that good Archbiſhop out of his Kingdom and Life; but Earl *Richard* oppoſing it, *Croſsley*, with a View of Pride, reſolved not intirely to loſe his Labour, and therefore attempts to be the Pope's Chaplain; of which the King hearing, he fell into great Wrath, and from that Time *Croſsley's* Intereſt with him declined daily.

Croſsley, thus abroad, continued a conſiderable Time at the Court of *Rome*, at great Expence, and by his Elocution and Addreſs gained a great Influence over the Pope, and was made one of his Chaplains; at which Time he endeavoured to diſannul the Grant of *Berkynge*, that the Abbot and Convent ſhould have their Goods ſeparately; which coming to the Ears of the Monks, they ſent ſeveral of them to the King, who, with many Tears, laid their Uſage before him. To whom the King, with an Oath anſwered, *By G—— he ſhall never have his Ends*; and much enraged, pauſing a little, he ſpake with the utmoſt Agony, in Alluſion to the Text of Scripture, *Pœnitet me feciſſe hominem.*

Croſsley ſoon after comes over to *England*, being much involved with Debts he had contracted in his Stay there, which had been ſo long, and his Intereſt ſo great, that every one believed he would continue there altogether. However, he landed in *England*, and thence, with a large Retinue of armed Men, came to his Convent, thinking by Force to bring them to a Compliance with his Meaſures. Afterwards he went to *Windſor*, the Court being at that Time there, where he ſung Maſs on his Pontificals before the King; after Service he went to pay his Duty, and produced many Letters of Great Men abroad, to deſire him, that he might have the ſole and abſolute Government of his Monaſtery, and re-unite the Eſtates thereof into one Right and Intereſt; at which the King, who had drank deep Averſion to him, returning a Side-Look, full of Scorn and Paſſion, beſtowed upon him a plentiful Crowd of Names and Reproaches; adding, that he had promoted him without the leaſt Merit, and unadviſedly had joined him in Council: *And how*, ſays he, *can I rely upon your Fidelity, who endeavour to oppreſs and trouble your Brothers and antient ſocial Commoners? Manuel*, Prior of *Beverley*, a Man of great Power, and *Croſsley's* Friend, with many others, endeavoured (but in vain) to moderate the King's Anger, for he inſtantly diſcharged him the Council, and forbad him his Preſence, *&c.* The Abbot, fearing further Danger, agreed to leave the Affair to the Arbitration of Earl *Richard* and *John Manſel*; but the Affair ended not here. However, the King's Diſpleaſure laſted not long at this Height, but abated in ſhort Time; for, the ſame Year the King going his Northern Expedition, directs the Biſhop of *Ely* and *Croſsley* to keep St. *Edward's* Feaſt in a ſumptuous Manner, both in the Church and his Palace; and the Year following he is found preaching a very moving and pathetick Sermon in this Church, before the King and Nobility, to incite them to a *Cruiſado*; which Sermon was preached at the King's expreſs Order. In which Year, the Difference between him and his Convent was adjuſted, by Means of Earl *Richard*, and *John Manſel*; and three Manors which the Abbot had wrongfully kept in his Hands, were ordered to augment the Hoſpitality and Alms of the Convent. But this Award the Abbot complained of as unjuſt, and threatened to appeal from it; at which the King, even mad with Anger, poured out Oaths and Execrations, calling him opprobrious Names, not fit to be mentioned, and abuſed him in a moſt unſeemly Manner, for that he immeaſurably wronged and aggrieved that his Favourite Convent; and the King, to make ſome Amends for the Damages the Convent had ſuſtained, granted them his Charters for diſpoſing the Abbot's Goods on a Vacancy, which before Time were taken into the King's Hands. The King likewiſe fearing the Abbot ſhould get a Trick of appealing to *Rome*, now ſo intimate there; in his Rage had it publickly proclaimed by a Cryer through LONDON, that no Perſon ſhould lend the Abbot any Money, nor take his Note or Seal, which Proceedings made him look miſerably deſpicable, and occaſioned every one's Wonder, who heard of them, to think that the Abbot, late the King's greateſt Favourite, ſhould ſo ſuddenly be ſcandalized and eſtranged from him.

Anno 1252, King *Henry* III. granted his Charter of Returns of Writs and Fines, and Goods of Vagabonds and Criminals.

Anno 1256. The Abbot was in ſome Meaſure reſtored to Favour; for this Year, in the Beginning of *June*, he went over-Sea with *Ruſſano*, Elect of *Salisbury*, upon private Negotiations of the King's; and the ſame Year the continued Difference between this Convent and the Church of St. *Alban's*, concerning the Manor of *Aldenham*, was made up. The latter End of the following Year *Croſsley* returns from his Embaſſy, which was to *Rome*, having ſuffered much by the Treachery of the *French* and Danger of the Way; and now the Secret of that Journey was found to be the mighty Affair of the Kingdom of *Apulia*: With much Bait the Court of *Rome* caught this ſhallow Prince, and his vain-glorious Son, who impoveriſhed *England* for an airy Title, and made the King the ſame Time a Property and a Laughing-Stock to the whole World. The ſame Year he was ſent a ſecond Time to *Rome* with the Biſhop

Biſhop of *Worceſter*, the Elect of *Wincheſter*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, &c. to mediate the Affairs between *France* and *England*, at that Time ripe for a War; but the King of *France* deferred coming to Terms till his Parliament was ended; the reſt therefore returning home, the Abbot went to *France*, to attend the King's Motions. Soon after his Return, the King calls a Parliament, to whom he repeated his uſual Requeſt for Money, who unanimouſly refuſed to raiſe him any Supplies; whereupon he ſends for *Croſsley*, and by fair and inveigling Arts, ſo infatuated the Man, that he ſet his, and the Convent's Seal, to a Writing obligatory for 2500 Marks, thereby giving a Precedent for other Monaſteries, to be fleeced: For *Paſſeleve*, Archdeacon of *Lewis*, a Creature of the King's, and moſt avaricious Extortioner, taking this fair Handle, goes to *Waltham*, (where he had a Seat, and lies buried) and ſhewing the Abbot's and Convent of *Weſtminſter*'s Letters, required that Abbots Compliance in the ſame Manner; but was utterly refuſed the Abbot; alledging, "That *Weſtminſter* "had ſuch peculiar Obligations to the King, as "might perhaps carry them to ſo extravagant a "Compliance with his Neceſſities: But for his "Part, neither he, nor his Convent, would con-"cern themſelves with it." Thence he went to the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, who anſwered him in the ſame Manner: So that this Example of *Croſsley*'s had not its expected Influence. This, as it was one of the worſt, ſo was it of the laſt Actions of his Life; for the ſame Year, the King calling a Parliament at *Oxford*, *Croſsley* attended, and was, with others, named by the King to mediate the Difference between him and the Barons; whence attending the King to *Wincheſter*, he died of Poiſon, given to him, and others of the King's Friends; as *William de Clare*, who inſtantly died, and *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, who with the Loſs of his Hair and Nails ſcarcely eſcaped Death. This happened on the 15th of the Kal. of *Auguſt*, 1258; *Fleet* ſays the 27th of *July*, (but falſely, as will appear) in the 47th Year of King *Henry* III. after he had governed this Convent twelve Years. Thus died this great Man, whoſe Life was a continual Hurry, and whoſe Station that of the higheſt; and yet, what is ſtrange to think, ſo conſiderable an Actor as he was in that troubleſome Time, ſo little has he been remembered, that none of the Hiſtorians, either of this Abbey, or his Order, ſeem to have known any Thing of him, mentioning barely the Time of his Election and Death, and one or two inconſiderable Incidents, not knowing even the Place of his Burial; and which, but for the MSS. of ſome of this Abbey not long after him, had ſtill remained a Secret. He was carried from *Wincheſter*, and very honourably (ſays *Paris*) buried in his Conventual Church at *Weſtminſter*. The Place of his Interment was, ſays *Fleet*, in the old Chapel of St. *Edmund*, near the North Door; but that Chapel being decayed, and pulled down, his Body was removed to the Chapel of St. *Nicholas*, and laid under a little plain Stone before the middle Altar: But, as if Fate had decreed the Man to have no Reſt, even in his Grave, the Body ſome Years after, *viz.* in King *Henry* VI's Time, was taken up, upon what Occaſion is not known; at which Time his Body was ſeen in a Stone Coffin by the Convent, firm and freſh, dreſſed in his Veſtment in which he ſaid Maſs. Where he was repoſited afterwards, is uncertain, though it is conjectured, that *Flaccet*'s Tomb being finiſhed and convenient for that Purpoſe, and being likewiſe one of his Succeſſors, they placed it there, and that it is the Stone Coffin now viſible, in which was not long ſince, they tell us, a Body found; but upon Search, there could nothing be found but the diſjointed Boards of an inward Coffin. This Man was undoubtedly admirably qualified for the high and eminent Stations in which he appeared, being, to uſe the Words of one near his Time, *Vir quidem elegans, facundus juris utriſque peritus, Canonici ſcilicet & Civilis, regi ſpecialiſſimus, in cujus etiam obſequio magnos & multos, tam in tranſmariniis, quam in ciſmariniis partibus, labores libenter conſumpſerat ſumptuoſas*; to which may be added, from the ſame Author, in another Place; *Erat utique tam voce quam corporali elegantia vir deſideriorum.* And *Knighton* calls him, *Vir utique nobilis & diſcretus.*

His Anniverſary was obſerved 16 Kal. *Auguſt*, for which he aſſigned Lands. After his Death, a Demand was made by the Abbot of *Chertſey*, upon *Richard de Ware*, Abbot of this Church, for ten Marks, on the Anniverſary of *Richard de Crokeſley*, late Abbot, which was moderated by a Writing from the Abbot of *Waltham*, dated at *Waltham* in *December* 1267. The Epitaph on his Tomb was this:

Verſus Jam Wintoniæ polis de Crokeſley
Richardo
Mortee amar, dedite & locus iſte capit.

P. LEVESHAM.

Upon *Crokeſley*'s Death, the King four Days after, *viz.* 21 *July*, 1258, granted the Cuſtody of the Barony to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, to *Adam de Eaſton*; and two Days after, *viz. July* the 23d, granted his Licence to chuſe another; upon which was choſen *Philip de Leveſham*, or *Lewſham*, ſo called from a Village near *Greenwich* in *Kent*, his Birth-place, who at that Time was Prior of this Convent; but he being a very fat corpulent Man, deſired to be excuſed, as chuſing rather to continue in his former Station, than undertake a fatiguing and dangerous Journey to *Rome* for Honour or Dignity; but being prevailed upon to accept it, the Convent ſent to *Rome* to have his perſonal Appearance excuſed; which, with much Application and more Money, they effected; and, returning home, found him dead: His Death happened the latter End of *October*. *Fleet* ſays, he went to *Rome*, and died in the Way; where he was buried, is uncertain.

R. WARE.

After *Leveſham*'s Death, the Abbey (ſays *Fleet*) continued vacant for two Years, from 17th *July* 1258, *i. e.* from *Crokeſly*'s Death; for the laſt was but titular, in which he is right; for one *Hubertus de Boreham*, preſented by the King to the Church of *Stevenage*, belonging to *Weſtminſter*, in *Auguſt* 1259, the Abbey being vacant; and likewiſe in *February* following, the King preſented another to the Church of *Morden* for the ſame Reaſon. But by this two Years Vacancy muſt be underſtood the Time the ſucceeding Abbot was at *Rome* for Confirmation; for the King, the firſt of *December* following *Leveſham*'s Death, granted his Licence to the Convent to chooſe; who thereupon made Choice of one *Richard de Ware*, or *Warren*, which the King confirmed the 15th of the ſame Month; whereupon, going to *Rome*, he continued there two Years, and in his Return purchaſed the fine *Moſaick* of St. *Edward*'s Chapel and the Altar. Being eſtabliſhed, he ſet about regulating this Monaſtery, and in order thereto directed *William Halſeley*, who was then Sub-Prior of the Church, to draw up and collect the antient Cuſtoms and Uſages of this Convent in four Volumes, which were finiſhed *Anno* 1266; the three firſt are loſt, but the

fourth Part being a fair MS. one Volume in Folio, is in the *Cotton* Library; it treats of the Duties of the Abbots and other Officers, and was kept as the moſt valuable, which appears by this Note prefixed, *viz. Pars quarta & at tribus aliis partibus idcirco ſeperatur, & perſe Igitur in conclavi ponitur, quia ſecretiora noſtri ordinis in ipſa continentur:* At the End of it are theſe Verſes following:

Hoc opus accepit in cœlis qui dominatur
Et nomen præſtat auctori quod mereatur
Secum regnare poſt fine mortis amare:

Vel ſic,
Inter ſanctorum turbas regnare ſuorum
Finito libro ſit Laus & Gloria deo.

THIS Abbot was a conſiderable Favourite with the King, and was honoured with the Dignity of Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and was, *Anno* 1271, ſent by him Ambaſſador to the King of *France*. He was a good Patron to his Convent, disburthening it of a Debt of 600 Marks, procured to himſelf the full Juriſdiction of the Hoſpital at St. *James*'s, *&c.* and dying the 2d of *December*, 1283, was buried before the high Altar, near his *Moſaick* Pavement, and at the Foot of *Aymer de Valence*'s Tomb: For his Anniverſary was aſſigned the Manor of *Keldon*; his Tomb-ſtone bare this Inſcription, in *Fleet*'s Time, (but was removed, upon ſetting up this new Altar-Piece, and the Place paved with Marble:)

Abbas Richardus de Ware, qui nunc requieſcit
Hic portat lapides, quos hic portavit ab urbe.

WALTER WENLOCK.

AFTER *Warren*'s Death, the King by his Grant, dated *December* 8, 1283, *Regni* 12°, committed the Cuſtody of the Barony of *Weſtminſter* to *Malcome de Harlaw*, and the 11th of the ſame Month, granted Licence for the Convent to proceed to a new Election, who accordingly, on the Vigil of the *Circumciſion*, elected *Walter de Wenlock*. This the King confirmed the 22d of *January*, and reſtored the Temporalities the 10th of *June* following, in whoſe Time, *viz. Anno* 1290, was a Diſpute between this Abbot and the Prior of *Wincheſter*, with the See of *Canterbury*, concerning the Coronation; and the Abbey was upon that put under Interdiction, inſomuch that *Anno* 1290, when Queen *Alianor* was buried, the Archbiſhop would not officiate for that Reaſon: Upon the Death of which Queen, *Edward* I. aſſigned to this *Wenlock* for her Anniverſary 12 Manors, as *Stow* ſays, and from him *Weaver*; but by Miſtake, there being but ſix Manors and ſeveral Hamlets, *viz.* the Manors of *Briddbroke* in *Eſſex*, *Weſterham* and *Eulinebrugge* in *Kent*, *Turveſton* in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Knolle* and *Grafton*, with the *Hamlets* of *Alſpathe*, *Buleys*, *Hulverlee*, *Witlakesfield*, *Kynewaldſhey*, *Notchurſt*, *Langedon* and *Didington* in *Warwickſhire*: In which Year Abbot *Wenlock* was deputed by the Abbot of *Gloceſter*, to preſide jointly with the Abbot of *Chertſey* at *Abingdon*, over a Convention of above 30 Abbots and Priors, met on Account of the Foundation of *Gloceſter* College in *Oxford*, by *Gifford*, of which ſee farther in *Reyner*; and about the ſame Time the Fryars Minors, who had now gained great Ground, miſerably infeſted the Monks of *Weſtminſter* and *Worceſter* (as St. *Hildegard* had propheſied, ſays *Matt. Weſtm.*) the Pope, who had been of the Order ſupporting them, as did likewiſe the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but dying ſoon after, their Malice was fruſtrated. To this Abbot, and his Church and Convent, King *Edward* I. preſented a large Piece of the Croſs, adorned with Gold, Silver and Jewels, which was brought him by the Secretary of the Prince of *Wales*, and called St. *Neot*'s Croſs, being brought from the *Holy Land* into that Country, by a Prieſt ſo called. In *Anno* 1304, happened a ſad Affair in Relation to the Monks; for a Thief breaking into the King's Treaſury, which was in the Cloiſters, ſtole thence a great Sum of Money, which being diſcovered, twelve Monks were caſt into Priſon upon Suſpicion, where they continued ſome Time; but the Year following, *viz.* 1305, the King came on *Lady-Day* to *Weſtminſter* to return Thanks to GOD and St. *Edward* for his Triumph over the *Scots*; and being concerned at his raſh Confining them, gave Orders inſtantly to diſcharge them; but *Walſingham* obſerves, the Perſons ſo directed to diſcharge them, detained them eight Days longer, out of pure Malice. The ſame Year Pope *Clement* V. granted to this Abbot and the Abbot of *Waltham*, the Appropriation of the Churches of *Sturre* and *Kenynton*. About which Time, *viz.* 1308, by Conſent of the Abbot and Convent, the Body of King *Sebert* was tranſlated into this Church, from the old one which himſelf had founded, (as *Walſingham* ſays,) and when they opened the Tomb, they found his Right Arm found in Fleſh, Skin and Bones, to the Middle of his Arm, after almoſt 700 Years Burial. For this faſhionable Miracle, we have only *Walſingham*'s Authority, who lived long after. Some Authors fix this Removal in 1383, in King *Richard* II's Time; but be it when it would, none of the Legenders of that Time mention it, nor was it preſerved, as undoubtedly it would have been, with the ſame Reverence as the Arms of his Contemporaries, King *Oſwald*, *&c.* For then *Sporley*, the Monk, would undoubtedly have exhibited it in his Inventory of Relicks here, which he has not; but *Walſingham* wrote late, and had Room for Invention.

NOT long after this Miracle happened what the Monks call a Judgment in their Favour; for one Sir *John Blackwell*, who was a great Enemy to this Church, (on Account of ſome Law Differences between him and the Convent;) being preſent at the Coronation of King *Edw.* II. he was trampled or crowded to Death in this Church, without the Happineſs of the laſt *Viaticum*. This Abbot was much favoured by King *Edward* I. to whom he was a Treaſurer and Privy-Counſellor; for he is found ſoon after *Wallie*'s Execution, convened in Council at the *New Temple*, LONDON, to conſult the Affairs in *Scotland*, which Council laſted 20 Days, the Reſult of which was a Peace with that Kingdom. He governed this Convent with great Prudence, and much inriched it in his Life, by diſcreet Management, and at his Death by Legacies of his Plate, *&c.* and having ſat 24 Years and ſix Days, he died at Midnight, in the Middle of ſecond Maſs on *Chriſtmas* Eve, *Anno* 1307, in his Manor-Houſe of *Piryford* in *Gloceſterſhire*; he was buried on the South Side of the *Moſaick* Pavement of the high Altar, near the Door going to St. *Edward*'s Chapel, and at the Foot of *Sebert*'s Tomb: His Tomb *Fleet* deſcribes not, but in *Weaver*'s Time it was viſible, plated with Braſs, and was lately removed at fixing this Altar-Piece; the Epitaph was this:

Abbas Walterus jacet hic ſub marmore tectus,
Non fuit auſterus ſed nirtis famine rectus.

To this Year 1307, we may juſtly fix the Time of *Mat. Weſtm.* commonly called *Florilegus*, though ſome make him to live 1377, his Hiſtory concluding there; but that was continued

tinued by other Hands. He was a Monk here, and collected his Flowers of History in three Books, of which those of his own Time are Copies of *Paris* (tho' some think they were both obliged to *Wendover*) *Westm.* seems to have taken great Pains in this Work; but when he treads on *Paris*'s Heels, shews neither the Learning, Language, nor plain open Integrity of him. He is said likewise to have written a History of *Westminster*, and another of St. *Edmond's-Bury*; his History is continued down by *Merimuth* to 1330.

RICHARD SUDBURY, or DE KIDINGTON.

Richard de Kidington was, upon the Death of *Wenlock*, chosen; to which the King assented the 23d of *Feb.* following, and wrote to the Pope to confirm him. Thus elected, he went to *Rome*, during which Vacancy, *viz.* the 6th of *November*, 1308, the King presented *John de Woodford* to the Church of St. *Bride*, four Years after he returned; whereupon the King, by his Letters Patents, dated the 25th of *April*, 1311, restored him his Temporalities. This Abbot is, by *Fleet*, called *Sudbury*, from his Birth; but in the Deed for his Successor's Confirmation, he is called *of Kidington*. There is nothing remarkable concerning him, the troublesome Times, perhaps, preventing it. He died the 9th of *April*, 1315, and was buried before the high Altar, under the Pavement, where the Paschal Wax-Candle stood; there was over him a Stone of grey Marble, formerly plated with his Effigies in Pontificals; of which *Weaver* makes no Mention; and at paving the Choir, intirely taken away.

W. DE CURTHINGTON.

The King, certified of *Kidington*'s Death, granted Leave for a new Election, by Letters dated *April* the 21st, whereupon they chose *William de Curthington*, called also *Carthington* and *Curlington*, and in an antient Writing *Curtlington*; to which the King assented, by Letters dated *June* the 11th, 1313, and recommended him to the Pope for Confirmation; whereupon taking with him *Robert de Reby*, and *John de Wanteing*, Monks, he went to *Rome*, but the Papacy being vacant, he applied himself to *William Deacon*, Cardinal of St. *Nicholas* in *Julliano*, and laid his Vouchers of Election before him, and protested to the Validity of it: This was done in the City of *Valentia*, on the 12th of *July*, 1315, but his Stay must be a Year longer, for *May* 16, 1316, the King presented to *Lalam* and *Peclesham* Vicarage. This Abbot is no where mentioned but by *Fleet*, who tells us he built the Manor-House of *Islip*, where St. *Edward* the Confessor was born, and rebuilt the Church of *Sutton* in *Gloucester*, and left Money for high Mass in this Church; and lastly, that he died on the 11th of *September*, 1331, *Anno* 7 *Edward.* III. and was buried in the South Cross, right fronting the Altar of St. *Benedicte*, near the Tomb of Sir *John Shoreditch*, and under a Lamp that hung there as you go to the Vestry. His Tomb-stone had his Images in Pontificals, and is still to be discovered, being near *Camden*'s Monument, in the Middle of the West Isle of the Cross, and has the Stone of *Shoreditch* near it, which is a large broken one, with the Places of two Escutcheons.

In his Time lived *Robert de Reading*, a Monk of this Convent, who wrote Annals, from the 28th Year of King *Edward* I. *i. e. ab Anno* 1299, to the Year 1325; afterwards continued by others to 1369. There are two fair Copies of this, one in the *Cotton* Library; another in that excellent one of the Right Honourable the Lord *Oxford*. And Sir *Richard Cirencester*, Monk of *Westminster*, 1348, travelled to most of our Libraries, and collected a notable History, from the Coming of the *Saxons* to his Time, which was 1348; it is divided into two Parts, the first called, *The Mirrour of History*; the other, *A Second Part of the Chronicle of the* English-Saxons; to which some add, *An Epitome of Chronicles*.

THOMAS HENLEY.

Two Days after *Curthington*'s Death, *viz.* the 13th of *September*, 1333, the King had Notice, and granted Licence to re-elect. The Convent therefore chose *Thomas Henley*, to which the King assented the 30th of the same Month, and restored his Temporalities the 29th of *June*, 1334. The Year following, *viz.* the 7th of *June*, 1335, he obtained Leave of the King to absent himself for seven Years, to ply his Studies in the University. There is nothing of him remarkable, but that he gave a fine Pastoral Staff to the Convent.

This *Henley* presided over a Provincial Chapter of the *Benedictines*, held at *Northampton* on *Lady-Day*, 1340, together with the Abbot of St. *Mary*'s at *York*, at which Time he, according to Usage, declares the Abbots and Priors, who were absent, Contumacious, and injoined them Penance; and in 1343, at the same Place, he sent his Prior as Protector; at which Chapter *Henley* was again named as President and Deputy: He died at *Oxford* in *Gloucester* College, on the 29th of *October*, *Anno* 1344, and was brought hither and buried in the lower Pavement, before the high Altar.

SIMON DE BUCHESTON.

Upon Notice of *Henley*'s Death, the King, on the 4th of *November*, 1344, granted Licence for a new Choice, which fell upon *Simon de Buchesston*; this the King assented to, *Nov.* the 15th, 1344, and restored his Temporalities on the 23d of *March* following; some Time after which, he made Application to the King, for Leave to absent himself from his Convent, and to study in the University for three Years; which the King granted him the 6th of *August*, 1345. There is nothing more of him, but that he was buried in the East Ambulatory of the Cloister, before the Interlocutory of the Chapter-House, under a little Stone of black Marble, the Stone is still visible, less at Feet than Head, and the Feet reaching cross the Cloister, towards the Door going to the Library.

SIMON LANGHAM.

To *Buchesston* succeeded *Simon Langham*, or *Lanham* (according to *Thorn*) to whom the King restored his Temporalities on the 16th of *Sept.* 1349; of whom, although Mention has been already made, we shall repeat what is concerning him, except his Epitaph, that these may be intire and of a Piece. He was first Monk here, and afterwards Prior, and lastly Abbot, and after continuing so about 11 Years, was promoted to the See of LONDON, but (as some say, out of Covetousness) preferred to the less honourable See of *Ely*, to which he was elected before he received Consecration for that of LONDON; soon after which he was made Lord Treasurer, afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England*; by Means of which Advantages he grew wealthy; though others say, that he oppressed his Diocese, and extorted it from them. He was from this See promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, 1366, upon the Death of *Simon*

mon Yſclep, to which he was elected on the Vigils of St. *Nicholas*, and received his Pall in St. *Nicholas*'s Chapel, by the Hands of the Biſhop of *Bath*, *November* the 4th, 1366, and was enthronized on the Feaſt of our Lady following: He compoſed a Difference in his Time between the *Londoners* and their Clergy, about their Tithes, allotting out of every Pound yearly Rent one Half-Penny, or out of every Houſe of 10 *s.* a Year, a Farthing, beſides Oblations and Tithes: *Stow* ſays he allowed every Prieſt but 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which made many of them to ſteal. He ſat Archbiſhop not much above two Years, being made Prieſt-Cardinal of St. *Sextus*, by Pope *Urban* VI. which being done without the King's Knowledge, he ſeized his Temporalities. The Archbiſhop reſigned his See, lived privately at *Oxford*, till he had Leave to go over Sea; to poſſeſs which Title he left his See, and went to *Avignon*, where he was ſoon after made Biſhop-Cardinal of *Præneſte* by Pope *Gregory* XI. who likewiſe impowered him to receive the Profits of other vacant Promotions as Adminiſtrator, for ſo they intituled him; by which Power he was Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and Treaſurer of *Wells*: He died at *Avignon*, *July* 22, 1376, of a Palſy, wherewith he was taken ſuddenly as he ſat at Dinner, and was buried in the Church of the Houſe of the *Carthuſians*, whoſe Houſe he had founded, and was (as he in his Will ordered) three Years after removed to this Church, and buried near the Altar of *Benedict*, under a Tomb of Alabaſter, with an Epitaph old enough to be written for him; but it is thought it could never be on his Tomb, no Signs of Injury being round it, ſaving this, the antient wooden Canopy was beat down lately. He is ſaid by *Joceline* to be a Man of great Knowledge, of a generous Spirit, and managed all his Stations with Judgment and Honour; he wrote a Book of Cuſtoms, and ſome Sermons, mentioned by *Pits*, of which no Judgment can be formed:

In his Time lived *John Wilton*, Monk of this Houſe, a Man ſaid to be of great Learning and Piety; his Works are contemplative, as appears by their Title in Verſe and Proſe, *viz. The Clock of Wiſdom*: *Of God's Benefits*: *The Sting of Compaſſion*, and ſome Homilies. He lived about 1360.

And laſtly, A Continuer of *Reading*'s Annals after *Meriomouth*, to the Year 1367; he is written *Johannes R. Mon. Weſtm.*

NICHOLAS LITTLINGTON.

To *Lanham* ſucceeded *Nicholas Littlington*, at the ſame Time the former was named to the See of *Ely*; he was Executor or Truſtee of his Predeceſſor's Will, and by that Means delivered to this Convent that vaſt Quantity of Plate that belonged to him. He built the Hall in the Abbey-Houſe, the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, the South and Weſt Cloiſters, the Kitchen-Buttery, *Sacriſtan*'s Houſe, the *Cellerer*'s Office, with the Tower and Water-Mill, and a Granery, which was lately the College Dormitory, and new paved the Cloiſters. There were many other Gifts of his, among the reſt, two Books of the Coronations, marked *N. L.* the Letters of his Name, not unlikely prepared for that moſt ſplendid Coronation of King *Richard* II. at which he aſſiſted: In his Time happened that Violence upon *Schakell* and *Haule*, who fled to Sanctuary. He died in *November* 1386, and was buried in the Chapel of St. *Blaze* in the South Croſs of this Abbey.

WILLIAM *of* COLCHESTER.

William of *Colcheſter* was elected Abbot after the 12th of *December*, 1386, to which the King aſſented the 21ſt of *January* following: The Time he died is uncertain, but his Tomb is viſible in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel, of white Marble; this is plain beyond all Conjecture; for though there is no Inſcription, yet the Pillar he reſts on and his Miter are thus powdered, *W. de C.* ſignifying *William de Colcheſter*: Other Inſcription there is none.

RICHARD HAROUNDEN.

Richard Harounden is next named, of whom we know nothing certain; but during this Interval of Darkneſs, in the Year before the Depoſition of King *Richard* II. we find the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* attending King *Richard* II. into *Ireland*, and after his Return, appointed, with others, to go with him in the *Tower*, concerning his Reſignation; and ſoon after, concerned at his Uſage, joined with the Dukes of *Exeter*, *Surrey* and *Anmarle*, &c. The Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and principally the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, had an uncommon Averſion to King *Henry* IV. for that, when Earl of *Derby*, he had declared the Clergy had too much, and the King too little; but ſome rather think it was out of true Loyalty to releaſe their captiv'd Sovereign; but this being diſcovered, and ſeveral executed, the Abbot fled from his Monaſtery, and dying of an Apoplexy, eſcaped publick Execution. This *Harounden* is ſuppoſed to be the Man whom the Monks privately buried without Tomb or Inſcription, nor do we know in what Part of the Church they laid him.

GEORGE FLACCET.

George Flaccet, who muſt neceſſarily ſucceed upon the Death of the former, *viz.* 1402, but this is doubtful, and yet very probable, for 'tis certain that an Abbot died at this Time, and Mr. *Dart* ſays, he takes *Flaccet* to be the Perſon who ſucceeded him. There is nothing very remarkable of this *Flaccet*, or in his Time, ſave that there was a Diſpute, *Anno* 1410, between the Abbot and the Rector of *Shiperton*, which was adjuſted by the Biſhop of LONDON. King *Henry* IV. taken with an Apoplexy in the Church, was brought to his Houſe, and died in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber. This Man lived till 1414, and dying, was buried in a plain Tomb, but curiouſly arched over it with Free-ſtone, having the Letters *G. F.* in a Cypher upon it, in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel, which ſee in the Survey: The Writers ſay the Inſcription is torn off for Lucre of Braſs; but if they had looked again, they would find on the outer Ledge next the Area, in black Letters, this Inſcription: *Georgius Flaccet quondam Abbas Weſtmonaſterienſis obiit Anno.*

WILLIAM ——

After the Death of *Flaccet*, which thoſe who have touched lately on this Subject fix not the Time of, they have been ſo much in the Dark as to place *Richard Sudbury* for his Succeſſor, who is no more than that *Keddynton* before mentioned, and at the ſame Time omit one *William*, Abbot at this Time, whoſe Sirname is not to be found, unleſs they have miſplaced *Colcheſter*; and then *Newcourt* groſsly miſtook the King's Patent of Aſſent to his Election: But uncertain it is, that ſuch a one there was who ſucceeded *Flaccet*; for, *Anno* 1414, *William*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, was by King *Henry* VI. in the ſecond Year of his Reign, appointed to go with the Biſhops of *Bath* and *Sarum* to the known Council of *Conſtance*; from which Time there is no further Account of him, till his Death, which was

was twelve Years after; for *Anno* 1426, being appointed to preſide over a general Chapter of *Benedictines* at *Northampton*, where, it ſeems, he and the Abbot of *Reading* always preſided, or their Priors; he being ſick, could not appear, and died while the Chapter was held.

JOHN EASTNEY.

Upon the Death of *William*, *John Eaſtney*, Mr. *Dart* ſays, ſucceeded him, though by *Newcourt*, and others from him, he is placed lower; of whoſe Character or Abilities nothing remains, except what appears by his publick Acts of Munificence to this Church, in which he cauſed to be made a Skreen to the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, and likewiſe built the great Weſt Window, or at leaſt preſented, to adorn it, a large Quantity of curious painted Glaſs, whereof little remains. He likewiſe built one of the lower Windows, and preſented two Images gilt, for the Altar of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, which is ſuppoſed to have been near the Veſtry Door; and preſented an Image for the Chapter-Houſe, on the Vigils of thoſe Saints. He paid the King 1000 *l.* upon Account of the Merchants of the Staple; and, as ſome ſay, paid the Court of *Rome* 3070 *l.* due to it for Confirmation of Abbots. He died the Month before King *Edward* IV. *viz.* the 4th of *May*, 1438, having governed nine Years, and was buried in the Sacriſtarea, on the North Side, near *Valence*'s Tomb, and has a Monument adjoining to the Skreen of St. *John* the Evangeliſt's Chapel, with his Effigies in Braſs, in a Maſs Habit, on a Label from his Mouth, *In dno. confido Jehu meo.* And round the Verge this broken Piece of Inſcription, *Menſis Maii.* His Body was not long ſince, upon breaking up a Grave, diſcovered lying in a Cheſt quilted with yellow Satten; he had on a Gown of Crimſon Silk, girded to him with a Black Girdle; on his Legs were white Silk Stockings, and over his Face, which was Black, a clean Napkin doubled up and laid Cornerwiſe; the Legs and the other Parts of the Body firm and plump.

EDMOND KIRTON.

Edmond Kirton, D. D. deſcended from an antient and illuſtrious Family of the Name of *Codilbie*, was educated probably at *Gloceſter* Hall in *Oxford*, then a College ſet a-part for the *Benedictine* Monaſteries; to the Library of which he after gave Books, of which ſome are now in the Univerſity, with his Name prefixed. In this College he was a B. D. in the Year 1426, at which Time he is found preaching before a general Chapter of *Benedictines* at *Northampton*; for his Oratory was remarkable, inſomuch that his Epitaph informs us he preached before Pope *Martin*. At the before-mentioned Chapter he is called Prior, Student at *Oxford*, and was appointed a Viſitor of the *Benedictine* Monaſteries; here he likewiſe exhibited Letters from the Chancellor and Regent of *Oxford*, for a Subſidy for building new Divinity Schools; and informed them, that the Abbot of St. *Alban*'s had almoſt rebuilt the Monks Veſtry, near the Chapel at *Oxford*; upon which they roſe and thanked him; and then, *ſecondly*, he moved them, that they would rebuild the Chapel there; *laſtly*, complained of Abbots not ſending Students there. This Chapter, in Return, deſire the Chancellor and Regent to create him Doctor. He died the 3d of *October*, 1466, and was buried there under a Free-ſtone in St. *Andrew*'s Chapel.

THOMAS MILLING.

Thomas Milling ſucceeded, who, from his Youth, was of this Monaſtery, from whence he went to *Gloceſter* College or Hall, in *Oxford*, where he grew familiar with the *Greek* Tongue, (ſuch as that Novelty then was) and expert in all Learning, for which he is mentioned in ſome Notes of a learned Student here, as an Ornament of, *&c.* *Leland* likewiſe commends him for his Literature, and ſays, that he wrote many Things, of which there are none extant at this Time. Returning to his Monaſtery, he became Abbot, and a Favourite at Court, by Reaſon, that when the Scales turned upon King *Edward* IV. after his Coronation, the Queen took Sanctuary here, and was by him handſomely received, and lodged in his Houſe, where being delivered of her firſt Son, *Edward* V. the Abbot, though at ſo dangerous a Juncture, ſtood Godfather, which ſome have taken for an Honour done him; whereas it was rather a Caſe of Exigence: However, this recommended him to the King's Favour, who honoured him with the Name of a Privy-Counſellor; and after being Abbot there eight Years, he made him Biſhop of *Hereford*, of which Temporalities he had Reſtitution the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1475, in which See having continued 17 Years, he died *Anno* 1492, and was buried in the Middle of the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, in this Church, where, in *Camden*'s Time, he lay, and a ſlight Monument for him againſt the Wall, where *Popham*'s ſtands; but no Inſcription having been there, Mr. *Camden* would have given it, though it was not his Buſineſs to remark Stone Coffins, as Mr. *Keep* ſuppoſes he would, had that upon *Flaccet*, by him, ſaid to be this Abbot's, been viſible there in his Time.

JOHN ISLIP,

Was next Abbot, who began his Government at a troubleſome Juncture; for, at the firſt he had the ſame dangerous Gueſt with his Predeceſſor, *viz.* Queen *Elizabeth*, who, with her younger Son and Daughters, fled to his Houſe for a Sanctuary againſt the Protector's Malice; which Flight gave him great Uneaſineſs; yet ſo cautious was he, that he did not ſtir in Defence of Holy Church, when threatened ſo ſeverely at that Time; however, this recommended him to the Favour of the Queen and Princeſs, and conſequently to that of *Henry* VII. for whoſe Cauſe, 'tis not unlikely, he aſſiſted the Deſign of his Marriage with the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, being concerted in his Houſe, though the weak-minded Queen was afterwards diverted from it. During the Queen's Stay here, this Church and Monaſtery was incloſed like a Camp, and ſtrictly guarded by Soldiers, under one *Neſfield*; and none were ſuffered to go in or out without ſpecial Permiſſion, for Fear the Princes ſhould convey themſelves over the Sea, and baulk King *Richard* III's Deſigns. After King *Henry* VII. came to the Crown, he grew a Favourite and Counſellor; and when the King founded his magnificent Chapel, he laid the firſt Stone of it, and by his Example repaired and beautified the Church, and added in Niches along the Buttreſſes, the Statues of Kings that had been Benefactors: He likewiſe deſigned a lofty Tower and Lantern, with a Chime of Bells, to be placed over the Middle of the Croſs; but the Pillars were too weak to ſupport it, wherefore the Bells were hung in the Weſtern Tower, where they remain. He founded the Chapel called by his Name, (and dedicated to St. *Eraſmus*.) He likewiſe

built the Dean's Houſe, and Offices to the Monaſtery; and dying the 2d of *January* 1510, 2 *Henry* VIII. was buried in this Chapel.

WILLIAM BENSON, *or* BOSTON,

Of whom we know little; but that he, with ſeventeen Monks of this Convent, ſurrendered his Abbey to King *Henry* VIII. who converting it into a Deanery, made him Dean thereof. He died 1549, and was buried in the South Croſs, as you go to the Reveſtry; his Tomb is remaining; but the Braſs Plates, the Figure, Canopy and Inſcription, torn away.

In his Time flouriſhed *Thomas Gardener*, Monk here, who wrote a brief Abſtract of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, from *Brutus* to his Time, which is now in the *Cotton* Library.

THOMAS THURLBY, *Biſhop.*

During *Boſton*'s Deanery, *viz.* 1540, King *Henry* made *Weſtminſter* a Biſhop's See, and made *Thomas Thirlby* Biſhop thereof. This *Thirlby*, whom Mr. *Wood*, by Miſtake, calls *John*, was Doctor of Civil and Canon Laws; or, as others ſay, Divinity, and ſome Time Fellow of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Ely*. He was ſo extravagant a Dilapidator, that the Biſhoprick was ten Years after diſſolved by King *Edward* VI. and *Thirlby* removed to *Norwich*; and four Years after to *Ely*, by Queen *Mary*, who made him a Privy Counſellor: But being after her Death a Recuſant, he was ſent to the *Tower*, and diſplaced by Act of Parliament; ſoon after which, the Queen removed him to *Lambeth* Houſe, where he, and Biſhop *Tonſtall*, were kindly and reſpectfully treated by the Archbiſhop; and there he ſpent his Life in Eaſe and Happineſs for ten Years; and dying 1570, was buried in the Chapel of *Lambeth* Church, under a Stone of Marble, at the Head of Biſhop *Tonſtall*, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirlby, olim Epiſcopus Elienſis, qui obiit 26 die Auguſti, Anno Dom. 1570.

RICHARD COX.

Richard Cox (the Deanery being re-ſettled, became Dean after *Tonſtal*'s Remove) was born in *Buckinghamſhire*, at a Place called *Whaddon*, educated at *Eaton*, thence elected to *Cambridge*, 1519, and was Scholar of *King*'s College there, and commenced Maſter of Arts; thence he removed to *Oxford*, and was made junior Canon of the *Cardinal* College in *December* 1525. Hence, upon Suſpicion of *Lutheraniſm*, he removed, and became one of the Maſters of *Eaton* School; here he continued ſome Years; and in 1537 commenced Doctor in Divinity, and became Archdeacon of *Ely*. In 1543 he was made Dean of *Oſney*, then newly erected a Cathedral, and upon removing that See to the Cathedral Church, became Dean there. In 1547, he was choſen Chancellor of *Oxford*, where his Wife reſided with him, the firſt Inſtance of that Kind, which gave great Offence; of which Mr. *Wood* makes a ſad Detail; before which, *viz.* 1544, he was Preceptor to King *Edward* VI. for Philoſophy, Morality, and Divinity, at ſix Years of Age, who afterwards gave him a Canonary at *Windſor*, and made him one of his Privy Council; and, upon *Thirlby*'s Remove, Dean of this Church, and Almoner. But, upon Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, he fled to *Frankfort* in *Germany*, where he vindicated the *Engliſh* Liturgy; in compiling which, he had a Part againſt *John Knox* and others. Upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion he came over, and was nominated for the *Weſtminſter* Conference, and ſhortly after elected to the See of *Norwich*, the 22d of *June* 1553; but the Queen's Mind changing, made him Biſhop of *Ely*, and conſecrated the 21ſt of *Decemb.* 1559. Mr. *Wood* (unhappy enough in that Reſpect) gives him a mean Character, founded upon Trifles, as Feaſting his Family with Potted Veniſon; but it appears he was a good Scholar, had a Hand in collecting the Grammar after *Lilly*, *Robinſon*, &c. and publiſhed two Orations, printed in *Peter Martin*'s Works. He is ſaid to have been a good Poet; but unleſs he had left us better and larger Proofs of it than the *Lord's Prayer* in Meter, at the End of the *Singing Pſalms*, we can form no very great Opinion of him; as ſuch *Leland* praiſes his Faith and Integrity, in a Copy of Verſes to *Thomas Legh* of *Adingdon*, publiſhed in *Encomiis Tropheis*. He ſat Biſhop twenty-two Years, in which Time it is ſtrange he had no better Remove; and dying the 22d of *July* 1581, was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Ely*, near Biſhop *Goodrick*'s Monument.

HUGH WESTON.

Hugh Weſton, upon Dr. *Cox*'s Flight, was made Dean *Anno primo Mary*. He was born at *Borton Novery* in *Leiceſterſhire*, was Student at *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, and afterwards Fellow of *Lincoln* College, where he ſtudied Phyſick; he was afterwards Protector of the Uuniverſity, and Rector of *Lincoln* College; and in 1540, Doctor in Divinity, *Margaret* Profeſſor, Rector of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, LONDON, Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, and Rector of *Cliff* in *Kent*; afterwards Dean here, and Prolocutor of the Convocation; being removed from *Weſtminſter*, he was made Dean of *Windſor*, 1556; but the Year following being taken (as it is ſaid) in Adultery, he was deprived by Cardinal *Pole*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; whereupon, endeavouring to go to *Rome* to clear himſelf, he was ſeized and impriſoned in the *Tower* of LONDON, where he died. He is much commended by *Leland*, and as ſcurrilouſly and ridiculouſly treated by *Bale*. He publiſhed an *Oratio ad Clerum*, 1553, and his *Diſputations* with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, in the Divinity School at *Oxford*. He died in the *Tower* in *December* 1586, and was buried before the Image of the Crucifix, in the Church of the *Savoy* Hoſpital in the Strand. By his Will he made in the *Tower*, the 26th of *November* 1558, he beſtowed his Effects on Pious Uſes; was very exact about his Funeral, and left Monies for his Dirige and Maſs, by the Maſter and Fellows of *Baliol* College, by the Rector and Fellows of *Lincoln* College, by the Chaplain of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by the Prieſt at *Iſlip*, near *Oxford*, and by the Prieſt of *Borton Novery* in *Lincolnſhire*.

JONH FECKENHAM.

John Feckenham, ſo called from his Birthplace, *Feckenham Foreſt* in *Worceſterſhire*, where his Parents, who were poor Cottagers, reſided; his right Name being *Howman*. When a Boy, the Pariſh-Prieſt there diſcovering in him an Aptitude to Learning, inſtructed him much, and, with the Perſuaſions of ſome others, got him admitted into *Feckenham* Monaſtery at *Eveſham*, an Houſe of *Benedictines*; where having been ſome Time, he was at the Age of eighteen Years ſent to ſtudy at *Oxford*, at *Glouceſter* Hall, a College for that Order, where was an Apartment for this Abbey. Not long after, *Eveſham*-Abbey being among the ſmall ones diſſolved the 17th of *November* 1536, he ſubſcribed among his Brethren

Brethren to the Reſignation, and had allowed him 10 *l. per Ann.* Penſion; or, as others ſay, 100 Florins. After this Diſſolution, he returned to his Studies at *Oxford*, where he was in 1537, and was then Senior Fellow there; and not long after, was entertained as Domeſtick Chaplain to the then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Dr. *Bell*; who dying three Years after, Dr. *Bonner*, Biſhop of LONDON, took him; with whom he continued ten Years, *viz.* to the Year 1549, who being then deprived, *Feckenham* was confined in the *Tower* of LONDON, as ſome ſay, by Mr. *Holme*'s Means, whom *Reyner* calls *Pſeudo-Epiſcopus Wintonienſis*; the Reaſon whereof was, his refuſing to adminiſter the Sacraments, according to the then Liturgy; though *Stapleton*, who is not much to be depended on, ſays, "*Cranmer* "occaſioned it, upon Account of *Feckenham*'s "defending the Obſervation of *Lent*, and his "denying Juſtification by Faith only; and that "*Cranmer* cited him to *Lambeth* on that Account, "and appeals to the Regiſter there." The ſame *Stapleton* mentions his ſolemn Diſputation with Mr. *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who ſays, he was thoroughly ſatisfied with his Reaſoning, as himſelf owned; but by this we may juſtly doubt this Writer, for *Hooper* was a Man not eaſily ſatisfied in any Reſpect, much leſs with ſo direct an Opponent to that Opinion; for which, he afterwards ſuffered, and carries with it an Air of high Improbability. But notwithſtanding *Reyner* takes it from him, *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* from *Reyner*, and a late Plagiary from them both, without boggling at the Abſurdity. However, *Feckenham* was remanded to the *Tower*, and continued there till Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, who not only diſcharged him, but made him her Chaplain, afterwards Dean of St. *Paul*'s, in which he was ſucceeded by Dr. *Cole*, and *laſtly*, Abbot of this Church. He was Diſputant in 1559 againſt *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, at *Oxford*; and in 1556, had Doctor's Degrees at *Oxford*, without Exerciſe; and being abſent, the Enſigns of his Degrees were ſent him. During which Time, he was reckoned a Man of great Moderation, and no ſmall Friend to the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, who did not forget it after ſhe came to the Crown, by offering him any Church-Preferment; but he refuſed it. His Diſputation with Lady *Jane Gray*, you may ſee, but not depend on the Manner, in Mr. *Fox*, who is wonderfully civil in paſſing him by, without blackening; on the other Hand, *Pitts* is incredibly fond of, and laviſh in his Character, and does not forget to give a plentiful Share of ill Language to Queen *Elizabeth* and her Miniſters, with as much Reaſon, perhaps, as he commends Dr. *Storey*, whom, he ſays, *Feckenham* prepared to die for the Faith; but, as appears by the Execution, very lamely. But to return; upon the Death of Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth* ſent for *Feckenham*, with Intent to conſult and reward him; he was then planting thoſe Elms which are now in the Prebends Garden, and (which they of his Church ſeem to commend him for) would not go till he had done what he was about. *Saunders* ſays, but perhaps without Authority, that he was, on that Interview, offered the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, but refuſed it. *Stapleton* is inſufferably hot upon the Queen's Ingratitude, but has forgot to mention the Abbot's Heat in oppoſing her; for, in the Parliament called in the firſt Year of her Reign, he was the only Abbot preſent, and proteſted, and ſpoke expreſsly againſt every thing tending to that Reformation. On *Thurſday* the 9th of *March*, 1559, *Anno* 1 *Elizabeth*, he was diſſenting to a Bill for veſting the Lands in the Lord *Richard*. On *Wedneſday* the 15th, to the Proviſo's concerning the firſt Fruits and Tenths. On *Saturday* the 18th, to the Bill for reſtoring the Supremacy. On *Wedneſday* the 22d, to the Bill for aſſuring Lands of the Biſhoprick of *Winchester* to Patentees of King *Edward* VI. And on *Wedneſday* the 5th of *April* he was named with the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Rutland*, Lord *Rich*. Lord *North*, and Lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborow*, concerning a Bill for Leaſes, to be made by Spiritual Perſons. Two Days after he diſſented to the Bill for the Queen's taking Temporal Poſſeſſions upon Voidance of Archbiſhopricks, or Biſhopricks. On *Monday* the 17th of *April*, to the Bill of Supremacy, a ſecond Time; and likewiſe when it paſſed; at which Time he made an elaborate Speech againſt the Bill. He diſſented likewiſe to the Bill for annexing Religious Houſes to the Crown; during all which, he was the only Abbot that ſat in Parliament, and took the loweſt Place on the Biſhop's Form. For this ſtrong Oppoſition, in the ſecond Year of the Queen's Reign, he was confined Priſoner in the *Tower*, where he wrote againſt the Oath of Supremacy; which Dr. *Horn*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, anſwered; whoſe Book *Reyner* calls, *Librum impium plenumque mendaciis*. This Piece of *Feckenham* is printed in *Reyner*. From the *Tower*, he was removed to the Cuſtody of Dr. *Horn*, where he was generouſly and handſomely treated; but, if we believe *Stapleton*, *Reyner*, &c. they tell us the contrary, *a quo inciviliter & perfide more miniſtrorum novi evangelii tractatus fuit*. He was again remitted to the *Tower*, and ſoon after, by the Queen's Indulgence, thence to the *Marſhalſea*, where he had more Liberty and Air. Soon after he was diſcharged, and lived privately in *Holbourn*, where he built an Aquaduct: Some Time after, the frequent Attempts upon the Queen's Life, and the reſtleſs Spirit of ſome of that Church, obliged him to ſtrict Confinement; and then (together with Dr. *Oxenbridge*, Dr. *Watſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Young*, &c.) he was confined Priſoner to *Wisbich* Caſtle in *Cambridgeſhire*, here he ended his Days, 1585, in great Piety and Devotion. Mr. *Camden* ſays, he was a learned and good Man, lived a long while, did a great deal of Good to the Poor, and always ſolicited the Minds of his Adverſaries to Good. He built a Stone Croſs at *Wisbich*, and did other publick Acts. He was a ſhort Man, of a round Viſage, freſh Colour, affable and pleaſant; and though *Reyner* went too far in calling him Martyr, yet he was a good, mild, modeſt, charitable Man, and a devout Chriſtian. He lies buried in *Wisbich* Church.

WILLIAM BILL.

William Bill, upon *Feckenham*'s Remove, and the Alteration of this Church to a Deanery, was nominated Dean thereof, as appears by the Patent for that Purpoſe. This Dr. *Bill*, had in King *Edward*'s Time, been Maſter of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*; but by Queen *Mary*'s being ejected, he was by Queen *Elizabeth* reinſtated, to which he had additionally conferred on him, the Provoſtſhip of *Eaton* College, and was made great Almoner to the Queen.

RICHARD NEAL.

Richard Neal, D. D. Son of a Tallow Chandler, born in *King-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, and educated in this College; thence elected to St. *John*'s in *Cambridge*; afterwards taught School, and became Chaplain to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and his Son Sir *Robert*, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*, who from ſome Steps, gave him, *Anno* 1590, the Vicarage of *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*, where *Theobalds*, then the Seat of that Earl, and afterwards the Palace Royal, was ſituated

ſituated. Afterwards he was D. D. both in *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and made Maſter of the *Savoy*, Dean of this Church, and Clerk of the Cloſet to King *James* and King *Charles* I. which occaſioned *Burton*'s Envy with that of *Prynne* and *Baſtwick*. In 1608, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and kept this Deanery in Commendam two Years. After he was removed to *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; thence to *Lincoln*, in 1631; thence to *Wincheſter*, on Dr. *Andrew*'s Death: While he was in which See, the Commons, and *Oliver Cromwell* among them, charged him with being a Papiſt, and encouraging Arminians, which occaſioned great Diſputes in the Houſe: He was laſtly made Archbiſhop of *York*, in which See he dy'd the 31ſt of *October* 1640, three Days before the Meeting of the Long Parliament, and was buried in his Cathedral of St. *Peter*'s, as ſome ſay, or as *Wood*, in this Abbey-Church. He ſtrongly oppoſed the Scots, who then ſtruggled for Places, and was an affectionate Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all who relied on him.

GEORGE MOUNTIGNE.

George Mountigne, born at *Cawood* in *Yorkſhire*, educated at *Queen*'s-College in *Cambridge*, and Lecturer of *Greſham*-College in LONDON, followed Dr. *Neal* in his Preferment of Maſter of the Savoy, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, of *Lithcfield* and *Coventry*, in 1610; Biſhop of *Lincoln* in 1617, thence tranſlated to LONDON in 1621, to *Durham* 1627, and laſtly to *York* 1628; after which Inſtallation he lived not long; but dying aged 59 Years, ſix Months and two Days, was buried in the Chancel of *Cawood* Church in *Yorkſhire*, where, againſt the North Wall is his Marble Buſto in Sleeves, imitative of his Habit, and a large Inſcription under it.

ROBERT TOUNSON.

Robert Tounſon, D. D. educated at *Cambridge*, in *Queen*'s-College, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He was, *Anno* 1620, made Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, dy'd within a Year after, *viz. May* 15, 1621, as Mr. *Wood* ſays, in a mean Condition, leaving a Wife named *Margaret*, and 15 Children behind him. He was buried on the South Side of the Sacriſtarea, over-againſt the Door of St. *Edmund*'s Chapel in this Church, but without any Signal of the Place.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John Williams, born at *Aberconway* in *Caernarvonſhire*, educated in St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, and Fellow of the ſame: Afterwards Chancellor *Egerton* entertained him as Chaplain: He was ſoon after Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonſhire*, and of *Dinan* and *Grafton*, Reſidentiary in, and Prebend to the Church of *Lincoln*, and Chanter Prebend of *Peterborough*, and had a Donative in *Wales*, Prieſt-Rector of the *Savoy*, and Chaplain to King *James* I. and on *September* 10, 1619, preferred to the Deanery of *Saliſbury*; upon which he reſigned the *Savoy*, which was given to the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. Soon after this he grew a great Favourite of *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who procured him to be made a Privy Counſellor, and Dean of this Church, 1620; the Year following he was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and held his Deanary *in commendam*. After this Preferment, he behaved himſelf not ſo grateful to his Benefactor as was expected; ſo that ſoon after King *Charles* I's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was removed, and at the Coronation ſet aſide from that great Office due to the Deans of *Weſtminſter*. Upon Archbiſhop *Laud*'s Riſe, (which, ſay ſome, was through *William*'s Intereſt) he daily declined, but not without very great Malice expreſſed to that Prelate, whom he ſeemed to contemn much. In the firſt Year of that Prince's Reign, *viz.* on the 25th of *October*, 1625, the Great Seal was taken from him, and he removed from the Council, and his Parliamentary Writ refuſed; upon which he retired, and ſided with the Puritans, among whom he took upon him to talk of Things and Perſons, without a ſtrict Regard to Veracity; and wrote a Book againſt Innovations, as he ſtiled them, in which (ſays Chanceſſor *Hyde*) there was much good Learning, and too little Gravity for a Biſhop: He, during his Diſgrace, let fall ſome Expreſſions concerning the King; for which, being tried in the Star-Chamber, and endeavouring, by unfair Methods, to mend his Cauſe, which Biſhop *Hacket*, who, 'tis evident, writ for him, ſeems to deny, but the contrary is elſe undoubted: Upon this he was fined in the Star-Chamber 10,000 *l.* ſuſpended *ab officio & beneficio*, and impriſoned in the *Tower* during the King's Pleaſure. After this ſome Papers being found in his Seat, *Bugden*, ſent by Mr. *Osbaldſtone*, Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, the Biſhop was again fined 8000 *l.* for divulging ſcandalous Libels againſt Privy-Counſellors. After a conderable Confinement, he was, upon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Fall, releaſed; (*Ruſhworth* mentions a very odd Dream this Prelate had in the *Tower* upon that Occaſion) the Party then thinking his ſevere Uſage would engage him in any Meaſures: But the Writer of his Life ſays they were diſappointed, for he was, on the contrary, very warm againſt their Proceedings; inſomuch that ſome ſaid, they had conjured up a Spirit they could not lay, and the King was ſo affected with this ſeeming Sincerity, that he gave him a private Audience, and reverſed all Orders made againſt him; by this Means did this artful Stateſman enable himſelf to do the more Miſchief; for the Earl of *Straſford* being brought to his Trial, Biſhop *Williams*, without conſulting the Bench of his Order, waved their Privilege upon that Occaſion, as Lord *Clarendon* tells us, which Biſhop *Hacket* denies, and gives a learned and laborious Speech to defend their Right on that Occaſion, the Chancellor being of Character in the Houſe at that Time, is rather to be depended on; for Biſhop *Hacket* being then only a Pariſh Rector, ſeems to have had no other Way of knowing Things, but from the Biſhop himſelf, who is unhappily charged by the Chancellor of reporting Things of himſelf, and forming Diſcourſes with an Air of Confidence, which had not the leaſt Foundation in Reality. But to return, the Earl being ſhamefully and illegally condemned, the King's Averſion to ſign for his Execution, was palliated by a Piece of moſt unchriſtian Policy, that the King had a double Conſcience, and might charge the publick one, with what was a Sin againſt the private one; this is what has by ſome been charged upon Archbiſhop *Uſher*, but Biſhop *Hacket* ſays it was the joint Opinion of *Uſher*, *Morton*, *Williams* and *Potter*; and that the Diſtinction was the Matter of Fact, and that of Law; and that he ſhould leave the latter to his Judges, and the ſame Perſon tells us, that he, *Williams*, with the reſt, would have gone thro' Fire and Water to have ſaved him: How far this is to be depended on more than the Chancellor, who ſays he wrote his Hiſtory by the King's Order, and had his Materials from his Mouth or Letters, is left to the Publick: A few Weeks after this he was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, as ſome ſay, to oblige the Puritans,

Puritans, as others to quiet his Spirit: Upon the Cry of *No Biſhops* he was inſulted by the Mob, to the Houſe, his Robes tore off his Back, and he well-nigh murdered; upon which, in Heat, he returned to the Dean's Houſe: He here ſent for what Biſhops were in Town, and drew up a Proteſtation againſt the Proceedings of the Houſe, till they could come ſafely thither; upon which raſh Proceeding, he, with them, was committed to the *Tower*; afterwards, when the King was at *Oxford*, he repaired to him, where the King gave him a Commiſſion; and going into *Wales*, he repaired his Caſtle of *Aberconwey*, and fortified it for the King's Service; but upon ſome Doubts of his Fidelity, or rather by ill concerted Councils, there was another Governor ſent, and he, after a great Expence, in a Manner thruſt out; whereupon he retired to *Penryn*, where he had a Houſe, and fortified that, and made it a Garriſon for the Parliament; and procuring ſome Forces from *Mitton*, a Parliament Colonel in thoſe Parts, he went againſt *Aberconwey* Caſtle, and took it from the King by Force, which he kept till his dying Day. After the King's Death he grew very melancholly, and retired at Night uſually to an old Chapel to pray by himſelf; and at laſt ended a Life of ſtrange Viciſſitude, in the Houſe of the Lady *Moſtyn* at *Glodded*, near *Aberconwey*, on the 25th of *March*, 1649.

JOHN EARL.

John Earl, born in the City of *York*, *Anno* 1601, educated at *Merton* College in *Oxford*, in 1631, became Chaplain to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, who gave him the Rectory of *Biſhopſton* in *Wiltſhire*, and Chaplain and Tutor to *Charles* Prince of *Wales* 1642; created Doctor of Divinity, and named one of the Aſſembly of Divines, but refuſed to ſit with them. In 1643, he was made Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, but outed of all for his Loyalty. After the Battle of *Worceſter* he was, at *Roan* in *Normandy*, made Chaplain and Clerk of the Cloſet; after the Reſtauration, Dean of this Church; and *An.* 1662, made Biſhop of *Worceſter*; thence tranſlated to *Salisbury*, *Anno* 1663. He was, in his early Years, reckoned a good Poet, and, in his latter, an excellent Preacher; and, throughout the Whole, a moſt religious, mild, good Man. He, among other Pieces, tranſlated the Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, and Mr. *Hooker*'s Book of *Eccleſiaſtical Polity* into *Latin*; which laſt Writer he reſembled, in a pious, peaceable, and primitive Temper. He died at *Oxford* when the King and Parliament were there, in the Time of the Plague, being then lodged in Univerſity College, on the 17th of *November*, 1665, and was buried before the high Altar in *Merton* College Church, on the 25th, being attended to his Grave from the publick Schools, by an Herald at Arms, and the principal Perſons of the Court and Univerſity.

JOHN DOLBEN.

John Dolben was born at *Stanwick* in *Northamptonſhire*, of which his Father, Dr. *William Dolben* was Rector: He was educated at the School of this College, and thence elected Student of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, from *Weſtminſter* School, *Anno Dom.* 1640, aged 15 Years. Here he was when King *Charles* I. was there, and bore Arms for him, and was made firſt an Enſign, and afterwards a Major in the King's Army. His Majeſty's Cauſe declining, and *Oxford* being ſurrendered, he returned to *Chriſt-Church*, and took the Degree of A. M. but was the Year following ejected by the Parliament Viſitors: He afterwards married a Niece of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*'s, and Daughter of *Ralph Sheldon*, lately Warden of *All-Souls* College, with whom he lived during the Uſurpation, and aſſiſted Mr. *John Fell*, in his private Chapel. After the King's Reſtauration he was inſtalled Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, afterwards Archdeacon of LONDON, Clerk of the Cloſet to the King, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*, in 1662; afterwards (*viz.* 1666) he ſucceeded Dr. *Warner*, in the See of *Rocheſter*, and kept the Deanery *in commendam*. Afterwards he was made Almoner to the King; and *laſtly*, upon the Death of Dr. *Stern*, Archbiſhop of *York*, he ſucceeded in that See, *Anno* 1683. *Laſtly*, He died at *Biſhop's-Thorp* of the Small-Pox, on the 11th of *April*, in the Year 1686, and was buried in the Cathedral there.

THOMAS SPRAT.

This Gentleman was Son of a Clergyman, born in the County of *Dorſet*, in the Year 1636: His Education was in *Wadham*-College in *Oxford*, of which he was afterwards Fellow; during his Reſidence here, he wrote many Pieces of Poetry, of which ſome were afterwards publiſhed, and going with the Tide then, one of them was, upon the Death of *Cromwell*, at the ſame Time that Mr. *Waller* and Mr. *Dryden* did the ſame. Soon after the Reſtauration, when the fine Letters were encouraged, he began to be diſtinguiſhed for the Excellency of his Parts by *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who was both a Maſter and Admirer of them; by the Duke he was ſome Time entertained as Chaplain, where he had the Happineſs to become acquainted with the Reſort of learned Men, who were Viſitors to the Duke; and, amongſt the reſt, with Mr. *Cowley*, the Poet, whoſe Writings in the *Pindarick* Way (ſo called at that Time) he nearly imitated, in that excellent Poem on the Plague of *Athens*. This Friendſhip between them continued long, even in Mr. *Cowley*'s Retirement at *Chertſey*, whither he frequently went to viſit him, and was one of the Chief of thoſe few Mr. *Cowley* admitted to his Leiſure. Upon Mr. *Cowley*'s Death, he wrote his Life in a very curious Stile, which was the firſt Specimen he publiſhed of *Engliſh* Proſe, to which he had then lately wholly applied himſelf, and for which he was afterwards ſo juſtly admired: And now his Character every Day grew more conſiderable, and reaching the Ears of King *Charles* II. to whom Mr. *Sprat* was recommended by the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Means. The King, as a ſingular Inſtance of his Intentions to promote him, placed him immediately under his Eye, in this his Royal Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, wherein he was nominated on the 22d Day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1668; and very quickly after made him a Canon of his Royal Chapel of *Windſor*. At length he was, upon Dr. *Dolben*'s Advance to the See of *York*, *Anno* 1683, made Dean of this Church, and ſoon after, *viz.* 1684, conſecrated to the See of *Rocheſter*, with Liberty to hold his Deanery *in commendam*. *Anno* 1686, he was appointed to ſit in the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion upon the Biſhop of LONDON; but, convinced of the Illegality, he afterwards declined acting in it. Soon after the Revolution he fell under the Malice of ſome wretchedly deſigning Men, who made Uſe of the vileſt Engines, and the darkeſt Means to take away his Life for High Treaſon. The Wretches that ſwore againſt him were *Stephen Blackhead*, and one *Robert Young*, a pretended Prieſt, but a common and moſt notorious Cheat, who counterfeited the Biſhop's, and other Hands, to an Aſſociation, conveyed counterfeit Papers into his Houſe to confirm it, which were miraculouſly diſcovered in a Flower-Pot in the Chimney, from whence

whence it took its Name of the *Flower-Pot-Plot*. A Relation of this wicked Contrivance the Biſhop wrote and publiſhed in two Parts, printed in the *Savoy*, *Anno* 1693, and lately reprinted, which low and intricate Subject, he has managed in a Manner that ſhews what a Command he had of Stile and Language, and could equally turn to maſterly and low Subjects. He publiſh'd a *Hiſtory of the Royal Society*, which for the Language and Manner, has been univerſally admir'd: And likewiſe an Account of the *Ryehouſe-Plot*, with other Pieces, in which he has univerſally acquired the Character of the greateſt Refiner and Maſter of our Language.

He was a Gentleman of no leſs Elegance of Life than Stile, which made his Converſation coveted and admired by our greateſt and moſt polite Men. In his Converſation he had an Eaſineſs like that of his Writing, which at the ſame Time raiſed Reſpect and Love: He was a Gentleman of great Humanity, and no leſs Charity; the Channels of which prevented that Tide of Wealth to raiſe high, which continually flowed in upon him: He had a peculiar Regard to the College School, and was the Means of fixing Dr. *Frtend*, the late Maſter and Ornament of it there, under whoſe happy Conduct, that Genius which always preſided there, and produced ſo great and many Ornaments of our Church and Kingdom, ſtill promiſes us continual Supplies; when Stations in either ſhall be ready to receive them: But to return, this excellent Prelate, after a long Life of 77 Years, died purely of Age, on the 20th of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1713, and was buried in this Collegiate Church, in the Chapel dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, where has been ſince erected a handſome and curious Monument of veined Marble, affixed high, againſt the Wall, at the Charge of Dr. *Friend*, the Phyſician, and a curious *Latin* Inſcription, ſhewing his Excellencies.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY.

THIS Gentleman was the Son of the Rev. Dr. *Atterbury*, Rector of *Milton*, near *Newport-Pagnel* in *Buckinghamſhire*: He was educated at the Royal Grammar-School of *Weſtminſter*, and from thence elected to *Chriſt-Church* College in *Oxford*, where he was ſoon diſtingniſh'd for his fine Wit, and polite Erudition, and gave the Publick a remarkable Inſtance of the Excellency of his Poetick Vein, in an admirable *Latin* Verſion of Mr. *Dryden*'s *Abſolom* and *Achitopel*; and an equal Elegance is ſhewn in his *Engliſh* poetical Compoſitions.

WHILE he continu'd in the Univerſity, there happen'd, upon a ſlight Occaſion, a very famous Controverſy of Wit and Learning, wherein he is ſaid to have borne no inconſiderable Part, tho' it was thought proper at that Time to have the Honour of it devolv'd upon another.

THE Occaſion of the Diſpute was this: "The "Hon. Mr. *Boyle*, late Lord *Orrery*, was a Stu- "dent in *Chriſt-Church*, and under the Tuition "of Dr. *Atterbury*, when about the Year 1695, "he oblig'd the World with a new Edition of "*Phalaris*'s Epiſtles; but complains in the Pre- "face, of Dr. *Bentley*, the King's Library- "keeper, upon the Account of a certain Copy, "that might have aſſiſted the Edition, had he "not deny'd him the Inſpection of it, *pro ſua* "*ſingulari Humanitate*." Theſe Words ſo exaſperated the Doctor, that he inſtantly thought upon Revenge, and finding a Paſſage in Sir *William Temple*'s Miſcellanies, wherein he gives vaſt Commendation to *Æſop* and *Phalaris*, as two Antients that had excell'd, in their Way, all that ever was wrote by Moderns: He hereupon founds a long Letter to his Friend Dr. *Wotton*, who had the State of Antient and Modern Learning then under his Pen, telling him, "That the "Epiſtles, which went under *Phalaris*'s Name, "were not to be rank'd among antient Compo- "ſitions, that they were of much later Date "than their pretended Author, and probably "the Work of ſome Modern Sophiſt.

THIS he does with a great Shew of recondite Learning, but not ſo much to convince the World of Sir *William*'s Miſtake, as to diſparage the *Oxford* Edition, and repreſent the honourable Perſon concerned in it, as inſufficient for the Work, devoid of all critical Knowledge, and unacquainted with the Author he pretended to publiſh. It was not long however, before there came out an Anſwer to this Elaborate Piece of Dr. *Bentley*'s, but ſuch an Anſwer as perhaps never appear'd in any Language before. It may be juſtly call'd the Pride and Glory of the Moderns, and a Confutation of all that can be ſaid in Preference of the Antients There is ſuch an Eloquence of Stile, and Juſtneſs of Expreſſion, exact Method, tierce Wit, fine Raillery and genteel Satyr thro' the Whole, that whoever is minded to be curiouſly entertained for a While, let him read it; whoever deſires to overcome in in the Philological Way, let him make it his Pattern, and learn to imitate it: He will ſoon perceive therein, ſuch a Strength of Genius, and Warmth of Invention, guided by Art, and kept in by the Laws of correct Writing, ſuch an eaſy Diſplay of Learning, happy Declenſion of his Adverſary's Force, and foiling him frequently at his own Weapon, as will induce him to be of Opinion, *viz.* that Dr. *Bentley* was certainly cut down by ſome eminent Maſter, however decent it might be thought at that Time for a young Gentleman to give him the *Coup de Grace*, and ſharpen it with this Sarcaſm, *Pallas te hoc vulnere Pallas immolat.*

WHAT may convince the World of the Truth of this common Conjecture, is the Figure that he makes in another fam'd Controverſy, wherein he avowdly ſtands alone, and treats his Adverſary, (no leſs an Adverſary than the Rev. Dr. *Wake*, preſent Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) in the ſame keen Manner.

To give the Reader a ſmall Inſight into the Grounds of this Controverſy, it may not be improper to ſet before him the Source from whence the Diſpute aroſe.

ABOUT the Year 1696, there came out a Pamphlet ſuppoſed to be written by the Reverend Dr. *Binckes*, occaſioned by the Interruption of Convocations, and intitl'd, *A Letter to a Convocation Man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body*. The Principal Matters which that Author inſiſted on, were, *Firſt*, The Clergy's Right to frequent Synods, according to the Canons of the Chriſtian Church, and Conſtitution of this Realm. *Secondly*, Their Right of Meeting and Sitting in Convocation, as often as a new Parliament meets and ſits. And *Thirdly*, A Right of Treating and Deliberating about ſuch Affairs as lie within their proper Sphere, and of coming to fit Reſolutions upon them, without being neceſſitated antecedently to qualify themſelves for ſuch Acts and Debates, by a Licence under the Broad Seal of *England*. The Opinions of Men in both Houſes of Convocation, were ſtrangely divided about theſe Queſtions; ſome thought them Rights intirely due to the Clergy, and eſſential to the Being of Eccleſiaſtical Synods; others, introductive of too bold an Independancy, and Encroachments upon Regal Authority, not to be borne; among thoſe of the latter Opinion, appear'd Dr. *Wake*, and in the Year 1697, publiſhed his Book intitl'd, *The Authority of Chriſtian Princes over their Eccleſiaſtical Synods aſſerted; with particular Reſpect to their Convocations of the Clergy of the Church of*

their

England. The Deſign of which Work, was, as he declared in his Appeal, &c. no other than to defend the King's Supremacy. " I was not ſo " little acquainted, ſays he, with the Tempers " and Deſigns of a certain Party among us, as " not to know that my Undertaking would be " likely to diſpleaſe thoſe, who think any the " laſt Authority that is given to his preſent Ma- " jeſty, to be an Encroachment either upon the " Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Rights." And in another Place, " Thus far, 'tis plain, (adds he) they " have gone towards it, that as they have before " ſhewn the Church to be out of the Protection " of the Prince, ſo they will by and by declare the Prince to be out of the Boſom of the " Church, &c. The World ſeemed to be ſatisfied with Dr. *Wake*'s Sentiments, 'till in the Year 1700, Dr. *Atterbury* publiſh'd, (without his Name) an Anſwer to his Treatiſe, and thus accoſts the Reader in his Preface, " I con- " feſs I came to Dr. *Wake*'s Book, with Expec- " tations of finding there, whatever was neceſ- " ſary to ſet this Matter in a clear Light: The " Bulk of the Work, the Appearance of Learn- " ing it carry'd, and the great Authority by " which it endeavour'd to recommend itſelf, all " ſeem'd to promiſe Exactneſs: But upon peru- " ſing it, to my Surprize, I found that it was a " ſhallow empty Performance, written without " any Knowledge of our Conſtitution, any Skill " in the particular Subject of Debate, upon ſuch " Principles as are deſtructive of all our Civil, " as well as Eccleſiaſtical Liberties, and with " ſuch Aſperſions on the Clergy, both dead and " living, as were no leſs injurious to the Body, " than his Doctrine.

The very beſt Conſtruction, continues he, that has been put upon Dr. *Wake*'s Attempt by candid Readers, is, that it was an Endeavour to advance the Prerogative of the Prince in Church Matters as high, and to depreſs the Intereſt of the Subject-Spiritual as low as ever he could, with any Colour of Truth: But, ſurely, this itſelf is no very creditable Account of it: Thoſe Caſuiſts that have taken Pains to inſtruct Men how near they may poſſibly come to a Sin without actually ſinning, have not been reckoned the honeſt Part of their Profeſſion; and thoſe Divines, who read Leſſons to Princes, how to ſtrain their Eccleſiaſtical Power to the utmoſt without exceeding it, and oppreſs their Clergy legally, are not ſurely the beſt Men of their Order; they are Church *Empſons* and *Dudleys*, and uſually find the Fate of ſuch wretched Inſtruments to be deteſted by the one Side, and at laſt abandoned by the other.

Were all that Dr. *Wake* ſays ſtrictly true and juſtifiable, yet whether the labouring the Point ſo heartily as he does, and ſhewing himſelf ſo willing to prove the Church to have no Rights and Privileges, be a very decent Part in a Clergyman, he leaves his Friends to conſider. The World, I fear, is ſo ill-natur'd as to believe that ſeldom any Man is over-buſy in leſſening the Publick Intereſts of that Body to which he belongs, who does not hope to find his private Account in it. But, when all a Man advances is not only ill-deſigned, but ill-grounded, and his Principles are as falſe as they are ſcandalous, (as I have evidently proved his to be) there are no Names and Cenſures too bad to be beſtowed on ſuch Writers and their Writings.

It was the Abhorrence I had of this unworthy Treatment which the Reputation and Rights of the Order have found from Dr. *Wake*, and of the Slaviſh Tendency of his Principles, in Reſpect both to the Church and State, that gave Reſolutions of expoſing the Weakneſs and Inſincerity of his Attempt, and of doing Right to Truth and an injured Conſtitution.

To this Book of Dr. *Atterbury*'s, Dr. *Wake*, in the Year 1703, publiſhed a Reply in Folio, entitled, *The State of the Church and Clergy of* England, &c. In the Preface whereof, he makes this Complaint: " Upon my firſt Peruſal (of " what Dr. *Atterbury* had wrote) I ſaw a Spirit " of Wrath and Uncharitableneſs, accompanied " with ſuch an Aſſurance of the then unknown " Author's Abilities for ſuch an Undertaking, " as I had hardly ever met with in the like De- " gree before: I perceived that he deſired, in " the direct Reverſe of what I had profeſſed, to " be looked upon to have written with Care and " Deliberation, to have fully ſearched into his " Subject, and to have been no leſs plentifully " ſtored with Materials of all Kinds for the per- " fect clearing of it. And though I do not think " a Man of Pride and Arrogance, full of him- " ſelf, and a Deſpiſer of all others, to be gene- " rally beſt qualified to know either himſelf or " the Truth, yet I hoped I ſhould here find ſome- " what to clear the one, and thereby to attone " for, if not juſtify, the other.

" In my Examination of the whole Book, I " found in it enough to commend the Wit, tho' " not the Spirit of him who wrote it. To pay " what is due even to an Adverſary, it muſt be " allowed that Dr. *Atterbury* has done all that a " Man of forward Parts, and a hearty Zeal could " do, to defend the Cauſe which he had eſ- " pouſed; he has choſen the moſt plauſible To- " picks of Argumentation; he has given them " all the Advantage that either a ſprightly Wit, " or a good Aſſurance, could afford them. But " he wanted one Thing; he had no Truth on " his Side: And Error, though it may be pal- " liated by an artificial Manager, ſuch as Dr. " *Atterbury*, without Controverſy is to be diſ- " guiſed ſo as to deceive, ſometimes, even a " wary Reader; yet it will not bear a ſtrict " Examination: And accordingly I have ſhewn " him, notwithſtanding all his other Endowments " (in which, if he pleaſes, he ſhall have my free " Conſent to ſtand above me) to have deluded " the World with a meer Romance, and, from " the one End of his Diſcourſe to the other, to " have delivered a Hiſtory, not of what was " really, but of what it was his Intereſt to make " it believe had been done. —— This I can " with great Sincerity profeſs, and having ſaid " it, I ſhall have done; *I have not willingly* " *miſtaken, much leſs have I miſrepreſented, any* " *Matter of Fact; I have not knowingly concealed* " *any Thing that made againſt me; I have aſ-* " *ſerted nothing but what I verily believe to be* " *the Truth; and I have defended it with no-* " *thing but what, after a diligent Examination,* " *I take to be true.* Under this Aſſurance I cheer- " fully commit myſelf, and my Cauſe, to the " Judgment of all wiſe and charitable, and in- " different Perſons; for the reſt, and particular- " ly for Dr. *Atterbury*, they have their Liberty; " let them think, let them ſpeak, let them write " as they pleaſe of me.

These Paſſages are related by the Author of his Life, to let the Reader know with what Spirit and Reſolution theſe two Diſputants entered the Liſts; how they behaved, and to whom the Victory fell, is not ſo well decided. Men ſpeak variouſly, and accordingly as they are affected: But the general Opinion is, that however Truth may be on Dr. *Wake*'s Side, yet the Appearance of it was certainly with Dr. *Atterbury*; and that whatever he might want in Point of Argument and Fact, he abundantly ſupply'd by the Elegance of his Stile, his fine Turn of Thought, and Copiouſneſs of Invention; ſo that, from a dry and intricate Subject, he has furniſhed out a very curious Entertainment for his Reader. The Conſequence of the Debate, however, proved very advantageous

vantageous to them both. Dr. *Wake* was ſoon promoted to the Bench of Biſhops, and Dr. *Atterbury* had inſtantly his Doctor of Divinity's Degree preſented him by the Univerſity, and ſome honorary Preferments, not long after, conferred upon him for his Performance.

SOME Time before the Death of his Father, he made Application to the late Earl of *Nottingham* to ſucceed in the Rectory of *Milton*; but being diſappointed of what he then called the Height of his Ambition, he betook himſelf to Town, where, in a ſhort Time, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a Manner, that he was made Chaplain to their Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and Preacher at *Bridewell*; the Governors of which Hoſpital afterwards recommended him to the Lectureſhip of St. *Bridget*'s.

WHILE he continued in this Station, the Convocation-Controverſy ſprung up, and his *Vindication of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges* of that *Venerable Body*, (which he publiſhed in 1700) gained him great Applauſe among his Brethren, and proved a ſucceſsful Step to his Preferment afterwards.

IN the Year 1701, he preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and gave ſuch an accurate Deſcription of our Conſtitution, both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, and ſuch a fine Commendation of King *William*, as was a great Means to continue him Chaplain. After the King's Deceaſe, and when others were removed from that honourable Office, Queen *Anne*, upon her Acceſſion to the Throne, made him her Chaplain, and advanced him afterwards to the Deanery of *Carliſle*, very probably for the amiable Character he had given her in his Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, on the 8th of *March* 1703-4.

SIR *Jonathan Trelawney*, the Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, made him Archdeacon of *Totneſs*, and Canon-Reſidentiary of *Exeter*, 1707.

SIR *John Trevor*, a great Diſcerner of Men and their Abilities, was ſo ſtruck with his Fame, and charmed with his Eloquence, that he made him Preacher of the Rolls Chapel in 1709.

THE Convocation of the Clergy choſe him unanimouſly their Prolocutor 1710, in thankful Remembrance of what Honour he had done them, when he magnified their Office, and evinc'd the Dignity of the Prieſthood in a florid Diſcourſe before the Sons of the Clergy, not many Months before.

'TIS certain that his elegant and pathetick Sermon upon the Death of Prince *George*, deſigned to move the Paſſions, and calculated for the Conſolation of the Queen, had this Effect, that it gained him the Deanery of *Chriſt-Church* in 1711, notwithſtanding the Competition of Dr. *Smallridge*, no contemptible Candidate, and the warm Applications that, by Men of Power and Authority, were made in his Behalf; and 'tis not unlikely that the Remembrance of the ſame Sermon pleaded in his Favour, and mightily befriended the Earl of *Oxford*'s Recommendation of him: When the Queen was pleaſed, in the Year 1713, to promote him to the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, the Height of his Preferment, but not of his Ambition, for it was the Primacy of all *England* that he aimed at, and, had not the Queen died as ſhe did, 'twas very likely he would have obtained it.

AFTER the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *George* I. moſt of the Party with whom the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* had joined himſelf, made Tenders of their Services to him, which, when they found not ſo well received as they imagined they would have been, and being deſtitute of all Hopes of attaining their Employments again, reſolved upon other Meaſures, and betook themſelves to another Maſter. The Earl of *Mar* went into the Highlands of *Scotland*, and there began a formal Rebellion. *Foſter* in *Northumberland* was actually in Arms, and many more Conſpirators were ripe for an Inſurrection: The Pretender's Declaration, artfully penned enough, and adapted to the prevailing Diſcontents of the Nation, was poſted up in moſt Market-Towns, and in ſome Places his Title proclaimed. In this Juncture of Affairs, 'twas thought needful, by moſt Bodies of Men, to give the Government all poſſible Aſſurance of their Fidelity and Allegiance; and accordingly there was publiſhed a Declaration of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhops in and near LONDON, teſtifying their Abhorrence of the preſent Rebellion, and an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care, to be zealous in the Diſcharge of their Duties to his Majeſty King *George*.

BUT this Declaration the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* refuſed to ſign, and drew a very worthy and well-affected Prelate, Biſhop *Smallridge*, into the ſame Refuſal. "What! ſhall I ſign a Paper, ſays "he with himſelf, for the Benefit of thoſe that "will do nothing for me? Shall I recognize the "Title of him that has already diſcarded "me from his Favour and good Eſteem? "Shall I diſcountenance an Undertaking that "may, perhaps, turn up Trump for me at laſt? "What will my good Friend the D. of *Or——d* "ſay, if he ſhould come and ſee my Hand to "this infamous Libel? How will he upbraid my "Puſillanimity and Want of Gratitude, to enter "into any Combination againſt him? And how "muſt the Pretender look upon thoſe that do "all this, that pray againſt him, that addreſs "againſt him, that ſware againſt him, and abjure him upon every Turn? At other Times "there may be a Diſpenſation for theſe Things; "but this is a Critical Juncture, and none knows "who may be uppermoſt, and therefore e'en "fight Dog fight Bear". *Ergo propria in pelle quieſcam.* This certainly was the hidden Language of the Man, and the true Reaſon of his not coming into the Declaration, though the pretended one was, a juſt Offence taken at ſome unbecoming Reflections caſt upon a Party that were not inferior to any in Point of Loyalty, as he ſaid. The Paſſage is this: *We are the more concerned, that both the Clergy and People of our Communion ſhould ſhew themſelves hearty Friends to the Government upon this Occaſion, to vindicate the Honour of the Church of* England, *becauſe the chief Hopes of our Enemies ſeem to ariſe from Diſcontents artfully raiſed amongſt us, and becauſe* "ſome who have valued themſelves, and have been too much valued by "others, for a pretended Zeal for the Church, "have joined with the Papiſts in theſe wicked "Attempts"; *which, as they muſt ruin the Church if they ſucceed, ſo they cannot well end without great Reproach to it, if the reſt of us do not clearly and heartily declare our Deteſtation of ſuch Practices.*

THE Reader may judge, whether there be any Thing in theſe Words ſo exceptionable, as to countenance ſuch a Behaviour, at ſuch a Time, had there not been ſome other Purpoſes to be ſerved by ſuch an Act of Diſloyalty?

THAT Rebellion, however, was happily quelled by his Majeſty's wiſe Counſels, and ſucceſsful Arms, after which the Land was for ſome Time at reſt; but in the Year 1722, a Diſcovery was made of a black and dangerous Conſpiracy, carried on by Perſons of Figure and Diſtinction here at home, in Conjunction with Traitors abroad, in order to place the Pretender on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms. The Government had ſufficient Reaſon to ſuſpect Dr. *Atterbury*, who had been at the Head of the Proteſters, to be no ſmall Agent in this Conſpiracy, and did therefore order him to be

be apprehended. To this Purpoſe two Officers, the Under-Secretary and a Meſſenger, (as we have the Matter recounted in a Letter to *Paris*, ſuppoſed to be wrote by *Kelly*) on *Auguſt* 24, 1722, went, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Biſhop's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, where he then was, with Orders to bring him and his Papers before the Council. He happened to be in his Night-Gown when they came in; and being made acquainted with their Buſineſs, he deſired Time to dreſs himſelf: In the mean Time his Secretary came in, and the Officers, *&c.* went to ſearch for his Papers; in the ſealing of which, the Meſſenger brought a Paper which he pretended to have found in his Cloſe-Stool, and deſired that it might be ſealed up with the reſt. His Lordſhip obſerving it, and believing it to be a forged one deſired the Officers not to do it, and to bear Witneſs, that the Paper was not caught with him; but notwithſtanding they did it; and though they behaved themſelves with ſome Reſpect to him, yet they allowed the Meſſengers to treat him with the utmoſt Inſolence, who pulled and hauled him about, and ſaid, if he did not make more haſte, and put on his Shirt, *&c.* they would carry him away naked as he was: Upon which, he deſired his Secretary to ſee his Papers all ſealed up, and went himſelf directly to the Cock-Pit, where the Council waited for him. How this agrees with what the Author *of the Letter to the Clergy of the Church of* England tells us, is not to be conceived, unleſs we can imagine that thoſe who were appointed to ſecure him and his Papers, and at the ſame Time commanded to treat him with all the Reſpect he treats of, forgot the Orders of their Superiors, and fell into unwarrantable ill Uſage of him, of their own Accord. However this was, when he before came the Council he behaved with a great deal of Calmneſs, and they with much Civility towards him: He had Liberty to ſpeak for himſelf as much as he pleaſed, and they liſtened to his Defence with a great deal of Attention; and, what is more than ordinary in ſuch Caſes, after he had withdrawn he had twice Liberty to re-enter the Council-Chamber, to make for himſelf ſuch Repreſentations and Requeſts as he thought proper. 'Tis ſaid, that while he was under Examination, he chanced to make Uſe of our Saviour's Anſwer to the *Jewiſh* Council, while he ſtood before them: *If I tell you, you will not believe me; and if I alſo ask you, you will not anſwer me, nor let me go*, Luke xxii. *v.* 67, 68. which ſome accounted an arrogant Aſſumption in him, and a Kind of Indignity put upon the Council. After three Quarters of an Hour's Stay at the Cock-Pit, he was ſent to the *Tower* privately, in his own Coach, and without any Manner of Noiſe or Obſervation: But if his Account may be credited, the Uſage he met with was not ſo commendable as might be wiſhed, for his Complaint to the Houſe of Lords is this —— "I have been under a very "long and cloſe Confinement, and have been "treated with ſuch Severity, and ſo great In"dignity, as, I believe, no Priſoner in the *Tower* "of my Age and Function, and Rank, ever was; "by which Means, what Strength and Uſe of "my Limbs I had when I was firſt committed in "*Auguſt* laſt, is now ſo far declined, that I am "very unfit to make my Defence againſt a Bill of "ſuch an extraordinary Nature: The great Weak"neſs of Body and Mind under which I labour, "ſuch Uſage, ſuch Hardſhip, ſuch Inſults, as I "have undergone, might have broken a more re"ſolute Spirit, and much ſtronger Conſtitution "than falls to my Share". And, in that Let"ter of his, which was intercepted *26 Febru*"*ry*, 1722-3, there is a Paſſage of very dark "and ambiguous Import: "You may, ſays he "to his Friend, when you ſee *Br*——*y*, im"part the Story of that Villany to him, and "deſire his Advice upon it; at what Time, "and in what Manner it may be proper for "me to bring that Matter on the Stage, and ſhew "what extraordinary Methods are taken to get "at me, and beg the Lord's Protection in the "Caſe againſt ſuch Practice. I hope *William* "has not given in to it, and then my Way will "(ſome Time or other) be clearer towards a "Complaint, whenever it is proper; I think "the Raſcal, my Neighbour, may be ſummon"ed before the Lords, and made to tell who "employed him to proffer ſuch Sums, and be "puniſhed by them for ſuch Practices". Who the Perſon is that he ſtigmatizes with this odious Character, is not ſo apparent; no one, certainly, that the Government employed or authorized to uſe him ill, much leſs to oppreſs, by Methods of Violence and Corruption, as he, in the Warmth of his Reſentment ſeems to inſinuate; that Thought is abhorrent to Men of Honour and Integrity; however, an unhappy Miſunderſtanding between him and Colonel *Williamſon*, the Deputy-Lieutenant of the *Tower*, from his very firſt Commitment, might foment a Jealouſy and Suſpicion in him of I know not what; but let that paſs. The Commitment of a Biſhop upon a Suſpicion of High Treaſon, as it was a Thing rarely practiſed ſince the Reformation, ſo it occaſioned various Speculations among the People. Thoſe that were the Biſhop's Friends, and pretended to the greateſt Intimacy with him, laid the whole Odium of the Matter upon the Miniſtry. They knew the Biſhop ſo well, they ſaid, his Love to our Conſtitution, and Attachment to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, his profeſſed Abhorrence of Popery, and ſettled Contempt of the Pretender, ſuch Caution and Prudence, and Circumſpection in all his Actions, would never allow him to engage in any Attempt of ſubverting the Government, ſo hazardous in itſelf, and ſo repugnant to his Principles, and therefore they imputed all to the Malice and Management of a great Miniſter of State or two, who were reſolved to remove him, on Account of ſome Perſonal Prejudices, as well as the conſtant Moleſtation he gave them in Parliament, and the particular Influence and Activity he had ſhewn in the late Election; and in this Perſwaſion they continue ſtill, obſtinate, and more confirmed, ſince *Kelly*, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, has ſolemnly acquitted him from any Knowledge of the Conſpiracy, or criminal Correſpondence with him, and reſolved all into pure Invention and Contrivance of *Neynoe*, a Wretch bribed with Money and fair Promiſes to deviſe a Plot, and ſuppoſititious Letters, that others might have a Handle *to pull down the Pride of that haughty Prelate, and ſqueeze other innocent Perſons, as he expreſſes it.* Thoſe that were Friends to the Miniſtry, were of a contrary Opinion, that the Biſhop was ſecretly a Favourer of the Pretender's Cauſe, and had formerly been tampering with Things of that Nature, even in the Queen's Time, and while his Party was excluded Power; but, upon their Re-admiſſion, relinquiſhed that Purſuit, and his Confederates therein, and became a good Subject again: They urged, that the Influence which the late Duke of *Ormond* had over him, aſſiſted with his own private Ambition and Revenge, might prompt him to many Things, contrary to his declared Sentiments, and inconſiſtent with the Cunning and Caution, which, in other Caſes, he was Maſter of: And, to obviate the Difficulty of the Pretender's Bigottry, and his Averſion to Popery, they talked of a certain new-invented Scheme of his, not to receive the Pretender, whoſe Principles were incurable, but his Son only, in-

to the Kingdom; that he was to be educated a Proteſtant in the Church of *England*, and the Biſhop made Guardian and Lord Protector during his Minority; a prodigious Deſign, and not unlike the ambitious Spirit of the Man, though he had not the Luck to accompliſh it!

THESE, and many more Speculations, amuſed the World at that Time, and Men judged according as their Affections ran, till a Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons was publiſhed, which ſet the Conſpiracy in a right Light. What the Biſhop is chiefly charged with in that Report, is, carrying on a traiterous Correſpondence Abroad, in order to raiſe an Inſurrection in the Kingdom, and to procure foreign Forces to invade it; and, to ſupport this Accuſation, there are three Letters produced, to General *Dillon*, the late Lord *Mar*, and the Pretender himſelf, under the feigned Names of *Chivers*, *Muſgrave*, and *Jackſon*, which are of a dangerous Nature. Theſe Letters themſelves may be ſeen in the Report of the Secret Committee, and were the chief Foundation of the Reſolution taken in the Houſe of Commons on *March* 11. *That* Francis *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter *was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy, for invading theſe Kingdoms with a Foreign Force, and for raiſing Inſurrections and a Rebellion at Home, in order to ſubvert our preſent Happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and State, by placing a Popiſh Pretender upon the Throne.*

THIS Procedure, to puniſh by Way of Bill, occaſioned many warm Debates in the Houſe of Commons: Thoſe that oppoſed it, made uſe of ſuch Arguments as theſe: —— That, by the Rules of natural Juſtice, Laws ſhould be firſt made for the Direction of Men's Obedience, before they can be deemed guilty; that where there is no antecedent Law, there is properly no Tranſgreſſion; and to puniſh therefore by a Law, made after the Offence committed, was repugnant to Reaſon, and contrary to Juſtice. That Bills of Attainder were always Blemiſhes to the Reigns wherein they paſſed, and might be detrimental to the Intereſt and Security of his Majeſty's Government; that they were injurious to the Judicial Power of the Houſe of Lords, and deſtructive of the Uſe of Juries, the diſtinguiſhing Privilege of the People of this Nation; prejudicial to the known Liberty and Safety of an *Engliſh* Subject, and never to be uſed but in Caſes of extreme Neceſſity, and where the Preſervation of the State plainly required; as, in the preſent Caſe, there was not that Call and Neceſſity: That the greater the Crime and Accuſation againſt any Perſon was, the clearer and more convincing ſhould the Evidence againſt him be: That anonymous and decyphered Letter, forced Conſtructions, Hear-ſays, and Inuendo's, were no Conviction of the Biſhop's Guilt; no Grounds to ſupport the Allegations in the Preamble of the Bill, *For inflicting Pains and Penalties* upon him; no Evidence that could be accepted in any other Court of Judicature; but a Caſe, which if admitted, would be a fatal Precedent, ſuch as might in Time come home to them all, and make their lateſt Poſterity rue.

THOSE that argued for the Bill, alledged, That this was a Caſe of the utmoſt Neceſſity, and wherein the Security of the Government was highly concerned. That the Conſpiracy in itſelf was dangerous, as well as deteſtable; big with Miſchiefs of all Kinds, and deſtructive of every Thing that was valuable among us. That the Conſpirators had carried it on with the utmoſt Cunning as well as Wickedneſs, and skreened and ſecured themſelves under the Shelter of the Law. That tho' there appeared no legal Evidence againſt them, yet there was ſuch a Complication of Criminal Circumſtances, as amounted to the Force, though not the Formality of Evidence; and ſuch, as in the Judgment of the Legiſlature (which was not tied down to the common Rules of other Courts) might be reputed a reaſonable Conviction; that, in ſhort, there was no other Way of bringing Offenders, notoriouſly guilty, though artfully diſguiſed, to condign Puniſhment; and yet to let them eſcape, would be giving Comfort and Encouragement to ſuch Practices for the future, and promiſing Indemnity to Clandeſtine Treaſon. That this Way of proceeding has always been allowed in Caſes of the like Nature; in the Caſe of Sir *John Fenwick*; in the Caſe of the intended Aſſaſſinators of King *William* III. and, if uſed, cannot fail of having more Advantages to the State, than pernicious Conſequences attending it. That, if ever it was needful, now is the Time to appear ſtrenuous in the Cauſe of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and to defeat the Deſigns of the Pretender and his Agents for ever, by letting them ſee that there is no Deſign, though never ſo deeply laid, and covertly carried on, that can eſcape the Vigilance of the Miniſtry, or any Perſon, though never ſo high in Station, or ſacred in Function, (let him hide his Deeds of Darkneſs in what Obſcurity he pleaſes) but muſt expect to be puniſhed, when once he is detected. That the Biſhop, in particular, who had been ſo troubleſome to the Government and turbulent in his Proceedings, who had added Perjury and Perfidy to his undutiful Behaviour, and by his ill Example impaired in others a due Senſe and Conſideration of Publick Oaths, ought leaſt of all to expect Favour and Indulgence, but rather more Rigour and Unrelenting Severity, as his Guilt had been more heinous, his Example more pernicious, and his Obligations to act otherwiſe more numerous and coerceive.

THESE were the Arguments, which, at that Time, prevailed both in the Houſe and elſewhere; and accordingly a Bill was brought in on *April* the 4th, to inflict certain Pains and Penalties on *Francis* Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and a Copy of the Preamble, wherein all the Chief Charges againſt him were contained: "As "that he had been deeply concerned in form- "ing, *&c.* a wicked and deteſtable Conſpiracy, "and had been a principal Actor therein; that "he had done this, by traiterouſly conſulting "and correſponding with divers Perſons here, to "raiſe an Inſurrection in this Kingdom, and "procure Foreign Forces to invade it: That he "had done this, by traiterouſly correſponding "with the ſame wicked Intent, with the Pre- "tender himſelf, and other Perſons Abroad em- "ployed by him, knowing them to be ſo em- "ployed: That his Deſign in all this was to "depoſe his Majeſty King *George*; to ſubvert "our preſent Conſtitution both in Church and "State, and to place a Popiſh Pretender upon "the Throne; in Conſequence to deprive us of "our Religion, Laws and Liberties; to involve "us in Blood and Ruin, and to ſubject us to "the Bondage and Oppreſſion of *Romiſh* Super- "ſtition and arbitrary Power.

THESE Charges and Accuſations againſt him were ſent by the Serjeant at Arms, and Notice withal given him, that he had the Liberty of Counſel and Solicitors granted him, and all other Things neceſſary for his Defence.

THE Biſhop, 'tis plain, both by his intercepted Letter at the *Tower*, and his own Acknowledgment to the Lords, expected nothing more than an Impeachment to be lodged againſt him, but never proſecuted, as in the Caſes of the Lord *Danby*, and the Earl of *Oxford*; but when he perceived that the Commons intended to proceed againſt him by Bill, and to treat him with

with a more unavoidable and expeditious Severity than he imagined, he was a little ſurprized at firſt, and ſeemed to expreſs the Symptoms of ſuch a Fear, as may, in ſome ſudden and unexpected Caſes, be incident to the boldeſt Man. He recovered himſelf, in a ſhort Time, and, with a Reſolution to make the beſt Defence he could, but ſuch as was conſiſtent with his Honour and Dignity, he ſent his Petition to the Houſe of Lords *March* the 29th, praying for their Direction and Advice, as to his Conduct in that Conjuncture, and what their Lordſhips Opinion might be, in Relation to a ſtanding Order, *Prohibiting, on a Penalty, any Lord to appear, either in Perſon, or by his Counſel, before the Houſe of Commons, to anſwer any Accuſation there,*

THE Debates among the Lords, upon this Occaſion, were many; the Privileges peculiar to their Houſe were largely inſiſted on, and the late Intrenchments made upon them, by the Commons, loudly complained of; but, at laſt, it was carried by a great Majority, that the Biſhop, being only a Lord in Parliament, and no Peer, might, without any Diminution to the Honour of that Houſe, appear in the Houſe of Commons, if he thought fit, and in what Manner he thought fit, to make the beſt Defence and Vindication that he could. The Biſhop, however, was not well pleaſed with this Conceſſion, nor willing to try his Fate where he thought himſelf injured and pre-judged already, and therefore ſent a Letter on *April* the 4th to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, acquainting him with the Reaſons that had determined him, not to give that Houſe any Trouble concerning a Bill therein depending againſt him, but he ſhould be ready to make his Defence and Plea againſt it, when it came to be argued in another Houſe, whereof he had the Honour to be a Member. It ſo happened, that a Letter, which fell into the Miniſtry's Hands, was ſealed with the Seal of an Impreſſion very much like, if not the very ſame, with the Seal which had been obſerved on a certain criminal Letter, for which he was accuſed. This was a Circumſtance not to be neglected, becauſe it might conduce to aſcertain thoſe Letters to be his, as well as confirm ſome other Inſtances that pointed at his Guilt; and thereupon Orders were immediately ſent to the *Tower*, to ſeize all the Seals that were found about him or his Servants, and to bring them inſtantly away, to have their Impreſſions compared. Col. *Williamſon*, in this, did no more than he was commanded; but, on the 5th of *April*, the Biſhop ſent a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, complaining, That the ſaid *Williamſon*, aſſiſted by Perſons under his Authority, had, by Violence, ſearched him, carried away two Seals, and ſeized a Paper in his Pocket, which was a Letter to his Solicitor; ſearched his two Servants likewiſe, and taken away a Seal from one of them; *and thereupon praying, that, as a Lord of Parliament, and Member of that Houſe, he might have Relief and Protection.*

WHAT made this Complaint the more remarkable, was, his having a Bill depending againſt him in the Houſe of Commons at this Time, and the Benefit of Counſel and Solicitors allowed him for making his Defence. It ſeemed a little hard, therefore, and unreaſonable, that his Letter to his Solicitor ſhould be ſeized, or any Thing forcibly wreſted from him, that related to his Vindication: A Violation of the Rules of natural Juſtice, as well as the fundamental and known Laws of the Realm, ſome called it, *that any Perſon, and more eſpecially a Lord of Parliament, being under Impriſonment and Accuſation of High Treaſon, ſhould, by Terror, or other Violence, be, in any Degree, diſturbed in, or diſabled from making his Defence*; but the Thing being judged neceſſary at that Time, and directed by the Miniſtry, to enable them to make a farther Diſcovery, the Petition was diſmiſſed by a great Majority, and the Commons proceeded with their uſual Zeal and Vigour, till, on the 9th of *April*, they paſſed the Bill againſt him, which enacts, "That after the firſt of *June* 1723, he "ſhall be deprived of all his Offices, Dignities, "Promotions, and Benefices Eccleſiaſtical whatſoever; and that, from thenceforth, the ſame "ſhall be actually void, as if he were naturally "dead; and that he ſhall, for ever, be diſabled, "and rendered incapable from holding or enjoying any Office, Dignity or Emolument, within this Realm, or any other his Majeſty's Dominions; as alſo from exerciſing any Office, "Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual whatever; that he "ſhall ſuffer perpetual Exile, and be for ever "baniſhed this Realm, and all other his Majeſty's Dominions; that he ſhall depart out of "the ſame by the 25th of *June* next; and if he "return into, or be found within the Realm, "or any other his Majeſty's Dominions, after the "ſaid 25th of *June*, he, being thereof lawfully "convicted, ſhall ſuffer as a Felon, without "Benefit of Clergy, and ſhall be utterly incapable of any Pardon from his Majeſty, his Heirs "or Succeſſors. That all Perſons who ſhall be "aiding and aſſiſting to his Return into this "Realm, or any other his Majeſty's Dominions, "or ſhall conceal him within the ſame, being "lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall be adjudged "guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. "That if any of his Majeſty's Subjects (except "ſuch Perſons as ſhall be licenſed for that Purpoſe under the Sign Manual) ſhall, after the "25th of *June*, hold any Correſpondence in "Perſon with him, within this Realm, or without; or by Letters, Meſſages, or otherwiſe, "or with any Perſon employed by him, knowing ſuch Perſon to be ſo employed, they ſhall, "on Conviction, be adjudged Felons without "Benefit of Clergy: And, *laſtly*, That Offences againſt this Act, committed out of this "Realm, may be tried in any County within "*Great Britain*.

THESE were the ſeveral Pains and Penalties which paſſed into an Act againſt Dr. *Atterbury*, the 9th of *April*; and the ſame Day Mr. *Yonge* was ordered to carry it to the Lords, and deſire their Concurrence. After many long and earneſt Debates on both Sides, the Lords, on the 16th of *May*, 1723, paſſed the Bill by a great Majority of Voices, *viz.* 83 to 43; and on the 27th of the ſame Month the King came to the Houſe and gave the Royal Aſſent.

'TIS reported the King paſſed this Bill with ſome Regret, being much concerned, as he ſaid, that there ſhould be any juſt Occaſion of dooming to perpetual Baniſhment, a Biſhop of the Church of *England*; a Man of ſuch eminent Parts and Learning, and one who had been ſo nearly attendant on him at his Coronation. To alleviate however, in ſome Meaſure, the Severity of this Sentence, and that he might not be entirely cut off from the Comforts of his Children, and Converſation of his Friends, he permitted his Daughter to attend him in his Travels; and thro' the Hands of her Husband, allowed him a Correſpondence and Intercourſe with his native Country.

DR. *Atterbury* had now nothing elſe to do but to ſettle his Affairs, and diſpoſe of his Effects and prepare for his Departure. This Indulgence of the King had made him eaſy; and though it was thought proper, for ſome Reaſons, to detain him in Cuſtody, during his Stay, yet his Friends, from the Time that his Hearing before the Houſe of Lords was over, had free

free Acceſs to him; and their Liberality on this Occaſion was profuſely great, ſupplying the Defects of his Fortune, and enabling him to live in a ſtrange Country, without any Danger of Diſtreſs: So that when the two great Stings of Baniſhment, Want of Money, and Want of Intercourſe with the World, were happily removed, he took Leave of his Friends (who, the Day before, came in great Numbers to bid him their laſt Adieu) with a great deal of Serenity and ſeeming Reſignation; and, on *June* the 18th, between Twelve and One at Noon, was carried in a Chair from his Apartment in the *Tower* to the Water Side; and thence in a Barge appointed to wait on him (wherein were Mr. *Morrice* and his Wife, Col. *Williamſon*, and Capt. *Lawrence*, Commander of the Man of War that was to carry him over) he fell down with the Tide, and, going on board the aforeſaid Ship, was conveyed to *France*, where here remained till the Time of his Death, which was *A. D.* 1733.

SAMUEL BRADFORD.

THIS Gentleman, upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Atterbury*, was tranſlated from the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle* to that of *Rocheſter*, and made alſo Dean of *Weſtminſter*; he was accounted a Man of good Learning and great Moderation, was Maſter of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Cambridge*, and Rector of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, before he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Carliſle*. On the Revival of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, he was Dean of that Order, as being Dean of *Weſtminſter*. He died on the 17th of *May*, 1731.

JOSEPH WILCOX,

THEN Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, ſucceeded, and is at preſent Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of this Collegiate Church.

The PARISH of St. MARGARET.

THE Pariſh Church of St. *Margaret*, ſome Time within the Abbey, was, by *Edward* the Confeſſor, removed and built without for the Eaſe of the Monks.

THIS Church continued till the Days of King *Edward* I. at which Time the Merchants of the Staple, and Pariſhioners of *Weſtminſter*, built all a-new, the great Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*.

IT was likewiſe re-edified, for the moſt Part, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. eſpecially the South Iſle, by the Piety of the Lady *Mary Billing*, and her ſecond Husband, Sir *Thomas Billing*, Chief Juſtice of *England*, in that King's Time; in which Iſle there is a fair Marble Monument of the ſaid Dame *Mary Billing*, who was firſt married to *William Cotton*, then to the ſaid Sir *Thomas Billing*, and laſtly to *Thomas Lacy*, and erected this Monument to the Memory of her three Husbands, with whoſe Arms ſhe hath adorned it, and for her own Burial, wherein ſhe was interred in the Year 1499.

IN the Controverſy which happened in the Year 1222, between *Euſtace*, Biſhop of LONDON, and the Chapter of St. *Paul*'s on the one Part, and *William* the Abbot, and the Convent of *Weſtminſter* on the other, about the Matter of Juriſdiction in *Weſtminſter*, and other Places in the County of *Middleſex*; and it being referred to *Stephen*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others, as Arbitrators, to put a final End and Determination to that Controverſy, as you may read in what is written by *Newcourt* of the ſaid Biſhop *Euſtace*; they declared, *inter alia*, that this Church of St. *Margaret*, and the whole Pariſh, particularly deſcribing the Limits thereof, and all the Chapels with the ſame, with the Tythes and Appurtenances; as alſo all the Clergy and Laity therein dwelling, were free from all Epiſcopal Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of LONDON, and his Officials, and the Church of St. *Paul*, without any Exception. The declaratory Sentence may be ſeen at large in *Wharton de Epiſcopis* LONDON, p. 247, *&c.*

THIS Church is a *Gothick* Building upon Stone Arches, it was repaired and beautified *Anno* 1651; and again, being altered moſtly at the Charge of Perſons of Quality, and others, in the Year 1682. The North Gallery was built *Anno Domini* 1641, and the South Gallery at the ſole Charge of Sir *John Cutler*, Knt. and Bar. *Anno* 1682, who gave the ſame for the Benefit of the Poor of this Pariſh. The Steeple is now rebuilding, upon a Report being ſpread that the Tower was in Danger of falling; but it is the Opinion of a very ingenious Architect, that this was without any Foundation; and that the Materials were as ſound as the firſt Day they were laid, except ſome Decay in the Montins to the Bell Windows, and the Battlements of the Tower, which a ſmall Expence would have repaired; and if the Surface of the Tower had been ſculp'd, by taking off the Outward half an Inch, or thereabouts, it would not only have appeared with the ſame Beauty, and been as ſtrong as the Day it was firſt finiſhed, but would, in all Probability, have remained ſo for as many Years to come, as it hath done already.

MONUMENTS.

ON an antient Monument in Braſs, at the upper End of the North Iſle, is thus written:

Sacrum doloris.

Shall Teares, the ſilent Meſſengers of Death,
  Diſſolve their Streames into a Sea of Moane?
No, no, in vain you ſacrifice Reliefe,
  Over his Tombe, with Eyes, with Voice with Groane.
For *Cole* (aſſign'd by God the Poore to pity,
  The Widow's Comfort, and eke the Orphan's Sire)
Who tun'd each String of Hate to Love's ſweet Ditty,
  Is dead. Ah me! will Death the Beſt deſire?
Remorſeleſſe Death, thy Wrath in him is ended,
  Maugre thy Darts, his Praiſes cannot dye;
Thou has his Body, but his Soul aſcended
  Into the Place of Joy's Eternity.
And tho' his Corps interr'd lies dead in Grave,
  Yet ſtill his Virtues Life and Being have.
An. Dom. 1597.
In Parliament, a Burgeſs *Cole* was placed,
  In Weſtminſter the like for many Years,
But now with Saints above his Soul is graced,
  And lives a Burgeſs with Heaven's Royal Peers.
O bleſſed Change! from Earth, where Death is King,
  To be united there where Angels ſing.

Ejuſdem in eundem

Terra tegit Corpus, meus ſcandit ad Æthera Cœli,
Fama virens floret, Cætera mors rapuit.

Thus in Engliſh:

The Grave my Body, Heaven my Soule doth keepe,
The World my Fame, the reſt in Death doth ſleep.

MARGA-

MARGARET COLE poſuit.

In another Column of the ſame Table:

This Monument unites two conſtant Lovers,
He that is dead, and her that lives in Death:
His Body ſhe, his Spouſe, in Honour covers,
Wiſhing her Days were ſhorten'd with his Breath.
But ſhe muſt live, yet living ſhall be mated,
With him in Death, while Death her Life hath dated.
Full twenty Years and odde, their League was firm,
Witneſs the World, their Children and their Love;
Nothing but Death by Death ſhould give the Tearme
Of Farewel to their Faith by falſe Remove.
Of Breach of Concord no Tongue can accuſe them,
Unleſs baſe Envy by her Saints abuſe them.
O envy not the Dead, but die to Sin,
Expect the Harveſt of this dead Man's Bliſs,
Deſire the Crown which Envy cannot winne,
Amend in you, not others, what's amiſs;
Sad Death ſhall be your Herald to procure
Reſt to your Soules, with Chriſt for to endure.
Margaret in Woe, diſtill thoſe Tears to Comfort,
And in thy Childrens Love redreſs thy Anguiſh:
Three live with thee, then love their Conſort,
No longer in thy Husband's Sorrow langniſh.
But imitate thy Cole in Virtue's Laws,
That thou may'ſt live where Virtue pleads her Cauſe.

This Monument is in the North Iſle, and hath this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Lady Dorothy Stafford Knight, Daughter-in-Law to Henry Lord Stafford, the only Son of Edward the laſt Duke of Buckingham: Her Mother was Urſula, Daughter to the Counteſſe of Salisbury, the only Daughter to George Duke of Clarence, Brother to King Edward the Fourth. Shee continued a true Widow from the Age of 27 till her Death. She ſerved Queen Elizabeth 40 Years, lying in the Bed-Chamber, eſteemed of her, loved of all, doing Good, all ſhe could, to every Body, never hurted any; a continual Remembrance of the Suits of the Poor. As ſhe lived a religious Life, in great Reputation of Honour and Virtue in the World, ſo ſhe ended in continual fervent Meditation and hearty Prayer to God; at which Inſtant, as all her Life, ſo after her Death, ſhe gave liberally to the Poor, and died aged 78, the 22d of September, 1604; in whoſe Remembrance Sir Edward Stafford, her Son, hath cauſed this Memorial of her to be in the ſame Forme and Place as ſhe herſelfe long ſince required him.

On a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:

To the Memory of Robert Peter, Eſquire, Auditor of the Receipt, her firſt Husband, who gave to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, one hundred Pounds: And of Edward Engliſh, her ſecond Husband, a Gentleman, kind, courteous, and of great Hoſpitality, who gave twelve Pounds in Annuity for ever to the ſame Uſe.

Margaret their loving Wife, Daughter of Sir John Tyrill of Gipping, Knight, who likewiſe hath bequeathed one hundred Pounds for the purchaſing of one Yearly Annuity of twenty Nobles for ever to the foreſaid Poor; lamenting their Death, and for Teſtification of her dutiful Love, hath erected this Monument.

Another Monument in the ſame Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Arneway, buried the 8th of September, Anno Dom. 1603. And Margaret Arneway, his Wife, who was buried the 9th of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1596. near the other.

In a fair Plate is this following Epitaph:

A Memorial on the Death of John Varnam, Gardiner, who deceaſed the xi. Day of December, 1586, Ætatis ſuæ 46.

O mortal Man that lives on Earth,
conſider well thy End;
Remember that thou muſt depart
when God for thee doth ſend;
This Life is but a Pilgrimage,
ſo ſoon it doth decay,
And all the Riches of this World
ſhall fade and paſs away.

As by Example daily ſhew'd
before our Eyes we ſee,
That Rich and Poor to Earth are brought
for their Iniquity.
Let us that live on Earth behind
to God for Mercy call,
With woeful Heart and wringing Hands
and he will bleſs us all.

And now to ſpeak of this good Man,
John Vernam called by Name,
Who in his Life he lived well
by Labour, Travaile, and Paine:
In helping of the Fatherleſs
and Widows very poor,
And ſetting ever them on Worke
which went from Door to Door.

A Gardiner by Art he was,
great Skill he had therein,
And proſpered well in all his Life,
with every living Thing
That he at all Times took in Hand,
to God be given all Praiſe,
That did increaſe this honeſt Man
with Riches many Ways.

The Poor they had great Work of him,
by weeding of his Ground,
And he to them was well content
to leave Aſſurance found
Of Land and living to releave
The Fatherleſs in Need,
So he confirmed this his Mind
by Will it was decreed.

Agnes Varham left behind
his loving Wife moſt ſure,
By her he had four Sons likewiſe
four Daughters, Virgins pure,
Who all being dead, and none alive,
by Elizabeth by Name,
And, in Remembrance of his Life,
they have ſet up this ſame.

He willingly did yeeld himſelfe,
in God was all his Truſt;
And in the laſt Houre of his Death,
he ſhew'd his Faith moſt juſt,
To leave this World moſt cheerefully,
deſirous to depart;
Asking Forgiveneſſe of the World,
and forgiving with his Heart,

To thoſe which he at any Time
in Deed or Word offended:
Moſt joyfully his Soule was then
unto the Lord commended.
And thus he left his mortal Life,
in Brieſe, to tell you plaine;
Hoping in Heav'n to be receiv'd,
for ever to remaine.

IN the ſame Iſle, in the Body of the Church, is this Inſcription:

Cornelius Vandun lieth here, borne at Breda in Brabant, Souldier with King Henry at Turney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Uſher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: Of honeſt and virtuous Life, a careful Man for poore Folke. Who in the End of this Towne did build for poor Widowes twenty Houſes of his owne Coſt.

ROUND about his Figure, wrought as in his Guards Coat, theſe Words:

Obiit Anno Dom 1577. Buried the 4th of September. Ætatis ſuæ 94.

AT the upper End of the South Iſle in the Chancel, as follows:

Frances Haughton, in Token of her Love to her Husband, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Here reſteth in aſſured Hope to riſe in Chriſt, the Body of Hugh Haughton, the fourth Son of Thomas Haughton of Haughton, in the County of Cheſter, Gentleman. Who married Frances, Daughter of William Coothe of Sherbourne, in the County of Dorſet, Gentleman, and by her had Iſſue two Daughters, Elizabeth and Frances. He departed this Life the 17th Day of October, 1616. Aged 50 Years. And Elizabeth departed this Life the 28th of Auguſt, 1615, aged ſeven Years, and lyeth here alſo interred.

ON an antient Braſs Monument, cloſe by the other, is thus written:

Give Thankes to God for Edward Courtney, Eſquire, Sonne and Heire to Sir Peter Courtney of Devonſhire, Knight, who living a Life agreeable to his Eſtate and Stocke, ended the ſame like a faithful Chriſtian, the 27th Day of November 1566, and is buried before this Stone.

ON another near to that, is thus written:

Here lyeth the Body of Alexander Tomkins, the fifth Sonne to Richard Tomkins of Momington upon Wye, in the County of Hereford, Eſquire, who was buried in Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord God 1615.

ON another near to that is thus written:

Underneath lyeth the Body of James Tomkins, ſecond Sonne to James Tomkins of Momington upon Wye, in the County of Hereford, Eſquire, buried in December, in the Year of our Lord God 1613.

CLOSE to this a very fair Monument in the South Wall of the Chancel, thus written on:

Here-under is entombed Blanch Parry, Daughter to Henry Parry of New-Court within the County of Hereford, Eſquire, chief Gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's moſt Honourable Privy-Chamber, and Keeper of her Majeſty's Jewels, whom ſhe faithfully ſerved from her Highneſs's Birth; beneficial to her Kinsfolk and Countrymen, charitable to the Poor, inſomuch that ſhe gave to the Poor of Bacton and Newton in Herefordſhire ſeven Score Buſhels of Wheat and Rye yearly for ever, with divers Sums of Money to *Weſtminſter*, and other Places, for good Uſes. She died a Maid in the 82d Year of her Age, the 12th of February, 1589.

ANOTHER fair Monument in the ſame Iſle in the Chancel, thus written on:

Here-under reſteth, in Expectation of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of Thomas Bond, Gentleman, ſome Time a Burgeſſe of this City of Weſtminſter; and alſo the Bodies of Ellen his Wife, of Thomas Bond their Sonne, and of Ellen their Daughter.

To the Memory of whoſe Chriſtian Vertues, their dutiful Sonne and loving Brother John Bond, hath erected this Monument.

A Father, Mother, Sonne, and Daughter deere,
Cover'd with Earth, their Corps be buried here:
Two aged died, and two in Prime of Strength,
To teach that Death will conquer all at length:
A vertuous Life they liv'd, made Chriſtian Ends,
And now a Crown of Glory them attends.

AT the four Corners of this Monument are theſe Inſcriptions:

Thomas Bond, the Father, dyed the 7th of April, 1616.

Ellin Bond, the Mother, dyed the 31ſt of May, 1628.

Thomas Bond, the Sonne, dyed the 26th of May, 1627.

Ellin Butts, the Daughter, died the 12th of Auguſt, 1625.

ON a fair Stone, in the Middle of the Chancel is thus written:

Here reſteth in God the Body of Anna Ellis, borne in Denmarke, who ſerved our gracious Queene Anna in her Bed-Chamber, was married to Maſter Thomas Seringe, her Majeſty's Chaplaine, the 28th of April, in the Yeere of our Lord God 1598, and died at Weſtminſter the 26th of February, 1608, unto whom God Almighty give a joyful Reſurrection.

Mœrentis muſa Mariti.

Aſtri tuam foveant Animam, bona fama ſepulta
Reſtet in his terris, capiat tandem omnia Cœlum.

Johannes Seringius, Thuringius.

A fair Monument at the lower End of the North Iſle in the Wall, thus written on:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Edward Reynolds, Eſq; late Clearke of his Majeſty's Privy Seale, and Regiſter of the Court of Requeſts; who departed this Life the 18th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1623. By him alſo lyeth the Body of his Brother, Maſter Owen Reynolds, who deceaſed the 16th of April 1610. To whoſe Memories, Edward and Launcelot Reynolds, Gentlemen, have here placed theſe enſuing Verſes, made by the ſaid Edward Reynolds in his Life-time.

Gloria,

Gloria, vita, decor, theſaurus fama voluptas,
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,
Vaneſcit, perit, areſcit, liquefit, fugit, angit.
Orbe nihil toto ſtabile eſt, cito corruet orbis,
Et vaſti in nihilum vaneſcet fabrica mundi.
Sola fides firmam parit, æternamque Coronam,
Sola fides Chriſti meritis, ſunt cætera nugæ.

Hac vixi, hac morior fide, mihi Chriſtus in vita, & morte lucrum.

In the Middle of the ſame Iſle, in the Wall, is a fair Monument, thus written on:

M. S.

Hic ſepultus jacet Johannes Corbettus de Sprowſton, in Com. Nort. Baronettus. Qui uxorem duxit piiſſimam Annam, filiam Arthuri Capel de Hadham, in Com. Hartford Militis. Ex qua ſuſcepit filios tres totidemque filias, vitam vixit integerrimam, Rei aſſertor publicæ, Chriſtianæ columen, Mecænas literariæ, hinc migrans, Anno Dom. Milleſimo Sexcenteſimo Vigeſimo Septimo (Ætatis trigeſimo Septimo) die decimo nono Januarii. Abunde illud ſupplevit, in quo Marmor deficit, famam & memoriam indeptus terris diutius, ac Cœlo in æternam victuram.

Johannes Corbettus miles
Sanctus ne is homo & liber
Et Sanctus iſte homo liber.

Sir John Corbett, Baronet.

Another in the ſame Wall, thus inſcribed:

D. M. M. S.

Joannes Mackulio
de Merton, D. N.
Scoto-Britannus
Magni Hetruriæ Ducis
Archiater quondam
Nec non
In Sapientia illuſtris, Piſis
Cathedræ Doctor.
Dein
Magnæ Britanniæ Regis
Medicus, Medicorum ſui ſeculi
Æſculapius, Therapeutices,
promus-condus, conditumque prodigium
Mortales, huic Cippo in Spem
Reſurrectionis, vitæque melioris
Reliquit exuvias
Reparatæ Salutis 1622.
Ætatis ſuæ 46, Menſe.

Naſcentes morimur, finiſque ab origine pendet.

On the ſame Wall, in a Table, is this Epitaph:

In the Memory of the late deceaſed Virgin, Mrs. Elizabeth Hereicke.

Sweet Virgin, that I do not ſet
Thy Grave Verſe up in mournful Jet,
Or dappled Marble, let thy Shade
Not wrathful ſeem, or fright the Maid,
Who hither at her weeping Howres,
Shall come to ſtrew thy Earth with Flowers:
No, know, bleſt Soule, when there's not one
Remainder left of Braſſe or Stone;
Thy living Epitaph ſhall be
Though loſt in them, yet found in me:
Deare, in thy Bed of Roſes then,
Till this World ſhall diſſolve (as Men)
Sleepe, while we hide thee from the Light,
Drawing thy Curtains round——Good night.

On a Table, hanging at the upper End of the South Iſle, is thus written:

In Memory of the right vertuous and beautifull Gentlewoman Miſtreſs Margaret Radcliffe, Daughter to Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond the 10th of November, and was here buried with Solemnity the 22d of the ſame Month, Anno Dom. 1599.
An. Reg. Eliz. 41.

Tell thou my wailing Verſe, and mourning Show,
What beauteous Frame lies here interred below,

Here underneath entomb'd a Dazie lies,
The Pride of Nature, with Perfection fill'd;
O Woe, whom Zephyres blaſts can ne'er make riſe,
Being by Death's black Storms untimely kill'd.
Ratcliffe's thy Name; the Glory of the Court;
Vertue and Beauty ſtrove t'adorn thee moſt;
Though here inclos'd, yet Fame ſhall ſtill report
Thy Virtue's Praiſe, thy Grace's Time ſhall boaſt;
Thou dy'd'ſt a Virgin pure, and ſpotleſs Liver;
Grief caus'd thy Death, Death makes thee live for ever.
If any ask, who ſigh'd this ſad Complaint?
Say, one that liv'd, that lov'd, that joy'd, now faint.

There is another handſome Monument at the upper End of the Chancel, erected to the Memory of Sir *Francis Egioke*, of *Egioke* in the County of *Hereford*, Baronet, who died at *Uxbridge* the 21ſt of *November*, 1622.

This Monument is near unto another, having this Inſcription:

Here lyeth entombed Mary Lady Dudley, Daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, in his Time Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlaine, and Lord Privy Seale. Shee was Grand-childe to Thomas Duke of Norfolke, the ſecond of that Sur-name, and Siſter to Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England. By whoſe proſperous Direction, through the Goodneſs of God, in defending his Handmaid Queen Elizabeth, the whole Fleet of Spaine was defeated and diſcomfited.

She was firſt married to Edward Sutton Lord Dudley, and after to Richard Mountpeſſon, Eſquire; who, in the Memory of her Vertues, and laſt Teſtimony of his Love, erected this Monument. Shee ſlept in Chriſt Jeſus in the Yeere of our Lord 1600, the 21ſt of Auguſt, attending the joyful Day of her Reſurrection.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the North Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Here in Peace reſteth the Body of Thomas Seymour, ſecond Sonne to the Right Honourable Edward Earle of Hartford, and Iſabel his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to Edward Meley of Katesby in the County of Northampton, Eſquire; which ſaid Thomas departed this Life the 8th Day of Auguſt 1600; and the ſaid Iſabel the 20th of Auguſt 1619, in the true Faith of Jeſus Chriſt, and in the bleſſed Hope of a joyful Reſurrection.

On a fair Marble in the Chancel is thus written:

Depoſitum
Mariæ Filiæ unicæ Thomæ Egerton, Militis, Baronis de Elleſmere, Cancellarii Angliæ; Franciſci Leigh Militis fideliſſimæ, optime meritæ, ac unice dilectæ conjugis, quæ tertio die Aprilis, Anno

Anno Dom. M.DC.XII. Ætatis ſuæ 36. poſt partum Filiorum 4. Filiarum 5. in puerperio Filiæ 6. Spiritum Deo, Corpus ſepulchro liquit, in Chriſto obdormiens; Cui Fide, Spe & Charitate, Conſtantiſſimè vixit. Pudicitiæ, Pietatis, & Venuſtatis Rariſſimum decus.

Non obiit ſed abiit.

Annæ, uxori ſuæ amantiſſimæ & optimæ, Filiæ Willielmi Barlowi, Epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis & Agathæ Welsborne, generoſæ conjugis ejus; diem ſuum quinto idus Decembris, Anno Domini 1597, obeunti Weſtmonaſterii, quo virum ad Parliamentum comitabatur, Harbartus Weſtfalingus, Epiſcopus Herefordienſis, ſuſceptis ex ipſa quinq; liberis; Harbarto, qui duxit Franciſcam Rudhall generoſam, Anna quæ Gulielmo Jeffereys, Ar. Margaretta, quæ Richardo Eedes. Wigorniæ Decano; Elizabetha, quæ Roberto Walweyne generoſo; & Franciſca, quæ Franciſco Jenkes generoſo nupta eſt.

In memoriam virtutis, & amoris ipſius poſuit.

IN the ſame Church is a new Monument lately erected in the North Iſle, and this Inſcription on it:

In Expectation of a joyful Reſurrection, neere this Place reſteth the Body of Robert Golding, Gentleman, borne in this City of Weſtminſter, and ſome Time Chiefe Burgeſſe thereof: His Honeſty and charitable Life, gained good Eſteem; his Age drew and deſerved Reſpect of all. And in the Houſe where he took Beginning in his Infancy, he moſt peaceably and piouſly ended his Days on the 22d of November 1629. Being always careful of his Wayes, charitable to the Poore, and very judicious and ready in diſcharging of all Offices incident to the Civil Government of this City, wherein he fully proceeded long before his Death. He lived to ſee the Change of foure Kings and Queenes: And yet in aſſured Hope of never-changing Bliſſe, by the meritorious Paſſion of his only Mediator Chriſt Jeſus, hee never altered or changed from the now truly profeſſed Religion, wherein he moſt conſtantly died in the 78th Year of his Age, leaving behinde him two Sons and three Daughters.

To whoſe pious Memory William Golding, his eldeſt Sonne, and ſole Executor, hath, at his own Charge, erected this Monument, June 1631.

THE Monuments of later Date in this Church of St. *Margaret*'s, are theſe that follow:

IN the Chancel:

For Pet. Newton, Eſq; who ſerved K. James, Prince Henry, King Charles I. and Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, 1660.

Tho. Hanbury, A. M. Son of Edward Hanbury, of Kelmarſh in the County of Northampton, 1685.

SOUTH Iſle, on the loweſt Pillar:

Hic juxta reconditur quod mortale fuit Reverendi in Chriſto Patris Laurentii Womach, Epi. Menevenſis, &c. 1685. Nec non filiæ ſuæ unicæ.

John Gregory, Son of Will. Gregory of Stockworth in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; 1675.

James Harrington, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sapcotes Harrington, Knt. 1677.

John Bert, Eſq; Protonotary of the King's Palace at Weſtminſter, 1638.

Ann Hund, Wife of Reuben Hund, 1634.

Abraham Williams, Vectenſis. Oxonii Studuit, Belgii Incola, Legato Winwoodo a Secretis, Eques Auratus, &c. 1653.

SOUTH Iſle.

Mary Brocas, Daughter of Will. Brocas of Heddingworth, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; 1654.

Sir Richard Corbert of Longnor in the County of Salop, Bart. 1683.

Charles Bret, Eſq; one of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, 1682.

NORTH Iſle.

Richard Willis, Eſq; 1640, departed at the Star-Chamber in Weſtminſter; and Elizabeth his Wife; and Elizabeth, Daughter to Richard Willis, 1674.

Maurice Emmet of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1694.

Sir Henry Pomroy, Knt. 1683; and Jane his Wife, Daughter of one of the antient Family of the Prideaux, 1682-3.

Richard Taylor of this Pariſh, Gent. 1676; alſo five Sons and ſix Daughters by Euſebia his Wife, and four Grandchildren.

Henry Martin, Husband to Sarah their Daughter.

Anne Butler, (and Thomas and Gregory Butler, her Sons) Wife of Gregory Butler of Oldacres in the Biſhoprick of Durham, Eſq; 1668.

Richard Nott, 1696, aged 11 Years; his School-Fellow, Walter Thomas made his Epitaph, viz.

Dear to his Parents here doth lye
A Youth admired for Piety:
His Years Eleven, yet knew more
Of God, than many of Threeſcore,
&c.

Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety Emery Hill, late of this Pariſh, a worthy Benefactor, 1677,

James Palmer, B. D. a good Benefactor, deceaſed 1659.

AGAINST a Pillar near the Communion Table:

Hic ſitum eſt quod mori potuit Samuelus Langford, Armigeri, &c. puris manibus in fiſco Regis vixit, &c. 1691.

Anne Langwith, late Wife of John Langwith, 1691.

Elizabeth Tayler, Wife of Henry Tayler, 1680.

Juxta hoc marmor ſita eſt Maria Arnold, Uxor Johannis Arnold, &c. 1701. She died in Child-Bed.

John Macullo, Secretary to the Auditor of the Exchequer, 1634.

Nicholas Dering of the County of Dorſet, Gent. 1688.

SOUTH Iſle:

Suſan Gray, Daughter of Henry Gray of Enfield, in the County of Stafford, Eſq; 1654.

Tho. Flowerdew, Vintner, free of the Haberdaſher, LONDON, 1637; William Flowerdew, his Son, 1641.

NORTH Wall at the lower End of the Church:

Here lyeth interred the twice vertuous and thrice religious Gentlewoman, Frances, Wife to John Nappers, in the County of Dorſet, Eſq; 1624.

THERE

THERE are flat Stones in the Body of the Church, for

Henry Swindel, 1691. Thomas Kifford, one of the Ushers of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, 1684, and Judith his Wife, 1700. Thomas Grosse, 1683, and his Wife. Barbara Broughton, Spinster, 1680.

Edward Story, Esq; Volary-Keeper to King Charles II. 1684. Stanslake, also twice inscribed upon this Stone.

IN the Chancel:

Elizabeth Kirkwood, Daughter to John Kirkwood, 1677.

Beaupre Nowers, 1690, and Hester Nowers, his Mother, 1700.

Two Children of John Gregory, Gilbert and Gratian.

IN the Church-Yard, North of the Church, a Monument, for

Alexander Davis of Ebury in the Country of Middlesex, Esq; 1665.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Church, outwards:

Edmund Harper, 1652, aged 94, and Joan his Wife, 1629, aged 70.

Joseph Harper, 1651.

Edward Richardson, Son of Abel Richardson, Gent. and Elenor his Wife, 1651.

William Robinson, 1674, and Joan his Wife, 1675.

THE Charities given to this Parish may be known by some Memorials thereof, written partly upon Monuments of the Benefactors, and partly upon a large Table set up in the West Wall of the Church.

Mr. Emery Hill, Inhabitant of this Parish, besides what he gave in his Life-Time, left by his Will at his Death:

First, The Revenue of several Houses in Westminster for ever, for the Use of the poor Children of the King's Hospital in Tothill-Fields, of which he was one of the Governors.

Secondly, The Sum of 100 l. for the Building of three Alms-Houses in Petty-France.

Thirdly, 7 l. per Ann. for the teaching the poor Children.

Fourthly, 100 l. for a Stock of Coals for the Poor of the Parish, for ever.

Fifthly, 50 l. to the Children of Christ's Hospital in LONDON.

Sixthly, A bountiful Gift for the setting up poor decayed Tradesmen.

Seventhly, He left a plentiful Provision for the building of 12 Alms-Houses, a Chapel and School, for six poor Men and their Wives, six poor Widows, and teaching 24 Children, with sufficient Maintenance for the same, for ever.

More, 50 l. for the Use of the Poor of the Company of Brewers.

Besides several other charitable Bequests.

James Palmer, B. D. born in this Parish, Anno 1581, and died 1659; five Years before he died, erected 12 Alms-Houses in this Parish, a Chapel, and an House for a School-Master, and a School-Room, for teaching of 20 poor Children; he placed six poor Men and six poor Women in them; he came and preached to them twice every Week, during his Life and Health, and settled 80 l. per Ann. Freehold Land upon them for ever, and to buy the Children Books, and for Repairs of the said Houses, and for paying the School-Master.

OVER the West Door is a Table inscribed:

The Royal Gift and charitable Benevolence of King Charles II. towards the Relief of the Poor of this Parish, payable out of the Exchequer, and established by Privy-Seal, dated 12 Febr. 1670, 50 l. per Ann. erected the 29th of May, 1677.

A Table of Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish, and to the Children of the Hospital of the same Parish, founded by King Charles I. viz. since the Year 1558.

DONORS.

Cornelius Van Dun gave 20 Alms-Houses and one Plat of Ground to them belonging, held by Lease for many Years unexpired.

John Vernham, for the Poor's Relief, certain Tenements held by Lease for Years unexpired.

William Lambe, two Tenements for 40 Years unexpired.

Richard Castle, towards perpetual Relief of the Poor, 12 l.

Edmund English, yearly, 12 l.

John Powel, yearly, 1 l.

Lewis Owen, weekly for ever, 1 s.

Henry Forest, a liberal Benefactor, for Education of Orphans, yearly, 12 l.

William Heather, Doctor in Musick, to the poor Children in the Hospital in Tothill-Fields, founded by King Charles I. 100 l.

Cornelius Van Dun, towards the Relief of the Poor here in Money, 20 l.

Ralph Baldwin, and other the Inhabitants of the Parish, for the like Use, 10 l.

Thomas Ewins, towards the Poor's Relief, 10 l.

John Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, 10 l.

Robert Peters, 100 l.

Will. Bagnal, 150 l.

William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, towards the perpetual Relief of the Poor, 10 l.

Blanch Parry, 20 l.

Maurice Pickering, a bountiful Benefactor, 200 l.

Margaret English, 100 l.

Rob. Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer, and High Steward of this City, 100 l.

Sir Thomas Heyes, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, for the like perpetual Maintenance of the Poor, 100 l.

Joan Hughs, 100 l.

William Lord Paget, in his Life-Time a bountiful Benefactor, towards a perpetual Maintenance of the Children of the Hospital in Tothill-Fields, 200 l.

Thomas Gawen, by his last Will, towards the Maintenance of the same Children, in Lands and Houses, per Ann. 72 l.

Samuel Baker, for Relief of the Poor, 100 l.

Nicholas Butler of this Parish, Gent. to 200 poor People of this Parish, to be distributed by 12 d. a-piece, 10 l.

By him more, to be distributed to 20 poor House-Keepers, 20 l.

More by him, to be distributed by 10 s. or 20 s. a-piece, to poor, lame, blind, or bed-rid People of this Parish, 20 l.

More by him, towards the Repair of the Alms-Houses in the Parish, 100 l.

More by him, towards a Stock, to ſet the Poor at Work, 50 l.

More by him, to the Hoſpital in Tothill-Fields, three Houſes in King-ſtreet, held by two Leaſes of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, to the Value of 500 l.

More to the ſaid Hoſpital, to buy the Children and School-maſter black Coats and Caps, twenty Pounds.

More towards the better Maintenance of the poor People in the Alms-houſes erected by James Palmer in Tothill-Fields, five Houſes held by four Leaſes from the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, of the Value of 200 l.

Item, To the Governors of the ſaid Alms-houſes, to renew the ſaid Leaſes, 50 l.

Item, To buy the poor People in the ſaid Alms-houſes, and the School-maſter, Gowns, 20 l.

Item, For the building two or three Alms-houſes, and the purchaſing of Lands for the Maintenance of the Families that ſhall be therein placed, 500 l.

Thomas Hanwel, for the Maintenance of a Sermon preached upon every Good Friday at the New Chapel, 25 l.

Elizabeth Hambden, towards the Relief of the Poor of this Pariſh, 250 l.

Jane Grinſel, Wife of Humfrey Grinſel, for putting forth poor Children Apprentices, per Annum 12 l.

Sir Henry Herbert, Kt. towards a Stock for keeping the Poor at Work, 20 l.

Sir Robert Long, Bart. towards the Relief of the poor Children at the King's Hoſpital, 100 l.

And towards the Poor of the Pariſh, 40 l.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, value about 400 *l. per Annum*. But the Rector receives for Tythes 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* that is, for Garden-Ground, 12 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* for Paſture-Ground 17 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* for Meadow-Ground 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Hargrave*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Widmore*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at Ten in the Morning, and Six in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are one on *All Souls Day*, and a Charity Sermon on the ſecond *Sunday* in *January*, for the Benefit of the Children belonging to the *Grey-Coat* Hoſpital.

THE Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are*,

2 Church-wardens.
6 Overſeers and Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE-OFFICERS *and others are*,

1 High Steward, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Arran*.
1 Deputy Steward.
1 High Bailiff, and his Deputy.
7 Burgeſſes.
7 Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes.
13 Conſtables.
8 Inqueſts.
4 Surveyors of the High Ways.
2 Surveyors of the Streets.
16 Scavengers.

IN St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter* Pariſh are three Charity-Schools, ſet up for Poor Children. Upon a Propoſal made by the Truſtees of theſe Schools, the Church-wardens have allowed them a large Houſe belonging to the Pariſh, Rent-free for ſeven Years; and have given them as many of the Pariſh-Children (with the uſual Penſions they gave to their Nurſes) as the Truſtees would undertake to maintain and employ with Work. Whereupon they took in the fifty poor Boys that belonged to their Charity-School, and at ſeveral Times ſince fifty more Boys and Girls, upon the Pariſh Account, and have ſet them all to Work, ſome to Spinning of Wool, others to mending and making of Shoes; others to Sewing, Knitting, *&c.* and the Income of the Charity and their Earnings, have been ſufficient to find them Diet, Lodging, and all other Neceſſaries, with an Overplus of ſome ſmall Matter towards a Stock to put the ſaid Children out Apprentices.

NOT far off, in *King-ſtreet*, ſtood another antient Pariſh Church, dedicated to the *Holy Innocents*, as appears by theſe Extracts following, taken out of the Records belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Hæc eſt finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dni. Regis apud Weſtmer. die Mercurii, in feſto Sti. Martini, Anno Regni Regis Ricardi decimo, coram E. Elienſi, P. Dunelm. Epiſcopis, Galfrido filio Petri, Willo. de Ste. Marie Eccliæ. Willo. Brewer, Rico. de Heciet, Reginald. de Argenton, & aliis Dni. Regis fidelibus, ibid. tunc preſentib. Inter Stephanum de Turnham, & Edelinam uxor. ejus, petentes, &c. Et Abbatem Weſtmer. tenentem de una virgata terre, & dimid. & duabus Hidis tre. cum pertinen. in Patricheſie (in Com. Surr.) unde recognitio de morte Anteceſſoris ſummonita fuit inter eos in prefat. Curia Scilt. qd. predict. Stephanus & Edelin. remiſſerunt, & quiet. clamaver. de ſe & heredib. ſuis totum ejus & clam. qd. habuerunt in predict. terra, eid. Abbati & ſucceſſorib. in perpetuum.

Et pro hac remiſſione, &c. Abbas dedit predict. Stephano & Edeline quandam terram in Weſtmer. contra Eccleſiam Sanctor. Innocentium. Cujus Latitudo verſus vicum continet xxxi ulnas; & in medio continet xxxvii ulnas, & verſus Thameſiam continet in Latitudine xxxiiii ulnas, & in Longitudine quicquid continetur inter vicum de Weſtmer. & Thamiſiam. Tenend. eiſd. Stephano & Edeline, & heredib. eorum de predict. Abbate & ejus ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim in Feſto Sti. Michis. eidem Abbati & ſucceſſ. unam libram piperis, vel ſex denarios pro annu. ſervitio, &c.

Vide Original. inter fines diverſor. Comitat. tempore Rs. Rici primi, in Curia Receptionum Secii. Reg. ap. Weſtmer.

THE Land which is here granted, is ſaid to be againſt the Church of St. *Innocent's*, and runs down to the *Thames*, and in *Weſtminſter-ſtreet*: So that the Church muſt have ſtood not on the Eaſt Side of *King-ſtreet*, but on the Weſt.

Alius Finis levat. anno 3tio Reg. Henrici 3tii in Com. Middſ. in Vico Innocentium: Et alius, in Parochia Sanctorum Innocentium eodem anno.

Finis terrarum ex oppoſito Eccli. Sanctorum Innocentium ibidem.

THIS Church (as is gueſſed) now is deſecrated, and made Uſe of for a Wine-Cellar, belonging to the Quaker's Tavern in *Thieving-lane*. The Front is at the farther End of the Great Sanctuary, the whole Croſs being the Form of the oldeſt Churches.

NEXT to the famous Monaſtery of St. *Peter* was the King's Palace.

THE Grandeur of the Royal *Britiſh* Court and Palace, in antient Times, may appear in the Quality as well as the Number of the Officers and Perſons, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, belonging to it, *viz.* a Lord High Almoner, a Dean of the Royal Chapel, a Clerk of the Cloſet, Chaplains in Ordinary forty-eight, four waiting each Month in their Turns; Lords and other of his Majeſty's Privy Council; to which belong ſeveral Clerks, ordinary and extraordinary; Lord High Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Treaſurer

ſurer of the Houſhold, Comptroller of the Houſhold, Cofferer, Maſter of the Houſhold, Clerks of the Green-Cloth, two; Clerks Comptrollers, two; Knight-Marſhal, Serjeant-Porter, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, Vice-Chamberlain, Secretary to the Chamberlain, Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain, Lords of the Bed-chamber, Groom of the Stole, and Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, Grooms of the Bed-chamber, Pages of the Back-ſtairs, Cup-bearers, four Carvers, four Gentlemen Sewers, Gentlemen-Uſhers, Daily Waiters, Grooms of the Privy Chambers, Gentlemen-Uſhers, Quarterly Waiters, Yeomen of the Removing Wardrobe, Clerks of the Wardrobe, Maſter of the Robes, Treaſurer of the Chamber, Maſter of the Jewel-houſe, Hiſtoriographer, Poet-Laureat, Principal Painter, Surveyor of the Royal Gardens and Water-Works, Keeper of the Library, Maſter of the Ceremonies, Aſſiſtant Maſter, and Maſter Groom-Porter; Maſter of the Revels, Maſter of the Tennis-Court, Knight-Harbinger, Maſter of the Muſick, Phyſicians in Ordinary, Apothecary to the Perſon, Apothecary to the Houſe, Serjeant-Surgeons, Surgeons to the Houſe, Chief Juſtice in Eyre North of *Trent*, Chief Juſtice in Eyre South of *Trent*, Chief Ranger of St. *James*'s Park, Chief Ranger of *Hyde-Park*, Out-Ranger of *Windſor*-Foreſt, Keepers of *Windſor* Park, Great and Little *Greenwich* Park, *Hampton-Court* Park, *New Foreſt*, and *Sherwood* Foreſt; Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Houſes, Caſtles and Lordſhips, and Surveyor of his Works; Pay-maſter of the Works, Comptroller of the Works, Houſekeepers at *White-hall*, *Windſor*, *New-market*, Palaces of *Weſtminſter*, St. *James*'s, *Hampton-Court*, and *Kenſington*. Servants to the King in the Way of Trade; Goldſmith, Jeweller, Serjeant-Painter, Perfumer, Hatter, Druggiſt, Diſtiller, Perſpective and Optick Glaſs-maker, Maſter Bricklayer, Lockſmith, Printer, Bookſeller, Binder and Stationer, Watch and Clock-Maker, Joiner of the Privy Chamber, Commiſſioner for executing the Office of Maſter of the Horſe, Gentleman of the Horſe-Equerries, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, his Deputy, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Check, Pay-maſter, Gentleman-Harbinger, Enſign, Principal Secretaries of State, three; Under-Secretaries, five; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Clerks of the Privy Seal, Clerks of the Signet, Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Secretaries of the Treaſury, Chief Clerks, Solicitor of the Treaſury, Chancellor, and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, Auditor, his Deputy, Clerk of the Pells, Tellers of the Exchequer. All theſe are Officers of the King's principal Palace, which was antiently ſituated in *Weſtminſter*.

Of what Antiquity, it is uncertain: But *Edward* the Confeſſor held his Court here, as appears by the Teſtimony of ſundry; namely, of *Ingulphus*, as hath been ſaid before. The ſaid King had his Palace, and for the moſt Part remained there; where he alſo ended his Life, and was buried in the Monaſtery which he had built. It is not to be doubted, but that King *William* I. as he was crowned there, ſo he built much at this Palace, for he found it far inferior to the Buildiug of princely Palaces in *France*.

And it is manifeſt, by the Teſtimony of many Authors, that *William Rufus* built the great Hall there about the Year of Chriſt 1097. Amongſt others, *Roger* of *Windover*, and *Matthew Paris*, do write, that King *William*, being returned out of *Normandy* into *England*, kept his Feaſt of *Whitſontide* very Royally at *Weſtminſter*, in the new Hall which he had lately built; the Length whereof (ſay ſome) is 270 Feet, and 74 Feet in Breadth.

And when he heard Men ſay, that this Hall was too great, he anſwered and ſaid, *This Hall is not big enough by the one half, and is but a Bed-chamber, in Compariſon of what I mean to make.*

A diligent Searcher (ſaith *Matthew Paris*) might find out the Foundation of the Hall which he was ſuppoſed to have built, ſtretching forth from the River of *Thames* even to the Common Highway.

This Palace was repaired about the Year 1163, by *Thomas Becket*, Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great Celerity and Speed, which before was ready to have fallen down.

It ſeems to have gone to Decay in the Times of King *Edward* IV. King *Richard* III. began the Repairs of it, and gave for an Order to *Thomas Tyrrel*, Keeper of the Park of *Wildegolet* in *Eſſex*, to ſuffer no manner of Perſon to embezel or purloin, or carry away out of the ſaid Park, any Timber, Boards, Laths, Shingles, or any other Stuff, ordained for the Works at *Weſtminſter*, and other Places; but ſuffer ſuch as they ſhould ſend thither, to fell and carry away as much Stuff as they ſhall think behoveful for the ſaid Work, *Anno 2do, 16 March, Weſtmr.*

This hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* ſince the Conqueſt; for here they have, in the great Hall, kept their Feaſts, of Coronation eſpecially, and other ſolemn Feaſts, as at *Chriſtmas*, and other Times. For Proof whereof, *Stow* ſays he finds it recorded, that in the Year 1236, and the 20th of King *Henry* III. on the 29th of *December*, *William de Haverbull*, the King's Treaſurer, is commanded, that, upon the Day of the Circumciſion of our Lord, he ſhould cauſe 6000 poor People to be fed at *Weſtminſter*, for the State of the King, the Queen, and their Children. The Weak and Aged to be placed in the great Hall; and, in the leſſer, thoſe that were more ſtrong and in reaſonable Plight. The Children, in the King's and Queen's Chambers: And when the King knew the Charge, he would allow it in the Accounts.

In the Year 1238, the ſame King *Henry* kept his Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* at *Weſtminſter*, in the great Hall; ſo did he in the Year 1241, where he placed the Legate in the moſt honourable Place of the Table, *viz.* in the Middle, which the Noblemen took in evil Part.

The King ſat on the Right Hand, and the Archbiſhop on the Left, and then all the Prelates and Nobles, according to their Eſtates; for the King himſelf did ſet the Gueſts.

The Year 1242, he likewiſe kept his *Chriſtmas* in the Hall.

Alſo in the Year 1243, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, married *Cincia*, Daughter to *Beatrice*, Counteſs of *Province*, and kept his Marriage Feaſt in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, with great Royalty and Company of Noblemen, inſomuch that there were told (*triginta Millia*) 30,000 Diſhes of Meat at that Dinner.

In the Year 1256, King *Henry* ſat in the Exchequer of this Hall, and there ſet down Order for the Appearance of Sheriffs, and bringing in of their Accounts; there was five Marks ſet on every Sheriff's Head for a Fine, becauſe they had not diſtrained every Perſon that might diſpend 15 *l.* Land by the Year, to receive the Order of Knighthood, according as the ſame Sheriffs were commanded.

Alſo the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of LONDON, being accuſed of Oppreſſion and Wrongs done by them, and ſubmitting themſelves in this Place, before the King ſitting then in Judgment upon that Matter, they were condemned to pay their Fines for their Offences committed;

committed; and farther, every one of them diſcharged of Aſſize and Ward.

In the Years 1268 and 1269, the ſame King kept his *Chriſtmas* Feaſts at *Weſtminſter*, as before; and alſo in the ſame Year 1269, he tranſlated (with great Solemnity) the Body of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, into a new Chapel at the Back of the high Altar; which Chapel he had prepared of a marvellous Workmanſhip, beſtowing a new Tomb or Shrine of Gold.

And on the Day of his Tranſlation, he kept a Royal Feaſt in the great Hall of the Palace. Thus much for the Feaſts of old Time in this Hall.

We read alſo, that in the Year 1236, the River *Thames* overflowing the Banks, cauſed the Marſhes about *Woolwich* to be all on a Sea, wherein Boats and other Veſſels were carried by the Stream; ſo that, beſides Cattel, the greateſt Number of Men, Women, and Children, Inhabitants there, were drowned. And in the great Palace of *Weſtminſter*, Men did row with Wherries in the Middle of the Hall, being forced to ride to their Chambers.

Moreover, in the Year 1242, the *Thames* overflowing the Banks about *Lambeth*, drowned Houſes and Fields, by the Space of ſix Miles; ſo that, in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, Men took their Horſes, becauſe the Water ran over all.

A great Fire happened on the King's Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, *An.* 1263, in the King's Abſence; of which *Henry de Sandwich*, Elect of LONDON, ſent him Word in Condolance, *viz.* "That hearing of the Burning of his Houſes "at *Weſtminſter*, he much grieved, as knew the "moſt High, fearing leſt it might diſturb his "Mind, when it ſhould be made known to him; "and might change the State of his Body, and "make it worſe than it was; which he prayed "God to mend and preſerve". King *Henry* was now, it ſeems, abroad, perhaps in *France*, and not current in the Health of his Body, no more than in his Mind, by Reaſon of the Diſturbance made by his Barons.

This Palace was (in the Year 1299, the 27th of King *Edward* I.) burnt by a vehement Fire, kindled in the leſſer Hall of the King's Houſe, the ſame with many other Houſes adjoining, and with the Queen's Chamber, were conſumed, but after that repaired.

In the Year 1313, the 31ſt of King *Edw.* I. the King's Treaſury at *Weſtminſter* was robbed; for which, *Walter*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, with 49 of his Brethren, and 32 others, were thrown into the *Tower* of LONDON, and indicted of the Robbery of 100,000 *l.* but they affirming themſelves to be clear of the Fact, and deſiring of the King ſpeedy Juſtice, a Commiſſion was directed for Enquiry of the Truth, and they were freed.

In the Year 1316, King *Edward* II. did ſolemnize his Feaſt of *Pentecoſt* at *Weſtminſter*, in the great Hall, where, ſitting Royally at the Table, with his Peers about him, there entered a Woman adorned like a Minſtrel, ſitting on a great Horſe, trapped as Minſtrels then uſed; who rode round about the Tables, ſhewing Paſtime, and, at length came up to the King's Table, and laid before him a Letter; and forthwith turning her Horſe, ſaluted every one, and departed. The Letter being opened, had theſe Contents:

"Our Sovereign Lord the King hath nothing "courteouſly reſpected his Knights, that in his "Father's Time, and alſo in his own, have put "forth their Perſons to divers Perils, and have "utterly loſt, or greatly diminiſhed their Subſtance, for the Honour of the ſaid King; and "hath enriched abundantly ſuch as have not "borne the Weight (as yet) of the Buſineſs, &c.

This great Hall was begun to be repaired in the Year 1397, by King *Richard* II. who cauſed the Wall, Windows, and Roof, to be taken down, and new made, with a ſtately Porch, and divers Lodgings of a marvellous Work, and with great Coſts; all which he levied on Strangers baniſhed, or flying out of their Countries, who obtained Licence to remain in this Land by the King's Charters, which they had purchaſed with great Sums of Money, (*John Boterell* being then Clerk of the Works.)

This Hall being finiſhed in the Year 1399, the ſame King kept a moſt Royal *Chriſtmas* there, with daily Juſtings and Runnings at Tilt; whereunto reſorted ſuch a Number of People, that there were every Day ſpent 28 or 26 Oxen, and 300 Sheep, beſide Fowl without Number. He cauſed a Gown for himſelf to be made of Gold, garniſhed with Pearl and precious Stones, to the Value of 3000 Marks. He was guarded by *Cheſhiremen*, and had about him commonly 13 Biſhops, beſides Barons, Knights, Eſquires, and others, more than needed; inſomuch, that to the Houſhold came every Day to Meat, 10,000 People, as appears by the Meſſes told out of the Kitchen to 300 Servitors.

Thus was this great Hall, for the Honour of the Prince, oftentimes furniſhed with Gueſts, not only in this King's Life-Time, (a prodigal Prince) but in the Time of others alſo, both before and ſince, though not ſo uſually noted. For when it was ſaid, the King held his Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, or ſuch a Feaſt at *Weſtminſter*, it may well be ſuppoſed to be kept in this great Hall, as moſt ſufficient for ſuch a Purpoſe.

It is noted by *Robert Fabian*, the Chronicler, (ſome Time a Citizen and an Alderman of LONDON) that King *Henry* VII. in the 9th of his Reign, holding his Royal Feaſt of *Chriſtmas* at *Weſtminſter*, on the Twelfth-Day, feaſted *Ralph Auſtry*, then Mayor of LONDON, and his Brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great Number: And, after Dinner, dubbing the Mayor Knight, cauſed him, with his Brethren, to ſtay and behold the Diſguiſings, and other Diſports, in the Night following, ſhewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and ſtaged about on both Sides; which Diſports being ended in the Morning, the King, the Queen, the Ambaſſadors, and other Eſtates, being ſet at a Table of Stone, 60 Knights and Eſquires ſerved 60 Diſhes to the King's Meſs, and as many to the Queen's, (neither Fleſh nor Fiſh) and ſerved the Mayor with 24 Diſhes to his Meſs, of the ſame Manner, with ſundry Wines in moſt plenteous wiſe: And finally, the King and Queen being conveyed, with great Lights, into the Palace, the Mayor, with his Company in Barges, returned, and came to LONDON by Break of the next Day. Thus much for the building this great Hall, and feaſting therein.

At the upper End of this Hall was a long Marble Stone of 12 Feet in Length, and three Feet in Breadth. And there alſo was a Marble Chair, where the Kings of *England* formerly ſat at their Coronation-Dinners, and at other ſolemn Times, the Lord Chancellor; but now not to be ſeen, being built over by the two Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench*. At this Marble Stone divers Matters uſed to be tranſacted. Here *Henry de Cliff*, Clerk of the Rolls, took his Oath in the Preſence of the Lord Chancellor.

It moreover appeared, that many Parliaments have been kept there; for it is noted, that in the

the Year 1397, the great Hall at *Weſtminſter* being out of Repair, and therefore, as it were, new built by King *Richard* II. (as it is afore ſhewed;) the ſame King *Richard*, in the mean Time, having Occaſion to hold a Parliament, cauſed (for that Purpoſe) a large Houſe to be built in the Middle of the Palace-Court, betwixt the Clock-Tower and the Gate of the old great Hall. This Houſe was very large and long, made of Timber, covered with Tile, open on both Sides, and at both Ends, that all Men might ſee and hear what was both ſaid and done. The King's Archers, in Number 4000 *Cheſhire* Men, compaſſed the Houſe about with their Bows bent, and Arrows nocked in their Hands, always ready to ſhoot; they had *Bouch* of *Court* (*viz.* Meat and Drink) and great Wages of Six-Pence by the Day.

The old great Hall being new built, Parliaments were again there kept as before; namely, one in the Year 1399, for depoſing of King *Richard* II.

And now, of a long Time, the Place of the Sitting of the Parliament remains at the King's ſaid antient Palace; the Lords in a fair Room, and the Commons in that which was formerly St. *Stephen*'s Chapel.

The Parliament is the higheſt and moſt abſolute Court of Record in the Kingdom; the Power and Authority thereof, a great Stateſman in former Times, as well as of excellent Learning and Knowledge in the Manner of the Government of *England*, thus ſets down: That which is done by this Conſent (*viz.* of the two Houſes, and the Prince himſelf, in Preſence of both Parties) is firm, ſtable, and *ſanctum*. It abrogates old Laws and makes new; gives Order for Things paſt, and for Things hereafter to be followed; changes Rights and Poſſeſſions of private Men; legitimates Baſtards; eſtabliſhes Forms of Religion; alters Weights and Meaſures; gives Forms of Succeſſion to the Crown; defines doubtful Rights, whereof is no Law already made; appoints Subſidies, Tailes, Taxes, and Impoſitions; gives moſt free Pardons and Abſolutions; reſtores in Blood and Name; and as the higheſt Court, condemns or abſolves them whom the Prince will put to that Trial. And, to be ſhort, all that the People of *Rome* might do, either in *Centuriatis Comitiis*, or *Tributis*, the ſame may be done by the Parliament of *England*, which repreſents and has the Power of the whole Realm, both the Head and the Body.

The Acts of Parliament, publick or private, are kept and remain in the Cuſtody of the Clerks of the Parliament.

A great Part of this Palace at *Weſtminſter* was once again burnt in the Year 1512, the 4th of *Henry* VIII. ſince which Time it has not been re-edified: Only the great Hall, with the Offices near adjoining, are kept in good Reparations, and ſerves, as afore it did, for Feaſts at Coronations, Arraignments of great Perſons charged with Treaſons, keeping of the Courts of Juſtice; but the Princes have been lodged in other Places about the City, as at *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, at *Bridewell*, and *Whitehall* (ſome Time called *York-Place*) and ſome Time at St. *James*'s.

This Royal Hall has, of later Times, been uſed for the hanging up Trophies taken from the Enemy, in Sign of Victory. A noted Author ſays, he remembers when he was a Boy, that he ſaw the great Hall hung full on one Side with Colours and Standards taken from the *Scots* at *Worceſter* Fight; but upon King *Charles* II's coming to his juſt Right, all taken down.

On *Wedneſday* the 3d of *January*, 1704, were brought from the *Tower*, through the City, and paſſed by the *Exchange* about 'Change-Time, 34 Standards and 128 Colours, taken from the *French* at the Battle of *Bleinheim* in *Bavaria*, attended by Horſe-Grenadiers, one Troop, a Detachment of the Troop of Horſe-Guards, and many other Soldiers.

They were brought through *Pall-Mall*, and ſo through St. *James*'s Park, where the Queen and his Royal Highneſs took a View of them, and ſo conveyed to *Weſtminſter* Hall, where they were hung up, and do fill both Sides of the Hall: The Motto's of ſome of them ſhewing the boaſting and ſomewhat blaſphemous *French* Spirit, were theſe:

Ingenito ſolem veneratur amore.
Jovis obruit Hoſtes.
Victoria pinget.
Arduus ad ſolem.
Alter poſt Fulmina Terror.
In Regnum pugnas.
Pugnatur pro Deo & Rege.
In lillii fortior.

This great Hall has been the uſual Place of Pleadings and Adminiſtration of Juſtice, whereof ſomewhat is to be noted.

In Times paſt, the Courts and Benches followed the King, whereſoever he went, as well ſince the Conqueſt as before, which Thing at length being thought cumberſome, painful, and chargeable to the People, it was in the Year 1224, the 9th of King *Henry* III. agreed that there ſhould be a Standing, or common Place appointed, where Matters ſhould be heard and judged, which was in the great Hall at *Weſtminſter*.

In this Hall he ordained three Judgment-Seats, *viz.* at the Entry on the Right Hand, the *Common-Pleas*, where Civil Matters are to be pleaded, eſpecially ſuch as touch Lands or Contracts. At the Upper End of the Hall, on the Left Hand, or South Eaſt Corner, the *King's-Bench*, where Pleas of the Crown have their Hearing: And on the Right Hand, or South Weſt Corner, ſits the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the Maſter of the Rolls, and with certain other of the eleven Men (learned for the moſt Part in the Civil Law, and called *Maſters of the* Chancery) who have the King's Fee.

The Times of Pleading in the Courts are four in the Year, which are called *Terms*.

The firſt is *Hilary Term*, which begins the 23d of *January*, if it be not *Sunday*, and ends the 12th of *February*.

The ſecond is *Eaſter Term*, and begins 17 Days after *Eaſter* Day, and ends four Days after *Aſcenſion* Day.

The third Term begins ſix or ſeven Days after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after.

The fourth is *Michaelmas Term*, which begins the 23d of *October*, if it be not *Sunday*, and ends the 28th of *November*.

And here it is to be noted, that the Kings of this Realm have uſed ſometimes to ſit in Perſon in the *King's-Bench*, namely, King *Edward* IV. in the Year 1462, in *Michaelmas* Term, ſat in the *King's-Bench* three Days together, in the open Court, to underſtand how his Laws were miniſtered and executed.

Within the Port or Entry into the Hall, on either Side, are Aſcendings up into large Chambers, without the Hall adjoining thereunto; wherein certain Courts are kept, namely, on the Right Hand is the Court of the *Exchequer*; a Place of Account for the Revenues of the Crown. The Hearers of the Account have Auditors under them; but they which are the Chief for Accounts of the Prince, are called *Barons of the Exchequer*,

chequer, whereof one is called the *Chief Baron*; the greateſt Officer of all is called the *High Treaſurer* of *England*. In this Court are heard thoſe that are Delators (or Informers) in popular and penal Actions, having thereby Part of the Profit by the Law ſigned to them.

THE great Officers and Judges, and other Miniſters of this Court, are thus ſet down by that great Lawyer *Coke*, in his *Inſtitutes*.

I. The Lord Treaſurer of *England*; which Office he has by the Delivery of a White Staff, at the King's Will and Pleaſure; formerly by Delivery of Golden Keys. II. The Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*; this Office he has by Letters Parents. III. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, that keeps the Seals. IV. Capital Baron, and the other Barons. V. The Under-Treaſurer; he names the two Praiſers of all Goods, ſeized, or not cuſtomed, and orders whether the Party ſhall have them at the Praiſe, or not: He appoints the Steward, Cook, and Butler, for the Proviſion of the Star-Chamber; and in the Vacancy of the Treaſurer, does all Things in the Receipt that the Treaſurer does.

THE Office of the Lord Treaſurer appears by his Oath, that ſtands in eight Articles. I. That well and truly he ſhall ſerve the King and his People, in the Office of Treaſurer. II. That he ſhall do Right to all Manner of People, Poor and Rich, of ſuch Things as concern his Office. III. The King's Treaſure he ſhall ſurely keep and diſpend. IV. He ſhall truly counſel the King. V. The King's Council he ſhall *layn* (an old *French* Word, to *hide*) and keep. VI. He ſhall neither know nor ſuffer the King's Hurt, nor his Diſheriting, nor that the Rights of the Crown be decreaſed by any Means. VII. That he may not let it, he ſhall make Knowledge thereof clearly and expreſly to the King. VIII. He ſhall do and purchaſe the King's Profit in all that he may reaſonably do.

OTHER Officers of this Court are theſe: I. The Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*: To this Office belongs one of the Door-Keepers of the Receipt. II. Comptroller of the *Exchequer*. III. Remembrancer of the King, of the Treaſury, of the Firſt-Fruits. IV. Clerk of the Pipe. V. Five Auditors of the King's Revenue; with many other Officers.

THERE is a Court of *Equity* in the Exchequer-Chamber; the Judges of this Court are, the Lord Treaſurer, the Chancellor, and the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

IN this Court of *Exchequer*, if any Queſtion be, it is determined after the Order of the Common Law of *England*, by twelve Men; and all Subſidies, Taxes, and Cuſtoms, by Account; for in this Office the Sheriffs of the Shire do attend upon the Execution of the Commandments of the Judges, which the Earl ſhould do, if he were not attending upon the Prince in the Wars, or otherwiſe about him; for the chief Office of the Earl was to ſee the King's Juſtice to have Courſe, and to be well executed in the Shire, and the Prince's Revenues to be well anſwered, and brought into the Treaſury.

IF any Fines and Amerciaments be extracted out of any of the ſaid Courts upon any Man, or any Arrearages of Accounts of ſuch Things as is of Cuſtoms, Taxes, and Subſidies, or other ſuch like Occaſions, the ſame Sheriff of the Shire does gather, and is anſwerable therefore in the *Exchequer*.

As for other ordinary Rents of Patrimonial Lands, and moſt commonly of Taxes, Cuſtoms, and Subſidies, there are particular Receivers and Collectors, which do anſwer it into the *Exchequer*.

THIS Court of *Exchequer* has, of old Time, (and ſince the Conqueſt) been kept at *Weſtminſter*; notwithſtanding ſometimes removed thence by Commandment of the King for a Time, and after reſtored again; as namely, in the Year 1209, King *John* commanded the *Exchequer* to be removed from *Weſtminſter* to *Northampton*, &c.

ON the Left Hand, above the Stairs, is the Dutchy Chamber, wherein is kept the Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, by a Chancellor of that Dutchy, and other Officers under him.

THE Chancellor is aſſiſted by his Majeſty's Attorney of that Court; and two Judges of the *Common-Pleas* adviſe them for Matter of Queſtion of Law. The Rolls and Records of this Court's Proceedings are in the Cuſtody of the Clerk of the ſame, to whoſe Office they do appertain; but the King's Evidences, Leaſes, and Grants of the Dutchy Land, as well his Poſſeſſion and Copyhold, as Fee-Simple and Fee-Farm, are in the Keeping of the Auditors, who are divers, but two moſt principal; one whereof for the Lands of the Dutchy on this Side *Trent*, and another for the Lands beyond *Trent*. There are divers Surveyors alſo of the Dutchy Lands, for the Survey of them.

THEN is there in another Chamber, the Office of the Receipts of the King's Revenue for the Crown.

THEN was there alſo the Star-Chamber, where, in Term-Time, once every Week at leaſt, which was commonly on *Friday*, and ſometimes alſo on *Wedneſday*, and on the next Day after the Term ends, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and other of the Privy-Council, and the two Chief Juſtices of *England*, from Nine o'Clock till Eleven did ſit, (but this Court is now diſſolved.) *The Star-Chamber.*

THIS Place was called the Star-Chamber, becauſe the Roof thereof was decked with the Likeneſs of Stars gilt. There were Plaints heard of Riots, Routs, and other Miſdemeanors, which, if they were found by the King's Council, the Party Offender was cenſured by theſe Perſons, which ſpoke one after another, and he was both fined and commanded to Priſon.

IT was ſo called, either by Derivation from the old *Engliſh* Word *Steoran*, which ſignifies to *ſteer*, or rule, as doth the Pilot of a Ship; becauſe the King and Council did ſit here, as it were, at the *Stern*, and did govern in the Ship of the Commonwealth: Some derive it from *Stellio*, which ſignifies that ſtarry and ſubtil Beaſt ſo called; from which comes the Word *Stellionatus*, that ſignifies *Couſenage*; becauſe that Crime was chiefly puniſhable in this Court by an extraordinary Power, as it was in the Civil Law; or, becauſe the Roof of this Court was garniſhed with gilded Stars, as the Room itſelf was ſtarry, or full of Windows and Lights: In which Reſpect, ſome of the *Latin* Records name it *Camera Stellata*; the *French*, *Le Chambre Des Eſtoilles*; and the *Engliſh*, *The Starred Chamber*.

THIS Starred Chamber antiently was the Council-Chamber, within the King's Palace of *Weſtminſter*, where the King's Council ſat; and here the Kings uſed to ſit perſonally in Council, being the ordinary Council-Chamber, whenſoever he did lie and ſojourn at his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, with Deliberation, as well of Matters of State, as for decreeing extraordinary Suits and Cauſes of Complaint.

THIS Court was of much antienter Erection than the Beginning of King *Henry* VII. in which ſome Men being much deceived, have aſſerted to be the firſt Original of it, becauſe of his Statue in his third Year concerning it.

IN former Time it was of great Uſe for puniſhing of Riots; and they were often committed by Noblemens or Gentlemens Servants, too common in thoſe Days, by Reaſon of Quarrels begun by their Lords and Maſters. For the remedying

dying of which, Orders were made in this Court, in the Beginning of King *Henry* VII. by the King, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal here aſſembled, which was thus as it ſtood in the Record.

In Camera Stellata, An. 1° & 2° *Regn. Reg. Henrici Septimi.*

The KING.

Names of the Counſellors of the Spirituality.	Names of the Counſellors of the Temporality.
Elien, *Wigorn,* *Norwicen,* *Lincoln,* Mr. *Fox,* Mr. *Morgan,* Mr. *Aynſworth,* Mr. *Baylie,* Mr. *Gunthorp,*	*Lincoln, Derby, Nottingh. Hunt. Liſley, Wellis, S. Jones, Ormond, Dinham, Beauchamp, De la War, Audley, Matrevers,* Sir *Tho. Bourchier, Doun, Joh. Gilford, Rich. Gilford, Bray, Lovel, Naunfaut, Ratcliff, Hody, Cornborough, Dymock, Toketts.*

IT is concluded and agreed, That every Lord and Gentleman, if any of his Servants make a Riot, or other Exceſs, the Maſter of the ſame Treſpaſſer ſhall have in Commandment to bring forth the ſame Servant: And if he ſo do not, to abide ſuch Direction and Punition, as by the King and his Council ſhall be thought convenient. And over that, if the ſame Riot, or Exceſs ariſe by Cauſe or Occaſion of any Quarrel or Diſpleaſure concerning the Maſter of him that ſo exceedeth, the ſame Maſter ſhall anſwer for the ſame Exceſs ſuchwiſe as ſhall be thought to the King and his ſaid Council expedient.

ANOTHER Order to the ſame Purpoſe was made under Queen *Elizabeth,* thus:

In Cam. Stellat. coram Concil. ibm xxix° *die Jan. An.* xvi. *Dne. ure. Elizabeth. Rne.*

IT is ordered, That in all Matters of Riot hereafter, where the ſame is committed by the Servant by the Maſter's Procurement, or by any other principal Rioter, the Fine taxed upon the Servant, or him ſo procured, ſhall be paid by the Maſter, or principal Rioter; or elſe the Maſter or Principal ſhall bring forth the Servant, or Perſons ſo procured, to be committed to the *Fleet* for their Offence; which doing, they ſhall be diſcharged of the ſaid Fines, and the Servant or Perſon procured, ſhall remain in the *Fleet,* till he have found Sureties for his Fine ſo taxed into the Exchequer. And all Rioters convict not to be enlarged before their Fines paid, or Sureties put in for the Payment thereof, as before, into the Court of Exchequer.

AND as Cognizance was taken of Riots here, ſo alſo of Forgeries. Several Inſtances there were of the Puniſhment of Pillorizing Inflicted for this Crime by the Star-Chamber, in the Times of King *Henry* VIII. Queen *Mary,* and Queen *Elizabeth.*

THIS Court was held in the Terms, and the Star-Chamber Days in *Hilary* Term, were ſix; in *Eaſter* Term, eight; in *Midſummer* Term, ſix; and in *Michaelmas* Term, ſixteen.

WHEN this Court ſat, the Nobility, and Perſons of Quality, Judges of it, uſed commonly to dine together at the Prince's Coſt. In the Year 1587, the Queen's Charge for the Dinners were,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In *Hilary* Term	103	13	6
In *Eaſter* Term	138	04	8
In *Midſummer* Term	103	13	6
In *Michaelmas* Term	276	09	4
	622	01	0

THESE Expences were paid by the Under-Treaſurer, who appointed a Steward of the Star-Chamber; and he, among other Duties incumbent, had a Right to the Lord's Diet here, as belonging to his Office; and his Fee was payable out of the Receipt. The Names of ſome of theſe Stewards were:

Sebaſtian Hilary, an. 14 *H.* 8.
Richard Brown, an. 28 *H.* 8.
William Staunton, an. ult. Edw. 6.
John Dodington, an. 14 *Eliz.*
Francis Guilpin, an. 27 *Eliz.*

THEY had a Right to be continued in their Places, however the Under-Treaſurer was changed: Concerning which, when ſome Doubt was raiſed while *Guilpin* was Steward, a Preſcription was ſhewn of ſeventy Years in his Behalf. Let this ſuffice for this antient Court of Star-Chamber, now diſſolved.

THEN, at the upper End of the great Hall, by the King's Bench, going up to a great Chamber, called the *Whitehall,* was kept the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Court was founded 32 *H.* 8. and called, *The Court of the King's Wards.* The Office of the Livery was annexed to the Court of Wards, 33 *H.* 8. and adjoining thereto was the Court of Requeſts.

BOTH theſe are now diſſolved: But we ſhall ſay a few Words concerning this laſt named Court. In this, all Suits made to the King or Queen, by Way of Petition, were heard and ended. This was called alſo, *The Poor Man's Court,* becauſe there he ſhould have Right without paying any Money. And it was likewiſe called, *The Court of Conſcience.* The Judges of this Court were called, *The Maſters of Requeſts,* one for the Common Laws, and the other for the Civil Laws. *Stow* ſays, that he finds it was a Court of Equity, after the Nature of the Chancery, but inferior to it. There were Judges of it; commonly the Lord Privy Seal was Chief: And there were Maſters of Requeſts that were ordinary Judges. The Judges were commonly Divines, Civilians, Knights, and Gentlemen. This Court began 8 *H.* 7. For the Hearing of Cauſes in this Court, from the eighth Year of that King, and ſo downwards, ſome of the firſt were theſe:

The Biſhop of *Bath,* Privy Seal.	*Warham,* afterwards Archbiſhop.
The Biſhop of *Roff.* Elect.	*Lovel.*
Janne, afterwards Biſhop of *Norwich.*	*Reed.*
Baylie.	*Dymock.*
Middleton.	Mr. *Arundel.*
Blyth.	*Guilford.*

In the Ninth of *Henry* VII.

Lord Privy Seal.	*Warham.*
Dean of the Chapel.	*Richard Bray,* Knt.
Lord *Daubeney.*	*Empſon.*

THE ſame Year of the King there was a Change, and others appointed, *viz.*

Lord

Lord Privy Seal.	Lord Steward.
Biſhop of *Sarum*.	*Bray*.
Biſhop of *Roff*.	*Lovel*.
Dean of the Chapel.	*Reed*.

THE ſame ninth Year of the King they were changed again; that is, as it ſeems, for another Term, *viz.*

Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Earl of *Kent*.
Biſhop of *Sarum*.	*Bray*.
Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.	*Lovel*.
Dean of the Chapel.	*Reed*.
Dr. *Sheffield*.	*Mordaunt*.
Dr. *Mayowe*.	

AGAIN, the ſame ninth Year, another Set of Judges of the Requeſts, *viz.*

Biſhop of *Bath*, who was Lord Privy Seal.	L. *Dawbeney*.
	L. *De Brooke*.
Biſhop of *Exeter*.	L. *Will. Huſſey*.
Biſhop of *Roff*.	*Rob. Reed*.
Lord Prior of St. *John*'s of *Jeruſalem*.	*John Kingſmel*.
	Dr. *Janne*.
Andrew Dymock.	Dr. *Ainſworth*.
Reginald Bray, *Rich. Guilford*, *Tho. Lovel*, } *Milites continui*	Dr. *Warham*.

COMMONLY the Court-Biſhops and Chaplains, and other great Courtiers, were theſe Judges and Maſters.

HERE is now the Houſe of Lords, where the Lords Spiritual and Temporal meet and ſit in Parliament-Time.

ADJOINING to the Houſe of Lords are the Princes Chambers. Here was the firſt Meeting of the Governors of Queen *Anne*'s Bounty for the Augmentation of poor Livings. Who theſe Governors are, appears from the ſaid Queen's Letters Patents, dated *Nov.* 3, 1704, whereby ſhe incorporated all the Lords of her Privy Council, the Lords Lieutenants, and *Cuſtodes Rotulorum*, the Biſhops, and all Deans of Cathedrals in the Kingdom of *England*, the Judges, and Queen's Council learned in Law, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both Univerſities, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and all Mayors of Cities in the Kingdom of *England*, by the Name and Title of, *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen* Anne, *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*.

UNDER the Hall are certain ſubterraneous Apartments, which are called, one *Paradiſe*, and another *Hell*; conſiſting of Tenements, Houſes, and Manſions: Which, with other Tenements and Lands, were held in King *Edward* VI's Days by one *William Fryes*. Theſe were given by that King to Sir *Andrew Dudley*, Brother to the Great Duke of *Northumberland*, with other Lands and Tenements in *Weſtminſter*, to him, for the Term of his Life, *An. Regn.* 3. in Conſideration of Services.

BESIDES this Treaſury for Money, there was within the Palace another Treaſury of Records, relating to the Kingdom's publick Affairs, preſerved in certain Chambers and Rooms. Here are repoſited many antient and precious Records. As within the Place called particularly, *The Treaſury*, where once the Court of Wards was kept, are the Records of Leagues with the Realms of *Arragon*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, and ſome of *France*, and other Places. Alſo, there are many Records relating to the caſting off the Biſhop of *Rome*'s Authority in this Kingdom of *England*; and the Subſcriptions of almoſt all the Prieſts of the Realm to the King's Supremacy: And the Books of the Orders of St. *George* and St. *Michael*: The Covenants of Marriage between King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*; and ſundry Books of foreign Accounts, and other Matters of State.

ALSO, within the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* (that we may lay theſe Things together) there was an older Treaſury than that of the Palace, which was called, *The Old Treaſury*, a Place always deſigned for the Cuſtody of the Leagues of the Kingdom. It was vaulted with Stone, and had Cheſts and Preſſes that were empty.

THERE is alſo another Treaſury within the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, vaulted alſo with Stone, and ſo out of Danger of Fire, but it wanted Reparation both in Glaſs and Lead. Here were kept all, or the moſt Part of the Records of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas, Fines, Writs, and Aſſizes, of all the Kings ſince the Conqueſt, until the moſt Part of the Reign of King *Henry* VII. fairly arrayed up in Cheſts for that Purpoſe.

ALSO in the Cuſtody of the Lord Treaſurer and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, were abundance of Records in Bags; as Records of Pleas and Preambulations, and Inquiſitions of Foreſts; Records of many Mens Lands in the Realm of *England* and *Wales*; as namely, Court Rolls, Auditors Accounts, Accounts of ſundry *French* Counties; alſo Deeds of Purchaſe, made by ſundry of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Progenitors, for ſundry their Honours, Manors, and Lands.

CONCERNING theſe Records, &c. it was moved for the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, by ſome certain Perſon well verſed in them, that whereas theſe were put up in Bags together confuſedly, whereby, when a Search was made among them, it was an eaſy Matter for a Stranger, finding a Roll, or Leaf, inconvenient and againſt them, to convey it away, as it ſeemed the like had been done; which could not be miſſed, becauſe there was no certain Note how many Rolls there be: And furthermore, the often toſſing, ruffling, ſearching, and lapping up of the ſame Rolls, had ſo ſoiled and worn many of them, as they could not be well read: For avoiding of which Inconveniencies, it might pleaſe his Lordſhip to appoint one to peruſe the ſame Rolls, and to array them into Shires and certain Foreſts; and the ſame to put into Bags ſeverally, writing thereon the Country, the Foreſt, and the Number of Rolls, and how many Leaves every Roll contains; that this would be a great Preſevation of them, and a ready Help to find any Thing, upon Commandment of the Court of *Exchequer*, or otherwiſe upon Occaſion: The ſame Perſon adviſed, that the old Records remaining in the Palace Treaſury, being a Place ſubject to Danger of Fire, might be removed thence into the old Treaſury within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, a Place deſigned for the Cuſtody of the ſame, and where they might be more ſecure, being vaulted with Stone.

THE Original Paper, wherein the aforeſaid Motion was made to the Treaſurer (which was *Anno* 1573) may deſerve to be here inſerted, *viz.*

Matters mooſt neceſſary to move the Right Honorable my Lord Theaſarour, and the Chamberleynes of Theſchequier in, for the reducynge of her Majeſties Records, being in theire Cuſtodie, into muche bettre Suretie, and ſpeedier Redynes in ſearch, upon Commandment, &c.

IMprimis, That the Records of Leagues with the Realmes of *Arragon*, *Flaunders*, *Germanie*, ſome of *Fraunce*, with others now remeyinge in the Theaſaurie within the Pallaice of *Weſtminſter* (wheere the Courte of *Wardes* was) beinge ſubjecte to the Daunger of Fyre, maye be removed into th' olde Theaſaurye within the

Abbaye

Abbaye of *Weſtminſter*, a Place always deſigned for the Cuſtodie of the ſame Leagues, and vaulted with Stone, whereby that ſemithe (yf it ſo pleaſe God) that theye be without Danger of Fire, and where there is Rome enough for them in Cheſts and Preſſes that be now emptye.

Alſo, there are in the ſame Theaſaurie in the Pallaice, ſundrye Records, mentyoninge the deposinge of the Biſhop of *Rome*; and Bookes of Subſcription of the mooſte Part of the Preeſtes thoroughe the Realme to the Kinges Supremacye, *&c.* Alſo Books of the Order of St. *George* and St. *Michael*. The Covenauntes of Marriage betwixt Kinge *Philip* and Queen *Marie*, with other Mattres of States, which weere very needfull to be calendred, and to be layed up in the Theſaurye among the Leagues, for their bettre Suertye.

Alſo, there are certeyne old Fynes in the Cuſtodie of Cirographer at *Bridewel* Church, there kept ſecreatlie, where in Righte the ſame Fynes ought to be in the keeping of the Lorde Theſarour, and the Chamberlynes of Theſchequier: In which Reſpect yt myght pleaſe your Lordſhip to call the ſaid Cirographer before you; and to know by what Righte he keapeth the ſame; and thereupon to geve Order for their Removings, if it ſhall ſo ſeme convenient and lawfull.

Alſo, it appeareth by Indentures and Writtes, remeyninge in the Cuſtodie of the ſaid Lord Theſaurour and Chamberleynes Deputies, that the Records of the *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, Fynes, Writtes and Aſſyze, ought to be in the Cuſtodie of the ſaid L. Theſaurour and Chamberleynes; and according to the ſame, are all, or the mooſte Parte of the laſt ſaid Records of all the Kings ſince the Conqueſt, untill the mooſt Part of the Reigne of King *Henry* VII. in the keaping aforeſaid, in another Theſaurie, within the Abbaye of *Weſtminſter*, faire arrayed up in Cheſtes for that Purpoſe, where there is Rome enough in Cheſtes provyded for the reſte, if they might be brought in. The ſame Theſaurie is alſo vaulted with Stone, whereby the ſaid Records ſhould be in gretter Saifetie. It wanteth Reparatyons both in Glaſſe and Leade. It may pleaſe your Lordſhip to have ſpedie Regarde thereunto.

Alſo, where the Recordes of Pleas, Perambulations, and Inquiſicyons of Forreſtes, are preſentlie put al up together into Bagges, confuſedlie, whereby when a Searche is made amongſte them, it is an eaſy Thinge for a Straunger, fynding a Role or Leaf, inconvenynt, and agaynſt him, to conveye yt awaye, (as yt ſemethe the like hath bene done) which cannot be miſſed, becauſe there is no certen Note how many Roles there bee, *&c.*

And furthermore, the often toſſing, rufflynge, ſearchinge, and lappinge up of the ſame Roles, hath, in Effect, ſo obfuſked and worne many of them, as they cannot be well red: For avoiding of which Inconveniences, if yt pleaſe your Lordſhip to appointe one to peruſe the ſame Roles, and to araye them into Shires and certen Forreſtes; and the ſame to be put into Baggs ſeverallye, wrytynge thereon the Countye, the Forreſte, and Nombre of the Roles, and how manye Leaves every Role conteyneth: This (we ſaye) would not only bee a great Preſervacyon of the ſame Records, when no mo Roles ſhould bee opened than concerned the Forreſtes, which ſhould be ſearched, but alſo would be a redye Helpe to fynde any Thing upon Commaundemente of the Courte of the Eſchequier, or otherwyſe upon Occacyon.

Alſo, there are ſoundrye Records of many Mens Lands in the Realme of *England* and *Wales*, as namelye, Court Roles, Auditors Accompts and Parcos, Miſes, Accomptes of ſoundrye *Frenche* Counties; and alſo Deeds of Purchaſe, made by ſoundrye the Queens Majeſtie Progenitowrs, for ſoundrye their Honours, Manours and Lands, which were very convenyent to be peruſed, and a Repertorie thereof to be made for the ſpedie fynding thereof upon Commaundement.

The lyke to be donne with ſoundrye Books of Forreyne Accompts, remeyninge in the foreſaid Theſaurie in the Pallayce.

Alſo, it appearethe by ſoundrye Recordes, remeyninge in the ſaid Theſaurie, that there hathe bene geven Allowance unto the Clerkes and Deputies of the ſaid Lord Theſaurour and Chamberleynes, for the arrayinge and removing of the Recoordes of the *Tower*, and now latelye in Queen *Marie*'s Tyme, the old Lord *Stafforde* (beyng one of the Chamberleynes of Th'eſcheſquier) complained unto the Councell, that in Mr. *Boyer*'s Time certen of the ſame Records in the *Tower* were imbecelled, alledging how dangerous a Thing it is to the Queen and to the Realme, that the ſame were under one Kaye: whereupon the ſaid Lord *Stafforde* had a Kaye appointed him with Mr. *Boyer*, which he kept a longe Tyme.

WITHIN this Palace alſo, towards the South Weſt Side of it, was the Augmentation Office, occaſioned by a Court of Augmentations, which was ſet up by Act of Parliament, upon the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, whereby thoſe religious Houſes, and the Revenues of them were granted to the King. In this Office, being an antient capacious Place, are kept all the Deeds, Inſtruments and original Writings belonging to the Abbeys, Priories, *&c.* and the ſeveral Surrenders and Reſignations of the reſpective Abbots and Priors, with the Values of the Lands and Rents of thoſe Foundations; whence much Light may be given into Church Lands, Vicarages, and ſuch like.

THIS Court of Augmentations was erected by Authority of Parliament, 27 *Henry* VIII. conſiſting of a Chancellor, Treaſurer, Attorney and Solicitor, and all Lands, *&c.* belonging to the Monaſteries, and purchaſed Lands, were within the Survey and Governance of this Court. This was diſſolved, and a new Court of Augmentations was erected by the Letters Patents of the King, 38 *H.* VIII. Q. *Mary*, in the firſt of her Reign, did, by Letters Patents dated *Jan.* 23, diſſolve the ſaid Court, according to Power given her by Act of Parliament holden the ſame Year: And the next Day, by other Letters Patents, united the ſame to the *Exchequer*, which was utterly void, becauſe ſhe had diſſolved the ſame before: And ſo reſolved all the Judges, *Dier.* 4. *Eliz.* 16.

St. STEPHEN's Chapel.

THEN for St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, of old Time founded by King *Stephen*; King *John*, in the ſeventh of his Reign, granted to *Baldwinus de London*, Clerk of his Exchequer, the Chapelſhip of St. *Stephen*'s at *Weſtminſter*, &c.

This Chapel was again ſince, of a far more curious Workmanſhip, new built by King *Edward* III. in the Year 1347, for thirty eight Perſons, in that Church, to ſerve God; to wit, a Dean, twelve ſecular Canons, thirteen Vicars, four Clerks, five Choriſters, two Servitors; to wit, a Verger, and a Keeper of the Chapel. He built [Lodgings] for them from the Houſe of Receipt, along nigh to the *Thames*, within the ſame Palace, there to inhabit. And ſince that, there were alſo Building for them, betwixt the Clock-Houſe and the *Wool-ſtaple*, called the *Wey-Houſe*, ſtill called *Chanon-Row*.

[*Philip*, Wife of this King, alſo was a great Benefactor to the Chanons of this Chapel.]

HE alſo built to the Uſe of this Chapel (tho' out of the Palace Court) ſome Diſtance Weſt, in the little Sanctuary, a ſtrong Clochard of Stone and Timber, covered with Lead, and placed therein three great Bells, ſince uſually rung at Coronations, Triumphs, Funeral of Princes, and their Obits. Of thoſe Bells Men fabuled, that their Ringing ſowred all the Drink in the Town. More, that about the biggeſt of which was written;

King Edward *made mee*
thirty thouſand and three
Take me down and weigh mee,
and more ſhall ye find mee.

BUT theſe Bells being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty Thouſand.

THE ſaid King *Edward* endowed this Chapel with Lands to the yearly Value of five hundred Pounds. Doctor *John Chambers*, the King's Phyſician, the laſt Dean of this College, built thereunto a Cloiſter of curious Workmanſhip, to the Charges of eleven thouſand Marks. This Chapel, or College, at the Suppreſſion, was valued to diſpend, in Lands, by the Year, One thouſand eighty five Pounds, ten Shillings, five Pence, and was ſurrendered to King *Edward* VI.

THERE is to be ſeen in the *Monaſticon*, King *Edward* III's Charter for St. *Stephen*'s Chapel: And by Patent, dated 22. of his Reigns he gave it to his great Houſe in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, LONDON, with ſome Advouſons. By another Patent, 32. of his Reign, he gave the Dean and Canons a Tower in *Bokelesbury*, LONDON, called *Sewtes Tour*, with the Appurtenances. In the 43. of his Reign, he gave them another Houſe in LONDON, called *The Reol*. And in further Augmentation of the ſaid Foundation, he granted them all the Ground from the ſaid Chapel Northward, to the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, between *Weſtminſter-Hall* and the *Thames*, for making a Cloiſter and other neceſſary Buildings; with free Entrance Day and Night at the Gate adjoyning to the King's Bridge: Alſo a Chamber within the ſaid Gate, formerly belonging to his Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Houſes formerly uſed for Stables of War-Horſes, and other Horſes; and with a free Paſſage to the ſaid Chapel, by Day-light, through the Great Hall. And laſtly, he exempted the ſaid Dean and Canons, and all their Lands, from the Payment of any Aids or Taxes whatſoever. *Richard* II. compleated the full Endowments of this College, by ſettling on it divers Lands and Manours in *Kent*, according to the Direction and Deſire of his Grandfather in his Teſtament.

IT was called The Free Chapel of St. *Mary* the Virgin and St. *Stephen*. The Dean was commonly of great Confidence with the King, and often preferred to ſome Biſhoprick. Such was *Sampſon*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. It was richly endowed, but the Revenues were made away, and alienated upon the Diſſolution of religious Houſes. Among which was a Meſſuage, called *The Helmet*, in *King's-ſtreet*, belonging to it, which was granted to *Richard Audely* and *John Rede*, in the 2. *Edw.* VI. There were alſo certain Manours and Lordſhips belonging to it, called The Manours and Lordſhip of *Eſſhetisford*, alias *Aſſheford* in the County of *Kent*; which, with other Lands, were ſold to Sir *Anthony Aucher* and *Henry Polſtred*, Eſquires, in 3. *Edward* VI.

SINCE the Diſſolution, the ſame Chapel hath ſerved as a Parliament-Houſe: The High Court of Parliament, conſiſting of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of Parliament, was formerly in the Chapter-Houſe of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*: And this continued till the Statute of 1. *Edw.* VI. which gave to the King Colleges, Free-Chapels, &c. Whereby the King enjoyed to his own Uſe this antient Free-Chapel of St. *Stephen*. Since which Time it hath ſerved, by the King's Permiſſion, for the Houſe of Commons to ſit in.

BY this Chapel of St. *Stephen* was ſome Time one other ſmaller Chapel, called, *Our Lady of the Piew*: To the which Lady, great Offerings were uſed to be made. Amongſt other Things, King *Richard* II. upon the Coming of the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, with his Rout of *Kentiſh* Men in Arms to LONDON, went firſt to *Weſtminſter*, to the High Altar there, and offered; and, after that, confeſſed himſelf to an Anchorite, and then betook himſelf to this Chapel of our *Lady in the Piew*, and there ſaid his Devotions, and then went to *Smithfield* to meet this Fellow and his Company.

AFTER the Overthrow of *Wat Tyler*, and other the Rebels, in the fourth of his Reign, he went to *Weſtminſter*, and there giving Thanks to God for his Victory, made his Offering in this Chapel; but, as divers have noted, namely, *John Pigot*, in the Year 1252, on the 17th of *February*, by Negligence of a Scholar, appointed by his School-maſter to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with Jewels, precious Pearls and Rings, more than any Jeweller could judge the Price of, (for ſo ſays my Author) was all this Apparel, Ornaments, and Chapel itſelf, burnt; but ſince again re-edified by *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, and the *Iſle of Wight*, Uncle and Governor to the Prince of *Wales*, that ſhould have been King *Edward* V. &c.

THERE is a Warrant from King *Richard* III. to this Tenor: Sir *John Cave*, Prieſt, Keeper of our *Lady of Piew*, an Annuity of ten Marks, until the Time he be better promoted.

IN the Paſſage out of *Weſtminſter-hall* into the *Old Palace-yard*, a little beyond the Stairs going up to St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, (now the Parliament-Houſe) on the Left Hand, was the Houſe belonging to the antient and noble Family of the *Cottons*; wherein was kept a moſt ineſtimable Library of Manuſcript Volumes, famed both at Home and Abroad. *The* Cotton Library.

THIS choice Library in *Cotton-houſe*, had for its firſt Founder Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Connington* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Bart. who, at his own great Charge and Expence, and by the Aſſiſtance of moſt learned Antiquaries of the Time, collected and purchaſed (as it runs in the Act for the Settlement of this Library) the moſt uſeful Manuſcripts, written Books, Papers, Parchments, Records, and other Materials in moſt Languages; of great Uſe and Service for the Knowledge and Preſervation of our Conſtitution both in Church and State. Which Manuſcripts, and other Writings, were procured as well from the Parts beyond the Seas, as from ſeveral private Collectors of ſuch Antiquities within the Realm, and are generally eſteemed the beſt Collection of its Kind now any where extant.

THERE was therefore, for the Preſervation of it for After-times, an Act of Parliament, made 12 and 13 *Will.* 3. for ſettling and preſerving the ſaid Library in the Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, called *Cotton-houſe*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick. This Library hath been preſerved with the utmoſt Care and Diligence, by the late Sir *Tho. Cotton*, Son of Sir *Robert*, and Sir *John Cotton* of *Weſtminſter*, his

his Grandſon; and very much augmented and enlarged by them. The ſaid Sir *John*, in Purſuance of the Deſire and Intention of his Father and Grandfather, was content and willing that the ſaid Manſion-Houſe and Library ſhould continue in the Family and Name, and not be ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed and imbezzeled; and ſhould be kept and preſerved by the Name of the *Cottonian Library*, for publick Uſe and Advantage.

And ſo, by the ſaid Act, immediately upon the Death of Sir *John Cotton*, it was, together with the Manſion-Houſe, Garden, *&c.* ſettled and veſted in Truſtees, who were to take Care of the ſaid Library, and appoint Orders and Rules for the reading and uſing the ſame, and for the better Preſervation of Books: And to nominate and appoint a good and ſufficient Perſon, well read in Antiquities and Records, to have the immediate Care and Cuſtody of it, and to give Security to the Value of 500 *l.* by Recognizance with certain Sureties, that none of the Manuſcripts, written Books, *&c.* ſhould be loſt or imbezzeled; and likewiſe to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to uſe his utmoſt Care and Endeavour for preſerving the ſame. That the ſaid Houſe, with the Appurtenances and Library, be never ſubject or liable to any Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, or any other Incumbrances. The Truſtees to be the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the Time being, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons for the Time being, Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Hatley*, St. *George* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knt. *Philip Cotton* of *Connington* in the ſame County, Eſq; *Robert Cotton* of *Giddin* in *Huntingdonſhire*, and *William Handbury* of the *Inner Temple*, LONDON, Eſqrs; And in Caſe of the Deceaſe of the laſt four Perſons, the ſaid *John Cotton*, or other Heir Males of the ſaid Family, who ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of the Manſion Houſe, ſhall nominate or appoint one or more fit Perſons to ſucceed him or them. And that all Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Deviſes, or other Alienations whatſoever, of any of the Manuſcripts, Parchments, *&c.* or other Memorials, in the Schedule now remaining in the ſaid Library; and alſo all Coins, Medals, and other Rarities, therein contained, are hereby declared to be abſolutely void, and of none Effect. That within ſix Months after the Library-Keeper ſhall undertake the ſaid Office, he ſhall cauſe another Schedule to be made in Parchment, which ſhall contain the Names and Titles of all the ſaid Manuſcripts, *&c.* and all the Number of Pages and Folio's thereunto belonging, and cauſe the ſame to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

There was a new Catalogue of this Library printed at the *Oxford* Theatre, *Anno* 1696, from a careful and ſerious Review thereof, taken by *Tho. Smith*, D. D. prefixing the Life of Sir *Robert Cotton*, the learned Founder, and an Hiſtory and Survey of the ſaid Library.

The ſaid Palace, before the Entry thereunto, had a large Court, and in the ſame a Tower of Stone, containing a Clock, which ſtruck every Hour on a great Bell, to be heard into the Hall in Sitting-time of the Courts, or otherwiſe: For the ſame Clock, in a Calm, could be heard into the City of LONDON. King *Henry* VI. gave the Keeping of this Clock, with the Tower, called *The Clock-houſe*, and the Appurtenances, unto *William Walsby*, Dean of St. *Stephen's*, with the Wages of Six-pence the Day, out of his Exchequer.

It was firſt built and furniſhed with a Clock out of a Fine which one Juſtice *Ingham* was obliged to pay, being 800 Marks, for eraſing a Roll: For that a poor Man being fined in an Act of Debt at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the ſaid Juſtice, moved with Pity, cauſed the Roll to be eraſed, and made it 6 *s.* 8 *d.* This Caſe Juſtice *Southcote* remembered, when *Catlyn*, Chief Juiſtce of the King's Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, would have ordered a Raſure of a Roll; *Southcote*; being one of the Judges of that Court, utterly denied to aſſent to it, and ſaid openly, *That he meant not to build a Clock-houſe.*

By this Tower ſtood a Fountain, which, at Coronations and great Triumphs, was made to run with Wine out of divers Spouts.

On the Eaſt Side of this Court was an arched Gate to the River *Thames*, with a fair Bridge and Landing-place, for all Men that had Occaſion.

On the North Side was the South End of St. *Stephen's-alley*, or *Chanon-row*, and alſo a Way into the *Old Wool Staple*: And on the Weſt Side was a handſome Gate, began by K. *Richard* III. in the Year 1484, and was by him built a great Height, and many good Lodgings in it; but left unfiniſhed, and was called, *The High Tower at* Weſtminſter.

In the Palace-yard were antiently Pales, within which were two Meſſes, the one called *Paradiſe*, and the other called the *Conſtabulary*; both which were granted to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, 13 *Hen.* 6.

The Keeper of the Palace of *Weſtminſter* was alſo cuſtomarily the Keeper of the Priſon of the *Fleet*. This Place *Edmund de Cheny* had granted to him, with the Fee, 5 and 13 *Edw.* 3.

Thus much for the Monaſtery and Palace may ſuffice. And now we will ſpeak of the *Gate-houſe*, and of *Tothill-ſtreet*, ſtretching from the Weſt Part of the Cloſe.

The *Gate-houſe* is ſo called of two Gates, the one out of the College-Court toward the North, on the Eaſt Side whereof was the Biſhop of LONDON's Priſon, for Clerks convict: And the other Gate adjoining to the firſt; but towards the Weſt, is a Jail or Priſon, for Offenders thither committed. *Walter Warfield*, Cellerer to the Monaſtery, cauſed both theſe Gates (with the Appurtenances) to be built in the Reign of King *Edward* III.

On the South Side of this Gate, King *Henry* VII. founded an Alms-houſe for thirteen poor Men, one of them to be a Prieſt aged five and forty Years, a good Grammarian; the other 12 to be aged fifty Years, without Wives. Every *Saturday* the Prieſt to receive of the Abbot, or Prior, four Pence by the Day, and each other two Pence Half-penny by the Day for ever, for their Suſtenace: And every Year to each one a Gown and a Hood ready made. And to three Women that dreſſed their Meat, and kept them in their Sickneſs, each to have every *Saturday* ſixteen Pence, and every Year a Gown ready made. More to the thirteen poor Men yearly fourſcore Quarters of Coals, and one thouſand of good Faggots to their Uſe. In the Hall and Kitchen of their Manſion, a diſcreet Monk to be Overſeer of them, and he to have forty Shillings by the Year, *&c.* And hereunto was every Abbot and Prior ſworn.

And the ſaid King, in his laſt Will, mentioning this Hoſpital, aſſured to the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, for the Maintenance thereof, in Lands, to the yearly Value of one thouſand Marks.

Near this Houſe Weſtward was an old Chapel of St. *Anne*, over-againſt which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry* VII. erected an Alms-houſe for poor Women. Which was afterwards turned into Lodgings for the ſinging Men of the College. The Place wherein this Chapel and Alms-houſe ſtandeth, was called the *Eleemoſinary* or *Almonry*, now corruptly the *Ambry*; for that the Alms of the Abbey are there diſtributed to the Poor.

And

AND therein *Iſlip*, Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, firſt practiſed, and erected the firſt Preſs of Book-Printing that ever was in *England*, about the Year of Chriſt 1471. *W. Caxton*, Citizen of LONDON, Mercer, brought it into *England*, and was the firſt that practiſed it in the ſaid Abbey. After which Time, the like was practiſed in the Abbeys of St. *Auguſtine* at *Canterbury*, St. *Alban*'s, and other Monaſteries.

FROM the Weſt Gate runneth along *Tothill-Street*. Wherein was a Houſe of the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*; and on the other Side, at the Entry into *Totehill Field*, *Stourton Houſe*, which *Giles*, the laſt Lord *Dacre* of the South, purchaſed and built new. Whoſe Lady and Wife *Anne*, (Siſter to *Thomas* Lord *Buckhurſt*) left Money to her Executors, to build an Hoſpital for 20 poor Women, and ſo many Children to be brought up under them; for whoſe Maintenance ſhe aſſigned Lands, to the Value of one hundred Pounds by the Year. Which Hoſpital her Executors built in the Field adjoining.

FROM the Entry into *Totehill Field*, the Street is called *Petty France*: In which, and upon St. *Hermit's Hill*, on the South Side thereof, *Cornelius van Dun* (a *Brabander* born, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*) built twenty Houſes for poor Women to dwell, Rent-free: And near hereunto was a Chapel of *Mary Magdalen*, now wholly ruinated.

IN the Year of Chriſt 1256, the 40th of *Henry* III. *John Manſell*, the King's Counſellour, and a Prieſt, did invite to a ſtately Dinner the Kings and Queens of *England* and *Scotland*, *Edward* the King's Son, Earls, Barons, and Knights, the Biſhop of LONDON, and divers Citizens. Whereby his Gueſts did grow to ſuch a Number, that his Houſe at *Tothill* could not receive them, but that he was forced to ſet up Tents and Pavilions, to receive his Gueſts; whereof there was ſuch a Multitude, that ſeven hundred Meſſes of Meat did not ſerve for the firſt Dinner.

THERE was antiently an Houſe in *Weſtminſter*, called *The Mote*, (but where it ſtood is not known at preſent); it is called in the Records, *Le Mote in Villa de Weſtminſter*, granted to *John Stonere*, 13 *Rich.* 2.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Government of the City of WESTMINSTER.

THE City of *Weſtminſter*, for Civil Government, is divided into twelve ſeveral Wards: For the which, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, or the High Steward, do elect twelve Burgeſſes, and as many Aſſiſtants, that is, one Burgeſs, and one Aſſiſtant, for every Ward. Out of the which twelve Burgeſſes, two are nominated yearly, upon *Thurſday* in *Eaſter* Week, for Chief Burgeſſes, to continue for one Year next following, who have Authority given them by the Act of Parliament in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to hear, examine, determine, and puniſh, according to the Laws of the Realm, and lawful Cuſtoms of the City of LONDON, Matters of Incontinency, common Scolds, Inmates, and common Annoyances; and likewiſe to commit ſuch Perſons as ſhall offend againſt the Peace, and thereof to give Notice within twenty-four Hours to ſome Juſtice of Peace within the County of *Middleſex*.

WE ſhall give ſome farther Account of this Government, particularly as it was in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*: The Burgeſſes, which were alſo called Headboroughs, and their Aſſiſtants, Anſwer to the Aldermen of the Wards of LONDON, and their reſpective Deputies. The Wards belonging to each Burgeſs or Headborough were not called as they are in LONDON, by ſome certain fixed Name, but after the Names of the Burgeſſes that were appointed over them. And here we ſhall firſt ſhew how the twelve Wards of *Weſtminſter* were bounded, and the Conſtables belonging to each; and then the Manner of chuſing Burgeſſes, and their Aſſiſtants, with other Officers, for the better governing of the Wards.

IN St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh were eight Wards; in St. *Martin*'s, three; and in St. *Clement*'s and the *Strand*, one; which were thus bounded, beginning with thoſe in St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh: The firſt Ward was from St. *Stephen*'s *Alley* to the Sanctuary Gate on the Eaſt Side of *King-Street*, the *Round Woolſtaple* only excepted. Of this Ward *John Dodington*, Gent. was Headborough; and it was commonly called *John Dodington*'s Ward. The ſecond Ward was from the Clowſon to the Sanctuary Gate, on the Weſt Side of the ſame Street, and St. *Stephen*'s *Alley*. Of this Ward *John Fiſher*, Yeoman, was Headborough, and commonly called *John Fiſher*'s Ward. The third Ward was from the Queen's Majeſty's Gate in *King-ſtreet* to the Clowſon on the Weſt Part, and to St. *Stephen*'s *Alley* on the Eaſt Part of the ſaid Street. Of this Ward, *William Staunton*, Gent. was Headborough, and commonly called *William Staunton*'s Ward. The fourth Ward was *Thieving-lane* and *Longditch*. Of this Ward, *John Savage*, Yeoman, was Headborough, and it was commonly called *John Savage*'s Ward. The fifth Ward was the new Palace, and *Long Woolſtaple*. Of this Ward, *Richard Garret*, Ale-brewer, was Headborough, and it was called *Richard Garret*'s Ward. The ſixth Ward was the Old Palace, *Round Woolſtaple*, and the *Bowling-alley*. *John Jennings*, Inn-keeper, was Headborough of this Ward, and it was called *John Jennings*'s Ward. The ſeventh Ward was *Tothill-ſtreet*, and *Petty France*. *Thomas Clarke*, Cook and Servant to her Majeſty, was Headborough of this Ward, and called it *Thomas Clarke*'s Ward. The eighth Ward was the Sanctuary. This Ward was called the Sanctuary Ward. *John Collier* was called Headborough of this Ward. And then there were three Wards more in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, and the Headboroughs were as follow: The firſt Ward here, being the Ninth in Number, was from the Manſion-Houſe of *John Shortridge*, called the *Goats's-head*, unto the Houſe of *Thomas Fowel*, over-againſt *Durham-place*, on the Land-ſide, and from the Houſe of *Robert Mansfield*, over-againſt St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, unto *Durham-place* on the Water-ſide. Of this Ward,

Ward, *Thomas Fowler*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was *Thomas Fowler*'s Ward. The ſecond Ward in this Pariſh, being the tenth Ward in the City of *Weſtminſter*, was from the Houſe of *Thomas Fowel*, over-againſt *Durham-place* unto the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*'s Houſe, on the Land-ſide; and from *Durham-place* unto *Ivy-Bridge*, on the Water-ſide of this Ward; *John Colbrand*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was called *John Colbrand*'s Ward. The third Ward in this Pariſh, being the eleventh in Number, was from the *Goat's-head* aforeſaid unto the *Mews* on the Land-ſide; and from the *Mews* to the Timber-yard on the Land-ſide; and from the ſaid *Mansfield-houſe* unto the Wall called *Scotland-wall*, on the Water-ſide; of this Ward, *Davy Powel*, Gent. was Headborough.

The twelfth and laſt Ward was in the Pariſh of St. *Clement*'s and *Strand*, within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*. The Bounds of this Ward were from *Temple-bar* to the *White Hart* in the *Strand*. *Chriſtopher Gibſon*, Inn-keeper, was the Headborough of this Ward, and it was called as the reſt, by his Name, *viz. Chriſtopher Gibſon*'s Ward.

To this City and Liberties belong one High Conſtable, and to theſe twelve Wards thirty Petty Conſtables; that is, to the firſt Ward, two; to the ſecond, three; to the third, three; to the fourth, three; to the fifth, one; to the ſixth, two; to the ſeventh, five; to the eighth, four; to the ninth, two; to the tenth, one; to the eleventh, one; to the twelth, which contains St. *Clement*'s and the *Strand*, three.

In Caſe any Ward fell vacant by the Death of the Headborough, or otherwiſe, the Court uſually held in *Eaſter* Week, preſented three Perſons, Inhabitants of the ſaid Ward, to the High Steward, to chooſe one of the three, according as he thought good; and it was done by them in theſe Words in Writing, as is found in the Year 1585. "May it pleaſe your Honour "to be informed, that whereas at this preſent "there is wanting one of the Headboroughs, and "ſo hath continued ſince the Death of *Richard* "*Gibbes*; for the Supply whereof may it pleaſe "your Honour to accept any of theſe three Per-"ſons, whoſe Names follows." [*And then the Names and Qualities of them are ſet down.*]

The Way of chooſing Aſſiſtants, was, that the Names of three Perſons reſiant in each reſpective Ward, were written down, and preſented likewiſe to the High Steward, for Choice by him to be made of one out of the three for each Ward.

And an High Conſtable being alſo to be elected at the aforeſaid Court, three fit Perſons were likewiſe preſented to him to chooſe one; and in this Form of Words written: Alſo there is to be elected and choſen for the ſaid City and Liberties, one other to be High Conſtable in Place of ——— *Staunton*. "May it therefore pleaſe "your Honour to accept one of theſe three Per-"ſons, whoſe Names follow." [*And their Names and Qualities are ſubſcribed.*]

At the ſame Court, after the twelve Burgeſſes were elected, then out of them two were elected, which are called *Chief*, or *Head* Burgeſſes.

There is alſo a Chief Officer, which is called the Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, who hath his Deputy.

The preſent Government of Westminster.

The City of *Weſtminſter* it ſelf conſiſts but of one Pariſh, called St. *Margaret*'s, which is of large Extent; but the Liberties comprehend nine Pariſhes beſide, *viz.* St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, St. *James*'s, St. *George*'s in *Hanover-ſquare*, St. *Anne*'s, St. *Paul*'s *Covent-Garden*, St. *Mary Savoy*, St. *Mary le Strand*, St. *Clement Danes*, and St. *John Evangeliſt* in *Weſtminſter*. For the Government of both the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, are inveſted with Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Juriſdiction, and not only within the ſaid City and Liberties, but likewiſe within the Precincts of St. *Martin's le Grand*, near *Cheapſide*, LONDON, and in ſome Towns of *Eſſex*, exempted as well from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of LONDON, as from that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: But the Management of the Civil Part, ſince the Reformation, is left in the Hands of Laymen, elected for that Purpoſe from Time to Time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

High Steward. Of theſe Magiſtrates, the Principal is the High Steward, uſually one of the Prime Nobility, who is choſen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this Office *durante vita*, the Nature of it being not much unlike the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity: But upon his Death and Reſignation, a Chapter is called for the Election of another, in which the Dean ſits as High Steward, till the Election is over. *Deputy Steward.* The Deputy Steward, or Under Steward of *Weſtminſter*, is likewiſe an Officer of great Note, choſen by the High Steward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. He holds this honourable Office *durante vita*, and, as it were, ſupplies the Place of a Sheriff; for he keeps the Court-Leet, or Town-Court, with the other Magiſtrates, and is always Chairman at the Quarter-Seſſions. *High Bailiff.* Next to him is the High-Bailiff, an Officer of Honour, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High Steward, holding likewiſe for Life: He ſummons the Juries, manages in chief the Election of Members of Parliament for the City, and has all the Bailiffs of *Weſtminſter* ſubordinate to him. In the Court-Leet he ſits next to the Stewards. All Fines, Forfeitures and Strays belonging to him, which makes his Place beneficial; but is commonly managed by a Deputy Bailiff, a Perſon well verſed in the Law.

Burgeſſes. There are alſo ſixteen Burgeſſes for the City, and nine for the Liberty, and each of them has an Aſſiſtant, whoſe Office is much like that of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, every one having a proper Ward under his Juriſdiction; out of their Number two are elected by the Title of Head Burgeſſes, one for the City, and the other for the Liberties, who take Place in the Court Leet, next to the Head Bailiff. *High Conſtable.* Then there is an High Conſtable, choſen as the ſaid Burgeſſes, by the Court Leet, who has all the other Conſtables under his Direction, and uſually continues two Years in his Office.

For Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes and Probat of Wills there is a Royal Juriſdiction, under a Commiſſary, from whom no Appeal muſt be, only to the King in his High Court of Chancery.

Eccleſiaſtical Government.

Joſeph Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean.
The Rev. Mr. *Edward Willis*, Subdean, together with eleven other Prebendaries.
Chapter-Clerk, *Daniel Gell*, Eſq;
The Receiver, *Owen Davies*, Eſq;

Civil Government.

The Right Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Arran*, High Steward.
His Deputy, *John Cotton*, Eſq;
High Bailiff, *David Patton*, Eſq;
His Deputy, *Samuel Baldwyn*, Gent.

Chief Burgeſſes.

Mr. *Edw. Hampſtead*,	Mr. *Will. Leeſon*,
Mr. *Tho. Churchill*,	Mr. *Will. Baker*,
Mr. *William Skelton*,	Mr. *James Steadman*,

Mr. *Philip Davis*,
Mr. *Will. French*,
Mr. *Richard Croft*,
Mr. *Thomas Cuthbert*,
Mr. *Edward York*,
Mr. *John Mackreth*,
Mr. *Samuel Cobley*,
Mr. *Jeremiah Ridge*,
Mr. *Thomas Green*.

Aſſiſtants.

Mr. *Thomas Carne*,
Mr. *Thomas Nowel*,
Mr. *John Partridge*,
Mr. *Richard Ellys*,
Mr. *Roger Jackſon*,
Mr. *John Williams*,
Mr. *Charles Napier*,
Mr. *Thomas Powel*,
Mr. *George Hall*,
Mr. *John Hodgſon*,
Mr. *Tho. Richmond*,
Mr. *Richard Bridge*,
Mr. *Geo. Shakeſpear*,
Mr. *James Gordon*,

Mr. *Arthur Rawlinſon*, Oilman, High Conſtable.

THE Senior Aſſiſtant Burgeſs is always choſen High Conſtable, at the *Eaſter* Court-Leet, and holds his Office for a Year or longer: All the Petty Conſtables in *Weſtminſter* are in Subordination to him.

Clerk of the Court, Mr. *Humphrey Drew*.
Coroner, *Robert White*, Gent.
appointed by the Dean and Chapter, and holds his Office for Life.

THE City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* have their Common Jail, the Keeper whereof is appointed by the Dean and Chapter.

THEY have likewiſe their General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace and Jail-Delivery.

Peter Forbes, Eſq; is Clerk of the Peace, and appointed by the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*.
His Deputy, *Samuel Benſon*, Gent.
Aſſiſtant, Mr. *Higgs*.

AND now to gather up a few Things relating to this City in former Times: Certain Orders were taken at a Court-Leet holden at *Weſtminſter* the 8th Day of *October*, in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Right Hon. *William Cecil*, of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Knight, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and High Steward of the City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*; and the Right Worſhipful Mr. *Gabriel Goodman*, D. D. and Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter* in *Weſtminſter*, with the Aſſents and Conſents of *Richard Gybbes*, *Thomas Fowler*, *John Colbrand*, &c. Headboroughs of the ſame City and Liberties, to be obſerved, performed and kept by the Butchers and Poulterers, as well inhabiting within the ſaid City and Liberties, as all others that ſhould at any Time hereafter utter or ſell any Fleſh-meat or Poultry-wares within the ſaid City.

Firſt, That there ſhould be choſen, at the Court holden for the ſaid City yearly, and every Year hereafter, two or more diſcreet and honeſt Inhabitants, being Reſidents within the ſaid City and Liberties, Butchers or others, as ſhould be thought moſt meet, by the Advice, Conſent, and Agreement of the ſaid Court; which being elect and ſworn, ſhould well and duly, every Market Day, and oftner, as Need ſhould require, ſearch, view, overſee, and peruſe all the Butchers and Poulterers, and others, that ſhould put to Sale any Fleſh-meat, or Poultry-ware, as well in their ſeveral Shops, as alſo in the Markets: To the Intent that they might not ſell any Fleſh, or Poultry-ware, but only ſuch as ſhould be wholeſome and good for Man's Body: And if they ſhould find any corrupt or unwholeſome Fleſh, or Fiſh-meat, or Poultry-ware to be ſold or put to Sale, then it ſhould be lawful for them to take it away, and to give it preſently among the poor Inhabitants of that Pariſh where the ſaid Offence ſhould happen to be committed; to be done by the Advice of the Bailiff of the ſaid City, or his Deputy, or one of the Headboroughs.

Item, No Butcher, Poulterer, or Fiſhmonger, ſhould hang, or lay forth upon their Stalls, any of their Fleſh, Fiſh, or Poultry upon any *Sunday*, or other uſual Holiday; nor upon any other Day not uſually accuſtomed within the City of *London*; nor to let their Shop Windows ſtand open after the Hour of Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, upon any *Sunday*, or any other uſual Holiday, upon Pain to forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to kill any Bull, to the Intent to ſell the ſame, except every ſuch Bull were firſt chaſed and baited, preſently before the Killing, upon Pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to ſell or put to Sale any Pieces of Fleſh-meat upon the *Saturday*, which happened to be left upon the *Thurſday* before, only except the ſame be a whole Quarter of Beef, upon Pain for every ſuch Piece ſold or put to Sale, to pay 2 *s.*

Item, No Butcher or Poulterer, nor any other Perſon, to put to Sale their Meat or Poultry-ware, but only in their open Shops, and in the common and uſual Market-place, and upon the uſual Market Day, *viz. Saturday*, upon Pain to forfeit all ſuch Meat and Ware, and the ſame to be employed to the Uſe of the Poor. Notwithſtanding this Article, it might be lawful for any Butcher inhabiting within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's*, and not having any Shop in *King-ſtreet*, to keep a Standing in the Market-place in *King-ſtreet*, every *Monday*, and there to put to Sale their Fleſh-meat.

Item, No Butcher nor Poulterer, during ſuch Time as they have any Shops in *King-ſtreet*, not to keep any Standing, nor put to Sale any Fleſh or Poultry in the Market-place, but only in their Shops. No Butcher to kill any Fleſh-meat out of their Slaughter-houſe or Shop, in the common Street, nor to ſcald any Hogs in any of the common Streets and Highways; nor to kill and put to Sale any Pork before the Feaſt of *All Saints*. And if any ſhould do to the contrary in any of the ſaid Premiſes, to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to pelt or propt any Veal, or cut up the Lean of the Veal with the Kidney, upon Pain to forfeit every Time 12 *d.*

Item, No Butcher to kill any Yow after the Feaſt Day of St. *Andrew*, until the Week next before the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, upon Pain to forfeit, for every Yow ſo killed, 12 *d.*

Item, No Butcher, nor any other, to kill and put to Sale any Lamb, after the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, before the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lord, nor blow nor ſtopte the Kidney of any Lamb, upon Pain to forfeit 12 *d.*

Item, If any Butcher or Poulterer, their Wives, Families, or Servants, ſhall hereafter diſobey or miſuſe thoſe Perſons now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, for the Search and Survey, as aforeſaid, in the executing of their ſaid Office, every ſuch Perſon, ſo offending, to forfeit for every Time 10 *s.*

Item, No Butcher, his Wife or Servants, to caſt or lay, either in the common Street, or common Sewer, the Head, or Chawld-bone of any Ox, Cow, Bull, or other Beaſt; neither the Offal of Sheep, or other Beaſt; neither the Horns of any Beaſts, upon Pain to forfeit for any ſuch Offence 12 *d.*

Item, The Bailiff of the ſaid City, or his Deputy, when, and as often as the ſaid Offences ſhould happen to be committed, and found by Verdict, or otherwiſe, upon ſufficient and apparent Proof, to collect, receive, and take of every ſuch Inhabitant, and others offending in any of the Premiſes, the Penalties and Sums of Money:

Money: And, according to the Rates aforeſaid, the one Moiety to be to the Uſe of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and the other Moiety to the Uſe of the poor People of that Pariſh where any of the ſaid Offences ſhall be committed.

And if any Perſon offending in the Premiſes, refuſe to make Payment to the ſaid Bailiff or his Deputy, according to the Rates as aforeſaid, then it ſhall and may be lawful for him to diſtrain ſo much of the Goods Chattels of every ſuch Perſon offending, as ſhall be ſufficient for the anſwering of the ſame according to the ſaid ſeveral Rates; and the ſaid Diſtreſs to take, drive, or bear away, and the ſame to detain and keep, until ſuch Time as he be fully ſatisfied and paid according to the Intent, Effect and true Meaning of theſe Preſents.

Now to add a few Things concerning the State of the Poor of this City and the Liberties in former Times, and what the Expences were by the Inhabitants in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof for their Maintenance, and what Care hath been taken for erecting Work-houſes and Hoſpitals, for the poorer Sort, whether Beggars, Vagabonds, or antient decayed People and poor Children.

Here follows a brief Abſtract of the particular yearly Receipts and Payments for the Poor as well of the City of *Weſtminſter* and Liberties of the ſame, as alſo of the Pariſhes of St. *Clement's Danes* and *Strand*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; made *November* 14, 1572.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the poor People within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, 115 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipt of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the Relief of the ſaid Poor, 119 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, amounted to 29 *l.* 8 *s.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipt of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the Relief of the ſaid Poor, 27 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes* amount to 32 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipts of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh, for their Relief, 32 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Pariſh of *Strand*, alias *Savoy*, amounted to 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Receipts of the Pariſhioners within the ſaid Pariſh for the ſame, 10 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the poor People within the *Savoy* Rents, amounted to 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipts of the Inhabitants within the ſaid Rents, for their Relief 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

So that the Sum Total of all the Yearly Charge of the Poor aforeſaid, within the ſeveral Pariſhes aforeſaid, *viz.* in the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties thereof, for the Year 1572, amounted to 190 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

And the Sum Total of all the Yearly Receipts of the ſeveral Pariſhes aforeſaid in the ſaid City and Liberties, for the Uſe of the poor People aforeſaid, was 194 *l.* 7 *s.*

Whence, among other Obſervations that may be made hence, this is one, how by the vaſt Increaſe of the Charges for Maintenance of the preſent Poor in theſe Parts, may be conjectured the vaſt and prodigious Increaſe of the Inhabitants within an 160 Years, or little more.

The following Account was brought in to the Lord *Burghley*, High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, of the Quantity of Corn and Meal weekly brought, uttered and ſold in the Markets at *Weſtminſter*, and of ſuch Meal as is brought, uttered and ſold to the ſeveral Bakers at their ſeveral Houſes, *Dec.* 8. *Ann. Reg. Eliz.* 29. 1586, and in a Time (as it ſeems) of Dearth.

Sum Total of all the Wheat Meal, uttered and ſold in Bread by the ſaid Bakers weekly during the Term Time, CLVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Wheat-Meal uttered and ſold in Bread by the Bakers weekly, out of the Term Time, as aforeſaid, LXXXXVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Meal uttered and ſold weekly as aforeſaid, CCLII Quarters.

Sum Total of the Meal and Bread ſold in the Market, and the Meal in the Chandlers Shops weekly, XII Quarters.

Sum Total of all the ſaid Meal uttered and ſold weekly, CCLXIV Quarters.

Memorand. That there be ſundry of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City (who uſually from Time to Time do make their own ſeveral Proviſions of Meal, as well of Wheat as of Rye, and do bake and make Bread of the ſame for their ſeveral Houſholds); the Sum thereof is great, but the Certainty and Number of the ſame is not perfectly known.

Memorand. The ſaid Bakers, nor any of them will confeſs, that they bake or put to Sale any Bread made of Rye, but only of Wheat, as aforeſaid: And as touching any Store of Corn or Meal as yet it doth not appear, that the ſaid Bakers have any other Proviſion, but as they from Time to Time make their Proviſion as aforeſaid: And that they do pay for every Buſhel of Wheat-Meal, bought as aforeſaid, 5 *s.* 8 *d.* and ſometimes more.

In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about the Year 1560, for the employing of the Idle Poor, and for the relieving of the honeſt Poor, decayed through Age or Miſfortunes, an Hoſpital was propounded to be erected: Whereof Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, and High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, was a great Mover. The Way thought on for raiſing Money to do it, was by a voluntary Contribution of the Inhabitants: And that every Conſtable ſhould be authorized to gather in their Wards as they could obtain willingly for ſuch an Uſe; and that thoſe they found backward, and refuſing to give, ſhould have their Names taken, and to make Uſe of a Statute upon them, namely, to ſeſs them 12 *d.* for every Day's Abſence from the Church at the accuſtomable Service there performed: And, moreover, to take by Way of Loan, a Portion of Money to this Uſe, to be repaid by a reaſonable Space, as ſhould be convented and agreed upon.

That 40 *l.* at leaſt might reaſonably be expected of *Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, who being Dean of *Weſtminſter* in King *Edward* VI's Time, had voluntarily promiſed that Sum for the ſaid Uſe.

That there ſhould be appointed certain Aſſiſtants, as one Prebendary, four Headboroughs, ſeven Conſtables, and five Commoners, to be Overſeers of the ſaid Hoſpital, privy to all Things in the Houſe, both of receiving and laying out.

Then for the Works of ſuch as ſhould be taken into the Houſe: That old Women, or middle Aged

Aged, that might work, and went a Gooding, ſhould be Hatchilers of the Flax; and one Matron over them.

That common Hedgers, and ſuch like luſty naughty Packs, ſhould be ſet to Spinning: And one accordingly to be ſet over them.

That Vagabonds, ſuch as were ſtout, ſtubborn, and ſtrong, ſhould make clean the Streets; ſome to carry away with Wheelbarrows, as the reſt did fill them.

Among whom, if any chanced to be Taylors or Shoe-makers, theſe to be likewiſe ſet to their Stitch, to work for the Houſhold.

That young Springals, of whom might be good Hope hereafter, ſhould learn to weave, by one of the Science, who ſhould have a Stipend, and be as Maſter to them.

Likewiſe, that Children that were above ſix, and not twelve Years of Age, ſhould be ſet to wind Quills to the Weavers.

BUT what Iſſue and Effect this good Propoſal had, is uncertain. Many Years after, *Gregory Fines* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, intended the founding of an Hoſpital in *Weſtminſter*, for which Queen *Elizabeth* granted Letters Patents to confirm it. This was to have been for the good Education and Nurture of poor Children and Boys, born and to be born within the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in the ſaid City; and for the Relief and Nouriſhment of poor aged People, and lame and diſeaſed Perſons, and for the Correction and Reſtraint of ſturdy Beggars, and idle Vagabonds within the City and Liberty, and Precinct of the ſame, and within the Pariſhes of St. *Margaret's*, St. *Martin's in the Fields*, the *Savoy*, and St. *Clements Danes*. That by this Means poor Children deprived of their Parents, being well educated and inſtructed, when they ſhall attain to elder Age, may learn honeſt Arts and Trades, whereby they may themſelves live honeſtly, and get their own Living: And likewiſe, that infirm, aged People, weak, lame, and ſick Perſons, might want nothing neceſſary to their Life; and other being ſtrong in their Limbs, might be compelled to Labours, and to honeſt and wholeſome Works and Exerciſes, whereby they might maintain and cheriſh themſelves and others, for the Profit and Benefit of the Commonweal, and not be permitted to live idly, and wander about the Streets and beg, to the great Offence and Trouble of the Nobles, honourable Perſons, Juſtices, Judges, and Officers of the Queen and her other Subjects, frequently paſſing towards *Weſtminſter*, and returning thence, as well in Time of Parliament, as of the Terms.

THIS Hoſpital was in the Letters Patents to be called, *The Hoſpital of Jeſus*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret* in *Weſtminſter*. And was by Virtue thereof, to be governed by eight diſcreet and honeſt Men, who ſhould be called, *The Maſters the* ſaid *Hoſpital of Jeſus*. The firſt Maſters whereof to be nominated by the ſaid *Gregory* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, or their Executors, after the Foundation thereof. And the ſaid Maſters, and their Succeſſors, to be one Body Corporate and Politick for ever, and to have a common Seal. And upon the Death of any of theſe eight, or Vacancy of any of their Places, the Survivors and thoſe that remain, might nominate and elect others out of St. *Margaret's* Pariſh to ſucceed: And upon their not ſo nominating and electing in ſix Months, the Dean of *Weſtminſter* to put in one or more fit Perſon or Perſons.

THAT moreover the ſaid *Gregory* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his Wife, might make Statutes and Laws for the Government of the ſaid Hoſpital, with the Conſent of the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, or Biſhop of *London*. Four Acres of Land, beſides Gardens and Orchards, allowed to be laid to the ſaid Hoſpital; and the value of five hundred Marks in Manours, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes, or other Hereditaments, for the ſuſtaining and Maintainance of it. This Hoſpital was founded in *Totehill Fields*, where it ſtill is; but the preſent Uſe of it different from the Contents of theſe Letters Patents, as will be ſeen afterwards.

THERE belonged to the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter* divers peculiar Privileges and Liberties, which one *Thomas Bland*, an Under-Sheriff, in the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign invading, *viz.* 1593, complaint was made thereof to the Lord *Burghley*, the High Steward: What thoſe Liberties were, and what the Wrongs done thereunto were, the two or three following Papers will ſhew.

ARTICLES objected againſt Thomas Bland, *Under Sherife of* Middleſex, *for Wronges done againſte the Libertie of* Weſtminſter, 22 May, 1593.

1. *Item*, That the ſaid Underſherife refuſeth to make Warrants upon Writts unto him directed, being thereunto required: Whereby the Baliffe is damnified, and the Plaintiff hindered.

2. *Item*, That he reſteth by himſelfe and his Officers, in both Pallaces at *Weſtminſter*.

3. *Item*, That he chardgeth Priſoners in the *Gatehouſe* with Writts, the Priſon being within the Libertie of *Weſtminſter*, and wholly to the Uſe of the Officers there.

4. *Item*, That he removeth out of the ſame Priſon by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Priſoners committed by the Baliffe.

5. *Item*, That upon a *Capias ut legat.* he arreſteth within the Libertie by ſpecial Baliffes, notwithſtanding that the Graunt made and confirmed by her Majeſtie, to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*; wherein Authoritie is geven to the Baliffe, to execute and retorne all Bills, Warrants, Precepts, and Writts, although they concerne any Way the King's Perſon; and that it ſhall not be lawfull for any Steward, Marſhall, or Sheriffe, to enter, for any Cauſe, without Licence of the Officers for the Time being, as more at large appeareth in the Graunt.

And theſe are the Cauſes that he mainteyneth, and partly to be anſwered in the *Common Pleas*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Burghley, *Lord High Treaſurer of* England.

MAIE it pleaſe your good Lordſhip, to be informed, that *Thomas Bland*, now Deputie Sheriffe of the Countie of *Middleſex*, hath, within three Daies paſte, called in Queſtion, before the Judges of the *Common Pleas*, your Lordſhip's Authoritie within the Libertie of *Weſtminſter*; and ſummoned me, as Deputie to your Lordſhip's Baliffe there, to hear and anſwer his Objections; which I cannot do, without your Lordſhip's Pleaſure therein knowne. And foraſmuche as the like Enterpriſe hath not been done by any Underſheriffe that I can learne of, ſince her Majeſtie came to the Crowne, nor any Time before, for the Space of one hundreth Yeres. It maie therefore pleaſe your Lordſhip, in reſpect that the Baliffe of *Weſtminſter* hath the executing and retorning of all the King's Writts by ſpeciall Wordes, to direct your honourable Letters to the ſaid Underſheriffe; that he may ſurceaſe his Suite at his Perill untill further Councell maie be taken of

of the Cauſe: Or elſe ſuch further Order as unto your Lordſhip's Wiſdome ſhall be thoughte meete.

Your Lordſhip's moſt bounden,

RALPHE DOBBINSON.

UPON which Petition, the Lord *Burghley* made this Order: "To repaire to Mr. Sergeant "*Owen*, whom I pray to report to me his Opi-"nion touching this Cauſe.

W. BURGHLEY.

Laſtly, let me ſubjoin the Act or Acts of Parliament for the ſtanding Government of this City.

IN the 27 *Eliz.* was an Act of Parliament made for the good Government of the City and Borrough of *Weſtminſter*. This was but temporary; but it continued from one Parliament to another, until the 17 *Car.* I. then to continue till ſome Act of Parliament ſhould be made touching the Continuance or Diſcontinuance of this and other Acts and Statutes made in the 3d of the ſaid King. The Act 27 *Eliz.* was printed *Anno* 1678, the Contents whereof are, "That this City and Bur-"rough, and the Liberties thereof, be for ever "hereafter ſevered and divided, as it hath been "accuſtomed, into twelve Wards. That the "Dean of *Weſtminſter*, or High Steward, or his "Deputy, yearly, on *Thurſday* in *Eaſter* Week, "for ever, do nominate or elect twelve ſufficient "Perſons to be Burgeſſes; and they to be Mer-"chants, Artificers, or others uſing any Trade "within the City or Burrough, or other Perſons "as are willing thereunto. The Dean and High "Steward, or his Deputy, to appoint the Go-"vernment of a Ward to every one of the ſaid "Burgeſſes. They to continue for one Year: "And ſo from Year to Year, during their natural "Lives; except for ſome Offence or Miſmanage-"ment: Then to be diſplaced by the Dean or "High Steward. Any Perſon reſiant, refuſing "to accept the ſaid Room, to forfeit 10 *l.* to "the Uſe of the Poor, to be levied by the Bailiff "of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter, by "Way of Diſtreſs. The Burgeſſes to take the "Oath of Supremacy, and a Corporal Oath, to "do and execute all Things to them appointed "and authorized by this Act. The Dean, High "Steward, or Deputy, with the Burgeſſes, or "the better Part of them, within ten Days after "the Election of the ſaid Burgeſſes, to nominate "twelve other able Perſons within the ſame "Burrough, Merchants, Artificers, *&c.* to be "Aſſiſtants to the twelve Burgeſſes. They to "accept the ſame Charge, upon Forfeiture of "5 *l.* to be employed as before; and to take "the like Oaths as beforeſaid. Unto every of "the twelve Wards, one of theſe Aſſiſtants to "be appointed. The ſaid twelve Burgeſſes and "twelve Aſſiſtants, and every two of them, "within the ſeveral Wards to them appointed, "to deal in every thing as Aldermen's Deputies "in LONDON do, or may do. Theſe Aſſiſtants "to continue in their Places one whole Year. "If any of the Burgeſſes or Aſſiſtants die, or "otherwiſe upon reaſonable Cauſe be removed, "then the Dean, High Steward, or his Deputy, "from Time to Time to nominate and appoint "other meet and able Perſons of State, Faculty, "and Quality, as aforeſaid, to ſupply the Place, "to continue in the ſame until *Thurſday* in *Eaſter* "Week. On that Day, the Dean, High Ste-"ward, or his lawful Deputy, to appoint two "Perſons out of the ſaid Burgeſſes, to be called "or known by the name of the two *Chief Bur-"geſſes*, to continue one Year. And this upon "pain of 10 *l.* to be paid as aforeſaid. The "Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, the two "Chief Burgeſſes, the ten Burgeſſes, or any three "of them, whereof the Dean, High Steward, or "Deputy, to be one, and, one of the Chief "Burgeſſes to be another, may hear, examine, "determine, and puniſh, according to the Law "of the Realm, or laudable and lawful Cuſtoms "of the City of LONDON, all Matters of In-"continency, common Scolds, and of Inmates, "common Annoyances, *&c.* And to have Au-"thority to commit to Priſon ſuch Perſons as "within the ſaid City offend againſt the Peace, "and within 24 Hours to give Notice of it to "ſome Juſtice of the Peace of the County. All "good Orders, and Ordinances, made by the "Dean and High Steward, with the Aſſiſtance "of the Burgeſſes, concerning the Government "of the ſaid Inhabitants, not repugnant to the "Queen's Prerogative, nor the Laws of the "Land, ſhall ſtand in full Force and Strength. "Nothing in this Act to be prejudicial to the "Steward, Marſhal, or Coroner of the Queen's "Houſhold, nor to the Authority of Juſtices of "Peace, nor to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſt-"minſter*, nor to the High Steward there, or his "Deputy, nor to the Mayor, Society, and Clerk "of the Staple, High Conſtable, Bailiff of the "Liberty, Town Clerk, or Clerk of the Market: "Nor any Search to be made by any other Of-"ficer in the City of *Weſtminſter*.

"If the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and the High "Steward, or his Deputy, be remiſs and negli-"gent in chuſing and nominating the Burgeſſes "at the Time limited, then it ſhall be lawful "for two Juſtices of the Peace of *Middleſex* to "nominate and chuſe the ſaid Burgeſſes: Who "being ſo choſen, ſhall occupy and enjoy the "ſaid Rooms upon Pains aforeſaid. Theſe Bur-"geſſes not compellable by this Act to remain in "their Place above one Year next after ſuch "Choice. And ſuch Perſons as have paid any "Sums of Money for Refuſal, ſhall not be no-"minated again to any the ſaid Place, within "the ſpace of five Years next following. The "Chancellor or Steward of the Dutchy of *Lan-"caſter* to have Power as the Dean of *Weſtmin-"ſter*, &c. within that Dutchy Liberty. This "Act not to extend to the College or Cloſe of "*Weſtminſter*, for any Offence within the Circuit "thereof. The Burgeſſes not to hear or deter-"mine any thing without the Conſent of the "ſaid Dean, or High Steward, or Deputy. The "Searchers of the Sanctuary of *Weſtminſter* ſhall "have, within the ſaid Sanctuary, the Execu-"tion and ſerving of all Proceſſes, Command-"ments, and Warrants, and the Attachment "and Apprehenſion of all Manner of Offenders "within the Sanctuary, and within the Scite, "Circuit, and Precinct thereof.

The preſent State of the City of WESTMINSTER.

WE are now to ſhew the modern and preſent State of this City, which is grown vaſtly populous, and improved within theſe hundred Years. For whereas antiently it was about a Mile from LONDON, Fields lying between, except Houſes thinly built in the Road from one City to the other, now all is built contiguouſly, in Length and Breadth containing a great Compaſs, and that with very noble and magnificent Structures. This City is of great Renown, containing two Royal Palaces, namely, St. *James's*, and *Somerſet-houſe*, the ordinary Places of Reſidence for the Kings and Queens of *England*; likewiſe many other noble Palaces for the Habitation of the Peers, and Perſons of the higheſt Rank in the Kingdom: Famous alſo for the Tribunals, and publick Courts of Juſtice, where the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Chief Juſtices, and the reſt of the King's Judges ſit, to hear and determine the Cauſes of the People of the Land, ac-

cording to Equity and Truth, and the Laws, Statutes, and original Cuſtoms: And, laſtly, a City of peculiar and extraordinary Honour for the Parliament-Houſes of Lords and Commons ſituate here; whereby is occaſioned a frequent Reſort hither of all the great Eſtates of the Kingdom.

We ſhall now deſcribe the ſeveral Parts, Pariſhes and Places as they now are:

St. *Margaret*'s.

This Pariſh is of large Extent, and bounded moſtly by the Pariſhes of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, and St. *John Evangeliſt*. It has in it the following Streets, Lanes, &c.

In *Petty France* Diviſion are: *Chapel-ſtreet, Dacre-ſtreet, Caſtle-yard, White-hart-yard, Pipe-alley*, St. *Ermin's-hill*, the *Broad-way, Petty France, Codpiece-court, George-and-Plough-yard, Gardener's-lane, Pump-alley, Smith's-court*; Part of *Knight's-bridge*; Part of *Kenſington, Edward's-court, Horſe-ſhoe-alley, Hopkin's-row, Kitter's-yard, White-hart-lane, Caſtle-lane, Powder-beef-court, Muſtard-court, James's-ſtreet, Ship-yard, Queen's-ſquare.*

In Sanctuary and Deanry Ward, are:

Part of *King-ſtreet, Little-ſanctuary, Broad-ſanctuary, Green's-alley, Love-lane*, St. *Margaret's-church-yard, Dean's-yard*, part of *Stable-yard*, part of *College-ſtreet.*

In Long Ditch Ward, are:

Thieving-lane alias *Bow-ſtreet, Bell-alley, Star-alley, Roſe-court, Broken-croſs, Long-ditch, Ogleby's-court, Angel-court, Prince's-court, Queen-ſtreet, Park-proſpect, John-ſtreet, Bennet's-ſtreet, Cork-cutter's-alley.*

In King-ſtreet Weſt Ward, are:

Part of *King-ſtreet, George-yard, Blue-Boar-head-yard, Gardener's-lane, Bowman's-court, Cherry-court*, part of *Charles-ſtreet*, part of *Duke-ſtreet, Dalahay-ſtreet, Stephen's-alley, Canon-row*, commonly called *Chanel-row, Bennet's-court, Derby-court, Dorſet-court, Mancheſter-court, White-Horſe-court, Clincard's-alley.*

In King-ſtreet North Ward are:

Part of *King-ſtreet*; Part of *Duke-ſtreet*; Part of *Charles-ſtreet, Crown-court, Bell-yard, Sea-alley, Axe-yard, Duffin's-court, Downing-ſtreet, Privy-garden, Tilt-yard, Battersby's-court, Penſioners-alley, Brewers-yard*, and *Rheniſh-wine-yard.*

In Tothill-ſtreet North Ward are:

Tothill-ſtreet, Wyatt's-alley, Dartmouth-ſtreet, Carteret-ſtreet, Park-ſtreet, Broad-way, Little Almonry, Dukes-court, Great Almonry, New-way, and *New Tothill-ſtreet.*

In New Palace-yard Ward are:

Union-ſtreet, New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter-market, Wool-ſtaple, St. *Margaret's-lane, Fiſh-yard, Old Palace-yard*; Part of *Dirty-lane*, properly called *Lindſey-lane*; Part of *Parliament-ſtairs*; Part of *College-ſtreet.*

Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are about 2350.

King-ſtreet begins at the Confines of the Palace of *Whitehall*, and leads from thence to *Weſtminſter* Abbey: And by a turning Paſſage Eaſtward through the *Gatehouſe*, leads into the *New Palace-yard*; which is a ſpacious Place, convenient for the Reception and Standing of Coaches in the Term-time, and Seſſions of Parliament; and is graced with Buildings well inhabited. Here is the common Entrance into *Weſtminſter-hall*, where the Judges ſit; and here is *Weſtminſter-bridge*, for taking Boat, for ſuch as are minded to go to LONDON, or elſewhere, by Water. On the South is a narrow Paſſage into *Channel* [or *Chanon*] *Row*. Out of this *New Palace-yard* is a Paſſage on the Weſt through St. *Margaret's-lane*, North into the *Old Palace-yard*, a ſpacious Place, alſo well built. Here, toward the Eaſt, the Lords of Parliament, brought in their Coaches or Chairs, go up to their Houſe, as do the Kings and Queens, when they go to Parliament. More on the Left Hand is a narrow and darkiſh Paſſage, in which is *Cotton-houſe*, wherein was kept that invaluable Collection of Manuſcripts, known by the Name of the *Cotton Library*. A little farther in this Paſſage on the Left, is a Pair of Stone Stairs leading up to St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, now the Houſe of Commons. By the ſame Paſſage we are led into *Weſtminſter-hall*, entering Northward. In this *Old Palace-yard*, in the North-Weſt Corner, is an Houſe, where the Originals of the Rolls of Parliament are repoſited. Weſtward from this *Palace-yard* is a Paſſage along by King *Henry* VII's Chapel into *Weſtminſter* Abbey, by the little Eaſt Door.

King-ſtreet is better inhabited than built, the Houſes being generally built after the old Way, with Timber and Plaiſter, and the Street ſomewhat narrow, which cauſes Stoppage ſometimes by Reaſon of Multitudes of Coaches paſſing backwards and forwards; for it is a very great Thorough-fare, being the common Paſſage to *Weſtminſter-hall*, and the Parliament-houſe. And, for the Accommodation of ſuch as come to Town in the Terms, here are in this Street ſome good Inns for their Reception, and not a few Taverns for Entertainment, as is not unuſual in Places of great Confluence.

On both Sides of this Street are ſeveral Alleys and Courts, and we ſhall begin with thoſe on the Eaſt Side, next the *Gatehouſe*.

The ſaid *Gatehouſe* is a Priſon for the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, the Priſon being ſome Years ſince removed from the old *Gatehouſe* by *Tothill-ſtreet*, this being more convenient. The Market, called *King-ſtreet*, or *Weſtminſter Market*, a large open Place, with a Market-houſe in the Midſt, with Stalls and Shops round about, made uſe of by Butchers, Poulterers, and others, for Sale of Proviſions, the Market being well ſerved and reſorted unto. *Whitehouſe-yard* has a Paſſage into *Channel-row*; but ſince the laſt Fire that happened there, moſt of the Houſes ſtill lie in their Rubbiſh. *Ladyes-alley*, very ſmall and inconſiderable. *Stephen's-alley*, a handſome Street, it being the Paſſage for Coaches into *Channel-row*. The *Rheniſh-wine-yard*, an ordinary Place, ſo called from the Rheniſh-wine-houſe at the upper End, ſeated in *Channel-row*. *Brewers-yard*, a Paſſage for Carts to the Wood-wharf by the *Thames* towards the upper End, where it hath a Paſſage into *Channel-row*, indifferent good. *Penſioners-alley*, a very narrow Paſſage out of *King-ſtreet*; but the upper End, where it falls into *Brewers-yard*, is indifferent broad: Out of this Place there is a Door into the *Privy-garden* of *Whitehall*, generally kept open during the Seſſions of Parliament, and in Term-times, by Favour; which much facilitates the Paſſage to *Weſtminſter-hall* from *Whitehall.*

Channel, or *Chanon-row*, running from South to North, formerly called St. *Stephen's-alley*, as belonging to the Dean and Canons of St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, who were there lodged; but afterwards became inhabited by divers of the Nobility and Gentry, having then good Houſes, with Gardens towards the *Thames*; amongſt which, was one belonging to the Earls of *Derby*, which was made uſe of in the Reign of King *Charles* II. for the Admiralty Office, now the greateſt Part being converted

converted into Dwelling-houſes, which are well inhabited, and bears the name of *Derby-court*, which goeth as far as the *Thames*, having a good Freeſtone Pavement, always cleanly kept, and lying ſomething higher than *Channel-row*. Near where the Lord *Derby*'s Houſe ſtood, was another handſome Houſe belonging to *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*; alſo another large Houſe belonging to the *Montagues*, lately built into a very fine Court, which hath a handſome Freeſtone Pavement, and good Houſes well inhabited, and bears the Name of *Mancheſter-court*, very pleaſant towards the *Thames*. *Dorſet-court*, built on the place where *Dorſet-houſe* ſtood: It is a very handſome open Place, containing but ſix Houſes, which are large and well built, fit for Gentry to dwell in; of which thoſe towards the *Thames* have Gardens towards the Water ſide very pleaſant, The *Woolſtaple*, a very ordinary Place or Lane, but lying on the Backſide of the new *Palace-yard*, unto which it hath a Paſſage out of *Channel-row*, and another into the Market, as alſo into *King's-ſtreet* by the *Gatehouſe*: This Place was of greater Note when the *Woolſtaple* was here kept than now it is, only now retaining its old Name: At the upper End of this Place, near the *Thames*, are the King's Alms-houſes for eight Men, each having two Rooms, which they let out to profit, beſides about 5 *l. per Ann. Bennet's-court*, a very handſome place, with good built Houſes, well inhabited, with pretty Gardens before them, and hath a handſome Freeſtone Pavement to the *Thames* ſide; but the Entrance into this Court is narrow, and not ornamental, as thoſe of *Derby* or *Mancheſter-courts*. The other ſide of *Channel-row* is but ordinary.

We ſhall next ſpeak of the Places on the Weſt Side of *King's-ſtreet*, beginning with thoſe next *Whitehall*, and the firſt that offers itſelf is,

Downing-ſtreet, a pretty open Place, eſpecially at the upper End, where are four or five very large and well built Houſes, fit for Perſons of Honour and Quality; each Houſe having a pleaſant proſpect into St. *James's-park*, with a Tarras Walk. *Duffin's-alley*, which at preſent hath but a few Houſes; but thoſe are well built, and in time the whole Alley, without doubt, will be built. *Ax-yard*, a Place of no great Beauty for Buildings, having a very narrow and ill Entrance; but the Part towards St. *James's-park* is the beſt, as enjoying ſomething of a Proſpect into the Park: The Houſes here are much uſed by Lodgers. *Sea-alley* of mean Account in all Reſpects. *Bell-court*, a pretty large Place, with good Buildings; at the upper End, aſcending by Stone Steps, is *Roſe* and *Crown-court*, a fine, large, and well built Place, the Houſes fit for Gentry, with a good Free-ſtone Pavement: The upper End of this Court cometh into *Duke-ſtreet*, and hath a Paſſage into *Charles-ſtreet*. *Gardiner's-lane*, of a great length, running up into *Duke-ſtreet*; a Place not over well built or inhabited: On the North ſide is *Poultry-yard*, very inconſiderable; and on the South ſide is *Bowman's-court*, a pretty handſome ſquare, and well built Place; and on the other ſide is *Cherry-court*, an indifferent good Place; *Antelope-alley*, indifferent good; *Blue-boar-inn*, a place of good Cuſtom, the Yard being large, with ſome Houſes in it. *George-yard* and *Inn*, alſo a conſiderable large Place for Stablings, and hath a Paſſage, as hath the *Blue-boar-inn* into *De-la-hay-ſtreet*, adjoyning to *Duke-ſtreet*. *Bell-alley*, but ſmall and ordinary, the greateſt Part at preſent not built. *Fountain-court*, very inconſiderable. *Thieving-lane*, ſo called, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gatehouſe* by *Tuthil-ſtreet*, whilſt the *Sanctuary* continued in force: This Place by ſome is called *Bow-lane*, from its turning paſſage into *Broken-croſs* or *Long-ditch*, like a bent Bow: The Houſes are not over well built, and divers of its Inhabitants drive a Trade in ſecond hand Goods: In this Lane are theſe Alleys, *viz. Eagle-alley*, alſo *Star-alley* or *Court*, with a Paſſage into *Scot's-alley*, *Froget's-alley*, all ſmall Places of little Account. *Round-court*, a pretty handſome new built Place, which hath a Paſſage in *Thieving-lane*, and another into *Angel-court*.

Behind this North Side of *King's-ſtreet*, is *Charles-ſtreet*, a fine large Street, not many Years built, with good Houſes well inhabited: And *Duke-ſtreet*, new built with good Houſes well inhabited, eſpecially that ſide towards St. *James's-park*, the back Windows having a pleaſant Proſpect thereon, and many of the Inhabitants have the Favour of a Door out of their Garden into the Park, which is no ſmall Benefit.

At the South End of this Street was ſeated a large Houſe, made Uſe of for the *Admiralty Office*, until it was thence removed to *Wallingford Houſe* againſt *Whitehall*, as more convenient, and built at King *William*'s Charge. This Houſe was firſt built for the late Lord *Jeffreys*, Lord Chancellor to King *James* II, and for his Accommodation the ſaid King permitted a fair pair of Freeſtone Stairs to be made into the Park. Then paſſing by this Houſe on the ſame Side, beginneth a ſhort Street called *De-la-hay-ſtreet*, which falleth into *Long-ditch*, ſo called from the Ditch which almoſt encompaſſed this Part of *Weſtminſter*, now all dryed up, and converted into Streets and Houſes: A Place of no great Account for Houſes or Inhabitants.

In this Street are theſe Courts and Alleys; *Prince's-court*, aſcended to by Stone Steps, a very handſome open Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and having well built and inhabited Houſes, eſpecially on that Side that fronteth St. *James's-park*. *Angel-court*, a new built Place, with a Paſſage into *Round-court*, and thence into *Thieving-lane*. *Maiden-lane*, ſomewhat large, but not well built; at the upper End is a Paſſage up Freeſtone Steps into a pretty handſome Place, with good Buildings, called *Park-proſpect*, as having a Proſpect on the Park, and hath its Paſſage into it out of *Queen-ſtreet*. *White's-alley*, a long but inconſiderable Place. *Golden-lyon-court*, alſo very ordinary. *Ogilbey's-alley*, and *Red-croſs-alley*, both very ſmall Places.

The *Broad Sanctuary*, formerly of more Note than at preſent, when it enjoyed the Privilege of a Sanctuary. It is a very handſome broad and open Place, adjoining to St. *Margaret*'s Churchyard, from whence it is ſevered by a Wall, and hath the Proſpect of the Abbey: At the Weſt End is a Place called *Love-lane*, being againſt the old *Gatehouſe*. About the Middle of this Place is a handſome Court called *Green's-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Thieving-lane*; and more Eaſtwards is the *Little Sanctuary*, which cometh into *King-ſtreet*, near St. *Margaret*'s Church, an indifferently large Place, with well built Houſes: Then is St. *Margaret*'s Church, a very decent large Church, being the Pariſh Church, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

The *Gatehouſe*, Weſt of St. *Peter*'s, which gives Entrance into *Tuthil-ſtreet*, is a Place ſo called, of two Gates; the one out of the *College-court*, or *Great Dean's-yard*: On the Eaſt Side whereof was the Biſhop of *London*'s Priſon for Clerks Convict; and the other Gate adjoining to the firſt, but towards the Weſt of the Priſon, for Offenders thither committed for the Liberty or City of *Weſtminſter*.

On the South ſide of this *Gatehouſe*, King *Henry* VII. founded an Alms Houſe for 13 poor aged Men that were ſingle, and one of them to be a Prieſt, and a good Grammarian; and this Prieſt was to receive of the Prior or Abbot, every

Sunday,

Sunday, 4 *d.* a Day for himself, and 2 *d. ob.* by the Day for every one of the 13 Men, for their Maintenance for ever; likewise every one to have yearly a Gown and a Hood: Besides, there was allowed to the 13 Men, 80 Quarters of Coals, and 1000 Faggots for their Fewel: To these 13 Men, there were three Women allowed to dress their Meat, and to attend them, and each to have, every *Saturday*, 16 *d.* besides a Gown every Year; and in the Hall and Kitchen, there was appointed a discreet Monk to be their Overseer, for which he was to have 40 *s.* a Year. These Alms Houses are now called the *King's Alms Houses*, and are for 12 Men and their Wives, each Man and his Wife having the Allowance of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* besides Coals, &c.

NEAR unto this House, Westward, was an old Chapel of St. *Ann*, over-against which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry* VII. built an Alms House for —— poor Women. Which was afterwards converted into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the College, now called the *Choiresters Rents*; which are so ruinous, that they are not inhabited. This Place, wherein this Chapel and Alms House stood, was called the *Eleemosinary*, now called the great *Almnery*: For that the Alms of the Abbey were there given to the Poor; and here *Islip*, the Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Year 1471, set up the first Printing-Press that ever was in *England*; and after that, the like was done in the Abbeys of St. *Augustine* at *Canterbury*, also at St. *Albans*, and other Monasteries. This is a handsome open Place, with good Buildings, and hath a Passage into the *Newway* which leadeth into *Orchard-street*, another into the little *Almnery*, which is an indifferent good Court, and another into *Tuthil-street*, thro' a small Alley called the *Paved-alley*.

Great-dean's-yard, a fine open Square, enclosed with Rails and Elm Trees; the East side is taken up with the Dean's House, the School, and other Buildings; and the South and West sides also with good Buildings: On the East side is the *Little-dean's-yard*, with a Passage into the Cloysters that belongs to the Abbey, a very handsome open Place, with good Buildings, inhabited by Gentry and Persons of Quality. And on the North Side is a Place called the *Stable-yards*, at the Entrance into which are good Houses, but that Part leading to *Orchard-street*, is taken for Stabling and Coach-houses, but near the Entrance is a new built Court, called *College-court*, with handsome genteel Houses, with a Freestone Pavement, which hath a Thorough-fare Passage; and Westward this *Dean's-yard* openeth itself into the *Bowling-alley* by the dead Wall, now called *Dean's-street*.

Tuthil-street hath good Buildings, and is well inhabited by Shopkeepers and others. In this Street are these Alleys and Places of Name; *Walker's-yard*, a very ordinary Place; *Swan-inn*, indifferent good; *Frying-pan-alley*, a small narrow Place; *Fleece-yard*, a good handsome Inn; *Three-tun-alley*, a little small Passage into the *Great Almnery*; *Cock-inn*, or *Yard*, a Place for Stabling.

Dartmouth-street, a very handsome open Street, graced with good Buildings, fit for the Reception of Gentry; the Upper End of it butts against *John-street*, being a Row of new built Houses.

MORE Westward in *Tuthil-street* is *Park-street*, the Upper End of which is a handsome open Square, with very good Houses, well inhabited, especially that Side that fronts St. *James's-park*, having a delightful Prospect therein, with the Conveniency of Doors out of their Gardens into the same; and here is a very fine Cock-pit, called the *King's Cock-pit*, well resorted unto. *George* and *Plough-yard*, an ordinary built Place. *Pipe-alley*, a narrow Place, with ordinary Buildings. *White-hart-yard*, a good handsome Court, nigh unto which is *White-hart-lane*, an ordinary Place. *Green-dragon-court*, but mean and narrow. *Twiford-alley*, very ordinary.

Petty-france, a good handsome Street, which cometh out of *Tuthil-street*, and runneth into *James's-street*; and here, upon St. *Hermit's-hill*, *Cornelius Van Dun*, a *Brabanter*, one of the Yeomen of the Guards to K. *Hen.* VIII. *Edw.* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, built Alms-houses for 20 poor Women, each to have seven Groats a Week: And adjoining hereunto was a Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen*, long since converted to other Uses. *Kidder's-yard*, an ordinary Place. *Codpiece-court*, but indifferent. *Gardener's-lane*, a pretty handsome thorough-fare into *Tuthil-fields*, against more Alms-houses. *Ship-yard*, a pretty handsome Court. *Scotford's-alley*, hath a narrow Passage into *Tuthill-fields*.

Cabbage-lane, very long, but ordinary, at the Upper End of which is *Green's Brewhouse*, being a very low Place, with a handsome new Brick House, pleasantly seated in an open Air. In this Lane is *Powder-beef-alley*, and *Mustard-alley*, both very ordinary.

AT the Upper End of *Petty-france*, is *James-street*, which runneth beyond *Tart-hall* (belonging to the L. *Stafford*'s) unto *Buckingham-house*, pleasantly seated by St. *James's-park*: One Side of this Street hath good built Houses well inhabited, and the other Side the Wall of St. *James's-park*; and at *Stafford*'s House the Bounds of this Parish ends; one Part being in this, and the other Part in the Parish of St. *Martin's-in-the-fields*.

Chapel-street, so called from the new Chapel there seated.

THIS Chapel belongs to the Parish of St. *Margaret's*. There is a South Window given by Sir *William Wheeler* having this Inscription:

Deo & huic Sacello Gulielmus Wheeler, *Mil. & Baronettus hanc fenestram consecravit.*

THE Vestry raiseth the Minister's Salary by taxing the Pews; so much upon those that sit in them. The last *Friday* in every Month is a Preparation Sermon for the Sacrament here preached.

MONUMENTS against the Wall, and on the Ground, for Persons here buried, are these:

In the Chancel, a flat Stone over Charles Edgeworth, Son of Captain Ambrose Edgeworth, 1699.

Thomas Russel, Esq; 1674; and Mary Russel his Daughter, 1671.

Middle Isle. Flat Stones upon Sarah Mackreth, Daughter of Francis, and Jane his Wife, 1699.

Patience Crowe, Daughter of James and Sarah Crowe, 1688.

Isabella Derham, Daughter of Nicholas Darel of Kingsclere, in the County of Northampton, Esq; 1695.

A Child of Robert Heath.

John Green 1683.

Sibylla, Wife of Thomas Brumfield, 1664.

Letitia Waters, eldest Daughter of Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton-park in Yorkshire, Esq; Relict of Robert Waters, of Cundal in Yorkshire, Esq; 1692.

William, the Son of William and Catharine Bushel, 1697; and William Bushel the Father, 1698. These have a Monument set up against the West-Wall.

North Isle. Flat Stones for Alice Littlefield, Wife of George Littlefield, 1690, and George Littlefield, 1700.

Thomas and Sarah Dunk, Children of Thomas Dunk.

James

James Mills, Son of John Mills, 1680, Alſo John Mills, the Father, 1691, and Suſan the Mother, 1697.

Near the North-Eaſt door. Grace Daughter of Thomas Jekyl, M. A. Miniſter of this Church: Alſo, Thomas Jekyl, D. D. the ſaid Miniſter.

Againſt the North Wall. Jane Catharine 'Squire. On whoſe immature Death the Father made theſe Verſes.

The Grandame, ſhe full fourſcore Years and two,
Wrought in this Vineyard: Left ſhe nought to do.
For you, my Babes, who had but juſt begun,
To tred the Winepreſs, and your Work is done:
Yet bleſſed be Jeſus, who will freely pay,
You even with thoſe, who wrought out all the Day.
In his ſafe Arms, I leave your Souls, who ſaid,
Being ſuch to me, of ſuch my Kingdoms made.

20 *May*, 1674. Hugh 'Squire.

Alſo of his Son William, 1677.

Bereav'd I am of thoſe; there was left one,
But now he (tho' my Benjamin) is gone,
And I muſt die, whoſe Lot 'tis now to have
My gray Hairs go with Sorrow to the Grave.
God is my Comfort ſtill, when none ſurvive,
The News may come, Joſeph is ſtill alive:
If not, yet God can turn all to the Beſt,
Therefore my Soul, return unto thy Reſt.

South Iſle. Robert Blagden, 1697; and Joanna his Wife, 1694; and Elizabeth his Daughter, Wife of Thomas Long, Citizen of London, 1696; and Jonathan Blagden, their Son, 1699.

Jonathan Glover, Son of Thomas, 1703.

Mary Scearche, Daughter of Robert Scearche of London, Merchant, 1665.

This *Chappel-ſtreet* is a handſome broad Place with good Buildings, which falleth into *Stretton Ground*. Out of this Place is *Torment's-hill*, which leads to *Torment's-rents*, where there are ſome Alms-houſes, and other ordinary Buildings, with Stable Yards and a Brewhouſe. It falleth in *Tuthill-fields*; and there are Alms-houſes for 28 poor old Women; the Gift of one Mr. *Hill*; but the Overſeers of the Poor of this Pariſh, being left Truſtees, they are call'd, *The Pariſh Alms-houſes*.

Paſſing out of *Chappel-ſtreet*, more towards the Chapel, is a Place call'd *Tuthill-ſide*, which falls into *Tuthill-fields*, in this Place are theſe Alms-houſes, *viz.* *Butler*'s *Alms-houſe*, for four Men and their Wives, which have the Allowance of 10 *s.* the Month. And if either the Man or the Wife die, then the Survivor to continue in the ſame Room, with the Allowance of 5 *s.* a Month; Theſe Alms-rooms are very neat built, with a pretty Garden-plat to each behind, and a handſome Wall before, in common to them, with a Row of Trees. And joining to this Alms-houſe, are Mr. *Wicher*'s Alms-houſes, very handſomely built, with a Chapel in the Midſt, for reading of Prayers, and a Garden-plat behind to each, with a handſome Freeſtone Paved Walk, and a Row of Trees, as was to Mr. *Butler*'s: It is for ſix antient Men, and to each the Allowance of 10 *s.* a Month, beſides Coals and a blue Gown every two Years.

On the Back-ſide of theſe Alms-houſes, are thoſe of Mr. *Palmer*'s, built in his Life, for ſix Men, and as many Women, all ſingle Perſons. And each to have the Allowance of 7 s. a Month, beſides half a Chaldron of Coals, and a black Gown, with a Badge on it every two Years: There is alſo allowed, a Reader for Prayers to the Alms-People twice a Day, who hath a handſome Apartment for himſelf and his Wife, if any, together with a yearly Allowance in Money; and, beſides his reading of Prayers, he is to teach about twenty Boys *gratis*: But what more he teaches, he is paid for; and theſe Boys have Black Gowns and Caps, which they are to wear when they are to attend at the Funerals of any of the Governors of this Hoſpital, to whom the Care of the Management is committed, according to the Donor's Will. And theſe Houſes have Backſides or Gardens, with a handſome Walk, and a Row of Trees before them; the Chapel and School is in the Midſt.

St. *Margaret*'s-*lane* falls into the *Old Palace-yard*, a great Thorough-fare for Horſe and Coach, to the Horſe-ferry, and eſpecially for Coaches, in the Time of the Seſſions of Parliament, into the *Old Palace-yard*, to the Houſe of Lords: Here is a Place on the Eaſt Side, called the *Fiſh-yard*, which is pretty ſquare, but hath no good Buildings; and this Lane being but narrow, and ſo peſtered with Coaches, which renders it dirty and incommodious, doth occaſion it to be but ordinarily inhabited. Near the Entrance of this Lane, out of the *New Palace*, is a Place with a Free-ſtone Pavement, indifferent well built, which hath a narrow Paſſage into *King-ſtreet* by the *Horn-Tavern*, and another Paſſage into the *New Palace-yard*.

The *Old Palace-yard* is a good large Place, fit for the Reception of Noblemens Coaches in the Time of Parliament, and has very good Houſes round about, except that Part taken up by King *Henry* VII's Chapel into St. *Margaret*'s Church-yard, which ſerves at ſuch Times, when the Abbey is ſhut up.

The next is the Pariſh of

St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields.*

Although ſuch large Portions of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields* have been, by Acts of Parliament, taken away from it, and proportioned out into three diſtinct Pariſhes; as, St. *Paul Covent-garden* long ſince, St. *James* and St. *Anne*'s more lately; yet it remains a very great Pariſh, and too populous for one Church to receive the Inhabitants.

For an Account of the Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, ſee *Vol.* I. *Book* III. *pag.* 686.

This Church is ſaid to be in the Fields becauſe there were not any Streets, or Houſes near it, when it was firſt built.

We can give no Account when the laſt Church was founded, Hiſtory being ſilent therein; it was very ſmall till the Year 1607, when the Chancel was taken out of the Church-yard, and built on; and about that Time it was repaired and beautified. It was new beautified wholly in the Year 1688, and again in 1701. The Enlargement above-mentioned was done partly at the Expence of King *James* I. and Prince *Henry* his eldeſt Son, who was then the Glorious Hope of *England*; the reſt at the Pariſh Charge. It was rebuilt by Act of Parliament, and finiſhed *Anno* 1726, partly at the Expence of the Owners of Lands, Houſes, and Tenements, and partly by the Inhabitants. At the Weſt End are theſe Words in Capitals:

D. SACRAM ÆDEM. S. MARTINI PAROCHIANI EXTRUI FECIT,
A. D. MDCCXXVI,

And underneath:

JACOBO GIBBS ARCHITECTO.

" THE Portico of this Church (ſays the Au-
" thor of *A Critical Review of the Publick*
" *Buildings*) is at once elegant and auguſt, and
" the Steeple above it ought to be conſidered as
" one of the moſt tolerable in Town: If the
" Steps ariſing from the Street to the Front could
" have been made regular, and on a Line from
" End to End, it could have given it a very con-
" ſiderable Grace; but as the Situation of the
" Ground would not allow it, this is to be eſ-
" teemed rather a Misfortune than a Fault. The
" round Columns, at each Angle of the Church,
" are very well conceived, and have a very fine
" Effect in the Profile of the Building. The Eaſt
" End is remarkably elegant, and very juſtly chal-
" lenges a particular Applauſe. In ſhort, if there is
" any Thing wanting in this Fabrick, 'tis a lit-
" tle more Elevation, which, I preſume, is ap-
" parently wanted within, and would create an
" additional Beauty without. I can't help think-
" ing too, that in Complaiſance to the Galleries,
" the Architect has reverſed the Order of the
" Windows, it being always uſual to have the
" large ones neareſt the Eye, and the ſmall (by
" Way of *Attick-Story*) on the Top.

MONUMENTS *of old Time in St.* Martin's Church in the Fields, *were theſe enſuing.*

ON the South Side is a fair Monument, with this Inſcription:

Arthur Gregory married Chriſtian.

Otho Maudit married Elizabeth.

Here lies buried William Downes whom God hath taken to his Mercy; who believed that he ſhould riſe at the laſt Day, and ſee the glorious Majeſty of God, and receive Life everlaſting. Who while he lived here had two Wives, Margaret Ward, and Elizabeth Rolfe. Who had by his firſt Wife one Son and one Daughter, and by his ſecond Wife two Sons and four Daughters. Who died the 26th of September 1589.

John Thorp married Margaret.

William Breſt married Mary.

ANOTHER Monument there alſo, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Fouler, Eſq; borne in Wicam, in the County of Lancaſter; who was Controuler and Paymaſter of the Works to Queen Mary, and to our Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, by the Space of ten Yeeres. He was very charitable to the Poore in his Lifetime, and at his Death he gave by Will out of his Dwelling-houſe, a perpetual Annuity of 40 Shillings by the Yeere, to be given to 20 poore Houſholders of this Pariſh at Chriſtmas for ever. He had in Marriage three Wives, Ellen, Margaret, and Elizabeth, which alſo lye here intombed. He ſurviving them, having no Child at his Death, made three of his old Servants, namely, Henry Bludder, Matthew Switzer, and William Humphrey, his Executors. Who, in Remembrance of him, have cauſed this Monument to be made.

ANOTHER on the South Side thus inſcribed:

Expectans Gloriam.

Juxta hoc requieſcit John Bembow, Arm. deputatus clerici Coronæ in curia Cancellarii D. Regis, In quo officio, per ſpatium 40 An. Induſtriam præſtitit, expiravit die Veneris 7 Octob. An. 1625. Termino ſexaginta Annor. Ætatis ſuæ finito. Tres habuit uxores, Dorotheam Prowde, & Catherinam Sparkes, eodem tumulo ſepultas. Per quas genuit liberos etiam perfunctos, & Elizabetham Hodges modo extantem, quæ ſibi duos peperit filios, Gulielmum Bembowe, Ætatis 4. & 6. Menſium: Et Johannem Bembowe poſthumum, tres tantum Hebdomadas viventem, cum patre humatum.

THIS Monument was near unto the other, and hath this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Corpes of John Worſley [born in Whitchurch in Salop] Gentleman, who was Meſſenger to Queen Elizabeth, by 20 Yeeres Space. He died the 25th of March, 1595. in the 37th Yeere of her Raigne, being aged 40 Yeeres. He gave to be paid yeerely upon each Chriſtmas Day, during the Space of 21 Yeeres, as well 15 Shillings to the Poor of St. Martin's Pariſh in the Field, where he was Pariſhioner, as alſo 10 Shillings to the Poor of the Pariſh of Whitchurch in Salop.

IN the ſame Iſle, on the South Side, is this Inſcription:

To the Memory of Sir Carew Keynell, Knt. late Gentleman-Penſioner to Queene Elizabeth, and Gentleman-Uſher of the Privy-Chamber to King James. Hee died the 7th of December 1624, in the 61ſt Yeere of his Age.

ANOTHER Monument on the ſame Side, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Thomas Heron, Armiger, Filius Thomæ Heronis de Edgecombe, in provincia Surrey, Armigeri, Scaccarii Mareſchallus. Uxorem cepit Olivam, Thomæ Britton generoſi de Flemingham Norfolciæ filiam. Cum qua viginti novem annos vixit; atque ex ea unico dolatus Filio Edvardo. Diem obiit Martii 1590. Marito plurimum dilecto, predicta conjux Amantiſſima, mœrore & lachrymis perfuſa, Monumentum hoc Amoris & Fidei Conjugalis Ergo, poſuit & ſacravit.

ON the ſame Side is another Monument, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Maria Uxor Thomæ Clopton, Arm. Filia Domini Willi. Waldgrave, Militis, utriuſque tam Mariti, quam Patris illuſtrata Familiis. Obiit 19. Decemb. 1599, De qua ſunt ſuperſtites 4. Liberi, Willielmus, Gualterus, Elizabetha, & Maria.

Cloptoni jacet hic Conjux, Waldgravia proles,
Uxor digna viro, Filia digna Patre:
Alter in alterius ſplendet virtutibus, ut lux
Sitque viro, & Patri, virque paterque ſibi.

THIS Monument was in the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Hic ſita eſt Elizabetha Dutton filia primogenita Thomæ Egerton, Equitis Aurati, filii primogeniti Tho. Egerton, Equitis Aurat. Dom. magni ſigilli Angliæ Cuſtodis. Qui nunc honorem ſummi Angliæ Cancellarii & Baronis de Eleſmere gerit. Nupta fuit Johan. Dutton ex antiquiſſima familia Duttonorum in Comitatu Ceſtriæ: Sed uxorem, viduam & virginem ab avo pie educatam, venuſtate, pietate & modeſtia preſtantiſſimam præmatura mors ad loca excelſa & beatiſſima (quo omnes tendimus) non ſine multorum lachrymis præmiſit. Obiit die ſecundo Octobris 1611, vixit annos 16. M. iiij. D. xxi.

Idem

Idem nobiliſſimus Baro de Eleſmere, Angliæ Cancellarius, avus indulgentiſſimus mœſtiſſimuſque nepoti chariſſimæ amoris Ergo poſuit.

ANOTHER Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription:

To the worthy, learned, and godly Gentleman, William Cooke, Eſquire, her deare Huſband, Sonne to the Right Worſhipful Sir Anth. Cooke, Knight, Frances his moſt loving Wife, Daughter to that moſt noble Gentleman, the Lord John Gray, Brother to the ſometime High and Mighty Prince Henry Gray, the laſt Duke of Suffolke, hath dedicated this Monument in Memory of his Vertue and her Love. Died the 14th Day of May, and in the Yeere of his Age 56.

This Tombe for her deare Spouſe,
hath Noble Frances placed;
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts
this Tombe ſhould not be graced:
And grieves as much Companion-like,
this Tombe ſhould not containe
Their Wills in Earth, ſince both on Earth
one Will they did retaine.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Honoratiſſimo Patri Dauncio [Amicio] Pouleto Equiti aurato, inſulæ Jerſeæ Præfecto, apud Chriſtianiſſimum regem quondam Legato, nobiliſſimi ordinis Garterii, Cancellario, & Sereniſſimæ principis Elizabethæ Conſiliario, Antonius Pouletus Filius, hoc pietatis Monumentum Mœrens poſuit.

Gardez la foy.

Quod verbo ſervare fidem (Poulete) ſolebas,
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi:
Quod gladio ſervare fidem, Poulete, ſolebas,
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria ſigna tibi.
Patria ſe ſenſit, ſenſit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis, ſicque Senator eras.
Te fidum Chriſtus, te fidum Eccleſia ſenſit,
Sic ſervus inter multa pericla fidem,
Ergo quod ſervo princeps, Eccleſia nato,
Patria quod fido cive ſit orba, dolet,
Interea Chriſtus defuncti facta coronat,
A quo ſervatam viderat eſſe fidem.

Margareta Poulet hoc Epitaphium mœroris ſimul & amoris ſui perpetuum teſtem amico conjugi ſuo chariſſimo clariſſimoque dicavit.

ANOTHER Monument in the ſame Church, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Maria Domina Cheeke, filia R. Hill, Armig. fœmina pia & prudens, & quæ fuit uſque ad obitum una dominarum in privata Camera Reginæ Elizabethæ, (quæ fuit tunc dignitas in præcipuo honore.) Nupta fuit primo Johanni Cheeke, Mil. Magiſtro [&] principali Secretario Regis Edwardi 6. viro optimo & eruditiſſimo. Cui peperit Henricum hæredem paternæ virtutis, & Regiæ Majeſtatis a Secretis in Concilio Eboracenſi, Johan. Cheeke, virum egregium & magnanimum & Edwardum Cheeke.

Vixit circa 84 Annos.

Obiit Nouemb. 30. 1616.

Secundo nupta Henrico Mackwilliams, Arm. Viro ex Nobiliſſ. Familia Hibernorum. Cui peperit Henricum, qui ſine prole obiit, & Margaretam ſeniorem filiam, nuptam viro honorabili Johanni Domino Stanhope, Baroni de Harrington, Vicecamerario Reginæ Eliz. & R. Jacobo theſaurario cameræ, & Magiſtro curſarum Regio: Suſannam nuptam Edwardo Sandeys, Arm. deinde Gothardo Pemberton, Mil. & ultimo Thomæ Ireland, Mil. Ambroſiam nuptam Willielmo Kingwell, Mil. Caſſandram Georgio Cotton, Mil. & Ceciliam nuptam Thomæ Ridgway, Mil. Dom. theſaurario Regio in Hibernia.

A very fair Table faſtened to a Pillar near the Pulpit: in which was curiouſly drawn the Figure of an Angel holding a Coat of Arms of the living Husband and dead Wife, for whom it was there ſet up: Alſo of a Death's Head, with an Hourglaſs upon it: The border of the Table filled (excellent in Proportion and Colours) with Deaths Heads, Branches of Palm, and other freſh and beautiful Flowers.

Naſcendo Morimur.

Quid Cranii ſibi forma novi vult iſta? Quid Hora?
Quidque ſuper Cranio, lumen nova nota, ſegeſque?
Nempe dies mortis, vitæ fit origo perennis;
Quæ moritur mundo, naſcitur illa Deo.

What doth this Scull? What doth this Houre-glaſſe ſhow?
The Corne and Palme, that on the Scull doth grow?
It meaneth this, that Death the End of Striſe,
Is the Beginning to Eternal Life:
Death is the Door to Immortality,
She's borne to God, that to the World doth dye.
The burning Taper to his End doth waſte,
Whilſt Life and Death to meet each other haſte;
Then happy ſhe, that did her Life apply,
Here and above to live eternally.

To the permanent Honour and Rembrance of the Pious and All-vertuous Gentlewoman, Miſtreſſe Suſan Price, Daughter to the Honourable Baronet, Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway in Gloceſter; and the late dearly beloved Wife of the religious, learned, and truly vertuous Gentleman, William Price, of Wincheſter, Eſquire, one of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Chamber. She died the 13th of March, 1632.

Ye holy Angels, and Powers of Light,
The glad enjoyers of God's glorious Sight;
You that in faithful Abraham's Boſome reſt,
You have received your ſanctified Gueſt:
Faire Suſan Price hath bleſſed Heaven obtain'd,
And for her well run Race, God's Glory gain'd,
Shining in Robes of Immortality,
Contemns the Earth, and Wordly Vanity.
True Chriſtian Faith iudued her conſtant Minde,
And unto her the Promiſe was aſſign'd.
Moſt honoured be her Memory, outwaſting
All Genealogies, and ever laſting.
Whilſt there be Elements, Stars, Orbes, or Sphears,
Day's Sunne, or Night's Moone, to direct the Yeeres,
The Heavens poſſeſs her Soule, the World her Fame,
And faire Example, her Vertues, Worth, and Name;
What Nature, Goodneſs, Inſtitution, Fact,
Could heape to a Perfection, was her Act.
The Angels ſing her Glory, who did call
Her ſweet Soul home to its Original,
And now ſhees gone hence for to paſs the Time
She ought her Husband, in a better Clime.
There ſhall her Harveſt and her Summer be,
Where ſhe ſhall never any Winter ſee.
Then, Price, grieve you no more, ſhe lives in Joy,
Wipe you your Teares, her Teares are wip'd away.

The

The EPITAPH.

S tay e'er you paſſe, lament, and fix your Eyes
U pon a worthy Conſort's Obſequies.
S uſan here lies, for Beauty, Worth, and Life,
A dmir'd, the worthy William Price's Wife.
N ever was after Death one more deſired,
N or ever living was one more admired.
A File of laſting Praiſes crownes her Name,
P erpetual Glories do attend her Fame:
R ich in all Joyes, ſhe now hath changed her Bed,
J oyned in Marryage unto Chriſt her Head.
C ome, whoſoever would enjoy like State,
E ndeavour all her Worth to imitate.

Over the Figure of Death:

Ibimus omnes.

Ladies, when you your pureſt Beauties ſee,
Think them but Tenants to Mortalitie:
There's no Content on Earth, Joyes ſoon are fled,
Healthful to Day we live, to Morrow dead:
I was as you are now, young, faire, and cleere,
And you ſhall once be as you ſee me heere:

Mors mihi lucrum.

Moriendo Naſcimur.

Upon her Tomb Stone, at the Foot of this Monument.

Miſtreſs Suſanna Price, the Wife of William Price, Eſquire, one of the Groomes of his Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Chamber, Daughter of Sir Paul Tracy, Baronet, departed this Life the 13. of March, 1632, before ſhe had beene married full 14 Weekes.

She was ſo full of Vertue and Goodneſs, few might compare with her, none could excel her.

Her Body is here interred. Here is her Body, her Soule is in Heaven with her Saviour.

A fair Tomb Stone in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Miſtreſſe Dorothy Harvy; that honourable matchleſſe Virgin, the Daughter of the Right Honourable, William Lord Harvey, Baron of Kidbrooke, and of the religious Lady his Wife, the Lady Cordelia Harvey, Daughter and Heire to Maſter Brian Anſley, Eſquire, of Lee in Kent, who departed this tranſitory Life the 19. of February, Anno. 1632.

Glorious Dorothy here imtombed lies.
Lord Harvie's Daughter, and fair Vertues Prize.
Modell of Honour, Graces Paragon,
In whoſe great Loſſe, her Parents Joyes are gone.
Her Life was ſuch, as well may be deny'd,
That ſhe did ever ill, but when ſhe dy'd:
Pity, ſo ſoone, ſo rare a Virgin muſt,
Stoop to Corruption, and be cloath'd in Duſt.
Heaven and the World being Sutors who ſhould have her.
To end the Strife, ſhe went to him that gave her.

Naſcendo Morimur.

A very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms hanging on the North ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Hac ſunt Antiqua, Moraviorum Inſignia, in memoriam Patricii Moravii, Domino Carolo Regi a poculis, nuper defuncti, hic poſita,

On a flat Stone in the Church:

Hem! viator,
Infans te paucis vult;

Carolus Blownt, Honoratiſſ. Dom. Mountjoy, Comitis de Newport, & lectiſſimæ Dominæ Annæ è nobili Bottelorum in Agro Herfordienſi familia oriundæ, Filius natu ſecundus, trimulus hic præmaturæ poſuit Mortalitatis Exuvias Tantum eſt.

Vivus nil poteram fari, qum mortuus Infans
Ecce loquar, mortis ſis memor, atq;

VALE.

To theſe add alſo:

Henry Jones de Langodye in the County of Angleſey, and his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Houghton of Houghton in the County of Cheſter. By her he had Iſſue. Thomas, Henry-John, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, Frances.

Francis Berty, born at Antwerp, patre Florentino; and Katharine his Wife, Daughter of Henry Leake of Southwark, Gent. Had Iſſue by her, Francis Berty, who married Anne, Daughter of George Fitz Geffrey; Lucia Berty, Wife of Arnold Oldiſworth. This Berty bore Arms, a Griffin Rampant, Sable.

Thomas —— de Hengham of Denbigh, Serjeant at Law.

Judith, Wife of Edward Norgate, obiit 1617.

Margaret, Lady Norris, Wife of Henry Lord Norris of Ricot, obiit 1600,

Anne, Wife of Edward King, Scrivener, [Scriptoris] Daughter of John Dautree of Suſſex, Obiit 1617. Iſſue by her, John, Anne, Edward, Henry.

Edmund, one of the Sons of John Bruce of Wenham in Suffolk, Kt. Obiit 1617. Ætat. ſuæ 64.

PERSONS who have of latter Times been buried in this Church of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and recommended to future Memory by Monuments and Epitaphs, are theſe:

Firſt, In the Chancel, againſt the North Wall.

H. S. E. Henricus Coventrie, Honorabilis Domini Thomæ, Baronis Coventrie de Ailsborow, in Comitat. Wigorn. quondam magni Angliæ Sigilli Cuſtodis. Filius ex ſecundis nuptiis tertius, &c. Deceſſit 1686. He had been ſent in Ambaſſies by King Charles the Second.

Suſanna Frontine, Wife of James Frontine, Eſq; 1694. And William Frontine, their Son, 1677.

Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of Henry Goodere of Poleſworth, in the County of Warwick, Kt. and Wife of Samuel Rooper of Heanor in the County of Derby, 1669. And Samuel Rooper their Son and Heir, 1678.

Nathaniel Hardi, S. T. D. Dean of Rocheſter, and Rector of this Pariſh of St. Martin's, 1670.

Sir Thomas Woodcock, 1679. And Barbara his Wife, 1673. And three Sons, Charles, Edward and John.

Qui nunc cinis eſt hoc marmore conditus, nuper fuit ingens ille Theodorus Maiernius, magnum Nomen, alter Hypocrates, Orbi Salutifer, ſui Sæculi Decus, ante-actorum pudor, futurorum Exemplar, &c.

Captain Francis Vernon, Eſq; of the Vernons in Cheſhire, dyed in the Pariſh of Stone in Kent, and there was buried.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Sandys, 1682, only Daughter to Sir Richard Sandys of Northburn in Kent.

Elizabeth Selena, 1700.

On an oval Braſs-plate within the Rails.

Guilielmus Colins Generoſus, bonarum literarum ſtudioſus & Oriental. Linguarum Scientia imbutus, &c. 1648.

Utricia Tompſon, 1684. and Frances Utricia Tompſon, 1686. Daughters of John Tompſon, Neeces to Dr. John Troutbeck.

Anno Chriſti 1663. obiit Franciſca Filia Franciſci Gaudy Norfolcienſis, Generoſi, Uxor Johannis Troutbeck, &c. Medicinæ Doctoris, &c. Ipſe ob. 1684.

Robert Clayton, Fellow of the Inner Temple, 1676.

Joanna, eldeſt Daughter of John Milner of Nether Wallop in the County of Northampton, Eſq; 1673.

Thomas Bilſon, Eſq; Son and Heir of Thomas Bilſon of Mapledurham in the County of Southampton, Kt. 1652.

Edith Bilſon, Daughter and Heir to Peter Betteſworth of Finning in the County of Suſſex, Eſq; Her Husband T. B. erected this Monument.

Frances Jones, Daughter of Arthur L. Viſcount of Ranelagh, 1672.

Benjamin Colinge, Eſq; 1700. Aſſiſtant Secretary to his Brother, to all the Lord Chamberlains. of the Royal Houſhold, from the Reſtoration, to the Year 1697.

John Throgmorton, of Magdalen Laver in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; 1664.

South Iſle. A very handſome wrought and rich Monument for George Coppin, Kt. of Dunwich in Norfolk. He was Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Johann. Steward, Arm. Reginis Annæ & Mariæ a nobiliore Anteambulonum Ordine. Sacrabat Richardus Steward LL. Dr. Decanus Ciceſtren. Ob. 1633.

John Thorp, Gent. 1703.

John Hemming, Apothecary, 1701.

On the Weſt Wall.

Nicholas Stone, Sculptor & Architectus. He was Maſter Maſon to his Majeſty. Ob. 1647.

North Side.

Catharine, the Daughter of Thomas Wyngfield of Letheringham in the County of Suffolk, Kt. the Wife of Francis Bacon, Eſq; 1660.

Johann. Finet, miles in Aula Regis Caroli Ceremoniarum Magiſter, 1641.

Hoc loco reponuntur oſſa quorundam dignitate & pietate præſtantium, quæ ex ruinis Capellæ S. Mariæ de Rouncevallibus in hac Parochia, cura & impenſa, D. Henrici Howard Comitis Northamtonienſis in hanc Eccleſiam tranſlata, &c. Anno Dom, 1608.

——— Henrici Savil. [The reſt not legible.] I ſuppoſe that learned Knight Sir Henry Savil.

Sir John Fenwick, Kt. and Bart. of the County of Northumberland, beheaded Jan. 28, 1696-7. And alſo hereby three of his Sons.

Elizabeth Lady Morland, ob. 1681-2.

Elizabeth, Wife to William ——tney, Eſq; of this Pariſh.

John Hay, 1703. John Stiffe, 1691.

Humfrey Spiccot, 1688.

In the Body of the Church.

In Memory of Mr. Edward Fane, fifth Son of Sir Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath, by Elizabeth, Relict of John L. Darcie and Mennel. He married Jane, Daughter of Mr. James Stainer, Merchant of London, 1679.

John Roſe, Gent. late chief Gardiner to his moſt excellent Majeſty King Charles the Second, 1677.

On Earth he truly liv'd old Adam's Heir,
In tilling it with ſweating Pains and Care.
And by God's Bleſſing ſuch Encreaſe did find,
As ſerv'd to pleaſe his gracious Maſter's Mind.
Till from thoſe Royal Gardens he did riſe,
Tranſplanted to the happy Paradiſe.

Judith Darel, one of the Daughters of Nicholas Darel, Dr. of Civil Law, 1647.

William Watts, Eſq; Tailer to his Majeſty, 1678.

D. O. M. S. Johannes Davys, Equeſtris Ordinis, quondam Attornati Regii Generalis ampliſſima Provincia in regno Hib. functus, Inde in patriam revocatus inter Servientes Domini Regis ad Regem primum locum ſuſtinuit, ob. 1626.

Accubat digniſſimo marito incomparabilis Uxor, &c. 1652. She was the Lady Eleonora, the only Daughter of the Earl of Cattlehaven, Baron Audley.

Jane Jackſon. She was Servant to the Counteſs Dowager of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Lindſey, 1670.

Elizabeth Macdowal, Daughter of David Jolly, Gent. Wife of Andrew Mackdowal of this Pariſh, 1670.

In the Belfrey:

——— Birkhead, Daughter and Heir of John Palmer; afterward matched to Stephen Knight, Eſquire.

In the Church-yard, againſt the South Weſt Wall:

Sibyl Davis, Wife of Jenkyn Davis of this Pariſh, 1675.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Charles Luſton of the County of Worceſter, Gent. 1680.

John Maydman, who married the Widow Lee of this Pariſh, 1681.

Henry Lidgould, 1659, with his two Wives, Rebecca and Alice. The ſaid Henry left 5 *l.* a Year for ever to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, to be paid on the Thurſday before Eaſter-day; and ſettled the ſame out of a Houſe in the Backſide of Round Court.

Suſan, late Wife of Captain John Biddle of Longacre, 1702.

The lamented Mariamne Briarly, only Daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Briarly, born on Paſſion Sunday, 1688; departed in the eleventh Year of her Age. And her Brother Mark, born on St. Mark's-day, 1690. Dyed 1694.

Th'are gone before our Ways to make;
Remove them not for Jeſus Sake.

John Lloyd, who was Comtroller of the Tents and Pavilions, and Revels, to K. Charles the firſt and K. Charles the ſecond: And Anne his Wife. The ſaid Anne dyed 1675. And the ſaid John 1703. Aged 92.

Robert Fage. Anne Brook. 1694.

Tho. Woodward, Vintner, 1699.

Edward Edwards. ——— 1694.

Jane Stokes, and Her Daughter Jane.

Edward Darling, 1675-6. Alſo Tho. Darling his Father, 1660. And Anne his Mother, 1641.

Thomas and John Naſon.

Dr. Daniel Rools, 1691. And Alice his Wife.

Charles Sharp, 1687.

Martin Hall, 1697. Iſabel Bigelſton, 1699.

Edward Mortimer, Citizen and Coachman, 1702.

William Shore, Eſq; Trumpeter to his Majeſty.

Richard Laſinby, 1684.

AGAINST the Wall of the School-Houſe, Weſt:

M. S. All that was Earth of Mrs. Mary Trioghe is here interred. Her heavenly Part was ſent for home on the 4th of May, 1674. in the 17th Year of her Age.

Sweeteſt Creature; here ſhe lyes,
Snatch'd early from our wondring Eyes.
Why ſhould Mortals prize this Light?
Since her's obſcur'd by envious Night.
Beauty, Wit, and Modeſty,
All charming Things, tho' born to die:
If theſe periſh, what can ſave
The moſt accompliſh'd from the Grave?
In Pity, courteous Reader, haſte away,
Thy Foot ne'er trampled on ſuch lovely Clay.

Anne Kinward, 1656. Patience Kinward, 1655. Eſther Kinward, 1656.

SOME Perſons had Monuments in this Church, who were good Benefactors to the Pariſh, viz.

Thomas Fowler, Eſq; charitable to the Poor in his Life time; and at his Death, gave by Will, out of his Dwelling-houſe, a perpetual Annuity of 40 *s.* to be given to 20 poor Houſholders of this Pariſh at Chriſtmas for ever.

John Worſley, Gent. gave to be paid yearly, upon each Chriſtmas-day, during the ſpace of 21 Years, as well 15 *s.* to the Poor of St. Martin's Pariſh; as, alſo 10 *s.* to the Pariſh of Whitchurch, in Salop.

Thomas Evans, Gent, gave by his laſt Will divers charitable Legacies, viz. 50 *l.* to be for a Stock for ever, the yearly Profits to be raiſed thence, for the Repair of the Church where his Body ſhould be interred.

Fifty Pounds to be a Stock, to be in like manner employed for the Repair of Chelſea Church.

And another 50 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor within the ſaid Pariſh of Chelſea.

Alſo 50 *l.* for the like Relief of the Poor within the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields.

And 100 *l.* towards building Houſes on the new Church-yard in the ſaid Pariſh of St. Martin's; to be for the Benefit of the Poor of this ſaid Pariſh.

He alſo gave divers good Legacies to ſundry of his Kindred and Friends.

Henry Lidgould left 5 *l.* a Year, for ever, to be diſtributed to the Poor on Maunday Thurſday, which is mentioned before.

THIS Living is an Impropriation, in the Gift of the King, worth upwards of 600 *l. per Ann.* Rated in the King's Books at 12 *l.*

THE preſent Vicar is the Reverend Dr. *Pierce*, and the Lecturers are the Rev. Dr. *Trapp*, and the Rev. Dr. *Hudſon*.

PRAYERS are at ſix o'Clock in the Morning from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, and at ſeven all the reſt of the Year: The Gift of Dr. *Wallis*, an eminent Phyſician of this Pariſh. Prayers are alſo at 10 in the Morning on *Wedneſday*'s, *Friday*'s and Holidays. Here is an Organ, and 12 Bells.

THE Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	5 Burgeſſes.
4 Sideſmen.	5 Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes.
9 Overſeers of the Poor.	8 Conſtables.
	10 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the High-way.
	2 Surveyors of the Streets.

IN *Hungerford-market* is a Charity School, but the Number of Children is uncertain; 'tis ſupported by Subſcription: The Boys are cloathed, ſome of them maintained, and taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accounts. The Sum of 5 *l.* is given with each of them, when put Apprentice. The Girls are cloathed and taught to Work, Knit, and Sew, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* is given with each of them, when put out to Service, *&c.*

IN *Caſtle-ſtreet*, by the *Meuſe*, is a Free-ſchool, erected and endowed by that truly charitable Divine, Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, when he was Vicar of this Pariſh, at his own Coſt and Charges; and a Library alſo well ſtored with Books.

THIS School hath two Maſters to govern it, an Upper and a Lower, the former hath 30 *l.* a Year Salary for teaching the Scholars; the latter hath alſo 30 *l.* a Year Salary; and for teaching to write hath 10 *l.* a Year more. There is only a certain Number of Boys taught freely, the reſt that come pay for their Schooling, as at other Schools.

OVER the School-Room is the Library, which is handſome and ſpacious. The Books with the Backs gilt, are ſet on Shelves. There are divers Tables ſet in convenient Places, for the Uſe of ſuch as read or tranſcribe. The Librarian is the Upper Maſter of the School, who hath for keeping the Library 10 *l.* a Year, beſides his Salary aforeſaid. His Name is Mr. *Worſden*, the laſt Maſter was Mr. *Richardſon*, and he ſucceeded Dr. *Poſtlethwaite*, who was the firſt Maſter after it was founded; but he quitted this for St. *Paul*'s School. The Upper Maſter here likewiſe reads ſix a Clock Prayers at St. *Martin*'s Church, founded by Dr. *Wallis*, for which he hath 20 *l. per Ann.* more.

IN this Library, on a *Friday*, meet the Society, for the *Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts*; and cloſe adjoining to the School is a new Work-houſe, for employing the Poor.

THIS Pariſh was ſo exceeding populous and greatly increaſed, that two Pariſhes were taken out of it, *viz.* St. *James*'s and St. *Anne*'s, and there are beſides, certain Chapels erected in it, for the Uſe of the Pariſhioners, as *Oxendon* Chapel, in *Oxendon-ſtreet*, near *Leiceſter-fields*. *Ruſſel-court* Chapel near *Drury-lane*, which had formerly been a Diſſenting Meeting-Houſe, under the Care of the famous Mr. *Daniel Burgeſs*; another Chapel in *Long-acre*, founded by the Rev. Dr. *James King*, who had before the Building of it, another in *Spring-garden*, leading into the Park, which was pulled down to make ſome additional Building to a Houſe, then occupied by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*; near the ſame Place is now lately built another Chapel, by the Right Honourable *Edward Southwell*, Eſq; for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of *Spring-garden*, chiefly his Tenants.

THE Poor's Rate in this Pariſh comes to about 6000 *l. per Annum*, and there die here one Year with another, about 16,000 Perſons. Dr. *Lamplugh*, ſome Time Incumbent here, afterwards Archbiſhop of *York*, would ſay, that in this Pariſh were as many Souls as in all his Metropolis, the City of *York*, with the Suburbs.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In

In Charing-Croſs Ward are:

Cockpit-ſtreet, *Whitehall*, and therein *Scotland-yard*, *Little Scotland-yard*, and *Middle Scotland-yard*; Part of *Charing-croſs*, and therein *Buckingham-court*, *Cragg's-court*, *Stanhope-court*, *Angel-court*, or *Johnſton's-court*, *Pump-court*, *Mermaid-court*, vulgarly called *Damnation-alley*, *Spring-garden-paſſage*, *Spring-garden*; Part of *Little Warwick-ſtreet*, *Great Meuſe*, *Green Meuſe*, *Little Meuſe*, *Woodſtock-court*, and *Chequer-court*; Part of St. *Martin's-lane*, *Chequer-yard*, *Frontaine's-court*, *Hunt's-court*, *Duke's Court*; Part of St. *Martin's Church-yard*; Part of *Moor's-yard*; Part of the *Strand*, and therein *Northumberland-court*.

In Spur-alley Ward are:

Lancaſter-court, *Hartſhorn-lane*, and therein *Hoskin's-court*, *Plough-court*, *Croſs-lane*, *Corniſh-court* and *Lime-wharf*, *Craven-ſtreet*, *Brewers-yard*, *Church-court*; Part of St. *Martin's Church-yard*, *Hewit's-court*; Part of *Church-lane*; and Part of *Moor's-yard*; *Hungerford-market*, and therein *One-tun-alley* and *Hungerford-ſtairs*, *Charles-court*, and Part of *Villar's-ſtreet*.

In Change-Ward are:

Part of the *Strand*; Part of *Church-lane*, *New Round-court*; Part of *Old Round-court*; Part of *York-buildings*, and therein Part of *Villars-ſtreet*, *George-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Buckingham-ſtreet*, and *Off-alley*; *George-alley*, *Long-alley*, *Harvey-court*; Part of *Half-moon-ſtreet*; Part of *Little Bedford-ſtreet*; Part of *Durham-yard*, and therein *Milzan's-wharf*.

In Upper Strand Ward are:

Part of the *Strand*; Part of *Half-moon-ſtreet*; Part of *Little Bedford-ſtreet*, *Change-court*, *Durham-yard*, and therein *Southouſe-court*, *Jolly's-court*, and *Biſhop's-court*; Part of *Thatch-houſe-alley*, *Heathcock-court*, *Theobald's-court*, *Child's-Court*; Part of *Bailey's-court*; Part of *Bull-Inn-court*, *Baker's-alley*, *Boyle's-head-court*, *Ivy-lane*, *Salisbury-ſtreet*; Part of *Cecil-ſtreet*, *Lumley-court*, *Carl-court*; Part of *Denmark-ſtreet*, *Bennet's-court*, *Marigold-court*; Part of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, and therein *Burleigh-court*.

In Drury-lane Ward are:

Part of *Exeter-ſtreet*, and therein *Change-court-paſſage*; Part of *White-hart-yard*, and therein *Red-lyon-court* and *Pump-court*; Part of *Drury-lane*, and therein *Nelſon's-court*, *Ruſſel-court*, *Vinegar-yard*, and therein *Forſan's-court*, *Guy's-court*, *Theatre-court*, and *Little Bridges ſtreet*, *Play-houſe Paſſage*; Part of *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, and therein *Crown-court*; Part of *Jackſon's-alley*, *Angel-court*, *Windſor-court*, *Martlet's-court*, *Erle's-court*; and Part of *Red-lyon-court*.

In Long-acre Ward are:

Part of *Long-acre*, *Leg-alley*, *James's-ſtreet*, *Phœnix-alley*; Part of St. *John's-court*; Part of *Blue-ball-court*; Part of *Long-entry*, *Red-lion-court*, *Langley-ſtreet*, *Hanover-ſtreet*, or *Charles-ſtreet*, *Dirty-lane*, and therein *Middleſex-court*; *Drury-lane*, and therein *Meeting-houſe Corner*; Part of *Turn-ſtile-alley*; and Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*.

In New-ſtreet Ward are:

Part of *Leiceſter-fields*, or *Leiceſter-ſquare*; Part of *Bear-ſtreet*; Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and therein *Peter's-court*; Part of *Newport-ſtreet*; Part of St. *Martin's-lane*, and therein St. *Martin's-court*; Part of *New-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-court*, *Godwin's-court*; Part of *Long Acre*, and therein *Angel-alley*; Part of *Conduit-court*; Part of *Laſſingby's-court*, *Banbury-court*, *Chapel-court*, *Mercer's-ſtreet*; Part of *Langley-ſtreet*, *Seven-ſtar-alley*, and *Little St. Martin's-lane*, or *Cock-lane*, and therein *Bell-yard*, and *Stone-cutters-yard*.

In Bedford-Bury Ward are:

Part of *New-ſtreet*, *Bedfordbury*, and therein *Flemiſh Hop-garden*, *Brewers-court*, *Chimiſter's-alley*, *Pipe-makers-alley*, *Carpenters-yard*, *Stag's-alley*, *Black-lyon-yard*, or *Orange-yard*; *Skelton's-court*, *Dean's-court*, or *Turner's-rents*; *Lemon-tree-yard*; Part of *Little Chandois-ſtreet*, and therein *Three-king-court*, and *Seymour's-court*; *Vine-ſtreet*, and therein *Thackman's-court*, *Hudſon's-court*; Part of *Old Round-court*; Part of St. *Martin's-lane*, and therein *Dawſon's-alley*; Part of *Peter's-court*, *Cook's-alley*, *King's Arms-yard*, *Cecil-court*; Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and therein *Hunt's-court*, and *White-hart-court*, *Hemming's-row*, and *Green-ſtreet*.

In Suffolk-ſtreet Ward are:

Part of *Charing-croſs*, *Hedge-lane*, and therein *Monmouth-court*; *St. Martin's-ſtreet*, *Princes Court*, *Blue-croſs-ſtreet*, *Great Suffolk-ſtreet*, *Little Suffolk-ſtreet*; Part of the *Haymarket*, and therein *Coventry-court*; Part of *Coventry-ſtreet*; Part of *Panton-ſtreet*, and therein *Edward's-court*; *Oxendon-ſtreet*, *James's-ſtreet*, *Witcomb-ſtreet*, and therein *Witcomb-court*; *Cock-ſpur-ſtreet*; Part of *Leiceſter-fields*, *Long's-paſſage*, *Orange-ſtreet*, and therein *Orange-court*; and Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*.

The Number of Houſes in this Pariſh are about 5000.

Passing by the Parſonage-Houſe, you are led into *Church-lane*.

A little beyond the Church is *Moor's-yard*, a large Place for Stabling, with ſeveral ordinary Houſes, and hath a Paſſage into *Church-lane*, and another into *Thackham's-court*, and ſo into *Chandois-ſtreet*; and beyond this Street are ſeveral Alleys and Places; moſt of which have a Paſſage into *Bedfordbury*, but are very narrow, ill-built, and as ill inhabited, *viz.*

Dawſon's-alley, *Bedford-alley*, *Feather-alley*, and *Keniſon's-alley*. The *Hop-yard*, indifferent good for Stabling, and hath an open Paſſage into *Bedfordbury*. *King's-Arms-Inn*, or *Yard*, a Place for Stabling. *Goodwin's-court*, but ſmall, having about two or three Houſes.

Then beyond *New-ſtreet*, near the Turning into *Long Acre*, is *Caſtle-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary; and near unto this is the *Croſs-keys Inn*, which is large, and of a good Reſort.

Bedfordbury, on the Backſide of St. *Martin's-Lane*, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants; in which are theſe Yards and Places, *viz. White-horſe-yard*, but ordinary; *Bell-yard*, only for ſome Stables. *Goat-yard*, alſo for Stabling. *Key-yard*, now converted into a Brewhouſe; and *Pipe-maker's-alley*, (ſo called from a Pipe-maker there dwelling) a very ordinary Place.

Chandois-ſtreet, reacheth from *Bedford-ſtreet* unto St. *Martin's-lane*; but that Part of this Pariſh begins by *Round-court*, and ſo to St. *Martin's-lane*, where it is narroweſt and the moſt ordinary: On the Backſide is a Place called the *Back of Round-court*, but ordinary.

New-ſtreet comes out of St. *Martin's-lane*, and falls into *King-ſtreet Covent-garden*; a pretty good Street.

Long Acre, a very handſome broad Street, with good Buildings, well inhabited both by Tradeſmen and others, eſpecially of the firſt; it comes out of *Drury-lane*, and runs down to St. *Martin's-lane*.

For the Deſcription of the Alleys and Courts in this Street, we ſhall begin on the South Side, next to St. *Martin's-lane*; and the firſt in *Angel Alley*, which, with a long and narrow Paſſage, leads into *Roſe-ſtreet*, a Place of an ordinary Building, and as ill inhabited. *Roſe-ſtreet*, of which there are three, and all indifferent well built and inhabited; but the beſt is that next to *King-ſtreet*, called *White-roſe-ſtreet*, which is in *Covent-garden* Pariſh, with ſome Part of *Red-roſe-ſtreet*, where the Pariſh-ſtone is fixed on the Houſes; that Part towards *Long Acre* being alſo *White-roſe-ſtreet*.

Conduit-court, indifferent broad, with a Free-ſtone Pavement and Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*; a Court indifferently well built and inhabited, having on the Weſt Side an open Place like unto a Court. *Red-lyon-Inn*, a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, which hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*. Nigh to this Place was the Bagnio, a well contrived Houſe for Sweating, and much reſorted unto, there being Days for Men, and others for Women; but this is now turned into a private Houſe.

Leg-alley, (by ſome called *Elmes-ſtreet*) a Place of no great Account for Building or Inhabitants; and it hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*. *James-ſtreet*; but the greateſt Part of it being in *Covent-garden* Pariſh, it will be ſpoke of there; for there is no more of this Street in this Pariſh than to the *Nag's-head-Inn*. *White-hart-Inn*, hath a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*, and is of no great Account. *Phenix-alley*, a pretty open Alley, but ill inhabited, and naſtily kept; hath alſo a Paſſage into *Hart-ſtreet*. *Prince's-court*, very inconſiderable. *Red-lyon-court*, very large, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, better built than inhabited; it is a good Thorough-fare, having a Paſſage into *Bow-ſtreet*, another into *Earl's-court*, and a third into *Drury-lane*: And thus much for the South Side. Now for the Alleys, &c. on the North Side of *Long Acre*. We ſhall begin next to *Drury-lane*, and then the firſt Place, *Dirty-lane*, (by ſome called *Charles-ſtreet*) an open broad Place, but not over-well inhabited; it falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and on the Weſt Side is *Bell-Inn*, a large Yard for Stabling. *George-Inn*, a Place well accommodated for Stables and Coach-houſes. *Hill's-alley*, a narrow Paſſage, with a Free-ſtone Pavement into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Knuckle's-alley*, pretty large, and leads into *Caſtle-ſtreet*.

Croſs-lane, a pretty open Street, fronting *King-ſtreet*, and is of ſome Trade: On the Eaſt Side are two ſmall and ordinary Places, called *Mace-alley*, and *Terret's-court*. The *Wood-yard*, almoſt oppoſite to *James's-ſtreet*, a large but ordinary Place, having towards the lower End a large Stable-yard, and farther downwards, a large Brewhouſe. *Langley-ſtreet*, a handſome open Place, with indifferent Buildings, and falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*. *Mercer's-ſtreet*, of no great Account for Building, or Inhabitants, who are a great Part *French*; it falls into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, againſt the *Dial* in the new Buildings in *Cock* and *Pye Fields*; betwixt this Street and that of *Langley*, there are three ordinary Places, *viz. Aſcue-alley*, very narrow, and falls into *Coxe's-court*, and that into *Crown-court*.

Caſtle-ſtreet, ſituate on the Backſide of *Long Acre*, the South Side being in this Pariſh, the other in St. *Giles's in the Fields*; a Street very ordinary both for Buildings and Inhabitants. Beſides the ſeveral Alleys that come out of *Long Acre*, already named, there are two very ordinary Places ſcarce worth mentioning, *viz. Pluncket's-court*, and *Bacchus-court*.

Drury-lane, very long, coming out of St. *Giles's*, and running down into the *Strand*, and is a Place of great Reſort, repleniſhed with good Houſes that are well inhabited by Tradeſmen, as being ſo great a Thorough-fare both for Man and Horſe: This Street, as before noted, is Part in the Pariſh of St. *Clement's*, Part in that of St. *Mary le Strand*, and Part in that of St. *Giles's in the Fields*; and the Part that belongs to this Pariſh, is only the Weſt Side, from the Corner of *Brownlow-ſtreet* in the North, where the Pariſh-ſtone Mark is ſet upon the Houſe-wall, unto the Corner of *White-hart-yard*; in this Part of the Lane, there are theſe Courts and Outletts, *viz. Turnſtile-alley*, a Place of indifferent Trade for old Houſhold Goods that are very ordinary: It hath a Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, by the back Gate of the *Red-lyon* Inn in *Brownlow-ſtreet*. *Middleſex-court*, but ordinary inhabited, hath an open Paſſage by a Freeſtone Pavement into *Dirty-lane*; *Cradle-alley*, but narrow and ordinary; *Red-lyon-court*, already treated of; *Earl's-court*, a very handſome broad Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement cleanly kept, having very good new built Houſes well inhabited; this Court hath a Paſſage into *Bow-ſtreet*, and another into *Red-lyon-court*, already named; *Martlet's-court*, a very handſome open Place, with a good Free-ſtone Pavement cleanly kept, having good Houſes well inhabited on the North Side; the other Side lieth open into Gardens; the chief Entrance is out of *Bow-ſtreet*; *Windſor-court*, indifferent good, with a Freeſtone Pavement, having formerly a Paſſage through a Houſe called the *Half-way-houſe*, into *Crown-court*, which leadeth into *Ruſſel-ſtreet*; *Angel-court*, a very handſome, well built and inhabited Court, with a good Freeſtone Pavement cleanly kept.

Ruſſel-ſtreet, a great Thorough-fare from *Lincoln's-inn-fields* into *Covent-garden*, and thoſe Parts; a Street well inhabited by good Tradeſmen: It is all in this Pariſh on both Sides, except two or three Doors on this Side the *Roſe-tavern*, and on the other Side, as far as *Jackſon's-alley*: On the North Side is *Crown-court*, a pretty broad Place, with indifferent good Houſes. Farther Weſtward is *King's-court*, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a new Row of pretty good Houſes on the Weſt Side, which hath the Proſpect into the Garden belonging to the Woollen-draper at the *Wooll-pack* in *Ruſſel-ſtreet*. This Court, at the upper End, hath a turning Paſſage into *Bow-ſtreet*.

Then paſſing by *Ruſſel-ſtreet*, is the Playhouſe Yard, or Paſſage into the *Theatre*; next *Vinegar-yard*, indifferent broad, but ordinarily built and inhabited: It falleth into *Little-bridges-ſtreet*, and that into *Great-bridges-ſtreet*, in *Covent-garden* Pariſh. Out of *Vinegar-yard* is an open Freeſtone Paſſage into *Ruſſel-court*, a very handſome large Place with good Buildings well inhabited, hath a Freeſtone Paſſage into *Bridges-ſtreet*, and another Paſſage againſt *Ruſſel-court* Chapel into *White-hart-yard*, through *Red-lyon-alley*, which is but ordinary; and on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Chapel, is *Megg's-alley*, which with a turning Paſſage alſo falleth into *Bridges-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants; *Nelſon's-court*, almoſt over-againſt *Blackmore-ſtreet*, a Court of no great Account, being long and narrow. *White-hart-yard* comes out of *Drury-lane*, and falls into *Bridges-ſtreet*, againſt *Exeter-ſtreet*, a Place of ſome Trade, eſpecially for Upholſterers for ſecond hand Goods, and ſome new: The South Side of this Street is in the *Savoy* Pariſh, as far as *Eagle-court*, where the Girt Line of this Pariſh croſſeth into the ſaid Court; and thence falls into *Little Catherine-ſtreet*, or rather *Alley*, being but narrow, with a Freeſtone Pavement, and cannot much boaſt of its Houſes or Inhabitants: On North Side of this *White-hart-yard* is *Pump-court*,

court, but indifferent; as alſo *Red-lyon-alley*, already mentioned.

Exeter-ſtreet, a good Street, with handſome built Houſes, well inhabited; eſpecially the North Side, which is in *Covent-garden* Pariſh. It cometh out of *Catherine-ſtreet*, and runneth up as far as the Back of the *Bedford* Tavern Door: And out of this Place there is a Paſſage into the *Strand* through *Denmark-court*, a very handſome, well built, and inhabited Place; which beginneth at the End of *Exeter-ſtreet*, and runs down into the *Strand*: And in that Part of the Court it hath but one Row of Houſes on the Weſt Side, which hath a Proſpect into a handſome Garden.

Burleigh-ſtreet butts againſt *Exeter-ſtreet*, and falls into the *Strand* againſt the *Savoy*; an indifferent good Street, the Weſt Side of which is only in this Pariſh; and on this Side is *Bull-head-court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

We ſhall next walk into the *Strand*, and view the Alleys and Courts therein: And firſt begin with thoſe on the North Side, and next, paſs to *Burleigh-ſtreet*, as far as St. *Martin*'s-*lane*; then to thoſe on the South Side, beginning at *Salisbury-buildings*. And according to this Method, the firſt is,

Mary-gold-alley, a pretty large Place, but indifferent as to Building and Inhabitants. It hath a Paſſage up Steps in another Place of an ordinary Building, alſo ſo called; and thence it hath a Paſſage into *Bennet*'s-*court*, which hath but a narrow Entry into the *Strand*; but after a little way up Steps it hath pretty good Buildings. *Denmark-court* already ſpoken of. *Curle-court* hath a pretty good Row of Building on the Eaſt Side, which hath a Yard, and at the Upper End is a good Houſe much better than the reſt. Then is *Southampton-ſtreet*, which with *Taviſtock-ſtreet*, *&c.* were not many Years ſince built upon the Ground where *Bedford* Houſe and Gardens ſtood, next is *Half-moon-ſtreet*, between theſe Places are; *Oliver*'s-*alley*, which is but ſmall and ordinary; *Lumley-court*, indifferent good; *Globe-alley*, but ordinary Buildings; *Bull-inn-court*, a good large Place, better built than inhabited, hath a Paſſage with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Maiden-lane*; *Blue-ball-court*, of no great account; *Baylies-alley*, very narrow, with a Paſſage into *Maiden-lane*; *Heathcock-court* hath pretty handſome Buildings; The *Thatched-alley*, but narrow, and not over good, hath a Paſſage into *Maiden-lane*; *Exchange-court* hath indifferent good Buildings with a Freeſtone Pavement.

Half-moon-ſtreet, againſt the *New-Exchange*, runneth into *Bedford-ſtreet* in *Covent-garden*, and here the Paſſage is but narrow, and very troubleſome for Coaches to paſs. All this Street, except ſome few Houſes near *Chandois-ſtreet* and *Maiden-lane*, is in this Pariſh; and the Street is well inhabited by Tradeſmen, except in the narrow Paſſage next the Strand: Then beyond this Street, unto St. *Martin*'s-*lane* are theſe Places; *Harvey-court*, a pretty handſome open Place, with good Buildings; *Long-court* or *Alley* hath a narrow Paſſage through Entries into *Chandois-ſtreet*; *Round-court*, after a narrow Paſſage through an Entry out of the *Strand*, openeth into a pretty ſquare Court, and from that into another Place which leadeth into another Entry, and ſo into *Chandois-ſtreet*: This Place is of conſiderable Note, and much reſorted to, as being inhabited by Silk-mercers and Lace-men, who drive a conſiderable Trade, occaſioned from the Opinion that the Females have, that they there buy better Pennyworths than elſewhere. Out of this Court there is made a Paſſage into *New-round-court*, deſigned for Shop-keepers, as the other; but whether it will take, time muſt ſhew: This Court is more open, and the Buildings far better than the other, and hath a better Paſſage into it out of the *Strand*, and therefore the more probability of its taking; *Robin-hood-court* very ordinary, and ill built. *Church-lane*, very ordinary, which runneth up into *Thackam*'s-*court*, a pretty handſome ſquare Place, with a Freeſtone Pavement; which Court hath two Paſſages into a Street called the *Backſide of Round-court*, which falleth into *Chandois-ſtreet* near St. *Martin*'s-*lane*: This Place hath a Paſſage into *Moor*'s-*yard*, which leadeth into St. *Martin*'s-*lane*; alſo another Paſſage into *New Round-court*, and another turning Paſſage to St. *Martin*'s Church, all but indifferently built or inhabited; *Hewit*'s-*court*, a pretty good Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement into *Church-lane*; St. *Martin*'s-*court*, a new built Court, with good Houſes and a Freeſtone Pavement into *Church-lane* near the Church; *King*'s-*head-inn* and *Star-inn*; both Places well reſorted unto: Then a little beyond St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, is the *Checquer-inn* and *Court*, already ſpoken of; and almoſt againſt the Statue of the King on Horſeback in *Charing-croſs*, is a pretty Court, called *Woodſtock-court*.

Thus having ſpoken of the North Side of the *Strand*, next the South Side is be perambulated, beginning at *Salisbury-buildings*, and then the firſt is called *Cecil-ſtreet*, built on the Ground where great *Salisbury-houſe* ſtood; a very handſome new built Street, which leadeth down to the *Thames*, the Eaſt Side being in St. *Clement*'s Pariſh. *Salisbury-ſtreet*, better built than inhabited, by reaſon of its Narrowneſs, and ſteep Deſcent towards the Water Side, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at. *Ivy-bridge*, now very bad and ſcarce fit for Uſe, by Reaſon of the Unpaſſableneſs of the Way; it hath an Inlet into *Durham-yard*. *Durham-yard*, antiently *Dureſme-houſe*, as being the Reſidence of the Biſhops of *Durham*.

In the Place where certain old Stables ſtood, belonging to this Houſe, is the *New Exchange*, being furniſhed with Shops on both Sides the Walks, both below and above Stairs, were for Milleners, Sempſtreſſes, and other Trades that furniſh Dreſſes; and was once a Place of great Reſort and Trade for the Nobility and Gentry; but is lately very much decayed, the upper Parts being let intire for a Warehouſe for Glaſſes, Cabinets, *&c.*

Of later Times this *Durham-yard* came to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, in Conſideration (ſome ſay) to pay to the See of *Durham* 200 *l. per Ann.* which Grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of *Charles* the Firſt. And it was by his Son built into Tenements or Houſes, as now they are ſtanding, being a handſome Street deſcending down out of the *Strand*, which falls into another much better inhabited, eſpecially on the South Side, where there are Gardens fronting the *Thames*, very pleaſant, with two *Woodmongers Wharfs* for the Sale of Fuel: Beſides, where the Dairy Houſe ſtood, now taken down, is a more open Paſſage to another Row of Houſes, fronting the Backſide of the *New Exchange*. And on the North Side of the Street, near *Ivy-bridge*, is a pretty handſome Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, called *Biſhop*'s-*court*. Theſe ſaid Buildings of *Durham-yard*, are now the Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon* of *Bathampton* in the County of *Wilts*, Knight.

Farther Weſt was *York-houſe*; which, in Time, came into the Poſſeſſion of *George Villars* Duke of *Buckingham*; who added much to the old Building, and would have had it called by his Title, yet it retained its Name of *York-houſe*; and ſo it continued until the next Duke of *Buckingham* diſpoſed of it, and then it was built into fair Streets, as now it is, and called *York-buildings*.

ings: In which are theſe Streets and Alleys: Next the *New-exchange* is a narrow Paſſage down Steps into *George-ſtreet*, which runneth to the *Thames*, a handſome Street, with good Houſes well inhabited; at the upper End of which, next the *Strand*, is *George-alley*, which leadeth into *Buckingham-ſtreet*, and from thence into *Off-alley*, which falleth into *Villars-ſtreet*; both which Alleys are but narrow and indifferently built but have a Freeſtone Pavement. *Buckingham-ſtreet* comes out of the *Strand*, and runs down to the River *Thames*, where there is a ſtately Portico and Stairs of Freeſtone, for the Conveniency of the Water, and Watermen always plying there. This Portico and the Ornaments belonging to it, are thus ſpoke of by an ingenious Author: "*York-ſtairs* is unqueſtionably the moſt "perfect Piece of Building, that does Honour to "the Name of *Inigo Jones*. It is Plann'd with "ſo exquiſite a Taſte, form'd of ſuch equal and "harmonious Parts, and adorned with ſuch pro-"per and elegant Decorations, that nothing can "be cenſured or added. It is at once happy "in its Situation, beyond Compariſon, and fan-"cied in a Stile exactly ſuited to that Situa-"tion. The *Rock-work*, or *Ruſtick*, can never "be introduced better, than in Buildings by the "Side of the Water. This Street is very ſpa-cious, with very good Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially thoſe on each Side fronting the *Thames*: That on the Weſt Side is ſo large, that it was the Habitation of the late Earl of *Oxford*, while Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.

The Salt Office. IN this Street is the Office for the Duty on *Salt*, which Duty was granted to the Crown in 9th Year of *William* III. and was at firſt only 1 *s.* *per* Buſhel, but is now 4 *s.*

THE Office was at firſt managed by the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe; but the Revenue increaſing, by a greater Number of Salt-works erected, it was thought proper to ſeparate them, and the Commiſſioners, and Chief Officers imployed under them at their Office, are ſuch as are inſerted. There are likewiſe imployed in this Office two Under Accomptants, with an Aſſiſtant Clerk, a Clerk to the Correſpondent, one to the Aſſiſtant Secretary, a Houſe-keeper, Store-keeper, Door-keeper, Meſſengers, Porters, and two Watchmen; a Collector of Salt at LONDON, and a Searcher, at 60 *l.* *per Ann.* each; two Surveyors at 50 *l.* each, and two Boatmen, at 30 *l.* each; beſides the Eſtabliſtment in the ſeveral Counties, of Collectors, Superviſors, Officers, which is very large.

Commiſſioners. *Ja. Cardonnel*, *Wm. Churchil*, *Edw. Aſtly*, *Wm. Winde*, Eſqrs, 500 *l.* *per Ann.* each.

Comptroller. *Edward Weſton*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks, 350 *l.* *per Ann.*

Caſhier. *Joſeph Wyndham*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clerks, 430 *l.* *per Ann.*

Secretary. *Edward Davies*, Eſq; 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

Correſpondent Clerk of the Securities. *Miles Greenwood*, and Aſſiſtant Secretary, 130 *l.* *per Annum.*

Sollicitor. *Wm. Johnſon*, 100 *l.* *per Ann.*

Chief Accomptant. *Wm. Sumpter*, 100 *l.* *per Annum.*

Other Accomptants. *William Stuart*, *Thomas Hughton*, *Henry Folket*, *William Spinkes*, 70 *l.* *per Ann.* each.

Surveyors for the Port of LONDON. —— *Maireſt*, *Benj. Davies*, 50 *l.* *per Ann.* each.

Meſſenger. *John Bampfield*, 40 *l.* *per Ann.*

Porter. *Thomas Jey*, 30 *l.* *per Ann.*

Two Watchmen. 20 *l.* *per Ann.* each.

Door-keeper. *Joſhua Ellis*. 40 *l.* *per Ann.*

THIS Street is croſſed by *Duke-ſtreet*, a pretty good Street, which butts upon *George-ſtreet*; and *Villars-ſtreet*, which alſo comes out of the *Strand*, and runneth down to the *Thames*; being a very handſome Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited; at the lower End of which is a Water-houſe, very conſiderable, ſerving abundance of Families at this End of the Town. Next the *Thames* there is a handſome *Tarraſs Walk*, which reacheth almoſt the Breadth of *York-buildings*, which gives a fine Proſpect to the Houſes, as lying open to the *Thames*.

Charles-court, a very handſome new built Court, with Houſes fit for Inhabitants; having a Stone Pavement down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs for the Conveniency of the Water. Out of this Court there is a Paſſage into *Villars-ſtreet*, and another into *Hungerford-market*.

Hungerford-market, built on the Ground where ſtood a large but old Houſe, with a Garden, the Seat of Sir *Edward Hungerford*, which he converted into Buildings, as it is, having a handſome Street out of the *Strand*, and leading into the Market; where there is a good Market-houſe, and over it, the School for the Charity Children of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh. This Market at firſt was very likely to have taken well, eſpecially for Fruit and Herbs, as lying ſo convenient for the Gardeners to land their Goods at the Stairs, without the Charge and Trouble of Porters to carry them farther by Land, as now to *Covent-garden-market*; but being baulk'd at firſt, it turns to little Account, and that of *Covent-garden* hath got the Start; which is much reſorted unto, and well ſerved with all Fruits and Herbs, good in their Kind. By the *One-tun-tavern*, there is a Paſſage into *Heley-alley*, which falleth into *Hungerford-market*. *Brewer's-yard*, a very ordinary Place, both for Houſes and Inhabitants, and chiefly reſorted unto by Carmen for the bringing up Goods and Coals from the Wharfs by the *Thames* Side, and the frequent paſſing of the Carts with heavy Loading, breaks up the Paſſage, and cauſeth it to be bad and dirty.

NEXT was a Place called *Spur-alley*, which had a very narrow and ordinary Paſſage into the *Strand*, but was ſomething better at the Bottom towards the *Thames*: This Place is now lately rebuilt with good Houſes, the Ground is levelled, which before ran with a great Deſcent, and is become a very handſome Street, called *Craven-ſtreet*, out of which is *Croſs-lane*, a Place of ſmall account, which leadeth into *Harts-horn-lane*; and here is a ſmall and ordinary Alley, called *Baker's-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Brewer's-yard*, and another into *Harts-horn-lane*.

Harts-horn-lane, alſo a Place much clogged and peſtered with Carts repairing to the Wharfs; and therefore not well inhabited. On the Eaſt Side is *Plough-court*, which is but ſmall; and lower down is a Place called the *Lime-wharf*, a Place indifferent well built and inhabited.

Somerſet-court, a handſome new built Court, with Houſes fit for Inhabitants, eſpecially being near the Court. It hath a good Freeſtone Pavement.

Northumberland-houſe, a noble and ſpacious Building; having a large ſquare Court at the Entrance, with Buildings round it; at the upper End of which Court, is a Piazza, with Buildings over it, ſuſtained by Stone Pillars, and behind the Buildings there is a curious Garden, which runneth down to the *Thames*; all which makes it a ſtately Habitation, fit to receive ſuch a Perſon of Quality as is the Owner thereof, *viz.* *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*: This Houſe came to him in Right of his firſt Lady, *viz.* Lady *Elizabeth*, Heireſs of

of *Jocelin*, late Earl of *Northumberland*; it is a magnificent Building, and the Furniture within is equal to it; among which, it is ſaid, there is one Picture valued at thirty thouſand Pounds, repreſenting the Family of the *Cornaro*'s, an antient *Venetian* Family, and painted by the celebrated *Titian*.

A little beyond this Houſe, more towards *Whitehall*, is *Angel-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary built or inhabited. Next to it is another ſmall Alley called *Hermitage-alley*. Then *Cragg*'s-*court*, a very handſome large Court, with new Buildings fit for Gentry of Repute, eſpecially thoſe on the Side fronting the *Thames*, or *Northumberland* Garden. This Court is very near to *Scotland-yard*.

THEN is *Whitehall*, where was for many Years the Royal Palace, and Reſidence of the Kings and Queens of *England*, no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſeated on the Bank of the *Thames* on the South, and having on the North the delectable Park of St. *James*'s.

KING *Henry* VIII. who was the firſt Royal Poſſeſſor of it, built a ſumptuous Gallery, with a beautiful Gatehouſe thwart the Street into St. *James*'s Park.

SINCE the Days of King *Henry* VIII. it was much enlarged and beautified in its Buildings by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens; and eſpecially by King *Charles* I. and II. King *James* II. and King *William* III. who added a noble Terrace Walk by the *Thames*, under the King and Queen's Lodgings, then not long built, and were very ſtately and convenient: But the ſtatelieſt Room is the Banqueting-Houſe, facing the Street, for the Reception of Ambaſſadors, Members of Parliament, and other publick Uſes; which for its Spaciouſneſs, exact Proportion, and beautiful Painting, done by the Hand of the famous Sir *P. Paul Reubens*, and hath ſcarce any Thing equal to it in all *Europe*. This Palace, which was extreme large and very commodious, was all burnt to the Ground in the Year 1698, except the Banqueting-Houſe beforemention'd, and ſome of the Offices, as the Treaſury, the Secretary's Office, the Signet Office, the Lord Chamberlain's Office, the Green Cloth, the Jewel Office, the Wardrobe, *&c.* The TREASURY is now rebuilding in a magnificent Manner.

THERE is a Place, which was a Garden to the Old Palace, called the *Privy Garden*, where are ſeveral Houſes now built for Noblemen and others, particularly one belonging to the Earl of *Pembroke*, another to the Duke of *Montagu*, and a third to the Duke of *Richmond*; on which Houſes the Author of the *Critical Review* makes theſe Remarks: "The Earl of *Pembroke*'s, which "ſome Months ago ſeem'd, at leaſt, to be pretty, "and wanted but little of being elegant; but "now his Lordſhip has thought proper to alter "it in ſuch a Manner that it would be hardly "known by either of theſe Epithets; to hide "the whole Front of a Houſe for the Sake of the "Offices, is certainly ſomething of a Miſtake; "but theſe have neither Manner, nor ſo much "as Materials to render them tolerable.

"THE Duke of *Montagu*'s new Houſe was "intended to be plain and ſimple, but, I pre"ſume, at the ſame Time beautiful and harmo"nious; and yet, with all Submiſſion to better "Judges, it appears to me heavy and inſipid, "loaded with Roof, and incumbered with irre"gular Offices. I might add too, that the "Stone Projection towards the *Thames* is an "Excreſcence which has neither Taſte nor Or"nament to recommend it; the Alcove may "anſwer very gracefully within, for what I can "tell; but, without, I am poſitive 'tis a Ble"miſh which hardly any Convenience can pardon.

"HIS Grace of *Richmond*'s is next, and has "greatly the Advantage of its Neighbour; there "is ſomething of Manner as well as Simplicity in "this; it ſatisfies the Eye, and anſwers in the "Proſpect; and yet even here the Entrance is "intolerable; not only becauſe 'tis bad in it "ſelf, but becauſe it hides all the lower Part "of the Houſe, and of courſe ſpoils the Propor"tion, without adding a ſingle Beauty to make "an Atonement.

THIS Garden is parted from the Street, on the North, by a fine high Wall lately erected; at the End of which was an old Gatehouſe, not many Years ſince taken down. On the oppoſite Side of the Way, adjoining to where this Gatehouſe ſtood, is a new built Houſe for the Right Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; to dwell in as Auditor of the Accompts of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, whoſe Office is on the other Side where the Gatehouſe ſtood, and fronts *Charing-Croſs*.

The COMMISSIONERS *of Trade and Plantations are:*

The Plantation Office.

THE Right Hon. *Thomas* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; *Martin Bladen*, Eſq; *Edward Aſhe*, Eſq; Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, Bart. Sir *Archer Crofts*, Bart. the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Eſq; and Sir *Edward Bacon*, Bart.

Secretary, *Alured Popple*, Eſq; 500 *l. per Ann.*

Deputy Secretary, Mr. *Bryan Weelock*. 100 *l. per Annum.*

Chief Clerk, Mr. *Samuel Gillebrand*, 800 *l. per Annum.*

Auditor, *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; 300 *l. per Annum.*

Counſel for the Affairs of the Board, *Francis Fane*, Eſq; 300 *l. per Annum.*

With ſeveral Clerks, from 70 to 40 *l. per Annum.*

ADJOINING to Mr. *Walpole*'s Houſe are Lodgings belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Montague*, as Maſter of the Wardrobe; between which, and the Apartment of his Grace the Duke of *Dorſet*, was a Paſſage leading thro' the *Cockpit*, as it is commonly called, to the *Parade* in St. *James*'s *Park*; on one Side of which, is the Front of the New Treaſury, and cloſe to it the Houſe of the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next to the *Cockpit* is a Houſe belonging to the Lord Viſcount *Falmouth*, the back Part of which joins to another Gatehouſe, yet ſtanding, which is a very curious Piece of *Gothick* Architecture. Somewhat more Eaſtward, beyond the Horſe-Guards, is erected a new Houſe and Office for the Pay-maſter General of the Army; and a little farther the Admiralty Office, this is a new and an expenſive Building, but is thought, by Perſons of Taſte, to be very far from a beautiful one.

The COMMISSIONERS *for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of* Great Britain, *are:*

The Admiralty Office.

Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. firſt Commiſſioner, 3000 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Kt.

Lord *Archibald Hamilton.*

Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Kt;

Thomas Winnington, Eſq;

Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq;

Lord *Naſſau Pawlet*, 1000 *l. per Ann.* each.

Secretary, *Joſiah Burchet*, Eſq; 800 *l. per Annum.*

Chief Clerk, *Thomas Corbet*, Eſq; 400 *l. per Annum.*

Other

Other Clerks:

Mr. *Thomas Hawes*, 200 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Robert Osborne*, 120 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Andrew Ram*, 100 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Will. Mills*, 90 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Jaſper Arris Borrodale*, 80 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *George-Anne Burchett*, 70 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *Troughton*, 60 *l. per Annum.*
Beſides two ſupernumerary Clerks.

COUNSEL *at Law for the Affairs of the* BOARD.

Mr. Serjeant *Baynes.* Solicitor, Mr. *Hickman.*
Advocate, Dr. *Fuller.*
Proctor, Dr. *Iſham.* Marſhal, *John Cheeke.*

Meſſengers, *Luke Bennet*, *John Rogers*, and *John Wolley.*

Porter, *Henry Meires.*

Mr. *Bennet* has 50 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Rogers* 40 *l. per Ann.* Mr. *Wolley* 30 *l. per Annum*, and the Porter 30 *l. per Annum*, beſides three Watchmen at 20 *l.* each. Mr. *Bennet* has likewiſe 300 *l. per Annum* to find the Office in Coals, Candles, and all other Neceſſaries.

Houſe-keeper, Mrs. *Holland*, 40 *l. per Ann.*
Gardiner, Mr. *Cook*, 20 *l. per Annum.*

BEHIND this Office is a handſome Garden-Plot, taken out of that Part of *Spring-garden* next the Park. Adjoining to this Office is *Buckingham-court*, ſo called as built on *Buckingham* Garden; it hath a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Paſſage into *Spring-garden*, and the Houſes are better built than inhabited. *Stanhope-court*, a good handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and well built Houſes, eſpecially thoſe which front *Spring-garden*. *Pump-court*, but ſmall, and ordinary built and inhabited, with a narrow Paſſage up Steps into *Spring-garden*. *Mermaid-court*, over-againſt the *Meuſe*, with a Paſſage alſo into *Spring-garden*, a Place of ſmall Account. *White-horſe-court*, adjoining to *Warwick-ſtreet*, of no great Account. *Warwick-ſtreet*, the greateſt and beſt Part of which is in the Pariſh of St. *James*'s.

Spring-garden, a large open Place well built, with many handſome Houſes, and a good Chapel; beſides which, there is at the upper End a handſome *French* Church, where Divine Service is performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England.*

ON the other Side the Way, next *Whitehall*, is *Scotland-yard*, and then we come to

Charing-Croſs, a large open Place fronting the *Strand*, the *Hay-market*, and *Whitehall*, in a triangular manner: In the Midſt of this Place is a curious Statue of King *Charles* I. on Horſe-back, bigger than the Life, done in Braſs, ſtanding on a high Pedeſtal of White Marble, curiouſly adorned with Warlike Trophies, all incircled with Iron Bars or Rails: Which ſaid Statue was made by that famous Statuary *Laſeur*, who made that curious Braſs Monument of the Duke of *Buckingham* in the Chapel of *Henry* VII. at *Weſtminſter.* And in the Place where this Statue ſtands there was formerly a ſtately Croſs of Marble, adorned with divers Figures about it, and called *Charing-Croſs*, which was erected by King *Edward* I. in Honour of his Queen *Eleanor*; which ſaid Croſs, as likewiſe that in *Cheapſide*, by the ſaid King erected for that Purpoſe, was pulled down and deſtroyed by the Zealots of the Long Parliament, *Anno* 1643. This Statue of King *Charles* I. was made for the Earl of *Arundel*; and, to prevent demoliſhing, was purchaſed, and concealed by one Mr. *John Revet*, in *Holbourn*, a Brazier, who, upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. preſented it to his Majeſty, and he cauſed it to be erected where it now ſtands, upon an oval Pedeſtal of Free-ſtone, as aforeſaid.

HERE at *Charing-Croſs* is the *Meuſe*, uſed for the King's Horſes. The Stables, Coach-houſes, *&c.* in this Place are now rebuilding, and the principal Range at the upper End, is already finiſhed, in a very grand and magnificent Manner, the Plan of which Building is ſaid to have been deſigned by a Nobleman, eminent for his fine Taſte in Architecture.

ALSO Weſt of *Charing-Croſs* ſtands at St. *James*'s, once a Religious Houſe, now a Royal Palace, built by King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* I. granted a Fair to be kept here, which held a Fortnight, and was called St. *James*'s *Fair*, which of late Years was kept in the Road leading to *Tyburn*; but ſuch great Debauchery and Lewdneſs were practiſed here, that it was ſuppreſſed by King *Charles* II.

ST. *James*'s is made, by ſucceſſive Kings and Queens, far better and larger than it was at firſt, and was laſt beautified and enlarged for the Reception of their Royal Highneſſes Prince *George* and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, our late moſt Noble Queen.

TO this Palace belongs a very pleaſant Park, which hath been much enlarged and improved by King *Charles* II. having purchaſed ſeveral Fields, which ran up to the Road, and as far as *Hide Park*, now encloſed with a Brick Wall, and made the Pall-Mall half a Mile long, with curious Rows of Lime-Trees round about, ſet in uniform Ranks: He made likewiſe the ſtately Canal 100 Feet broad, and 2800 Feet long, with a Decoy, and other Ponds for Ducks and Water-Fowl. There is alſo a Garden with curious Walks, and excellent Fruit in it, much improved ſince Mr. *George London*, the late King *William*'s principal Gardener, had the Care and Management thereof, where he had a very good Houſe to dwell in.

NEAR the King's Palace is *Marlborough* Houſe, built by the late Glorious and ever-memorable Duke of *Marlborough*; it is a ſtrong well built Houſe, but has not many Ornaments about it.

AT the upper End of the Park Weſtward is *Buckingham* Houſe, which, ſays the Author of the *Critical Review*, "is a Building that attracts more Eyes, and has more Admirers than almoſt any other about Town; not that it is in Fact the moſt beautiful, but becauſe it appears ſo; an Advantage that it derives only from its Situation, and the Liberty it allows the Spectator of ſeeing it in what Point of View he pleaſes. The Parts which compoſe this Pile are neither new nor ſurprizing; the Proportions are not abſolutely perfect, the Windows being remarkably too large and numerous; and the Decorations ſeem poor and trivial; the Statues on the Top are wretched, and rather load than adorn the Building; the Colonnade which leads to the Wings, ſtuck on to the Houſe without any Plea for its Connection, and the Wings are both miſerable in themſelves, and no ways a-kin to the Houſe they belong to. Upon the Whole, though it muſt be confeſſed it has the Appearance of Taſte and Deſign; and if it is not perfect, there are very few Houſes that are more ſo: The late Duke's Judgment is certainly to be applauded much, for chuſing his Ground ſo well. 'Tis owing to him that the Houſe has at once the Advantage of a triple Viſta along the Mall, the Air of *Conſtitution Hill*, the Proſpect of *Chelſea* Fields, terminated with the Hills of *Surrey*, and a moſt delightful View" Buckingham-Houſe.

" View of the Canal, with the Landſcape on " either Side, and the Banquetting-Houſe at " *Whitehall* to finiſh and adorn the Whole.

Buckingham Houſe, though mentioned in this Place, as in former Surveys, is not now in the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, but is taken into the new Pariſh of St. *George*'s *Hanover-ſquare*.

In this Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, was a Field, called St. *James*'s *Field*, and a Hill called *Mellehille*, and a Place called *The Doune*. As I find in Record, ſix Acres of Land in St. *James*'s *Field*, and *Mellehille*, three Roods of Land, and one Acre *apud Le Doune in St. Martin. in campis*, granted to *Stephen Chiſe*, 9 *Rich.* 2. This Downe was a large Place, and Part thereof was in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh. For I find alſo five Acres of Land, *Sur Le Doune* in St. *Giles*'s, were granted to *John de Bellomonte*, Kt. 20 *Rich.* 2. with one *Toft* and one *Croft*, near *Charing-Croſs*, and eight Acres of Land near the *Meuſe*, and three Acres near the Hoſpital of St. *James*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret Weſtminſter*, and three Acres in the Pariſh of *Tyburn*, granted to the ſame Perſon.

Within this Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, and that of St. *Margaret*'s *Weſtminſter*, formerly was large Commoning for the Benefit of thoſe Pariſhes, of Lands laid open, according to antient Cuſtom, from *Lammas Day*; which were, in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, encloſed with Gates and Hedges, ſo that the Inhabitants were deprived of that Benefit, which occaſioned their Complaint, in the Year 1592, to the Lord *Burghley*, High Steward of *Weſtminſter*, and a Petition to him in that Behalf. Whereupon he gave Order to Mr. *Tenche*, his Under-ſteward, to impannel an Inqueſt for Enquiry into this Matter, which ſeemed to favour them: And the Pariſhioners having, as they ſuppoſed, the Lord's Countenance, ſent divers Perſons on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, being *Lammas Day*, who, with Pickaxes, and ſuch like Inſtruments, pulled down the Fences, and brake the Gates, having with them the Bailiffs and Conſtables, to keep the Peace.

Of this there was preſently a grievous Complaint made to the L. *Burghley*, by ſuch, eſpecially, as held thoſe Lands of the Queen, claimed by the Inhabitants to lie open for Common: Particularly theſe:

Eubury Farm, containing 430 Acres.
The *Neat*, containing 108 Acres.
St. *James*'s Farm, containing 100 Acres.
Divers Parcels of the Poſſeſſion of *Burton* St. *John Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*, containing 50 Acres.
In all 688 Acres.

The ſaid Lord, upon this Report brought him, immediately ſent Orders to the Under-ſteward, to enquire diligently into this Matter; who, *Auguſt* the 3d, gave his Lordſhip this Anſwer; which will ſhew us the State of the Cauſe:

" That whereas upon Petition of the Inhabitants of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, concerning their antient Commons, called *Lammas-Grounds*, complained to be encloſed, that it pleaſed his Lordſhip to direct his Letters to him (his Under-ſteward) for the impannelling of an Inqueſt, and for other lawful Proceedings in that Behalf: That it had Yeſterday happened, that certain of the Pariſhioners of St. *Martin*'s, and St. *Margaret*'s, about the Number of forty, being ignorant of the Contents of his Lordſhip's Letter, and of his (the Under-ſteward's) Direction, aſſembled together, and made an Entry into ſuch Commons as they found encloſed, by digging down, with Spade and Pickaxes, ſome ſmall Breach in every Encloſure. And, among the reſt, they opened a Piece belonging to the City of LONDON, where their Conduit-Heads are. Which being known to the Lord Mayor, he ſent Mr. *Yonge*, Juſtice of the Peace, among them, who ſaw what was done by them, and was preſent with Mr. *Den* and himſelf at the Examination of the Cauſe. And that upon Examination they found that they did this only, preſuming upon an antient Cuſtom by them, they ſaid, yearly obſerved, as that Day to lay open their Commons.

He added, " That ſome of them thus aſſembled, were of the beſt and moſt antient of the Pariſhes; that they carried with them no Weapon, and had only four or five Shovels and Pickaxes; and had divers Conſtables with them to keep her Majeſty's Peace. And having thus laid open ſuch Grounds, as they challenged to be their Commons, they quietly returned to their Houſes, without any farther Hurt doing.

" And that becauſe his Honour might happen to be informed herein againſt them from the Lord Mayor, or ſome others, otherwiſe than the Caſe did require, he had thought fit to certify his Lordſhip of the very Truth of their whole Proceeding; and had taken Order, that no ſuch Courſe ſhould hereafter be attempted by them." This was dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Auguſt* 3, 1592, and ſubſcribed, *His Lordſhip's moſt bounden Under-ſteward of* Weſtminſter,

Rich. Tenche.

With this Letter came alſo certain Confeſſions of this Matter, one of *Peter Dod* and *Anthony Matthew*.

Peter Dod, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, aged 65 Years, or thereabouts, ſaith, That upon *Lammas Day* laſt, being *Auguſt* 1, he being near unto the City's Conduit-Heads in *Middleſex*, about half a Mile Weſtward from St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields*, attending upon certain of the City's Works, touching conveying of Water from thence to LONDON, ſaw, betwixt five and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Day, the Number of 40 Perſons, at leaſt, (how many more he knoweth not) in a Cloſe there, through which the City Pipes are laid to convey Water to LONDON: And they divided themſelves: And ſome of them, with Pickaxes and Shovels, brake down the Fence of the ſame Cloſe, and other ſome of them paſſed to the next Cloſe Weſtward, and brake open the Fence of that Cloſe: And that he, with ſome of the Citizens Workmen, went unto them, ſeeing ſome of them to be Men that carried a Shew of ſome Countenance, and talked with them, demanding of them whence they were; and one of them anſwered, That they were of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, and St. *Margaret*'s at *Weſtminſter*. And he, the ſaid *Dod*, ſaid unto them, Why do ye this? It was anſwered, " It was *Lammas-tide*; and we " throw it down for Common. And if we take " here any Cattle of any other Mens than theirs " of the Pariſhes of St. *Martin*'s or St. *Margaret*'s, after this Day, we will carry them to " the Pound." I never ſaw the like of this, ſaid *Dod*: If you may do this by Authority, it is well, otherwiſe it is not well, It was anſwered, " We have here the Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, " and the Officers of St. *Martin*'s; and we have " our Authority from the Queen's Majeſty and " the Council, granted by King *Henry*, confirmed by her Majeſty, and named the Lord " Treaſurer to be one, from whom they had " their Authority." And it was alſo added, That the next Day there would be two hundred there,

there, and that they muſt break open up to *Knights-bridge* and *Chelſea*.

AND *Dod* ſaid farther, That that Evening they threw down one Gate in one Cloſe, which the City holds, and abated the Banks; and in another Cloſe threw open another Gate, and pulled down a Rail, and broke open the Fences in three other Places beſide; and in the Morning, their Herdmen brought in about 30 Beaſts into one of the Cloſes, and kept them there feeding in one of the Cloſes which the City holds. This was ſigned by *Dod* and *Matthew*, and others.

THE ſaid *Dod* and *Matthew* ſay farther, That the next Day in the Morning, *Dod* went to the Herdman, as he was keeping the Cattle in the Cloſe, and asked him, Who willed him to put the Cattle in there? He anſwered, That did Mr. *Hen. Wells*, Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, Mr. *Coles*, Burgeſs, Mr. *Peach* and Mr. *Racie*, Bailiffs, and they will, ſaid he, bear me out in it. And the ſaid Examinants ſay, That they ſaw them next Day paſſing along Weſtward, breaking ſundry Fences, being about the Number of 60 Perſons, ſometimes together, and ſometimes divided in Parts

ANOTHER teſtified, *viz.* one *Ra. Wood* of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, Yeoman and Conſtable, That the 2d of *Auguſt*, he going to look to his Fields, and ſave his Gates from breaking, found a Number of them near to a Place called *Aubery-Farm*, towards *Chelſea*, to the Number of 105, as he told them, where they were breaking open Fences; and ſo they croſſed from thence to a Field called *Crow-Field*, at the upper End of *Hide-Park*, where they found the Gate opened before they came; and yet they would not be ſatisfied, but broke upon the Fence beſide the Gate, and from thence they paſſed to the Highway, to *High-Hill*, where they broke open the Fences into four Fields, (of divers Perſons that had held Land there;) many of them ſaid, That they had no Authority to do ſo, but their Purpoſe was to lay all Common; but they generally ſaid, We have my Lord Treaſurer's Warrant, and we have my Lord Treaſurer's Bailiff that keeps *Tibbalds*, and one *Jones*, his Lordſhip's Man, being then preſent, ſaid, he would drive the Commons within this ſeven-night, as ſoon as they had charged a Jury; and many of them ſaid, They had the Councils Letter. There were preſent Mr. *Cole*, *Weſtminſter* High Conſtable the laſt Year, and divers others named; and ſaid farther, That *Cole* led them the Way from Field to Field, with a written Roll in his Hand.

THE Farmers of the Grounds belonging to the Queen's Manor of St. *James's*, and the reſt poſſeſſed of Lands and Cloſes belonging to the ſaid Manor, ſoon put up a Petition to the Lord Treaſurer; ſhewing how they had enjoyed them Time out of Mind, and at all Times of the Year, till the 1ſt of *Auguſt*; at what Time certain Perſons of the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Liberties of the ſame, to the Number of 60 Perſons, or more, in forcible Manner arrayed, brake down all the Hedges of the ſaid Grounds, *&c.* giving out that they had his Honour's Conſent and Warrant. That if it were ſo, all her Majeſty's poor Tenants and Farmers were utterly undone. That it might ſtand with his Honour's good Liking to commit the Riot to the *Star-chamber*. And in the mean Time, being about, by a Jury to be choſen among them, to procure a Verdict to warrant their Doings, to ſtay their Proceedings, and to grant, that the Title being her Majeſty's, may be heard and determined before his Honour, and the Barons of the *Chequer-chamber*.

THE Plea, on the other Hand, of the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter* and St. *Martin's*, was to this Import:

THAT *Aubery-farm*, containing 430 Acres, Meadow and Paſture, which was holden of her Majeſty by Leaſe, was granted to one *Whaſke*, who paid 21 *l. per Ann.* And the ſame was let to divers Perſons, who, for their private Commodity, did encloſe the ſame, and had made Paſtures of Arrable Land; thereby not only annoying her Majeſty in her Walks and Paſſages, but to the Hindrance of her Game, and great Injury to the Common, which at *Lammas* was wont to be laid open, for the moſt Part; as by antient Precedents thereof made, do more particularly appear, both in the Time of *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI, and Queen *Mary*: And by the Grant made from her Majeſty to the new Tenants, it appeareth, that they are to enjoy the ſame Lands in ſuch Sort as their Predeceſſors did, which was then always *Lammas* Ground, and now encloſed about 20 Years paſt.

St. *James's* Farm, containing about an 100 Acres, is holden of her Majeſty, renting *per Ann.* 7 *l.* 16 *s.* The Ground is held by *Polteney*, encloſed after *Lammas*; whereas, in the Time of his Predeceſſor, that, and divers other Parts were laid open; as *Sandpit-cloſe*, and *Pennyleſs-bench*. And now he threatneth Death to any that ſhall preſume to open the ſame; altho' it pleaſeth her Majeſty to grant the ſame to him none otherwiſe than they have been granted before, that is *Lammas-ground*.

THERE is belonging to the *Neat* the Quantity of 108 Acres, or thereabouts, which is her Majeſty's, and is now in Leaſe to one *Linde* and *Turner*, who keep the ſame incloſed, converting the ſame to Paſture, with Diviſions and new Hedges; whereas the moſt Part thereof ought to be Common, and hath been uſually Common at *Lammas*, until within theſe 19 Years.

THERE are certain Parcels of Land, by Eſtimation 50 Acres, holden of her Majeſty by Leaſe, ſometime in the Poſſeſſion of *Burton* St. *John Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*, which in Time paſt hath been *Lammas*, and Arable; now divided, hedged and ditched for Meadow and Paſture, and ought to be common at *Lammas*: And now in the Tenure of *John Dawſon*, and by him withholden, contrary to her Majeſty's Grant, and contrary to this Liberty.

THERE be alſo divers others Parcels of Land, ſome the Inheritance of *Wilſon*, a Brewer, *&c.* And others, whereof ſome are laid open at *Lammas*, according to Cuſtom, and ſome ought to be, which are now kept incloſed.

AND of theſe Encloſures, it may pleaſe your good Lordſhip (as the Plea proceeded) to be informed, that at her Majeſty's laſt being at St. *James's*, ſhe greatly miſliked, and ſaid, ſhe had for them but 8 *d.* an Acre, and that the Inhabitants abuſed her greatly therein; whereupon ſhe commanded ſome of the Tenants to be by the Lord Chamberlain committed to the *Marſhalſea*; which was done: And yet, notwithſtanding, they have proceeded to a farther Encloſure. Theſe Paſſages above-written are taken out of the Original Papers belonging to the before-ſaid Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The PARISH *of St.* JAMES'S.

THIS Pariſh was formerly Part of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; being from thence ſeparated by Act of Parliament; which was occaſioned by the large Encreaſe of Buildings, eſpecially in thoſe Parts; ſo that the Pariſh Church of St. *Martin*'s was not ſufficient to receive ſo great an Auditory, beſides other Inconveniencies the Inhabitants of theſe Parts were ſubject to.

THIS Pariſh has for its Northern and Weſtern Bounds, chiefly the new Pariſh of St. *George*'s in *Hanover-ſquare*. For its Eaſtern Bounds, the Eaſt Side of *Wardour-ſtreet* and *Whitcombe-ſtreet*, which belongs to St. *Ann*'s Pariſh; then the South Side of *Coventry-ſtreet* to the *Haymarket*, and then againſt the Eaſt Side of the *Haymarket*, where at the Entrance of *Pall-Mall* it croſſes the Houſes, and *Warwick-ſtreet*, to the Wall of the King's Garden in St. *James*'s-*park*, running along by the ſaid Wall to the Limits of St. *James*'s Houſe; which are its Southern Bounds, and there it croſſes into St. *James*'s-*ſtreet*, and runs up into *Piccadilly*, *Bond-ſtreet*, *Swallow-ſtreet*, &c.

THIS Pariſh of St. *James*'s is large, well repleniſhed with fine open Streets, which are graced with good Buildings, and generally well inhabited.

THE Parochial Church here, and the Church-Yard (which is divided into two Parts, called the *Upper* and the *Lower Church-Yard*) ſtand near *Germain-ſtreet*, within the Bounds and Limits of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, on two Parcels of Ground, which at the Time of the building of the ſaid Church, were in the Poſſeſſion of *Henry*, late Earl of St. *Alban*'s, for a certain Term of Years, then unexpired, who cauſed the Fabrick of the Church to be built on one of them, and the remaining Part of it, and the other he cauſed to be allotted for a Church-Yard; after whoſe Deceaſe *Thomas* Lord *Germain*, Baron of St. *Edmundsbury*, his Nephew and Heir, and one of his Executors, and others intereſted in the ſaid two Parcels of Ground, aſſigned over the ſame, and the Fabrick of the ſaid Church, to Sir *Walter Clarges*, Bar. and others, for and during the reſt of the ſaid Term of Years unexpired, in Truſt, to be diſpoſed and continued to and for the Religious Uſes for which the ſame was deſigned.

KING *Charles* II. by his Letters Patents bearing Date *May* 31, in the 36th Year of his Reign, granted to the ſaid Lord *Germain* and his Heirs for ever, the ſaid Ground and Church Fabrick, in Truſt, for the pious Uſes aforeſaid; which Truſt he accordingly executed, and on *Sunday* the 13th of *July* both the Church and Church-Yards were conſecrated by the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of LONDON, for the Pariſhioners and Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*; and the ſaid Church was dedicated to the Honour of GOD, by the Name of St. *James*'s *in the Fields*, ſince called St. *James*'s *Weſtminſter*.

IT is a very fair and large Church, being in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 117 Feet, or thereabouts, and in Breadth, from North to South, 75 Feet, or thereabouts, the Chancel whereof contains 121 Feet ſquare and two Inches. There was a lofty Spire erecting upon the Steeple of this Church, but was taken down again by Reaſon the Steeple did not prove ſtrong enough to uphold it, but ſince there is another Spire erected upon it.

AFTER the conſecrating of the ſaid Church and Church-Yard, *viz.* in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* II. an Act of Parliament paſſed for the making a Part or Precinct of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, for the better Accommodation and Conveniency of the ſaid Precinct, which was for the future to be called, *The Pariſh of St.* James'*s within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter; and the ſaid Precinct was thereby diſcharged from all Dependency on the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, and this Church and Church-Yard, made this Pariſh Church and Church-Yard of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *James*'s.

IT is alſo thereby enacted, That there be a Rector to have Cure of the Souls of the ſaid Pariſh, and that Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, the then Vicar of St. *Martin*'s, is thereby conſtituted the firſt Rector thereof; and he, and his Succeſſors, Rectors of the ſaid Pariſh, be incorporated and enabled to ſue and be ſued, and to have a Houſe erected for them, on Part of the Church-Yard, and to purchaſe Lands above the preſent Endowment, not exceeding 200 *l. per Annum*.

IT is farther alſo enacted, That the Advowſon, after the firſt Avoidance, ſhall be in the Biſhop of LONDON, and his Succeſſors, and *Thomas* Lord *Germain* and his Heirs for ever; the firſt Rector to be collated by the Biſhop for the Time being, and the next to be preſented by the Lord *Germain* and his Heirs; and after that two Turns to be in the Lord Biſhop and his Succeſſors, and one in the Lord *Germain* and his Heirs, in Succeſſion for all Times to come, and to be collated, preſented and inſtituted as other Rectors are, and to have and enjoy the like Eccleſiaſtical Duties, as the Vicar of St. *Martin*'s now enjoys.

THIS Church-Yard is alſo thereby endowed with one Toft on the North Side and Eaſt End of the ſaid Church-Yard, containing 33 Feet in Front, and 32 Feet ſix Inches backward; and alſo with another Parcel of Ground whereon Sir *Thomas Bond*'s Stables and Tenements are built, containing 40 Feet in Front, and 75 Feet in Depth, and with the Rents, *&c.* thereof, after the Expiration of Sir *Thomas Bond*'s Leaſe; and alſo with five Houſes in *Germain-ſtreet*, in the Tenure of Sir *Cæſar Wood*, alias *Cranmer*, containing in Front 126 Feet, and in Depth 83 Feet; and alſo with the yearly Rent of 60 *l.* reſerved upon a Demiſe thereof to the ſaid Sir *Cæſar Wood*, dated *March* 10, 1683, for 56 Years, five Months and 20 Days, and all the Rents thereof after Expiration of the ſaid Term, and the Reverſion of the Premiſſes, and every one of them; of which, at the Expiration of the Leaſes, the Rector

Rector for the Time being is enabled to grant Leaſes for 41 Years, upon improved yearly Rent, without taking any Fine.

THE Inhabitants of this Pariſh are likewiſe thereby made ſubject to the Law, for the Choice of Church Wardens, and other Pariſh Officers, and Parochial Duties, as the Inhabitants of St. *Martin*'s are: *John Haynes* and *William Nott*, are thereby conſtituted the firſt Church Wardens, who are to hold the Office till after *Eaſter*, 1686. and they, and their Succeſſors, are to receive ſuch Duties as the Church Wardens of St. *Martin*'s do, and are to be accountable for the ſame, and all other Money that ſhall come to them, as other Pariſhes within the Liberties of *Weſtminſter* are.

IT is farther provided by this Act, that the Veſtry-Men of St. *Martin*'s, inhabiting in St. *James*'s Pariſh, and all ſuch others as are now conſtituted Superviſors or Commiſſioners of this Church of St. *James*'s, by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, ſhall be Veſtry-Men thereof; and they, with the Rector, and any Six or more of them, are hereby authoriz'd at their firſt or ſecond Meeting, after the End of this Seſſion of Parliament, to elect ſo many additional Veſtry-Men, Inhabitants and Houſholders, within this Pariſh, as ſhall make the Number of the whole, with the Rector and Church Wardens for the Time being, to be 34; and any Six of which (whereof the Rector, or his Aſſiſtant, or Clerk by his Appointment, and one of the Church Wardens to be two) ſhall have the like Power as the Veſtry-Men of St. *Martin*'s, and upon the Death or Voidance of any ſuch Veſtry-Man, ſhall chooſe another in his Room.

IT is alſo thereby farther provided, that no Pews ſhall be diſpos'd of, but by Conſent of the Veſtry-Men.

ALSO, that the Rector, with Conſent of the Veſtry-Men, may nominate a Preacher to be Aſſiſtant to him, and alſo a Clerk, who is to be in Prieſt's Orders; and one or more Sexton or Sextons, who ſhall have the like Fees, as the Clerk and Sexton of St. *Martin*'s; which Preacher-Aſſiſtant, Clerk, and Sexton or Sextons, ſhall reſpectively continue for Life, if they ſo long inhabit there; unleſs for ſome Offence, or reaſonable Cauſe proved, they ſhall be diſplaced by the ſaid Rector, with the Conſent of the Veſtry-Men, or any Six or more of them. The Clerk is to have 30 l. a Year, to be paid by the Church Wardens, Quarterly, out of the Profits of the Pews, and other Duties, Profits, and Perquiſites to them accruing as aforeſaid.

AN Eſtimate is to be made of the Charge of finiſhing the Steeple, building a Houſe for the Rector, and paying the Debts incurr'd for the Building of the ſaid Church, which ſhall he charged on the Owners and Occupiers of the Houſes, to be paid in four Years, by 16 Quarterly Payments, which Quarterly Payments ſhall be aſſeſs'd by the Church Wardens and Veſtry-Men, and ſhall be confirmed by two Juſtices of the Peace; but no Tenant ſhall be taxed at leſs than a fifth Part of the Tax on the Landlord; and if the Eſtimate be not ſufficient, a new Charge may be made, ſo as the whole Tax do not exceed 2000 *l.* which Tax is to be paid by the Tenant, and to be allow'd by the Landlord. Debts and Contracts with the Artificers ſhall be regiſter'd, and out of the Money collected by the ſaid Tax, the Incumbrances of the Houſes ſettled on the Rector ſhall be firſt diſcharg'd, and after that, the Artificers and Work-men in Courſe, and moderate Intereſt for Forbearance.

ALSO 100 *l. per Ann.* ſhall be yearly taxed for the Preacher, to be collected by, and paid to the Church-wardens, and by them to the Preacher Quarterly, without any Deduction; and upon Default of Payment to the Preacher or Clerk, the Juſtices ſhall give Relief, and impriſon the Church-wardens till Payment be made.

Laſtly, The Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of this Pariſh is reſerv'd to the Biſhop, in the ſame Manner as it was before in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*.

THE Altar of this Church hath moſt admirable Work about it, beſide the large Cedar-work, and the other curious carved Wood-work in Flowers, Doves and Pelicans, hanging about againſt the Eaſt Wall over the Table. There is a large Organ, under which is written, *This Organ was given to the Pariſh by her moſt excellent Majeſty the Queen* [MARY] *and erected at the Charge of ſeveral of the Inhabitants*, Anno Dom. 1691. They ſay this Organ was made by King *James*'s Order, and deſigned for his Popiſh Chapel at *Whitehall*, but the Revolution prevented it.

THERE is a Table hangs in the Veſtry, with the Names of ſuch as had been Benefactors towards the Ornaments and finiſhing of the Church, and of thoſe that ſubſcribed towards the erecting the Spire upon the Tower of St. *James*'s.

There was paid for this Charge 3971 l. 12 s. 2d. Half-penny.

Received by the Collectors, 331 l. 5 s.

The great Clock was given by Henry Maſſey.

The Painting and Gilding of the Vane and Dials, was given by Mr. Highmore. He was Serjeant Painter to the late Queen.

This came to 61.

The Clock within the Church was given by Anthony Plewit.

John L. Oſulſton gave towards building of the Veſtry, 100 l.

Sir Robert Geer gave the Altar, and all the Furniture and Plate, which they ſay came to 3000 l.

It is wainſcotted with Cedar, hath much Marble about it, and the Table is of Cedar.

The MONUMENTS *in St.* James's *Church are theſe:*

In the Chancel:

M. S. Theodoræ King, dilectiſſimæ ſuæ conjugi hoc poſuit Richardus Vir ejus fidelis excellentiſſimæ virtutis ſuæ, felicis ingenii, morum ſuavitatis nunquam immemor, &c. 1693.

Maria Theophili Smith Civis Londinenſis filia, Archibaldi Hutcheſon de Medio Templo, Armigeri, Uxor. &c. 1698. She died in Childbed.

THERE hang up divers Streamers and Guidons belonging to the Lord *Rumney*, buried here of late.

ON a Pillar South. A Monument for Elizabeth, Wife of Colonel Ben. Fletcher, late Captain General, and Governor in Chief of his Majeſties Province of New York in America, and Daughter of Dr. John Hodſon, Lord Biſhop of Elphin in Ireland, 1698.

ON a Pillar North. A Monument for John Hains, Citizen and Carpenter of LONDON, High Conſtable of this Liberty, and firſt Church-warden of this Pariſh, 1690-1.

Arthur Johnſon, 1703.

FLAT Stones before the Communion-Table, for

The Hon. Alice Heylyn, Widow, Daughter of Gilbert Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley in the

the County of Stafford. Her ſecond Husband was Henry Heylin, of Minſter Lovel in the County of Oxon, Eſq; 1701.

William Shaw, Eſq; 1696-7. And John Shaw his Son, 1697-8.

Reliquiæ Annæ Berkely, prænobilis Domini Johannis Vicecomitis Fitz-Harding, &c. filiæ natu tertiæ, ob. 1697. Ætat. xi.

Johan. Alexander Feurnier Baro de Nenfville, Picardo Gallus, pro Religione profugus, Reginæ puer honorarius, &c. ob. 1692. Vix Ann. 12. He was Page of Honour to the Queen.

M. S. Mary Birch, Wife of Peter Birch, S. T. P. Daughter of Edm. Waller, Eſq; 1688.

William, Edward, and Ethelred, Children of William Wake, S. T. P. the laſt died 1691.

Sir James Hayes, Kt. Rachael Vicounteſs Falkland, his Wife, ſet this Monument for him, 1692.

Major Arthur Tayler, 1693.

Mrs. Arabella Walſingham, 1683.

Colonel John Courthope, Son of Sir Peter Courthope, Kt. killed by a Musket-ſhot at the Siege of Namure, in attacking the Caſtle, 1695.

Harbord Paſton, Son to the Hon. Robert Paſton, 1694, aged four Years.

Colonel Fitzpatrick, drowned in going to Ireland.

Colonel Haſtings, killed at Sea in an Engagement, when the Lord Ruſſel fought the French.

Lady *Angleſey*, L. *Rumney*, the late Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Duke of *Kent*, have Children here lying in Vaults on the South Side of the Table.

Mary, the Wife of ——— Hutcheſon, Eſq; 1698. And another Wife ſince Mary.

Durand Hotham, Eſq; Son of Sir John Hotham, Kt. and Bart. 1691, in the 74th Year of his Age.

Anne Cary, Daughter of Edward and Anne Cary, 1686.

South Iſle:

Elizabeth Williams, 1689.

Thomas Sydenham, M. D. 1689.

Marie le Coq, 1702, Gentleman to a French Dutcheſs.

In the Body of the Church, flat Stones over

Simon Eaton, Bar. 1697.

Frances Johnſon, Wife of Robert Johnſon.

Edmund Wanſel, 1698, who gave 1000 l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital, and 100 l. to this Pariſh.

Frances Dyve, Relict of John Dyve, Daughter of Sir Robert Wolſley, of Wolſley in the County of Stafford, Bart. 1702.

John Dyve, Eſq; Son of Sir Lewis Dyve of Broomham in Bedfordſhire, 1692.

Sir Randolph Mackdonnel, 1693.

Michael Bellamy, 1691.

Anne Snare, the Wife of John Snare, died in Childbed 1695, and George their Son.

Rachel Gantlet, youngeſt Daughter of William Gantlet, of Netherhampton in the County of Wilts, 1686.

North Iſle:

John Barcroft, Eſq; the Inſcription worn out.

Mary Lady Marrow, Daughter of Sir Arthur Caley; firſt married to Sir William Marrow, Bart. after to Francis Fiſher, Eſq; both of Warwickſhire, Octob. 19, 1714.

At the Weſt Entrance into the Church, but with outſide the Door, is a Stone in the Wall, ſet up to the Memory of Mr. Thomas Durfey the Poet, buried in this Church-yard, on which is this Inſcription:

TOM. DURFEY.

Dyed February the 26th, 1723.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of *London*.

The Rector is the Right Rev. Dr. *Secker*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, who holds it, at preſent, *in Commendam*. And the Lecturer, or more properly the aſſiſtant Preacher, the Rev. Dr. *Arthur Aſhley Sykes*.

Prayers are every Day in the Week at Six and Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and at Three and Six in the Afternoon, from *Candlemas* to *Michaelmas*; and from *Michaelmas* to *Candlemas*, they begin at Seven and Eleven in the Morning, and at Three and Five in the Evening; and on every *Sunday* they begin at Six and Seven, and at Ten in the Morning, and Three and Five in the Evening, according to the before-mentioned Seaſons of the Year.

All Faſting Days, the Morning Prayers begin at 11; and in the Afternoon, a little before Three.

When there are two Sacraments, the firſt Morning Service begins between Six and Seven; the ſecond, at Ten; upon all other Sacrament-Days the Morning Service begins a little ſooner, and the Evening a Quarter later than upon other *Sundays*.

Extraordinary Sermons are every *Sunday* from *Palm Sunday* to *Whitſunday*, *New-Year's-Day*, 30th of *January*, *Aſh-Wedneſday*, every *Thurſday* till *Paſſion Week*; *Good Friday*, 29th of *May*, 5th of *November*; and on all other Faſts and Thankſgivings.

Here is an Organ and ſix Bells.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Rector, Church-wardens, and 31 of the Inhabitants.

The Parish-Officers *are*,	*The* Peace Officers *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Burgeſſes.
4 Sideſmen.	2 Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes.
8 Overſeers and Collectors for the Poor.	7 Conſtables.
	14 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the High-way.

To this Pariſh is a Chapel of Eaſe, in *King-ſtreet* by *Golden-ſquare*, built in the Year 1702, at the ſole Expence of Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who endowed the ſame as follows, *viz.* There are Prayers and Sermons every *Sunday* Morning and Afternoon, before Ten and before Three o'Clock; and Prayers every Week-Day four Times as at the Church,

and every *Chriſtmas-Day*, and other ſolemn Faſts and Thankſgivings. The Morning Preacher's Salary is 70 *l. per Annum*, the Afternoon Preacher hath 50 *l. per Annum*, and the two Curates, who read Prayers, have 20 *l. per Annum* each.

IN *Berwick-ſtreet* there is likewiſe a Chapel, in which are Prayers and Sermons every *Sunday* Morning and Evening, before Ten, and before Three o'Clock. Prayers every Week-Day at Eleven and Five; every *Chriſtmas-Day*, and other ſolemn Faſts and Thankſgivings, as at the Church. The Morning Preacher has 30 *l. per Annum*, and the Afternoon Preacher has 20 *l. per Annum*. In the ſame Street is a *French* Chapel; in *Swallow-ſtreet* is a Presbyterian Meet-Houſe, in *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet* an Anabaptiſt Meeting-Houſe.

THERE is a Charity-School in *King-ſtreet* for thirty-ſix Boys, who are the Children of poor Inhabitants, for Schooling only, and maintained by the Charity left by the late Archbiſhop Dr. *Tenniſon*. The Maſter is in Prieſt's Orders; there is alſo a Writing-Maſter, who attends three Times a Week.

THERE is another Charity-School over the Watch-Houſe, for forty Boys who are taught to read, write, *&c.* at the Charge of the Offertory; they are cloathed once a Year, put Apprentices when capable, and Forty Shillings given with each of them; ſometimes more, according to the Genius of the Boys, and the Intereſt that can be made for them. The Maſter's Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*, who has a ſmall Lodging-Room, and allow'd Fire and Candles. The Charity-School, which was formerly in *Carnaby-ſtreet*, is removed to a handſome Edifice on the North Part of *Burlington Gardens*, where eighty Girls are boarded, cloathed, taught, and placed out to Service, *&c.* at the Charge of divers Subſcribers, and by Collections made at the Church-doors twice in a Year, after the Charity Sermons are ended. This School is in Truſt; there is a Clerk to teach to write, and a Miſtreſs belonging to it.

THERE is a Work-houſe in the upper Burial-Ground, which coſt about 4000 *l.* in the Building and Furniture; it is capable to contain three hundred poor People. Here is a Governor, a Matron, a Clerk to read Prayers twice a Day, a Cook, a Spinning-maſter, a Laundry-woman, and other inferior Servants. The Boys and Girls who are in this Workhouſe, are allowed 30 *s.* each when apprenticed. Here is a Committee held every *Wedneſday* to inſpect into the Affairs of the Houſe. There is alſo a Midwife, who takes Care of ſuch Women as are ſent thither when they are pregnant, being Pariſhioners, when the Fathers of the Children cannot be found. When any of the Poor fall ſick, they are removed to the Infirmary, which is in a Street, called the *Gravel-Pits* near *Broad-ſtreet*, a Surgeon and an Apothecary to attend them, a Matron, and other Servants, take Care of the Infirmary; and a Clergyman in Prieſt's Orders, whoſe Salary is 15 *l. per Annum*; and viſits the Sick.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In Pall-Mall Ward, are:

Part of *Little Warwick-ſtreet*, *Paved-alley*; Part of *Pall-mall*, *Pall-mall-court*; Part of *Market-lane*, *Charles-ſtreet*, and therein *Paved-court*; St. *Albans-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, *Crown-court*.

In St. James's-ſtreet Ward are:

St. *James's-ſtreet*; Part of *Park-place*, St. *James's-place*, *Cleveland-court*, *Little* St. *James's ſtreet*, *Catharine-wheel-alley*, *Thatch'd-houſe-court*, *Cleveland-road*, *Cleveland-row*, *Stable-yard*, *Cleveland-ſtreet*, *Ruſſel-court*, *Little-alley*, *Crown* and *Scepter-court*, *Little Jermaine-ſtreet*; Part of *Piccadilly*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Princes-court*, *Rider-ſtreet*, *Bury-ſtreet*, *Feathers-court*, *King-ſtreet*, *Angel-court*.

In Portugal-ſtreet Ward are:

Part of *Portugal-ſtreet*, *Sackville-ſtreet*; Part of *Jermaine-ſtreet*, *York-ſtreet*, St. *James's-ſquare*, *Badman's-muſe*, *Eagle-ſtreet*; Part of *Swallow-ſtreet*, *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*, *Great Burlington-ſtreet*, *Noel-ſtreet*, *Cork-ſtreet*; Part of *New Bond-ſtreet*, *Clifford-ſtreet*, *Leiceſter-ſtreet*, *Heddon-ſtreet*, *Little Burlington-ſtreet*, *Benjamin-ſtreet*, *Thomas's-court*, *Beake-ſtreet*, *Royal-oak-court*, *Hayn's-court*; Part of *Vine-ſtreet*, *Warwick-ſtreet*, *Golden-ſquare*, *Upper John-ſtreet*.

In King-ſtreet Ward are:

Part of *King-ſtreet*, *Hide's-court*, *Looker's-court*, *Old Tyler-ſtreet*, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Carnaby-ſtreet*, *Old Croſs-ſtreet*, *George-court*, *Great Marlborough-ſtreet*, *Marlborough-court*, *New Tyler's-ſtreet*, *Lownd's-Market-court*, *Carnaby-market*, *New Croſs-ſtreet*, *Cambridge-ſtreet*, *Poultney-court*; Part of *New-ſtreet*, *Little Windmill-ſtreet*, *Little Peter's-ſtreet*, *Bridle-lane*; Part of *Brewer's-ſtreet*, *Great Poultney-ſtreet*, *Walker's-court*, *Great Peter-ſtreet*, *Blackman's-court*, *Huſband's-ſtreet*, *Knave's-acre*, *Bank's-court*, *Peſt-houſe-ground*.

In Rupert-ſtreet Ward are:

Part of *Coventry-ſtreet*, *Panton-ſquare*, *Panton-ſtreet*, *Rupert-ſtreet*; Part of *Prince's-ſtreet*, *George-ſtreet*, *Richmond-ſtreet*, *Edmund's-court*, *Crown-court*, *Old Soho*, *Edward's-ſtreet*, *Berwick-ſtreet*, *Kemp's-court*, *Broad-ſtreet*, *Gravel-Pitt-ſtreet*, *Poland-ſtreet*, *Marlborough-court*; Part of *Wardour-ſtreet*, *Tweed-ſtreet*; Part of *Tyburn-road*, *Blenheim-ſtreet*, *Upper Queen-ſtreet*.

In Windmill-ſtreet Ward are:

Great Windmill-ſtreet, *Angel-court*, *Smith's-court*, *Archer-court*, *Queen's-head-court*; Part of *Brewer's-ſtreet*, *James-ſtreet*, *Lower John-ſtreet*, *Golden-ſquare*, *Francis-ſtreet*, *Sherwood-ſtreet*, *Crown-court*, *Lower Queen-ſtreet*; Part of *New-ſtreet*, *Mary-bone-ſtreet*, *Shug-lane*, *Gibſon's-court*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Air-ſtreet*; Part of *Vine-ſtreet*; Part of *Portugal-ſtreet*, *George-court*.

In St. James's-market Ward are:

Part of the *Hay-market*; Part of *Picadilly*, *Salter-court*; Part of *Jermaine-ſtreet*, *Market-ſtreet*, *Swan-court*, St. *James's-market*; Part of *Market-lane*.

Number of Houſes about 4300.

ST. *James's-ſtreet*, begins at the Palace of St. *James's*, and runs up to the Road againſt *Albemarle-buildings*, being a ſpacious Street, with very good Houſes well inhabited by Gentry: At the upper End of which towards the Road are the beſt, having before them a Tarraſs Walk, aſcended by Steps, with a Freeſtone Pavement. Out of this Street, on the Weſt Side, it hath a Paſſage into theſe Places, fronting *Pall-mall*. A Paſſage to *Cleaveland-court*, formerly one large Houſe, and called *Berkſhire-houſe*; which being purchaſed by the Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*, took her Name; now divided into ſeveral Houſes, the chief of which are now inhabited by his Grace the Duke of *Bridgwater*, the Right Honourable Sir *Paul Methuen*, *&c.* Then in the ſaid Street is a large Yard for Stabling, with ſome Houſes run

running down to St. *James's-park*, *viz.* on the Weſt Side, one inhabited by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty, another by the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Harrington*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State. Then is *James's-place*, a good Street; which towards the upper End, openeth wide, and receiveth the freſh Air out of the Park: The Houſes are well built, and inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially the upper Part, where the Houſes are larger and better built and inhabited.

Park-place, a handſome, open, broad Street, with good Buildings, fit for Gentry.

St. *James's-ſquare* is ſituated between St. *James's* Church on the North, and *Pall-mall* on the South, the Area containing near four Acres of Ground; the North, Eaſt, and Weſt Sides, conſiſt chiefly of Noblemen's Houſes. This Square is finely paved with Headingſtone all over, in which there is a moſt curious Baſon (in moſt Places ſeven Feet deep) which is Oval, and 150 Feet Diameter; in the Centre there is a Pedeſtal about 15 Feet ſquare, deſigned for a Statue of King *William* III. on Horſeback; the whole is invironed with Iron Rails, *Octogonal*, or eight Square, and at each Angle without the Rails, is a Stone Pillar about nine Feet high, and a Lamp on the Top: The Gravel-walk within the Rails, is in breadth from each Angle to the Margin of the Baſon, about 26 Feet. All this was done at the Expence of the Inhabitants, who got an Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe. In this Square are the Houſes of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Southampton*, *Kent*, and *Chandos*; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Eſſex*, *Cheſterfield*, *Stafford*, *Briſtol*, *Brodalbin*, *Tankerville*, and *Wilmington*; the Lord *Bathurſt*, Sir *Robert Walpole*, *&c.*

Pall-mall is a fine long Street, which from the *Hay-market* runs in a ſtraight Line Weſtwards into St. *James's-ſtreet*. The Houſes on the South Side gives a pleaſant Proſpect into the Prince of *Wales's* Garden; and beſides, they have ſmall Gardens behind them, which reach to the Wall, and to many of them there are raiſed Mounts, which give them the Proſpect of the ſaid Garden, and of the Park. On this Side, and overagainſt St. *Alban's-ſtreet*, is *Stone-cutter's-alley*, paved with Freeſtone, which leads into *Warwick-ſtreet*, and likewiſe to the Gate of *Carlton-houſe*, and Gardens, lately purchaſed by the Prince of *Wales*, in which his Royal Highneſs has made great Improvements. A little higher is the new Houſe of Mr. *Doddington*, built after the *Italian* manner; which as an ingenious Architect ſays, has, at firſt View, very much the Aſpect of a Bottle Glaſs-Houſe, by the Chimneys being collected into one Stack, placed in the Vertex of the Roof. Somewhat farther is a Houſe, which, if not remarkably magnificent, is very pleaſing to the Spectator, and has ſomething in it of that Elegance and Propriety which accompany every Word and Action of its Owner, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Egmont*. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Pall-mall-court*, a very neat Place, with fine new built Houſes, fit for Gentlemen; the back Windows pleaſantly opening into the Prince's Garden. This Court hath a handſome Freeſtone Pavement, and at the Entrance there are Iron Bars made open, with the Door of the ſame, to ſhut up at Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants. Farther Weſtward is a large, but no Way remarkable Houſe, belonging formerly to Duke *Schomberg*, and at preſent to the Earl of *Fitzwater*, who married one of the ſaid Duke's Daughters. Next, adjoining to St. *James's* Houſe, is a Place called the *Priory-court*, in which is the Houſe of her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, before-mentioned.

Then on the North Side of *Pall-mall*, near St. *James's-ſtreet*, is *Crown-court*, a Place of ordinary Building, and as meanly inhabited. It is a good Thorough-fare into *King's-ſtreet*; and likewiſe falleth into another Court, which bears the ſame Name, and openeth into St. *James's-ſtreet*.

Between *Rider-ſtreet* and *Little Jermaine-ſtreet*, is a ſmall Court called *Crown and Scepter-court*.

King's-ſtreet, a good handſome Street, which fronts St. *James's-ſquare* Eaſtwards, and Weſtwards it hath a Paſſage through an open paved Alley, called *Little King's-ſtreet*, into St. *James's-ſtreet*. On the South Side is *Angel-court*, not over well built or inhabited; and near unto this, is a long Yard for Coaches and Stablings, uſeful for the Gentry in theſe Parts.

Berry-ſtreet, a handſome open Street, which runs up into *Jermaine-ſtreet*; on the Weſt Side is *Painter's-court*; and on the other Side, almoſt oppoſite to it, is *Guy* of *Warwick's-court*; both very ſmall and inconſiderable.

Rider's-ſtreet comes out of St. *James's-ſtreet*, and croſſing *Berry-ſtreet*, falls into *Duke-ſtreet*.

Duke-ſtreet comes out of *Piccadilly*, croſſes *Jermaine-ſtreet*, and falls into *King-ſtreet*. Here are ſeveral well built Houſes, which ſeem to be better inhabited than *Berry-ſtreet*, or *Rider-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side are two ſmall Courts; the one called *Feather-court*, and the other *Gray's-court*; oppoſite this Court is a very large Yard for Coaches and Stabling, with ſome Houſes; of which one is very good, with a handſome Garden to it, in which lately dwelt the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. This Yard is called St. *Alban's-meuſe*, and hath two Paſſages into *Duke-ſtreet*; of which one is for Coaches and Carts, and hath another Paſſage into *Blackmore-ſtreet*. More towards *King's-ſtreet* is a pretty neat Court, called *Prince's-court*, with a Freeſtone Pavement neatly kept, and not meanly inhabited: It hath a Door with open Iron Bars half way, to ſhut up a-Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants.

York-ſtreet comes out of *St. James's-ſquare*, runs up to the Church; a broad Street, but the greateſt Part is taken up by the Garden Walls of the Duke of *Chandos's* Houſe, and one on the other Side, ſo that towards the Church, there are not above two or three Houſes on each Side. On the Eaſt Side is *Angier-ſtreet*, and on the Weſt *Black-a-moor-ſtreet*, both taken up for Coaches and Stables, and of no great Account, being back Streets.

Charles-ſtreet, being large and handſome, which comes out of *St. James's-ſquare* on the Eaſt Side, and croſſeth *St. Alban's-ſtreet*.

St. *Alban's-ſtreet*, another handſome well built Street, which goes out of the *Pall-mall* and fronts the Market; *St. James's-market* is well repleniſhed with the beſt of Fleſh, Poultry, Fiſh, and Garden-ſtuff, that can be met with, but uſually a fourth Part dearer than in the Markets about the City of LONDON, moſt of the Proviſions being brought from thence, and bought up here by the Stewards of People of Quality, who ſpare no Price to furniſh their Lords Houſes with what is nice and delicate. On the outh Weſt Corner is the *Paved-alley*, a good Thorough-fare into *Charles-ſtreet*, and ſo into *St. James's-ſquare*, and thoſe Parts; but is of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. On each Side, or Square of this Market, is a Row of Houſes, inhabited by ſuch as have a Dependance on the Market, kept twice a Week, but that on *Saturdays* is the moſt conſiderable.

Market-ſtreet, ſo called from the Market, which it fronts againſt *Jermaine-ſtreet*, a pretty good Street, and of ſome Trade; here is a very ſmall Place called *Comb's-alley*.

Market-lane, which alſo takes its Name from the Market near adjoining, and lieth on the Back-ſide of the *Haymarket*, into which it hath an ordinary

ordinary and narrow Paſſage through *Six-bell-alley*, a Place for Stabling. There is likewiſe here a back Paſſage into the Opera Houſe in the *Haymarket*. In this Lane is *Salter's-court*, a ſmall ſquare Place, ill inhabited. Here is alſo another ſmall Place called *Parſon's-court*.

Norris-ſtreet, but ſhort, which comes out of the *Haymarket*, and fronts the Market, a Place of pretty good Trade for Saleſmen.

THE *Haymarket*, a ſpacious Street of great Reſort, full of Inns, and Houſes of Entertainment; eſpecially on the Weſt Side, which is in this Pariſh. The Market for Hay and Straw, here kept every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, makes it to be of good Account. The Inns, or Yards, on this Side, beginning next towards *Piccadilly*, are, *Black-horſe-yard*, and *David's-yard*, both for Stabling. *Nag's-head-inn*, indifferent large. *Cock-yard*, for Stabling. *White-horſe-inn*, a Place of good Reſort. *Phenix-yard* and *Unicorn-yard*, both for Stabling, and Coach-houſes, much reſorted unto. In this Street are two Theatres, the firſt built by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, in which Opera's are performed in the *Italian* Language, and Singers for that Purpoſe brought from *Italy* at an exceſſive Price, ſuch as 1000 and 1500 Pounds a Year a Piece to ſome of them, who are otherwiſe ſo much encouraged, that it is ſaid, one who is here at preſent, Signor *Farinello*, had Preſents from the Nobility on his Benefit-Night, to the Amount of 2000 Pounds, an Extravagance that perhaps will not be believed in the next Age.

THE other Theatre is at preſent taken up by a Pack of *French* Strollers, who are likewiſe much careſſed and followed by Perſons of the greateſt Quality: So much do we admire at this Time every Thing that is Foreign!

Piccadilly, a large Street, and a great Thorough-fare, as ſeated in the Weſtern Road, well inhabited, eſpecially that Part towards *Albemarle Buildings*. We ſhall begin with the South Side next to St. *James's-ſtreet*, and then proceed to the North. The firſt is *White-horſe-inn*, then *Elephant-inn*; next beyond *Duke-ſtreet* is the *King's-arms-inn*; all three Inns of an indifferent Trade. Then beyond *Church-lane*, already ſpoken of, is *Eagle-ſtreet*, which falls into *Germain Street*: Next unto it is *Fleece-yard*, near the *Haymarket*, which hath a Paſſage into *Germain-Street*, very ordinary built and inhabited: And near unto this Yard is *Sadler's-court*, which is but ſmall and mean. Then, on the North Side of *Piccadilly*, is *Burlington* Houſe; where, ſays the *Critical Review*, "We are entertained with "a Sight of the moſt expenſive Wall in *England*; "I mean that before *Burlington* Houſe: No-"thing material can be objected to it, and much "may be ſaid in its Praiſe! 'Tis certain the "Height is wonderfully well proportion'd to "the Length, and the Decorations are both "ſimple and magnificent; the Grand Entrance "is auguſt and beautiful, and by covering the "Houſe entirely from the Eye, gives Pleaſure "and Surprize, at the opening of the whole "Front, with the Area before it, at once. If "any thing can be found Fault with in this "Structure, 'tis this; that the Wall itſelf is not "exactly on a Line; that the Columns of the "Gate are meerly ornamental, and ſupport no-"thing at all; that the *Ruſtick* has not all the "Propriety in the World for a Palace; and that "the main Body of the Pile is hardly equal to "the Outſide.

NEXT to *Burlington* Houſe is the Duke of *Marlborough's*, with a high Wall likewiſe before it which hides it from the Street; and though it be inferior to the former in many other Reſpects, yet the Library is looked upon as one of the compleateſt in *England*, whether we regard the Beauty of the Building, or the Books that fill it. This Edifice is an hundred and fifty Feet in Length, divided into five Apartments, having an upper and lower Range of Windows and Galleries that go round the Whole for the Conveniency of taking down the Books: It was collected chiefly by his Grace's Father the late Earl of *Sunderland*, who left no Library unſearch'd to repleniſh it with the moſt valuable Books; among the reſt here is a greater Variety of Editions of the Claſſicks than is to be met with in any other Library; and it is ſaid the whole Number of Books coſt at leaſt 30,000 *l.*

NEAR this Houſe is *Sackvile-ſtreet*, a pretty handſome open Place, as having a Proſpect into the Gardens of thoſe Houſes in *Piccadilly*; it has a turning Paſſage into *Swollow-ſtreet*. Near this Street, and in *Piccadilly* is *Maggot's-court*, a handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and has a Paſſage into *Little Swallow-ſtreet*. *Bear-alley* but ſmall, with a Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, near the End of the *Haymarket* falls in *Shug-lane*, where is *George-yard*, a Place for Stabling; and againſt the *Haymarket* is *Windmill-ſtreet*; and here begins *Coventry-ſtreet*, which falls into *Whitcombe-ſtreet*, on the Backſide of *Leiceſter-fields*. Near to the Corner of *Windmill-ſtreet* is *Crown-yard*, a Place for Stabling: And a little farther is *Panton-ſquare*, once a Place for Stabling and Coach-houſes, having one large Yard within another.

Rupert-ſtreet, a pretty handſome, well built Street, which comes out of *Coventry-ſtreet*, and runs up a good Length, as far as *Edmund's-court*, which has a pretty broad Paſſage, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, into *Whitcombe-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Anne's* Church.

Richmond-ſtreet, a pretty handſome but ſhort Street, which falls into *Rupert-ſtreet*.

Whitcombe-ſtreet, runs Northwards, by St. *Anne's* Church, into *Wardour-ſtreet*, and begins at the Corner of *Coventry-ſtreet*, over-againſt *Liſle-ſtreet*; there is a very ſmall Court of about two or three Houſes, called *Coopers-court*; a little farther is the *Nag's-head-inn*, with two more Inns, or Stable-Yards, both having the Sign of the *Plough*. Then paſſing by *Richmond-ſtreet*, and *Edmund's-court*, already named, is *Cock-and ſwan-alley*, over-againſt *Compton-ſtreet*, a very narrow, dirty, ill-built and inhabited Place.

Knave's Acre, or *Poultney-ſtreet*, falls into *Brewers-ſtreet* by *Windmill-ſtreet* End, and ſo runs Weſtward as far as *Marybone-ſtreet*, and *Warwick-ſtreet* End; and croſſing the ſame, and *Swallow-ſtreet*, falls into *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*, which leads into the Fields on the Backſide of *Burlington Garden*, and thence to *Albemarle Buildings*. This *Knave's Acre* is but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by thoſe that deal in old Goods, and Glaſs Bottles. On the South Side is a ſmall Place, called *Spur-alley*; and another, called *Prince's-court*. And on the North Side is *Walker's-court*, with a pretty Free-ſtone Pavement, which falls into *Peter's-ſtreet*: And a little beyond this Court is another ſmall Place, called *Cymball's-alley*, which alſo leads into *Peter-ſtreet*.

Wardour-ſtreet hath only the Weſt Side (which is the beſt) in this Pariſh, and runs Northwards into *Tyburn* Road; the Eaſt Side being in the Pariſh of St. *Anne's*. This Side hath all new Buildings, as the greateſt Part of the other Side hath, except towards the End next the Road, which Time will accompliſh. Out of this Street goes *Peter-ſtreet*, which, croſſing *Berwick-ſtreet*, falls into waſte and unbuilt Ground; a Street not over well inhabited. Here is a ſmall Court, but the right Name is not yet given. Farther Northward is *Edward-ſtreet*, which alſo croſſes *Berwick-ſtreet*, and falls into waſte and unbuilt Ground;

Ground; nor is this Street over well inhabited: And ſo is another a little farther, begun to be built, called *Tweed-ſtreet*.

Berwick-ſtreet, on the Weſt of *Wardour-ſtreet*. It begins at *Peter-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards as far as *Tyburn* Road; a pretty handſome ſtrait Street, with new well-built Houſes, much inhabited by the *French*, where they have a Church; near unto which is a pretty handſome Court, with a Freeſtone Pavement, called *Kemp*'s *Court*. About the Middle of this Street is a Place deſigned for a Hay-market, and a great Part of the low Ground raiſed, with ſome of the Houſes built Piazza-wiſe, and ſuſtained by Stone Pillars; but whether it will be finiſhed, Time will make appear. Weſtwards of this Street is a large Tract of waſte Ground, reaching to the Wall of the Peſt-houſe, built by the Earl of *Craven*, which runs from the Backſide of *Golden-ſquare*, to a Piece of Cloſe or Meadow Ground which reaches to *Tyburn* Road.

Windmill-ſtreet, indifferent good and broad; it comes out of *Piccadilly* againſt the *Haymarket*, and falls into *Brewers-ſtreet*. On the Weſt Side is *Conde-court*, very inconſiderable for Building or Inhabitants. Oppoſite to this is *Black-horſe-yard*, a Place of good Account for Stabling. Then farther Northwards is *Windmill-yard*, another ſuch like Place for Stabling. And oppoſite unto it is a ſhort Street, called *Orchard-ſtreet*, broad, but of no great Account; which runs up to the Backſide of *Rupert-ſtreet*; into which it hath a Paſſage through a narrow Entry or Alley. Then a little farther, on the ſame Side, is *Feathers-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into *Knaves Acre*, being but very ſmall and inconſiderable, as is *Salton*'s-*court*, on the other Side of the Way.

Queen-ſtreet, a neat, clean, and quiet Street, with good Houſes, well inhabited: It comes out of *Windmill-ſtreet*, and falls into *Sherard-ſtreet*. About the Middle of this Street is *Trumball-yard*, a pretty large Place for Coaches and Stabling.

Sherard-ſtreet, a handſome, broad, well built and inhabited Place, which takes its Beginning at *Mary-bone-ſtreet*, paſſes by *Queen-ſtreet*, and runs up into *Brewer's-ſtreet*, againſt St. *James*'s-*ſtreet*, that leads into *Golden-ſquare*.

Marybone-ſtreet takes its Beginning at the End of *Brewer*'s-*ſtreet*, againſt *Warwick-ſtreet*, and falls into *Shug-lane*, and thence into *Piccadilly* by the *Haymarket*.

This *Shug-lane* is but meanly built, neither are its Inhabitants much to be boaſted of. On the North Side are two very ordinary Places, *viz.* *Hunt*'s-*court* and *Brown*'s-*court*: And on the South Side is *Gibſon*'s-*court*, a neat and new built Place, with a Free-ſtone Paſſage into *Caſtle-ſtreet*.

Ayre-ſtreet comes out of *Piccadilly*, and falls into *Marybone-ſtreet*. On the Eaſt Side is *Caſtle-ſtreet*, very ordinary built and inhabited; hath a ſmall Paſſage into *Piccadilly*.

Francis-ſtreet, but ſhort, takes its Riſe from *Marybone-ſtreet*, and falls into *Brewer*'s-*ſtreet*, againſt *John*'s-*ſtreet*, which leads into *Golden-ſquare*.

Vine-ſtreet, a Place of no great Account; the chief Part of which is taken up by a Brew-houſe on the one Side, and a Carpenter's Yard on the other. At the Bottom of this Street is *Little Swallow-ſtreet*, of ſmall Account, which falls into *Great Swallow-ſtreet*.

Warwick-ſtreet, on the Backſide of *Golden-ſquare*, a Place not over well built or inhabited towards the End next to *Marybone-ſtreet*; but on the upper End it hath ſome good Houſes on both Sides.

Swallow-ſtreet, very long, coming out of *Piccadilly*, and runs Northwards to *Tyburn* Road, againſt *Neb*'s *Pound*, but of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. On the Eaſt Side is *Little Swallow-ſtreet*, as aforeſaid. More Northwards is a ſmall Court, called *Haynes-court*; a little beyond which is a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, called *Baxter*'s-*yard*, as being made uſe of by one Mr. *Baxter*, who there kept his Riding-houſe, for the inſtructing young Gentlemen to ride the managed Horſe. Oppoſite to to this is a Paſſage into *Sackvile-ſtreet*, already ſpoken of. Then beyond is *Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet*, which *Swallow-ſtreet* croſſes; here is a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, called *Sadler*'s-*yard*. On the Eaſt Side is a little ſquare Court, called *Harris*'s-*court*. This Street is croſſed by *Leiceſter Street*, of no great Account, being ordinarily built and inhabited, except the Weſt End towards the Fields, where there is a very good Houſe and Garden. In this Part of *Swallow-ſtreet* is *Bell-yard*, or *Inn*, for Stabling and Coaches; and farther up *Swallow-ſtreet* is another very large and commodious Yard for Coach-Houſes and Stabling. More Northwards is a ſhort Street, called *Burlington-ſtreet*, in the Midſt of which is a Yard for Stabling: And a little farther, towards the Road, this Street ends, and falls into a Lane that leads to the high Road.

Beak-ſtreet butts againſt *Warwick-ſtreet*; comes out of *Swallow-ſtreet*, and falls into *Silver-ſtreet*, on the Backſide of *Golden-ſquare*, and here is *Pott*'s-*yard*, a pretty large Place for Stabling and Coaches.

Golden-ſquare, a very handſome open Place, railed round, and gravelled within, having very good Houſes, inhabited by Gentry on all Sides. The Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side is called *James-ſtreet*, which Name it retains 'till it falls into *Brewer*'s-*ſtreet*; and on the Weſt Side from *Brewer*'s-*ſtreet* to *Silver-ſtreet*, is called *John*'s-*ſtreet*.

King-ſtreet comes out of *Beak-ſtreet* and *Silver-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards to the Road: It is a pretty good Street, having divers very good Houſes fit for Gentry. On the Weſt Side is a Chapel of Eaſe, by ſome called the *Tabernacle*, near which is *Hide*'s-*court*, of ſmall Account. On the Eaſt Side is *Croſs-ſtreet*, ordinarily built and inhabited, which falls into *Carnaby-ſtreet*; and farther Northwards is another Paſſage into the upper End of *Carnaby-ſtreet*, and another into *Swallow-ſtreet*.

Carnaby-ſtreet, an ordinary Street, which goes out of *Silver-ſtreet*, and runs Northwards almoſt to the *Bowling-ground*. On the Eaſt Side of this Street are the Earl of *Craven*'s Peſt-Houſes, ſeated in a large Piece of Ground, incloſed with a Brick Wall and handſomely ſet with Trees, in which are Buildings for the Entertaiment of Perſons that have the Plague, when it ſhall pleaſe God to puniſh this Town with any Contagion.

And theſe are all the Boundaries, Streets, &c. this Pariſh of St. *James*'s. The next is

The PARISH *of* St. GEORGE *in* Hanover-Square.

St. George in Hanover-ſquare.

This Pariſh was alſo taken out of that St. *Martin*'s *in the Fields*, by Vertue of an Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne* for building 50 new Churches, and other ſubſequent Acts, and is bounded by *Oxford* Road towards the North; by *Swallow-ſtreet*, which ſeparates it from St. *James*'s, towards the Eaſt; by another Part of St. *James*'s on the South, and by *Knightsbridge* on the Weſt.

The Church here takes its Name from its being dedicated to St. *George the Martyr*, in

Honour of the late King *Geerge* I. and the Words *in Hanover-ſquare* are added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint, and becauſe it ſtands near that Place.

THE Foundation of this Church was laid in the Year 1712, and was conſecrated the 23d Day of *March* 1724.

" THIS Church, ſays the Author of the *Cri-*
" *tical Review*, is, at leaſt one of the moſt ele-
" gant in LONDON; the Portico is ſtate-
" ly and auguſt, the Steeple handſome and well
" proportioned, and the North and Eaſt Proſpects
" very well worth a ſincere Approbation.

IT is ſituated on the Eaſt Side of *Great George-ſtreet*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, of the yearly Value of 300 *l.* or upwards.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Trebeck*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Savage*.

PRAYERS are at Eleven in the Forenoon, and at Five in the Afternoon. Here is a very good Organ and one Bell.

THE Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of 100, the moſt of which is compoſed of the Chief Nobility of *England*; the Church-Wardens have hitherto been Perſons of Diſtinction; the two firſt were the Right Honourable the late Lord *Carpenter*, and the Right Honourable General *William Stewart*, who gave the Ground whereon the Church was built, and bequeathed by his Will 4000 *l.* to be laid out in erecting a Charity School after a certain Term of Years.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Burgeſs.
2 Sides Men.	1 Aſſiſtant Burgeſs.
8 Overſeers.	4 Conſtables.
	1 Headborough.
	4 Surveyors of the High Ways.
	3 Surveyors of the Streets.
	6 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

In *Conduit-ſtreet* Ward.

PART of *New Bond-ſtreet*, *Union-ſtreet*, *Sheppard-ſtreet*; Part of *Oxford-road*, *Little Brooks-ſtreet*, *Hanover-ſquare*, *Conduit-ſtreet*, *Mill-ſtreet*, *Prince's-ſtreet*; Part of *Swallow-ſtreet*, *Hanover-ſtreet*, *Pawling-ſtreet*, *Great George-ſtreet*, *Maddox-ſtreet*, and *Donnet's-court*.

In *Groſvenor-ſtreet* Ward.

PART of *New Bond-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, *John-ſtreet*, *Burdon-ſtreet*, *Mount-ſtreet*, *Charles-ſtreet*, *Audley-ſtreet*, *Little George-ſtreet*, *Davis-ſtreet*, *Brooks-ſtreet*, *Pedley-ſtreet*, *Woodſtock-ſtreet*, *Southmolton-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Brick-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-ſquare*, *Groſvenor's-Meuſe*; Part of *Oxford-road*, *Blicks-row*, *Paradiſe-row*, *Avery-row*, *Tyburn-lane*, *May-fair*, *May-fair-row*, *May-hill*, *Sweed's-court*, and *Lancaſhire-court*.

In *Dover-ſtreet* Ward.

PART of *St. James's-ſtreet*; Part of *Park-place*, *Bennet-ſtreet*, *Arlington-ſtreet*, *Old Bond-ſtreet*, *Albemarle-ſtreet*, *Dover-ſtreet*, *Berkley-ſtreet*, *Stretton-ſtreet*, *Bolton-ſtreet*; Part of *Weſt-ſtreet*, *Sambrook-court*, and *Mead's-ſtreet*.

In the Out-Ward are,

Clarges-ſtreet; Part of *Weſt-ſtreet*, *May-hill-row*, *Halfmoon-ſtreet*, *Downs-ſtreet*, *Stone-bridge*, *Hamilton-ſtreet*, *Hide-park-corner*; Part of *Hide-park*; Part of *Knightsbridge*; Part of *Chelſea*, *Ebury-Farm*; Part of *Willow-walk*; Part of *Tuthill-fields*, *Neat-houſes* and *Landholders*.

NUMBER of Houſes are about 1432.

Hanover-ſquare has *Oxford-road* or *Street* on the Eaſt, *Conduit-ſtreet* on the South, and *New Bond-ſtreet* on the Weſt.

THE Area of the Square contains about two Acres of Ground, in the Middle of which is a Garden incloſed with a Palliſado Pale. The Houſes new built after the modern Way, make a grand Appearance, and are inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen of the firſt Quality.

Prince's-ſtreet runs from *New Bond-ſtreet* Eaſtward into *Swallow-ſtreet*, croſſing the North Side of *Hanover-ſquare*.

Hanover-ſtreet runs from *New Bond-ſtreet* Eaſtward into *Swallow-ſtreet*, croſſing the South Side of *Hanover-ſquare*. The Houſes in theſe Streets are of the ſecond Rate, but few of them equal to thoſe in the Square, and are ſome of them inhabited by Tradeſmen.

Great George-ſtreet, which runs from *Hanover-ſquare* South into *Conduit-ſtreet*, is the nobleſt of all the Streets near this Square: Here are ſeveral very fine Houſes built and inhabited by Noblemen, and People of the firſt Rank, and the Street is broad, well-paved, and clean, ſuitable to the Buildings that compoſe it: We find it alſo well illuminated, both in Summer and Winter Nights, all the Year round, as moſt of the Streets and Squares in this Part of the Town are, by the Chryſtal Lamps, which hang before the Doors of People of Quality, and give a much better and truer Light than thoſe ſet up at the publick Charge.

New Bond-ſtreet runs from *Old Bond-ſtreet* Northward to *Oxford-road*, and is one of the longeſt and beſt built Streets in Town.

Conduit-ſtreet runs from *New Bond-ſtreet* Eaſtward to *Swallow-ſtreet*.

PART of *Oxford-road*, now converted into a Street, is the Northern Boundary of this Pariſh, as *Swallow-ſtreet* is the Eaſtern Boundary, but neither of them yet well built.

South Moulton-ſtreet runs from *Oxford-road* Southward to *Brook-ſtreet*.

Davies-ſtreet runs from *Oxford-road* South towards *Groſvenor-meuſe*.

James-ſtreet runs from *Oxford-road* Southward to *Brook-ſtreet*.

Groſvenor or *Gravenor-ſquare*, is bounded on the North by *Oxford-road*, on the Eaſt by *Hanover-buildings*, by *May-fair* on the South, and by *Hide-park* on the Weſt; the Area whereof contains about five Acres of Ground, in which is a large Garden, laid out into Walks, and adorned with an Equeſtrian Statue of King *George* I. gilded with Gold, and ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, in the Center of the Garden, the Whole ſurrounded with palliſado Pales placed upon a dwarf Wall. The Buildings generally are the moſt magnificent we meet with in this great Town; though *Lincoln's-inn-fields* and other Squares and Streets, may have ſome that equal theſe. The Fronts of the Houſes in *Groſvenor-ſquare* are not all alike, ſome of them are intirely of Stone, others of Brick and Stone, and others of rubbed Brick, with only their Quoins, Facio's, Windows and Door-Caſes of Stone; ſome of them are adorned with Stone Columns of the ſeveral Orders, while others have only plain

plain Fronts, and it is looked upon as a great Fault by many, that the Buildings are not uniform.

It is obſerved however, on the other Hand, that here is the greateſt Variety of fine Buildings that are to be met with any where in ſo ſmall a Compaſs; and they are ſo far uniform as to be all ſaſhed, and of pretty near an equal Height. To the Kitchens and Offices, which have little paved Yards with Vaults before them, they deſcend by 12 or 15 Steps; and theſe Yards are defended by an high Palliſade of Iron. Every Houſe has a Garden behind it, and many of them Coach-Houſes and Stables adjoining; thoſe that have none, have Stables near the Square, in a that Place has the Name of *Groſvenor-meuſe*. This Square has ſeveral other Advantages, as an elevated Situation on a hard gravelly Soil, lies open to the Fields leading to *Highgate* and *Hampſtead* on the North, as it does to *Hide-park* on the Weſt, into which their Coaches have a Paſſage by a handſome Iron-Gate, with Liberty of driving through the Park to the Palace of *Kenſington*, from whence they are diſtant but little more than a Mile, and about half a one from the Palace of St. *James*'s. The finiſhing of the Houſes within is equal to the Figure they make without; the Stair-Caſes of ſome are inlaid, and perfect Cabinet-Work, and the Paintings on the Roof and Sides by the beſt Hands. The Apartments uſually conſiſt of a long Range of fine Rooms, equally commodious and beautiful; none of the Houſes are without two or three Stair-Caſes for the Convenience of the Family. The grand Stair-Caſe is generally in the Hall at the Entrance; but not to tire the Reader with farther Particulars, he will not doubt of the Elegancy or Commodiouſneſs of their Houſes, when he knows that a great many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the firſt Quality and the niceſt Taſte have thought fit to purchaſe Houſes here at the Rate of three, four, and five thouſand Pounds a Houſe: In ſhort, this Square may well be looked upon as the Beauty of the Town; thoſe who have not ſeen it, cannot have an adequate Idea of the Place.

Not far from theſe Buildings; juſt within *Hide-park*, is a noble round Baſon, ſupplied with *Thames* Water from *Chelſea*, from whence it is diſtributed to every Houſe here: And there is another Baſon or Reſervoir a little to the Northward of *Hanover-buildings*, which once belonged to the *York-buildings* Company; but is ſince diſpoſed of to that of the *Chelſea* Water-Works.

Groſvenor-ſtreet runs from the Square Eaſtward to *Madox-ſtreet*, and is a ſpacious well built Street, inhabited chiefly by People of Diſtinction.

Madox-ſtreet runs from *Groſvenor-ſtreet* Eaſtward to *Swallow-ſtreet*, in which the Houſes are but of the ſecond Rate.

Brook-ſtreet runs from *Groveſnor-ſtreet* Eaſtward towards *Hanover-ſquare*, and is for the moſt part nobly built, and inhabited by People of Quality.

Audley-ſtreet and *Duke-ſtreet* run from *Oxford-road* South into *Mount-ſtreet*, and are but little inferior to the former.

Hide-park-ſtreet runs from *Oxford-road* South towards *May-fair*.

King-ſtreet runs from *Groſvenor-ſquare* Weſtward to *Hide-park*.

In this Pariſh of St. *George*'s in *Hanover-ſquare*, is a Work-Houſe adjoining to the Burial Ground near *Hide-park*, and upwards of 80 Children are maintained at the Charge of the Pariſh.

In *Conduit-ſtreet* is a Chapel, called *Trinity Chapel*, wherein are Prayers twice a Day. There is another in *May-Fair*, that has Prayers in it twice a Week. At *Knightsbridge* in this Pariſh is a Chapel, and another is lately built near *Groſvenor-ſquare*.

St. ANNE's *Pariſh.*

THIS Pariſh was alſo, by Act of Parliament taken out of the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*.

In the firſt Year of King *James* II. there was an Act of Parliament, to enable the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St *Anne*'s within the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, to raiſe Money to build a Church, to be the Pariſh Church there. And it was built on a Parcel of Ground, called *Kemp's Field*, with the Church-yard. This Act was purſuant to a former Act, 30 *Car.* II. entitled, *An Act for making Part of the Pariſh of St.* Martin's in the Fields *a new Pariſh*, to be called, *The Pariſh of St.* Anne *within the Liberties of* Weſtminſter. But wanting Money to finiſh the Church, though the Building was got to ſome Height, they were forced to get a new Act of 1 *Jac.* 2. that they might legally make an equal Diſtribution among themſelves for the Performance thereof. By this Act thirty Perſons were to be appointed by the Biſhop of LONDON, to be Superviſors and Commiſſioners for the Church. And after the Church was finiſhed, the ſame to be Veſtry-men for the ſaid Pariſh. The Rector of St. *Anne*'s Church, and the Church-wardens, to be additional Superviſors and Commiſſioners. Theſe, or any nine of them, to aſſeſs the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Lands, *&c.* for the Charges in building and finiſhing the Church, not exceeding 5000 *l.*

The Church is pleaſant and pretty large, with an arched Roof divided into Pannels, with Fret-work, and ſupported by about 12 Pillars of the *Ionick* Order, and the Galleries are elevated on thoſe of the *Tuſcan* Order.

The ornamental Part is very well; it is wainſcotted round with painted Deal, and Bolection-work: and the Galleries the ſame, which are on the North, Weſt, and South Sides of the Church, beſides the Organ Gallery, which is over that other at the Weſt End of the Church.

The Eaſt End has in the Middle of the Inſide a jetting out with a Sweep or ſemicircular Space, where the Altar is very handſome, being painted in Imitation of Marble, and conſiſts of two Columns near the Middle, and two Pilaſters on each Side, with their Entablature, and circular open Pediment of the *Tuſcan* Order. Next the Centre are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and farther outward are the Commandments done all in large Gold Letters upon Black; and on each Side the Commandments, and facing each other, are *Moſes* and *Aaron*, well painted at full Length.

At *Moſes*'s Right Hand are theſe Words:

1 Cor. v. 7, 8. *For even Chriſt our Paſſover is ſacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the Feaſt not with old Leaven, neither with the Leaven of Malice and Wickedneſs, but with the unleaven Bread of Sincerity and Truth.*

And at *Aaron*'s Left Hand are theſe Words alſo done in large Gold Letters upon Black.

1 *Cor.* xv. 20. *Chriſt is riſen from the Dead, and become the firſt Fruits of them that ſlept; for ſince by Man came Death, by Man came alſo the Reſurrection of the Dead. For as in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive.*

And

AND the Whole is adorned with Cherubims, *&c.*

THE Walls of the Church are ſtrong, and of Brick, with fine Ruſtick Quoins; the Roof is covered with Tile, and at the Eaſt End a large Modillion Cornice, and triangular Pediment.

The MONUMENTS *in this Church are as follow:*

ON the South Side of the Altar is a very curious ſpacious Monument of white poliſhed Marble, with this Inſcription:

In this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of the Right Honourable Lady Grace Pierpoint, Daughter to the moſt Noble and Puiſſant Prince, Henry Pierpoint, Marquiſs of Dorcheſter, deceaſed. Who, in her Life-time, was exemplary for Piety, Virtue, and Charity. She departed this Life on the 25th of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1703, in the 86th Year of her Age.

THE Monument is adorned with two large twiſted Columns, with their Architrave, Frieſe Cornice and Pediment of the Compoſite Order, and enrich'd with Urns, Flowers, Fruits, *&c.* Under the Pediment a Feſtoon Curtain, Gilt like Gold Fringe; on the Curtain lie two Cupids, and under that the Figure of the ſaid Lady, ſtanding upright, wrapt in a rich Mantle; at her Feet are two Babes weeping, and under the Pedeſtal (whereon the Inſcription above it, cut) is her Ladyſhip's Coat of Arms, which are:

In a Lozenge Pearl, a Lion Rampant, Diamond within eight Cinquefoils born Orlways, Ruby. The Coat is embelliſhed with a Compartment of Voluta's, Chrubims, *&c.*

Not far from this Monument above mentioned, is a ſmall white Marble one, with this Inſcription; Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Egar, Eſq; Surveyor General to King Charles II. and King James II. of all their Woods on the South Side the Trent; and Carver in Ordinary to Catherine, the Queen Dowager of England, who died the 27th of Auguſt, Anno. Dom. 1687. Aged 45 Years.

Under which Inſcription are his Arms, which are:

Argent, a Chevron ingrayled between three Boars Heads couped, Sable.

Within the Rails, by the Communion Table, is a large black Marble Grave Stone, having this Inſcription under that of his Ladies, who died September the 18th, 1691.

Here lies the above mentioned Sir John Lanier, one of their Majeſties Lieutenant-Generals, who was at the Reduction of Scotland and Ireland, and died at Bruſſels of his Wounds that he receiv'd at the Battle of Enghien in Flanders, the 29th Day of July, 1692.

His Arms. *Two Coats impaled, a Saltier Lozangee between four Eagles diſplayed.*
Three Bendlets, the Colour cannot be expected here.

Before the Communion Table, is a flat Stone for Mrs. Diana Farrel, departed 1686. Whoſe Monument is againſt the North Wall; aſſigning her to be the Daughter of Charles Farrel, Eſq; dying in the 22d Year of her Age.

Another flat Stone there is for Grace Mouldſworth, Wife to Hender Mouldſworth, Eſq; late Governor of Jamaica, 1687. She hath a Monument on the South Wall, by the Communion Table.

Againſt the South Wall is a Monument for Egerton Hul, Son of Thomas Hul, of Surrey, Gent. 1687.

Another for Greſham Hakewel, Son of Greſham Hakewel of Weſton Turvile in the County of Bucks, Gent. 1692. Aged 16. Alſo Katharine Hakewel, his Daughter, 1692. Aged 18.

Farewel my only Comfort, Prop and Stay
Of my Family, wrapt and wound in Clay:
Would I had not liv'd to have known this Day.
Written by their Father.

Elijah Hopkins, late of Newtown in the County of Northampton, 1701. Aged 29.

Wondrous young Man, why waſt thou made ſo good,
To be ſnatch'd hence ere better underſtood?
Snatch'd, before half enough of thee was ſeen,
Though ripe, but yet thy tender Life was green, &c.

James Hays, Apothecary, who married the Siſter of the ſaid Elijah Hopkins, ſometime Apothecary to King William III. 1701.

Suſanna Butler, Daughter of Thomas Butler, 1694.

Mary Bullimore, Daughter of Richard and Mary Bullimore, 1694-5.

In the Church Yard under a black Marble Tombſtone, is this Inſcription:

Mrs. Mary Cage, Wife of John Blackwell, Eſq; now the Relict of Tobias Cage, Eſq; who after a Pilgrimage of 68 Years in a troubleſome World, lay down here to reſt, in hopes of a joyful Reſurrection, Obiit July 6, 1697.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON, value *per Act*, 100 *l.* but with the Glebe and Surplice Fees, worth 300 *l. per Annum.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *John Pelling*; and the Lecturers, the Rev. Mr. *Richard Bundy*, and the Rev. Mr. *John Thomas.*

PRAYERS are every Day from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, at ſix and 11 in the Morning, and at four and ſix in the Afternoon: From *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, Prayers are at ſeven and 11 in the Morning, and four and ſix in the Afternoon.

HERE is an Organ and two Bells. The Giſt Sermons are one on the firſt of *January*, and one on the fifth of *November.*

The Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* PEACE OFFICERS *are:*
2 Burgeſſes.	6 Conſtables.
2 Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes.	4 Beadles.
2 Church Wardens.	4 Scavengers.
4 Collectors for the Poor.	2 Surveyors of the High Way.

IN this Pariſh are three *French* Churches, one in *Chapel-ſtreet*; one in *Crown-ſtreet*; one in *Rider's-court.* This Pariſh buries its Dead in that which is in *Chapel-ſtreet*, by Act of Parliament, paying the Duties to the Church. The other remakable Place is *Soho-ſquare.*

HERE

Here are two Charity Schools; one for 50 Boys, and one for 30 Girls.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In the Upper Liberty are:

King's-ſquare, or *Soho-ſquare*, *Charles-ſtreet*, *Sutton-ſtreet*, *Falconbridge-court*, *Greg-ſtreet*, or *Greek-ſtreet*, *Roſe-ſtreet*; Part of *Crown-ſtreet*, or *Hog-lane*, *Wardour-ſtreet*, *Meards-court*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Thrift-ſtreet*, *King's-ſquare-court*, *Dean's-ſtreet*, *Dean's-court*, *Crown-court*, *Great Chapel-ſtreet*, *Little Chapel-ſtreet*, *Holland-ſtreet*, *St. Ann's-court*, *Compton-ſtreet*, *Church-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, *Moore-ſtreet*.

In the Lower Liberty are:

Macclesfield-ſtreet, *Gerrard-ſtreet*, *Hays-court*, *Newport-market*, *Litchfield-ſtreet*, *Porter-ſtreet*, *Newport-court*, *Little Newport-ſtreet*, *Great Newport-ſtreet*, *Riders-court*, *Cranbourn-ſtreet*, *Cranbourn-alley*, *Cranbourn-paſſage*; Part of *Caſtle ſtreet*; Part of *Bear-ſtreet*; Part of *Leiceſter-ſquare*; Part of *Spur-ſtreet*, *Leiceſter-ſtreet*, *Lille-ſtreet*, *Sidney-ſtreet*, or *Sidney-alley*; Part of *Cock-lane*, or *Little St. Martin's-lane*, *Prince's-ſtreet*; Part of *Weſt-ſtreet*.

Number of Houſes are about 1500.

The Girt Line of this Pariſh, begins at the South Weſt Angle of *Leiceſter-fields*, by *Panton-ſtreet*; thence turning Northwards, it runs down *Whitcomb-ſtreet*, from thence into *Prince's-ſtreet*, and ſo into *Wardour-ſtreet*, paſſing by *St. Anne's* Church-yard on the Eaſt Side; and at the upper End of *Wardour-ſtreet*, it turns down *Tyburn-road* Eaſtwards unto *St. Giles's* Pound; and there it turns Southwards into *Hog-lane*, and ſo runs to the upper End of *St. Martin's-lane* againſt *Long-acre*, where it turns down *Newport--ſtreet*, taking in the North Row of Buildings, and from thence into *Caſtle-ſtreet*, and ſo to *Bear-ſtreet*, encloſing the North Side thereof; and ſo runs croſs *Leiceſter-fields*, to the South Weſt Corner where it began.

Newport-ſtreet fronts *Long-acre*; the North Side, which is in this Pariſh, hath far the beſt Buildings, and is inhabited by Gentry; whereas, on the other Side dwell ordinary Trades-people, of which ſeveral are of the *French* Nation.

Porter's-ſtreet, at the North-weſt Corner of *Newport-ſtreet*, runs up into *Litchfield-ſtreet*. Out of this Street there is a Paſſage into *Newport-market*: 'Tis a Street well built and inhabited.

Litchfield-ſtreet, a Place furniſhed with good Buildings, well inhabited. And here is an open Paſſage into *Newport-market*.

Newport-market, made very commodious for that Uſe, having a good Market-houſe, with Shambles for Butchers in the Midſt, with Shops round about it; but at preſent is not ſo well ſerved with Proviſions as in Time it may be by the Reſort of Country People to it with their Neceſſaries, *Clare-market* much eclipſing it.

Newport-alley, a great Paſſage into *Soho*, and thoſe new built Places. It is for the generality inhabited by *French*; as indeed are moſt of theſe Streets and Alleys, which are ordinarily built, and the Rents cheap. It is a Place of a good Trade. Out of this Alley is a Paſſage into *Newport-market*.

Little Newport-ſtreet, on the Back of this Alley, ordinarily built and inhabited; being much annoyed with Coaches and Carts into *Soho*, and thoſe Parts.

Cranbourn-ſtreet has a very handſome Free-ſtone Pavement, and an open Paſſage into *Leiceſter-fields* for Foot Paſſengers; which great Thoroughfare makes it to be a Place of a very good Trade, both Sides being inhabited by Shop-keepers. Out of the North Side is *Cranbourn-alley*, a narrow Place, moſt taken up by Shoemakers. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Earl's-court*, paved with Free-ſtone which has a Paſſage into *Little Newport-ſtreet*. Not far from this, and near *Newport-houſe* is *Rider's-court*, a Court new built and neat, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, cleanly kept and well inhabited. It has a Paſſage at the upper End of *Little Newport-ſtreet* to *Newport-market* and *Gerard-ſtreet*; and on the South Side there is a Paſſage into *Bear-ſtreet*.

Leiceſter-fields, a very handſome open Square, railed about, and gravelled within. The Buildings are very good, and well inhabited, and frequented by the Gentry. The North and Weſt Rows of Buildings, which are in this Pariſh, are the beſt; and eſpecially the North, where is *Leiceſter-houſe*, the Seat of the Earl of *Leiceſter*: Being a large Buiding, with a fair Court before it, for the Reception of Coaches, and a fine Garden behind it; the South and Eaſt Sides being in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's*.

Next to this Houſe is another large Houſe built by *Portman Seymour*, Eſq; which being laid to *Leiceſter-houſe*, was inhabited by their preſent Majeſties, when Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.

Sidney-ſtreet, or rather Alley, being paved with Free-ſtone, which gives a Paſſage out of *Leiceſter-fields* into *Prince's-ſtreet*, and ſo to *Piccadilly*; a Place of no great Account.

Leiceſter-ſtreet fronts *Leiceſter-fields*, and has *Liſle-ſtreet* on the North.

Liſle-ſtreet comes out of *Prince's-ſtreet*, and runs up to *Leiceſter* Garden Wall: Both theſe Streets are large and well built, and inhabited by Gentry.

Whitcombe-ſtreet, on the Back of *Leiceſter-fields*, ordinary; the Side in this Pariſh being the Stables and Coach-Houſes belonging to the Houſes in the Weſt Row of *Leiceſter-fields*; and the other Side of the Street, which is in the Pariſh of St. *James's*, is ordinary, both for Houſes and Inhabitants.

Prince's-ſtreet, a broad Street with good Houſes, and in its Paſſage into *Wardour-ſtreet*, receives *Liſle-ſtreet*, *Gerard-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, *Richmond-ſtreet*, and *Compton-ſtreet*.

Gerard-ſtreet butts againſt *Newport-market*, and runs Weſtward into *Prince's-ſtreet*; being fronted with *Maxfield*, or *Macclesfield-ſtreet*, which paſſing by St. *Anne's* Church falls into *Dean-ſtreet*. It is a very good Street, well-built, and inhabited by Gentry; there is one very large and handſome Houſe at the Eaſt End, in which the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough* lives, and another about the Middle of it, where the late Lord *Mohun* lived.

King-ſtreet, a pretty good Street, but not ſo broad as moſt in theſe Parts, yet well inhabited.

Church-ſtreet, ſo called as fronting St. *Anne's* Church; and paſſing by *Moore-ſtreet*, which is but ſhort, narrow, and of no great Account, falls into *Hog-lane*, againſt *Monmouth-ſtreet* End.

Grafton-ſtreet, indifferent good, croſſes *Litchfield-ſtreet*, and butts againſt *Gerard-ſtreet*.

Hayes-ſtreet, or rather *Alley*, being but ſmall and narrow, with a Free-ſtone Pavement.

Compton-ſtreet, very long, which from *Hog-lane* runs Weſtward into *Wardour-ſtreet*. This Street is broad, and the Houſes well built, but of no great Account for its Inhabitants, which are chiefly *French*.

Dean-ſtreet, a ſpacious Street, and of a great Length, taking its Riſe from St. *Anne*'s Church, and runs Northward to *Tyburn* Road: It is graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Gentry, eſpecially the middle Part, but that towards the Road is but ordinary. The Church of St. *Anne*'s is large and handſomely finiſhed, behind which is a ſpacious Church-Yard. On the Weſt Side of this Street are ſeveral Outlets and Courts, *viz. Milk-alley*, which runs into *Wardour-ſtreet*, but of no great Account.

Dean's-court, a pretty neat and cleanly Place, not large, but indifferent well inhabited. *Cock-pit-court*, a ſmall Place, and of no Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings; which Buildings are but of one Side. St. *Anne*'s-*court*, pretty well built and inhabited, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and has a Paſſage into *Wardour-ſtreet*. *King's-ſquare-court*, a handſome broad Court fronting *King's-ſquare*: 'Tis a Paſſage well built and inhabited, and has one very large Houſe, which takes up all the Weſt End or Front; by which is a little Paſſage leading into *Wardour-ſtreet* and *Crown-court*.

Wardour-ſtreet has only the Eaſt Side in this Pariſh, the Weſt being in the Pariſh of St. *James*'s, which runs from *Compton-ſtreet* up into *Tyburn* Road. In the middle Part the Buildings are good, but towards the Road very ordinary and ill inhabited; but on the other Side the Buildings are better.

Queen-ſtreet fronts *Dean-ſtreet* on the Weſt, and *Greek-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, a Place not very conſiderable, having on the North Side dead Walls, which generally are dirty and ill kept.

Frith-ſtreet, graced with good Buildings, well inhabited, eſpecially towards *Soho-ſquare*.

Greek-ſtreet takes its Riſe out of *King's-ſtreet*, and falls into *King*'s (commonly called *Soho*) *Square*. It is well built and inhabited. Out of this Street there is an open Paſſage for Carts and Coaches into *Roſe-ſtreet*, which goes into *Hog-lane*. This Street has ſome indifferent good Houſes; but the greateſt Part is taken up for Coach-Houſes and Stables.

Soho-ſquare, a very large and open Place, incloſed with a high Palliſado Pale, the Square within being neatly kept with Walks and Graſs Plats, and in the Midſt is the Effigies of King *Charles* II. cut in Stone, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, round which are four Figures repreſenting the Rivers *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tine* and *Humber*. This Square has very good Buildings on all Sides, but the moſt magnificent is the Houſe of the Lord Viſcount *Bateman* on the South.

On the Weſt Side, this Square receives a ſhort Street called *King's-ſquare-ſtreet*, of ſmall Account.: On the North Side it hath a Paſſage into *Tyburn* Road, through *Charles-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Note for Inhabitants; and on the Eaſt Side it has another Paſſage for Coaches and Carts into *Hog-lane*, and ſo into St. *Giles's* through *Sutton-ſtreet*, which is but ordinary. Out of this is *Faulconbridge-court*, which leads into *Tucker's-court*, which has a Paſſage into *Hog-lane*.

Hog-lane, of which the Weſt Side is in this Pariſh, the other Side being in St. *Giles's*; a Place not over well built or inhabited. Here the *French* have a Church, which formerly was the *Greek* Church, and is by many ſtill ſo called, adjoining to which are 18 Alms-Houſes for ſo many poor People, belonging to the Pariſh of St *Martin*'s *in the Fields*; of which, nine have the Allowance of 8 *s.* a Month, and the other nine have 7 *s.* From thence this Street runs to the upper End of St. *Martin's-lane*, paſſing by *Monmouth-ſtreet* and other Places, but has nothing worthy Note.

The PARISH *of* St. PAUL's Covent-Garden.

THE Ground on which this Pariſh is built, was formerly Fields, with ſome thatched Houſes, Stables, and ſuch like, which lying in ſo good a Place, the Owner of the ſaid Ground, the then Earl of *Bedford*, thought good to make an Improvement thereof, and procuring an Act of Parliament for making it into a Pariſh of it ſelf, diſunited from St. *Martin's in the Fields*, did, about the Years 1634 and 1635, begin to pull down the ſaid old Buildings, and clear away the Rubbiſh, and laid it out into ſeveral fair Streets, ſtreight and uniform, which were built with good Brick Buildings. About the Centre of the Ground he cauſed to be ſet out a large Square, or rather oblong Piece of Ground, 500 Feet in Length, and 400 in Breadth; and into this Plat of Ground four large Streets at firſt had their Entrance; but now there are five, of 50 or 60 Feet broad, *viz. Ruſſel-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, *James-ſtreet* on the North, *King-ſtreet* and *Henrietta-ſtreet* on the Weſt, and *Southampton-ſtreet* on the South, which was laſt built, with other Places adjoining, on the Ground where *Bedford* Houſe and Gardens ſtood. On the North and Eaſt Sides of this Square are erected ſtately Buildings for the Dwellings of Perſons of Faſhion, their Fronts ſtanding on Pillars and Arches of Brick and Stone Ruſtick Work, with Piazza's or Walks like thoſe in the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, and imitating the *Rialto* in *Venice*. At the North Eaſt Angle of theſe Piazza's is the Entrance into the New Theatre, lately erected, the Frontiſpiece of which is a very expenſive Piece of Work, but highly condemned by good Architects, as full of Abſurdities. Since the firſt Building, this Pariſh has had great Improvements, as well by its Houſes as its Inhabitants.

AND if we conſider this Pariſh, as to its fine, ſtreight, and broad Streets, repleniſhed with good Buildings, and ſo well inhabited by a Mixture of Nobility, Gentry, and wealthy Tradesmen, here ſeated ſince the Fire of LONDON, 1666, ſcarce admitting of any Poor, not being peſtered with mean Courts and Alleys; likewiſe its open and large Piazza or Garden, ſo delightful to walk in: It may deſerve to be accounted one of the beſt Pariſhes in the City of LONDON, *Weſtminſter*, and the Parts adjacent. This Pariſh is begirted on all Sides by St. *Martin's in the Fields*, out of which it was taken.

THE following Account is given of the Pariſh Church here, by an anonymous Author.

An ACCOUNT *of the Pariſh Church of St.* Paul's Covent Garden, *formerly a Part of the Pariſh of St.* Martin's in the Fields.

I Find by a Leaſe granted to the Right Honourable *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* (dated at his Manſion-Houſe in the *Strand*, the 10th Day of *March* 1631, in the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I.) to *John Powel* of *Little-Thorocke*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Clerk; and to *Edward Palmer* of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Gent. Son of *Edward Palmer*, late Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, lately deceaſed, and *John Barrodale* of LONDON, Gent. he having let to the aforeſaid *Edward Palmer*, the Father, all the Piece or Parcel of Ground of the ſaid Earl's

Earl's Paſture, called *Covent Garden* and *Long Acre*, one of them lying on the South Side of a Parcel of Ground then laid forth for a new Church-yard, containeth in Length, from a Parcel of Ground then let to one *William Newton*, Gent. on the Weſt Side; another Parcel of Ground then preſerved for a Veſtry-Houſe; on the Eaſt 180 Feet, and three Inches of Aſſize; and in Breadth, from a Parcel of Grounds then laid forth for the ſaid Church-yard, on the North, 33 Feet of Aſſize, and all other Conveniencies for Building, to hold for 34 Years to come, from the Date aforeſaid, at the Yearly Rent of ſeventeen Pounds and Six-pence, payable quarterly, at or in the Dining-Hall of the ſaid Earl's, commonly called *Bedford-Houſe* in the *Strand*, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*.

THE aboveſaid *Edward Palmer* the Elder, did, at his own Charge, erect nine ſeveral Meſſuages or Tenements on the ſaid Ground. Likewiſe I find, by an Act for the preventing Multiplicity of Building in and about the Suburbs of LONDON, and within ten Miles thereof, at the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* the 17th of *September* 1657.

"PROVIDED always, and be it enacted, "That in Regard of the great Charges that "*Francis* late Earl of *Bedford* hath been at in "building a Church in *Covent Garden*, in the "County of *Middleſex*, and in the Endowment "of the ſame Church, and other publick Charges "in and about the Pariſh of *Covent Garden* a-"foreſaid, there be abated unto *William* Earl of "*Bedford*, *John Ruſſel*, and *Edward Ruſſel*, "Eſquires, Sons of the ſaid *Francis* late Earl of "*Bedford*, out of the Fines which ſhall be pay-"able unto them by Force of this Act, in Re-"ceipt of the Building in the ſaid Pariſh of *Co-"vent Garden*, the Sum of 7000 *l.* the ſame "Abatement to be made unto them by the ſaid "Commiſſioners proportionably, accordingly as "they ſhall be ſeverally chargeable by this Act.

IT was conſecrated by the Reverend Father in God ——

THE Builder of this famous Church was that rare Architect Mr. *Inigo Jones*, one of the greateſt Reſtorers of the antient *Roman* Way of Building, and this the firſt. How magnificent and great doth it preſent itſelf to the Beholder. The Portico is magnificent. The Upright, with the View of the Garden and the Piazza's, is done by the curious Mr. *Holler*. It is the only View, in Imitation of the *Italian*, we have in or about LONDON, uſhered into Uſe by that great Encourager of Arts, the Earl of *Arundel*. The Cieling-piece in Proſpective is admired by all that ſee it. It was done by an Inhabitant of the Pariſh. His Name was —— *Pierce*, a Painter. Of late Years it hath been adorned, in the Middle of the Square, with a Sun-dial fixed on a Pillar of Black Marble, after the *Corinthian* Order, aſcending with Steps to the Pedeſtal, whereon the weary Walker may reſt himſelf. This was done at the Charge of the Inhabitants, as appears by the Arms on the Capital.

THE 7th Day of *January* 1645, was an Ordinance of Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, for making the *Covent-garden* Church Parochial, and for dividing the ſame from the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, upon ſeveral Articles and Conditions: Alſo for giving Power to 34 Perſons, to aſſeſs and levy Monies for the Payment of two Miniſters, and other Parochial Uſes: And alſo for nominating Conſtables and all other Pariſh Officers.

12 *Car.* II. *Ann.* 1660. An Act of Parliament was made for making the Precinct of *Covent Garden* Parochial. In the Preamble it ſheweth, how *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, deceaſed, erected the Fabrick of a Church for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the Precinct of *Covent Garden*, and did intend to ſettle a yearly Stipend of an 100 *l.* and an Houſe, then in the Tenure of *William Ruſſel*, for the Maintenance, and for the Habitation of a Miniſter to officiate in the ſaid Church: And that it was found neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be made Parochial, and divided from the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and that a farther Increaſe of Maintenance might be provided for an able Miniſter.

BY this Act the Bounds of this new Pariſh are ſet out: That is to ſay, beginning at the *Strand*, at the Eaſt End of the Meſſuage, called *Bedford Houſe*, and including the ſaid Houſe, with all the Out-houſes, Gardens, &c. belonging: And all thoſe Houſes within the narrow Bounds, that is to ſay, forty Feet without the Brickwall, and all Houſes, Edifices, Buildings, and Land within the ſaid Bounds, bounded by the Houſe of *Humphry Vaughan* in *Ruſſel-ſtreet* Eaſt; by the Houſe of *William Bard*, in *Chandois-ſtreet* Weſt; by the Houſe of *William Crisby* in *James-ſtreet* North; and by the Houſe of *Richard Tamton* in *Bedford-ſtreet* South. The ſaid Precinct to be divided from St. *Martin's* Pariſh. The Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Bedford*, and his Heirs, to have the Patronage of the ſaid Church, and to nominate and appoint the Rector of the ſaid Church as oft as the ſame ſhall become void. That he, the ſaid Rector, ſhall have the Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants. That he ſhall have 100 *l.* a Year, iſſuing out of ſeveral [*viz.* Three] Houſes, ſituate in *Covent Garden*, with Power to diſtrain for 100 *l.* or a Part thereof, upon the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, charged with the ſame Rent.

THE Rector may, with the Conſent of the Patron, from Time to Time, nominate an able Miniſter, to be Curate Aſſiſtant to the ſaid Rector. And for the farther Maintenance of the Rector, and Proviſion of the Curate, and other Officers, every *Thurſday* in *Eaſter Week* there ſhall be three Church-wardens named: One to be choſen by the Earl of *Bedford*, another by the Rector, and a third by the Inhabitants. And that the yearly Sum of 250 *l.* henceforth be charged upon the Houſes of the Inhabitants, except *Bedford Houſe*, to be aſſeſſed by the Church-wardens, or any two of them, by a Pound Rate, within 28 Days after *Eaſter Thurſday*; to be confirmed and allowed by the two next Juſtices dwelling within the City of *Weſtminſter*; to be collected by the Church-wardens, or ſuch as they ſhall appoint. And in Caſe the ſame be not paid, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods. Out of this Collection the Church-wardens to pay to the Rector the yearly Sum of 150 *l.* and to the Curate 50 *l.* by even and equal Portions each Quarter. The Reſidue of the Money collected, being 50 *l.* to be employed for the Wages and Salaries of a Clerk and two Sextons; which ſhall be diſtributed according to the Direction of the ſaid Earl and the Rector.

THE Church-wardens, or any two of them, to make Rates and Aſſeſſments upon the Inhabitants, for raiſing Money for Payment of Scavengers for cleanſing of the Streets, and repairing and amending of the Church.

PROVIDED the Overſeers of the Poor, and Surveyors of the Highways of St. *Martin's* Pariſh, and the Church-wardens of the Pariſh of St. *Paul's Covent Garden*, may aſſeſs and collect of the Pariſh of St. *Paul Covent Garden*, for the Relief of the Poor, and Reparation of the Highways, all ſuch Rates and Taxes as they might have done before the making of this Act.

NOR

NOR this Act to deſtroy any of the Rights or Powers belonging to the Biſhop of LONDON; but that he may at all Times viſit, inſtitute, and exerciſe Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the ſaid Pariſh.

IT hath probably the Name of *Covent Garden*, becauſe it was the Garden and Fields to that large Convent or Monaſtery, where *Exeter* Houſe formerly ſtood; theſe Grounds belonging unto it, being all encompaſſed with a Wall. And when this Ground, upon the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, became the Eſtate of his Grace's Anceſtors, then *Bedford Houſe* was erected, where it lately ſtood. Whereas, before, their Houſe was on the other Side of the *Strand*, formerly called, *The Biſhop of* Carliſle's *Inn*.

THIS *Covent Garden*, and the Lands belonging to it, was firſt granted by King *Edward* VI. to his Uncle the Duke of *Somerſet*: Which, upon his Attainder, come back to the Crown. And then, in the Month of *May* 1552, there was a Patent granted to *John* Earl of *Bedford*, and Lord Privy Seal, of *Covent Garden*, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, next *Charing Croſs*, with ſeven Acres, called *Long Acre*, of the yearly Value of *6 l. 6 s. 8 d.* Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the late Duke of *Somerſet*. To have to him and his Heirs, to be held in Soccage, and not in *Capite*.

Now for the Deſcription of the Streets, *&c.* we ſhall begin with the moſt conſiderable.

Covent Garden, particularly ſo called, is a curious, large, and airy Square, encloſed by Rails, between which Rails and the Houſes runs a fair Street. The Square is always kept well gravelled for the Accommodation of the People to walk there, and ſo raiſed with an eaſy Aſcent to the Middle, that the Rain ſoon draineth off, and the gravelly Bottom becomes dry, fit to walk on.

IN the Midſt of this Garden, within the Rails, is a Stone Pillar or Column raiſed on a Pedeſtal, aſcended by Steps, on which is placed a curious Sun-dial four ſquare, having above it a Mound gilt with Gold, all neatly wrought in Freeſtone. On the North and Eaſt Sides are Rows of very good and large Houſes, called the *Piazza*'s, ſuſtained by Stone Pillars, to ſupport the Buildings. Under which are Walks, broad and convenient, paved with Freeſtone. The South Side lay formerly open to *Bedford Garden*, where there was a ſmall Grotto and Trees, but now there are Buildings here, as before mention'd; the Houſes fronting the Square are called *Taviſtock Row*; on this Side there is kept a Market for Fruits, Herbs, Roots, and Flowers, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*; which is grown to a conſiderable Account, and well ſerved with choice Goods, which makes it much reſorted unto. And on the Weſt Side is the Church of St. *Paul Covent Garden*, the Nature and Order of which Building are thus: The Walls are of Brick rendered over, but the Coins are Stone, and Ruſtick Work; the Roof within is flat, and painted of the *Ionick* Order, but much decayed; it is covered with Pantiles, which, together with the Gable-end, extends ſeveral Feet Eaſtward from the Eaſt End of the upright Walls of the Church, and is ſupported with ſtrong Stone Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order, conſtituting a Piazza, where the Poll is often taken for Parliamentmen for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, accounted the greateſt in *England*.

"THE *Tuſcan* Portico to the Church in *Co-*
"*vent Garden* (ſays an ingenious Architect) has
"really a ſolemn Aſpect, which in its ſimple
"Beauty is not to be parallelled by any that I
"know in and about LONDON. The ex-
"traordinary Projecture of the Cornice (which
"is equal to a fourth Part of the Height of the
"Order) I muſt own is, in my Opinion, ſome-
"thing too great; the Modillions or Ends of
"the Joiſts ſeeming to be over-loaded, and to
"ſtand in Need of ſome Help by way of Truſs,
"*&c.* to aſſiſt them in ſuſtaining ſo great a
"Weight. To ſupport the Angles of this Cor-
"nice over the Portico, angular Modillions are
"placed; which, I think, is a Miſtake, as ha-
"ving a very ill Effect, ſince theſe Angles might
"have been ſuſtained without, as thoſe are at
"the Weſt End. The two Grand Doors in the
"Middle of each End, over which plain Cornices
"are fixed, ſupported by Truſſes, would have
"been much more ſimple and grand, had they
"been made with their Architraves only. The
"Ruſticks at the Quoins of this Church are very
"particular, and, if I may be permitted to ſpeak
"freely, are entirely falſe, being made by ſquare
"Blocks of Stone, whoſe Dimenſions on both
"Sides are equal, inſtead of being Headers and
"Stretchers alternately, which make the beſt
"Bondage, as being of all others the moſt ſub-
"ſtantial. In the two Ruſtick Frontiſpieces
"at the Entrances into the Church-yard, is a
"very groſs Error, which muſt not eſcape Ani-
"madverſion, that for the future it may be a-
"voided. This is the cutting of the Channels
"to form the Ruſticks in the Bodies of the Pi-
"laſters, under both the Impoſts and Capitals,
"which is a weakening inſtead of a ſtrengthen-
"ing to them. And therefore it is to be re-
"membered, that where-ever Ruſticks are to be
"introduced, their Thickneſs ſhould exceed the
"Uprights of the Pilaſters, ſo as to repreſent
"perfect Bands, binding their Parts moſt firmly
"together. Though another Author ſays, This
"Church is without a Rival, and one of the
"moſt perfect Pieces of Architecture that the
"Art of Man can produce; yet I cannot think
"ſo, being well aſſured, that if a Steeple of
"proper Dimenſions was raiſed above the Pedi-
"ment, 'twould be a very great Improvement
"to the Whole.

ALTHOUGH it is generally ſaid that *Inigo Jones* was the Architect of this Church, yet the * Author, above quoted, ſays, he is credibly informed, it was built by Mr. *Stone*.

THIS Church within has three Iſles, and is paved with Stone; and there are handſome Windows of the *Tuſcan* Order; but tho' the Church is broad, there are no Pillars to ſupport the Roof. It is wainſcotted, about the Chancel, eight Feet high, with Deal, and pewed with Oak. The Galleries extend on the South, Weſt, North, and Eaſt Sides of the Church; which laſt very much obſtructs the View of the Altar-Piece, which is adorned with eight fluted Columns, painted in Imitation of Porphery of the *Corinthian* Order, and an Entablature painted white and veined: The Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Black Characters on White, under a Glory, environed with painted Cherubims within an Alcove, and theſe between two Seraphins carved: Above all which is an Arch, with the King's Arms on the Key-Piece, between two handſome Vaſes, and all under a painted Feſtoon Curtain, extending on Part of the Roof, ſo as ſuppoſed to let fall before the Whole. Near the Window on the North Side is a ſpacious Picture of King *Charles* I. with Angels, adorned with twiſted Columns, *&c.* and the Jambs of the Windows, in the Chancel, are alſo embelliſhed with painted Cherubims,

* *Hiram*, vide *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, Numb. 249, & 256.

Incenſe-

Incenſe-Pots, Leaves, &c. And oppoſite to the ſaid Picture and Window, on the North Side, is a Triumphal Arch, on the South Side of the Chancel, whereon is placed the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. At the Weſt End of the Church within is a Dial, and another without at the Eaſt End of the Church, with this Motto:

Ex hoc Momento pendat Eternitas.

The Length of this Church is ninety-nine Feet, Breadth forty eight, Altitude about thirty-eight, but no Tower, nor Bells to ring in Peal.

Monuments *in this Church are:*

Against the South Wall, a fair Monument.

S. M. Domini Gulielmi Stokeham, Medicinæ Doctoris. Natus eſt in Comitat. Nottingham, Cantabrigiæ primis literis imbutus eſt, Patavii Medicinæ Doctor factus eſt. Syndicus electus, & Statua donatus eſt. Ad ſuos reverſus inter primos facillime inclaruit, & medendi Artem in hac Civitate per triginti annos optimo cum Succeſſu exercuit, adornavit, decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Salutis 1668, & Ætatis ſuæ 63° longiori ab omnibus exoptato illi Fato, vita functus eſt. Marmor hoc propriis ſumptibus erectum mœſta Conjux gratitudinis Ergo, Dicat, Conſecrat.

To the pious Memory of two dear and entirely loving Brothers, Charles and Nathaniel Coney, Sons of George Coney, late Merchant of LONDON. Deſcended from the antient Family of Sir Tho. Coney of Baſingthorp in the County of Lincoln, Kt. &c. Nathaniel dyed 1671. And Charles, after ſeveral his Benefactions and Gifts to charitable Uſes, 1686, Octob. the 14th.

South Iſle. A flat Stone laid upon

Anthony Wharton, Eſq; late of Gillingwood in the County of *York*, who married Margaret, Daughter of Sir William Hickes, Kt. and Bart. late of Ruckholts in the Pariſh of Low Leyton in Eſſex. He departed this Life Novemb. 18, 1702, Left Iſſue one Son and three Daughters. Alſo Chriſtopher, Robert, and Mary Wharton, his Brothers and Siſter, lie here interred.

Middle Iſle.

Dame Elizabeth Digby, late Baroneſs of Graſhal in Ireland. She dyed the Wife of Sir Robert Bernard, Kt. and Bart. 1662.

On the North Wall.

A handſome Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half way, in Oval: Done by *Gibbon* the Statuary.

Hic ſitus eſt PETRUS LELIUS.
In Anglia fama & divitiis crevit:
Primus ſcilicet in Arte pictoria Magiſter.
Ille ſecundus erit qui felicius imitabitur.
Mire Tabellas animavit; quibus pretium
Longe hinc diſſita ſtatuent ſæcula.
Ipſe interim digniſſimus, cui Statua decernatur;
Qua ejus in ſeros nepotes referatur Gloria.

Obiit Novemb. 30. Anno { Ætatis ſuæ 63. / Salutis 1680.

In P. L. Epitaph.

Proh dolor! ut cujus penicillo tanta venuſtas
Reddit adhuc vivos tot poſt ſua funera Vultus,
Ipſe cadaver iners, & tetro pulvere miſtus
Nunc jaceat. Cum ſe primo ſubduxerat unus
LELIUS, innumeri ſurgunt de gente minorum
Pictores, auſi fragiles tentare colores.
Sic poſtquam occubuit Sol aureus, aſtra repente
Mille ſuos pandant cœli laquearibus ignes:
Quanquam mille licet, vix umbram unius adæquant.
PETRE, vale: nunquam merita te laude ſequemur,
Majorem invidia, neq; noſtro carmine vives,
Ni te Gibbonius ſpirantem in marmore fingat.

Mary Shaw, Daughter of Edward Shaw and Margaret his Wife, of this Pariſh. She dyed April 9, 1670, in the 9th Year and 6th Month of her Age.

Epitaph:

Kind Reader, turn thine Eyes away;
Look not on this beloved Clay.
Or if thou muſt, let fall a Tear
For her that was too fair, too dear
For our unworthy Earth. Whoſe Flight
Was only to eternal Light.
All but long Life to her was given:
She dyed on Earth, to live in Heaven.
Yet hadſt thou known her, Reader, thou would'ſt cry,
How long ſhe liv'd, how little thou and I?

There is a large Picture of King *Charles* I. kneeling, with a Crown of Thorns in his Hand, his Crown and Scepter lying by, with an Inſcription:

M. S. Sanctiſſimi Regis & Martyris Caroli, Anno Sal. humanæ 1648. Siſte, Viator, Luge obmuteſce, mirare, memento Caroli illius nominis pariter & Pietatis inſigniſſimæ Primi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis. Qui Rebellium perfidia primo deceptus, dein. perfidorum rabie perculſus, inconcuſſus tamen legum & Fidei Defenſor, ſchiſmaticorum Tyrannidi ſuccubuit, Anno Servitutis noſtræ } primo. / Felicitatis ſuæ }

Corona terreſtri ſpoliatus, cœleſti donatus. Sileant autem perituræ Tabellæ. Per lege Reliquias, vere ſacras, Carolinas. In queis ſui Mnenoſynen, are perenniorem, vivacius exprimit.

Illa, illa.

M. S.

Richard Delves, Eſq; (Son of George Delves; which George was Son of Henry Delves, Eſq; and Brother unto Sir Tho. Delves of Doddington in the County of Cheſter, Knt. and Bart.) born the 30th of Aug. 1624, and dyed the 5th of April 1670. By his firſt Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Tho. Holbech, of Coſel in Warwickſhire; he had two Sons and two Daughters. Of which, only Elizabeth now ſurviveth, by his ſecond Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Reginald, ſecond Son of Peter Corbet of Edgemond in the County of Salop, Eſq; He had two Daughters, Honora, who lies buried with him, and Mary, now living. The ſaid Elizabeth, (at whoſe Charge this Monument was erected) being with Child at the Death of her Husband, was, on the 22d of June following, delivered of a Son, named Henry, now ſurviving, Anno 1670.

Sir John Baber, Knt. 1658. Elizabeth Baber his firſt Wife, Daughter of Sir John Richards, Knt. 1652. And Elizabeth their Daughter, 1691. And Mary Baber, eldeſt Daughter of William Baber, Eſq;

Againſt the Weſt Wall:

Sir Tho. Smith of Hough, in Cheſhire, dyed April 5, 1688. Who bore the Misfortune of the Civil War, by adhering to the Royal Intereſt of K. Charles I. with Chriſtian Fortitude. Aged 78.

Dame Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir Hugh Smith of Long Aſhton, near Briſtol, in the County of Somerſet, Kt. who bore to her Husband 8 Sons and 14 Daughters. She finiſhed her Courſe the 2d of February 1664-5. Aged 67.

This Monument, (appointed by the Will of the Deceaſed) but omitted hitherto bythe Neglect of their Truſtees, is now erected by the pious Care of his two Daughters, (Wife of Peter Wilbraham, Eſq;) and Lettice, (Wife of William Jackſon, Dr. in Phyſick) his Executors, in January 1690-1.

In the Body of the Church.

Maria Norbourna de Calne in Agro Wilton, Vidua cum ipſius Filio Johann. Norbourne, Arm. natu ſecundo, hic miſcens cineres. Obiit illa, Auguſti nono, 1689. Ille menſe Feb. 1681. Ad pedes hujus marmoris jacet Gualterus Narbourne, Arm. predict Maria Filius natu maximus. Qui fato ſuo ceſſit Sept. 1684. Anno Ætatis 29.

Richard Bentley, 20th of June, 1697. And Katherine his Wife, and two Children, Daubeny and Thomas, (mournful Examples of this frail Life) ſucceſſively within three Years after him.

Mary Hooper, third Daughter of Edward Hooper of Hurn Court in the County of Southampton, Eſq; March 30, 1696.

With her lie intered two Daughters of Catherine her eldeſt Siſter, by John Venables of Woodcot in Hampſhire, Eſq; Mary and Elizabeth Venables.

Elizabeth and Philip, and other Children of Philip her ſecond Siſter, by Mr. John Martin of Covent Garden.

The religious and vertuous Elizabeth Effington, formerly the Wife of Thomas Williams of the City of Glouceſter, Eſq; dyed 1. of Aug. 1684. In the 53d Year of her Age.

John Morris, 1695. Anthony Morris, 1702.

Priſcilla Dumoulin, July 18, 1687. Aged 69.

Henry Negus, Jan. 18, 1687.

Mary, the Wife of Gilbert Pepper, Nov. 20. 1694.

John Negus, Decemb. 18. 1695.

Cecilia Leigh, Daughter to Peter Leigh, Jan. 25. 1694. And Peter Leigh, Feb. 9. 1698.

Richard Terrick, of Clayton Griffith, in the County of Stafford, Eſq; March 2. 1687. And Thomaſin his Wife, Feb. 11. 1637.

Ruth, ſometime Wife of Tho. Moriſon, Gent. Ob. 14 Decem. 1681.

Margaret and Rebecca Villiers, Daughters of Sir George Villiers, of Brookesby, Bart. of the County of Leiceſter, 1684. And Mary Villiers, June 3. 1633.

The Honourable Dame Margerie Forteſcue, Relict of Sir Edmond Forteſcue of Valiput in the County of Devon, Kt. and Bart. departed the 10th of May, 1687. Ætat. ſuæ 46.

Richard Jeſſon, third Son of William Jeſſon of Coventry, Eſq; deceaſed, June 20. 1647.

In the Church-yard, likewiſe, are many Tombs and Graveſtone with Inſcriptions.

On the North Side:

Frances Smith, Wife of Samuel Smith, and Daughter of Simon Chadwel of Great Riſſington, in Glouceſterſhire, December 3. 1643. Buried in a Vault with four Children.

'Tis Goodneſs makes immortal, not the Tomb:
'Tis Grace makes glorious, not the noble Womb.
If thou'lt live ever bleſt, then, Reader, be
As was the Pattern here inclos'd you ſee.

Elizabeth Franklin, Wife of William Franklin, died 13 July, 1692. And four Children, buried 1700, and 1702.

Katharine Sutton, Wife of Robert Sutton, of Averham in the County of Nottingham, Eſq; Auguſt 30, 1691.

John Brown of St. Martin's in the Fields, dyed July 24, 1676.

Ellenor Maplesden, late Wife of Peter Maplesden, of Weſtminſter, 1673.

William Painter of this Pariſh, October 23, 1647. He had 10 Children by Anne his Wife. He was a faithful Servant to God, and an obedient Son of the Church, a loyal Subject, a tender Husband, a careful Father, a loving Neighbour, charitable to the Poor, and affable to all.

Elizabeth, the moſt deſervedly beloved Wife of John Cambet, by whom ſhe had Iſſue 3 Sons and 5 Daughters, dyed November 11. aged 25. Alſo his ſecond Son John, 1699.

Anglia te genuit, tu Scoto nupta marito:
Gens ſua quæq; ſuo funere fata dolet.
Vir tuus in felix viduus te Conjuge caſte.
In felix ſoboles, cui Pia Mater eras.
Juno Puerperium paſſæ tibi ſæpe ferebat,
Octavum pariens, mens ſine labe, cadis.

On the Weſt Side of this Monument:

O Paſſer by,
Thou, thou muſt dy,
As well as I.
My Soul's at reſt,
But thine's oppreſt:
My State is beſt.

Then let thy Care and
Pleaſure be,
To ſerve thy God, and
reſt with me.

In the Church-yard Weſt:

Martha Tatnal, Widow of R. Tatnal, 1687-8.

Captain William Thomſon, of Wetherly, in the County of York, Feb. 18, 1687-8. And Olinda Thomſon, his Wife, of the Pariſh of St. James, 1702, April 5.

William Heatherly, Son of Samuel and Faith Heatherly, dyed Nov. 2. 1689. Aged 6 Years, and 10 Months.

What

What Vertue was there lodged in this ſmall World ?
Whoſe Soul grew faſter than his Body could.
O ! happy Growth, that in ſo ſhort a Time,
This earthly Bioſſom thus to Heaven could clime.

Richard Rawbone, Mar. 19, 1696-7. Aged 81.

Jane Bickerſtaff, of pious Memory, Wife of John Bickerſtaff, Dec. 24, 1684. And John her ſaid Husband, July 18, 1685.

Frances Whittock, Wife of Joſeph Whittock, Gent. Jan. 10, 1697-8. All theſe on the Right-Hand entering the Weſt Door.

Theſe that follow, all Altar-Monuments on the Left.

Seven Children of John Brown, and Mary his Wife, of this Pariſh. And John Brown the Father, Nov. 19, 1701.

John Minchin, Aug. 1, 1681, and Mary his Wife, Nov. 11, 1659. And Dr. John Minchin, their eldeſt Son, April, 23, 1700.

John Stacy, Son of Thomas Stacy of Cokain-Hatley, of Cambridgeſhire, Gent. Oct. 5, 1673. Aged 72.

Thomas Blake, and Ellen his Wife, of Eaſen Town-Houſe in Hampſhire.

A Monument thus inſcribed :

I follow daily, &c. To whoſe Memory Peter Sayer dedicateth this Tomb, October, 1695. So Reader, thou ſeeſt,

'Tis not a ſingle Corps alone doth ly
Under this Stone, but a whole Family.
Let them have Reſt for all Eternity.

Alcibiades Morelli, Son of Dr. Henry Morelli, March 30, 1697.

Elizabeth Holmes, Wife of Ellis Holmes, and Daughter of William Weſtrope, Eſq; of Brompton in Yorkſhire, March 14, 1672.

Then the Monument of Elinor Maplesden taken Notice of before.

Edmund Peel, May 11, 1682. William Peel, his Father, 1678. Aged 80.

Upon a Stone in the Paſſage to the Church, at the Weſt Door.

Good Friend, for Jeſus ſake, forbear,
To dig the Duſt encloſed here,
Bleſt be the Man that ſpares theſe Stones,
And curſt be he that moves my Bones.

Virginea optima vita, E. C. Aged 21 Years. Ob. Feb. 18, 1700.

Elizabeth Hanbury, 1701-2. And her Husband Philip Hanbury.

In the Portico at the Eaſt End.

On the Wall.

Requiem per omnes fere Europæ Regiones diu ſed fruſtra quæſitam, tandem heic invenit, Nov. 28, 1687. Archibaldus Aerskinus, Scotus.

P. M. Ludovic Burnet, Amicus & Popularis.

On the Ground :

The Body of Mr. Thomas Stacey, late Curate Aſſiſtant of this Pariſh. Departed 28 Feb. 1690. Aged 44.

Here alſo lie interred on the North and South Sides, under Altar Monuments, or flat, or upright Stones inſcribed, or near Memorials of them againſt the Walls, many more, viz.

North Weſt End :

Will. Long, dyed 1661. Mary Long his Wife, 1673. Born between them 24 Children.

Tho. Revel, July 20, 1692.

Sydney, Daughter of Will. Callow, and Sydney his Wife, April 29, 1696. And William the only Son, 1696.

Tho. Rugg, March 13, 1669.

Margaret Caldwel, Daughter of Andrew Caldwel, April 21, 1661. Aged 21. Alſo his Daughter Elizabeth, married to Rob. Selby, Dyed Oct. 20, 1666. And alſo 5 Grand-children of the ſaid Elizabeth. Alſo Margaret Caldwel, his Wife, March 7, 1668. And Alice his ſecond Wife, May 16, 1678.

Jehova dedit, Jehova recepit, ſit nomen Jehova benedictum.

Andrew Caldwel, Gent. Ob. Jan. 26, 1687-8. Aged 78.

Thomas Balis of Broadway in Worceſterſhire, Gent. April 28, 1677.

Lydia, late Wife of Edward Curle, March 14, 1684.

Samuel and William Cunningham, Children of Samuel and Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1696. Aged 5 Days.

Life's Taper thou preſent'ſt to me :
Death's Emblem I preſent to thee, &c.

Mary, Wife of Francis Creſwel, May 22, 1693.

Margery, late Wife of Rob. Alleayn, Oct. 18, 1695.

Anne, Wife of John Wykes. Jan. 17, 1682. And the ſaid John Wykes.

George Brede. Dec. 27, 1697.

Iſabel Paſwater. Aug. 2, 1693.

Elizabeth Liſſeman, 1694. Mary Kinton, 1695.

John Bancraft. Rebecca, Edward, and Iſabel Bancroft.

South-weſt End :

Charles Morgan, Grocer to their Majeſties, July 26, 1682. And Sarah his Wife, January following.

Charles Dronfield, and Mary his Wife.

Peter Guerin, 1680.

Mary

Mary Hodges, Widow, Nov. 6, 1694. George Alexander, her firſt Husband; and alſo Dan. Hodges, her ſecond Husband.

Tacy Moody, 1683-4, and Tho. Moody, Senior, her Husband, 1686.

Dorothy Rutter, Wife of Ralph Rutter, dyed Apr. 27, 1679.

William Noble, Mar. 15, 1700.

William, Son of James and Mary Buſh, Servant to the L. Andover, Earl of Barkſhire, May 30, 1670.

George Negus, Apr. 9, 1686.

Michael Fuller, Nov. 3, 1686.

Edw. Sanger, May 12, 1693, and Francis his Son, Aug. 11, 1693.

Alexander Boſhier, Dec. 20, 1679.

North Side.

Beſides Katharin Sutton, and Elizabeth Franklin, mentioned before, Walter Rowbery, dyed Sep. 29, 1680, Margery his Wife, Mar. 11, 1684, and Mary the Wife of Walter Rowbery, Son of Walter and Margerie, Nov. 20, 1700.

Joannes Clendon, de Parochia S. Martini in Campis, hic ſitus eſt, ſimul cum Maria filia, geminarum una. Quam ille heu! nimium adeo adamavit, ut vel morte eam amore proſecutus eſt: Illa 7mo Auguſti moriente, illo decimo 1665. Unicum in vivis reliquit filium, filiaſq; quatuor, Patris chariſſ. Sublationem condolere.

On the Wall:

Beſides Francis Smith and William Painter, above-mentioned, John Freeman, Apr. 23, 1660, and Edward his Son, 1653.

Elizabeth Brew, Wife of William Brew, Apr. 9, 1670, after ſhe had added great Patience to other Chriſtian Vertues.

Katharine Angel, Wife of David, June 22, 1667.

Eliz. Hanbury, Jan. 10, 1700-1, with her Husband Philip, and five Children.

Samuel Eales, July 28, 1700.

Within Iron Rails:

Elizab. Browne, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Tho. Browne, of Walcot in the County of Northampton, Bart. departed Oct. 8, 1689.

Tho. Burman, Sculptor, of St. Martin's, Mar. 17, 1673-4.

Chriſtian the Wife of Tho. Dutton, Apr. 25, 1702.

South Side:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Turner, de Civitate Eboracenſi, Generoſus. Qui e vita migravit 14 Januarii, A. Dom. 1679. R. I. Q.

Three Sons and two Daughters of Tho. and Anna Cherret, 1686.

Baſil Wood, Gent. Jan. 6, 1696.

Mary, Wife of Nic. Strubridge, Dec. 11, 1689.

Anna Uxor chariſſima & fideliſſima Franciſci Colley Generoſi; neq; non pientiſſima Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ filia. Ob. 21 Apr. 1692. Hic etiam deinde requieſcit idem Franciſcus Colley, inopinata ab amicis morte ablatus lagentibus anteceſſit, Aug. 1, 1692.

Upon a Grave-ſtone on the North Side of the Chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of Eſſex Cheek, eldeſt Daughter of Thomas Cheek * of Purgo in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; ſhe departed this Life May the 20th, 1709.

* *He was a Deſcendant of Sir* Joh. Cheek, *Knt. School-Maſter, and after Secretary to K.* Edw. 6.

A Stone at the South Side of the Communion Rails, over Anne Kinneſley, late Wife John. Kinneſley of Badger in the County of Salop, Eſq; May 27, 1709.

A mural Monument in the North Iſle:

In Memory of Elizabeth Wilks, late Wife of Rob. Wilks of this Pariſh, Gent.

The Purity of her Mind, (which appeared in all the Duties of a vertuous Life) made her a good Wife, Daughter, Mother, and Friend. Her Affection was like her Piety, conſtant and unfeigned to her laſt Moment.

In Memory of her Vertues this was erected by her Husband. She dyed 21 Mar. 1713, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Another Grave-ſtone in the Middle Iſle, for Mrs. Mary Widdrington, Jan. 14, 1711.

Another over Grace Davis, and Anne her Daughter.

In a Vault in the Church-Yard is interred Nathaniel Edwards of Furnival's-Inn, departed 18 Febr. 1711.

Upon a raiſed Tomb in the Church-Yard, an Inſcription for Captain William Thompſon of Wetherby in the County of York, departed Feb. 18, 1678, aged 67; and Mrs. Olynda Thomſon, his Wife, Apr. 5, 1702, aged 74.

Another Tomb for Richard Baroy and Margaret his Wife, who lived in Wedlock above 55 Years; he departed the 19th of March 1696-7, in the 81ſt Year of his Age; ſhe Nov. 22, 1704, in the 90th Year of her Age.

Under a Grave-ſtone in the ſame Church-Yard, Baſil Wood, Gent. Jan. 6, 1696.

At the upper End of the larger South Weſt Incloſure:

M.S. within this Vault lyes the Body of Rich. Petty of the County of Bedford, Eſq; he married Elizab. of Tho. Moody, Jun. by whom he had Iſſue ſix Sons and five Daughters, eight he buried with her, &c. died 29 Apr. MDCCXI, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Among the Interments of this Pariſh is one of an extraordinary Kind: It was the Corpſe of *Marmaduke Conwey*, Eſq; buried here *Dec.* 23, 1717, who died at the Age of 108, and ſome Months. He had been ever in the Service of the Royal Family, from the three laſt Months of the Reign of King *James* I. to his dying Day. He attended at the Coronation of King *Charles*

Charles I. in a Military Employment, and bore Arms for the King during the whole Civil War, in which his Father and himſelf loſt an Eſtate of 1000 *l.* a Year. After the Reſtauration he had ſeveral good Places under King *Charles* II. with whom he was very much in Favour, partly for his extraordinary Skill in Hawking. He never had a dangerous Sickneſs, nor loſt one Tooth in his whole Life. He uſed to ride on Horſeback with a Hawk on his Fiſt, which he did but two Years before his Death; and in the *September* laſt before his Death, he rode eight Miles a Hawking. He was ſenſible to the laſt Moment, and diſcourſed very piouſly of his approaching End. In a Word, he died purely of old Age, without the leaſt Pain and Sickneſs.

On the South Wall, towards the Weſt End, is this Inſcription:

Near this Place, in a Vault, lyes the Body of John Wells, who died the 9th of July 1704, in the 22d Year of his Age.

And alſo John Yarwell, Gent. at whoſe Charge the ſaid Vault was built, and who did by his Will, dated the 13th of Feb. 1711, give to this Pariſh 3000 l. to purchaſe 50 l. per Year for ever for the following Uſes, viz. five Pounds per Year in Bread, by 25 four Penny Loaves on the firſt Sunday of every Month. Five Pounds per Year equally divided between ten poor Houſe-keepers at Chriſtmas, 40 Shillings per Year, for a Sermon the 29th of May yearly, in Memory of the Donor; 40 Shillings for a Treat the ſame Day as the Miniſter and Church-Wardens ſhall think fit, and 20 Shillings for the Servants of this Church at the ſame Time; upon Condition the Church-Wardens for the Time being ſhall keep the ſaid Vault in good Repair for ever, with this Stone and Inſcription; and that hereafter no other Perſon be interred in the ſame Vault. John Yarwell died the 26th of Feb. 1712; Martha his Wife dyed March the 29th, 1728.

Over the Right Hand Side of the Door, in the Portico, is a Monument with this Inſcription:

Beneath this Marble lies Sarah Taylor, Wife of William Taylor of this Pariſh: She was what ſhe appeared, a good Wife, tender Mother, and ſincere Friend; to her Memory this is erected by her Husband. She dyed Feb. 23, 1727-8, aged 61 Years.

There is a Table hanging up in the Veſtry of this Church of *Covent Garden*; being Part of a Will of *William Shelton* of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, dated 1 *July*, 1672.

Wherein he deviſed all his Houſes, Tenements, &c. in *Parker's-lane* in the County of *Middleſex*, to the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of St. *Giles*'s for the Time being; and to their Succeſſors, upon this Truſt, *viz.* Out of the Rents of the ſame to lay out 15 *l.* yearly, upon *Michaelmas-day*, for buying 20 Gowns, for 20 old Men and Women of the ſame Pariſh, 7 *l.* 10 *s.* for buying 10 Gowns for 10 poor Men and Women of St. *Martin's in the Fields*; 3 *l.* 15 *s.* for buying five Gowns for five poor old Men and Women of St. *Paul's Covent Garden.* Alſo, for ever to hire and provide a fit School-Maſter to teach School, in the School and Room he has appointed, now uſed in *Parker's-lane*, 50 Children of the pooreſt Sort; 35 to be of the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s, 10 of the Pariſh of St. *Martin*'s, five of *Covent Garden*: And out of the ſaid Rent to pay and give to the ſaid School-Maſter yearly 20 *l.* and to buy him a Gown yearly at 20 *s.* Value, provided he wear the ſame. And alſo a Coat yearly, for every one of the ſaid 50 Scholars, of the Value of 6 *s.* and to provide yearly in the Summer, two Chaldron of Coals for a Fire for the ſaid Children in Winter. All the aforeſaid Coats and Gowns to be of a Green Colour, &c. The Surpluſage of all the ſaid Rents, to be employed to the binding forth of ſome of the ſaid Scholars Apprentices, &c. with Reſpect that if there ſhall chance to be any of my Kindred or Relation to me or my Wife, the ſame to be preferred.

This Living is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, as is before-mentioned; the Value of it about 350 *l. per Ann.* more has been made of it, *viz.* a Houſe given to the Rector by the Patron with a Stipend of 100 *l. per Ann.* and 150 *l.* aſſeſſed on the Inhabitants, Houſholders of the Pariſh by Act of Paliament, the Reſidue ariſes by Surplice Fees belonging to him. By the ſame Act there is alſo raiſed 100 *l.* for Salaries for the Curate-Aſſiſtant, Clerk, and Sextons, *viz.* to the Curate, 50 *l.* to the Clerk, 30 *l.* to the Sextons, 20 *l.* all choſen by the Patron and Rector, and the Clerk and Sextons may be nominated yearly by them.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Charles Tough*, the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. *Thomas*, and the Reverend Mr. *Wilſon*.

Prayers are at Six and Ten in the Morning, and at Three and Six in the Afternoon. Here is a fine Organ, but only two Bells.

The Veſtry in moſt Caſes is in the Nature of of a ſelect one, compoſed of the Church-Wardens, or any two of them being preſent, and the Antients of the Pariſh, who have ſerved the Office of Church-Wardens.

The Parish-Officers *are,*	*The* Peace Officers *are,*
3 Church-Wardens, choſen yearly in *Eaſter* Week, *viz.* one by the Duke of *Bedford*, one by the Rector, and one by the Inhabitants, being Houſholders of the Pariſh, or the major Part of them.	1 Burgeſs.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	1 Aſſiſtant Burgeſs.
	4 Conſtables.
	4 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the High-ways.
	2 Surveyors of the Street.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Little Chandos-ſtreet*; Part of *Great Chandos-ſtreet*; Part of *Shelton-court-paſſage*; Part of *Long-alley*; Part of *Little Bedford-bury*, and *Maiden-lane*; Part of *Bull-inn-court*, *Southampton-court*, *Southampton-ſtreet*, *Taviſtook-ſtreet*, *York-ſtreet*, *Taviſtock-court*, *Taviſtock-row*, *Henrietta-ſtreet*, *Covent-garden-market*, *Covent-garden-ſquare*, *Great Piazza*, *Little Piazza*, *Great Bedford-ſtreet*, *Bedford-court*, *King-ſtreet*, *Sun-court*, *Queen's-court*, *Roſe-ſtreet*, and *Roſe-court*; Part of *Laſſingby*'s-*court*; Part of *Conduit-court*, *Great Hart-ſtreet*, and therein Part of *Banbury-court*; Part of St. *John*'s-*court*; Part of *Leg-alley*; Part of *James-ſtreet*, *Little Hart-ſtreet*, and therein *Phœnix-alley*, Part of *Blue-ball-court*, and Part of *Long-entry*; *Bow-ſtreet*, and therein Part of *Earl*'s-*court-paſſage*, and Part of *Martlets-court-paſſage*; Part of *Ruſſel-ſtreet*; Part of *Jackſon*'s-*court*, *Charles-ſtreet*, and *Bridges-ſtreet*; Part of *White-*

hart-yard; Part of *Exeter-ſtreet*, and Part of *Denmark-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes above 600.

IN this Pariſh are two Charity-Schools maintained by Subſcription, one for 30 Boys, (which is kept under the Belfry) who are taught to Read, Write and caſt Accompts, are cloathed, and have 5 *l.* given to put each of them Apprentice; the Maſter's Salary is 25 *l. per Annum*.

THE other is for 20 Girls, who are Cloathed, taught to Work, Read and Write, and have 3 *l.* given to put each of them out Apprentice to do all Manner of Houſhold Work: The Miſtreſs's Salary is 32 *l. per Ann.* and ſhe finds a School-Room.

AT the North Weſt Angle of *Covent-garden-ſquare* is a large Houſe built by the late Earl of *Orford*, of which an * Author, we have before quoted, makes the following Remarks:

"THE Houſe, lately the Lord *Orford*'s, "joining to the great Piazza, is certainly one "of the moſt expenſive and worſt Buildings "about LONDON; and that its Errors may "be avoided againſt in future Deſigns, 'tis very "reaſonable I ſhould point them out. 1. The "Ruſtick Pilaſters being divided into very ſmall "Courſes, are of poor, low Taſte, and have not "that bold and grand Aſpect they would, were "they larger; nor do they ſeem to be ſo well "able to ſupport the Pilaſters over them. "2. Theſe fluted Pilaſters, crowned with Com-"poſite Capitals, are not much, if any Thing "higher, than a *Tuſcan* Pilaſter of the ſame "Diameter; ſo that they make as aukward a "Figure with their Flutings and carved Capi-"tals, as a ſturdy *Welſhman* taken from the "Plough-Tail would do, were he to be dreſſed "in the Tye-Peruke, and embroidered Cloaths, "of a Courtier. 3. Here is alſo the common "Error of breaking back the Entablature over "each Pilaſter, which afterwards has the "Courſes of its Architrave and Freeze broken by "the Heads of the upper Windows. 4. The "Entrance into this Houſe is very abſurd; for "here, where two *Tuſcan* Columns of ſubſtan-"tial Dimenſions ſhould have been placed, to "ſuſtain the incumbent Weight of the Middle "Part of the Front; there are two ſmall *Co-"rinthian* Columns on Pedeſtals in their ſtead, "which fill up the Entrance indeed as little as "can be, but ſeem to have as great a Load "on them, as *Atlas* with the whole World on "his Shoulders.

The PRECINCT of the Savoy.

THE *Savoy* was ſo called from *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, Brother to *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Henry* III.

HE firſt built this Houſe in the Year 1245, and Queen *Eleanor* afterwards purchaſed it of the Fraternity or Brethren of *Mountjoy*, to whom *Peter* of *Savoy* had left it, for her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, as *Camden* has noted out of a Regiſter-Book of the Dukes of *Lancaſter*. *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* repaired, or rather new built it, at the Expence of 52,000 Marks, which Money he had gathered together at the Town of *Bridgerike*.

John the *French* King was lodged there, in the Year 1357, and alſo in the Year 1363, for it was, at that Time, the faireſt Manor in *England*.

IN the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex* burnt this Houſe, to which there was none in the Realm to be compared in Beauty and Statelineſs. They ſet Fire to it round about, and made Proclamation, That none, on Pain to loſe his Head, ſhould convert to his own Uſe any Thing that was there; but that they ſhould break ſuch Plate, and Veſſels of Gold and Silver, as were found in that Houſe, (which was in great Plenty) into ſmall Pieces, and throw the ſame into the River *Thames*. Precious Stones they ſhould bruiſe in Mortars, that the ſame might be of no Uſe; and ſo it was done accordingly. One of their Companions they burnt in the Fire, becauſe he would have reſerved one fine Piece of Plate to himſelf.

THEY found there certain Barrels of Gunpowder, which they thought had been Gold and Silver, and throwing them into the Fire more ſuddenly than they thought, the Hall was blown up, the Houſes deſtroyed, and themſelves very hardly eſcaped.

THIS Houſe being thus defaced, and almoſt overthrown by theſe Rebels, for the Malice they bore to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, of later Time came to the King's Hands, and was again raiſed and beautifully built, for an Hoſpital, of St. *John* the Baptiſt, by K. *Henry* VII. about the Year 1509. For which Hoſpital, ſtill retaining the old Name of the *Savoy*, he purchaſed Lands, to be employed upon the relieving an hundred poor People. See more of this Hoſpital, *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV. It was ſuppreſſed in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of K. *Edward* VI. and the Furniture given by that King towards furniſhing *Bridewell*, (which he had beſtowed on the Citizens of LONDON for a Work-houſe) and St. *Thomas's* in *Southwark*. After his Death, it falling into the Poſſeſſion of Queen *Mary*, ſhe, in the 4th Year of her Reign, new founded and endowed this Hoſpital; and it was confirmed at *Weſtminſter* by Patent, 4 and 5 *Phil.* and *Mary*, and from thence, as ſome believed, called St. *Mary Savoy*; but others ſay it aſſumed that Name from the Inhabitants of St. *Mary at Strand*, uſing this, which was only a Chapel to the ſaid Hoſpital, as their Pariſh Church, after their own was demoliſhed, *Anno* 1449, by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* VI. and Lord Protector; who, in Place of that Church, and the Biſhop of *Cheſter* and *Worceſter*'s Inns, erected *Somerſet-Houſe*.

THIS Chapel was repaired with great Coſt and Beauty at the Charge of the Precinct, *Anno* 1600; and the Gallery at the Weſt End was built *Anno* 1618; and the ſame Church is yet ſtanding.

THE Inhabitants of St. *Mary le Strand*, after their old Church was pulled down to enlarge the Garden belonging to *Somerſet-Houſe*, congregated here for many Years; but when Dr. *Killigrew* was made Maſter of the *Savoy*, about the Year 1665, he would not permit them to frequent this Chapel, till they had ſigned an Inſtrument, whereby they renounced their having any Right or Property in, or to, the ſaid Chapel, or any Part of the *Savoy*, and then he allowed them to make Collections at the Chapel-door, nine Months in the Year, for the Support of their own Poor. The Doctor ſoon broke the old Conſtitution, and not only appointed two Overſeers, (one to be choſen by himſelf, and the other by the Inhabitants of the Precinct) but he alſo ſet up a Veſtry (without Authority) to conſiſt of the Maſter and fourteen Inhabitants. By Virtue of his Patent he had Liberty to grant Leaſes for three Lives or ninety-one Years, which he did by taking Fines, and reſerving only a ſmall Quit-Rent,

* Hiram, Grub-Street Journal, *Numb.* 248.

Rent, to the Diminution of the annual Income of the Hoſpital.

Soon after the Doctor's Deceaſe, *viz.* in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, Commiſſioners were appointed to viſit the Hoſpital, who were ſeven Lords Spiritual, and as many Lords Temporal: The Commiſſion was opened by Sir *Nathan Wright*, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and three of the Brethren, or Chaplains, were diſcharged, becauſe they had other Benefices; as was alſo the fourth, by Reaſon he was a Teacher of a ſeparate Congregation. The laſt mentioned Chaplain was put in by Dr. *Killegrew*, though he knew that he was a Diſſenting Preacher.

Some Time after this, Dr. *Prat*, who was Chaplain of the Hoſpital, endeavoured to obtain an Act of Parliament to have it diſſolved, and to be made Parochial; the Bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, but meeting with great Oppoſition from the Chancellors of the two Univerſities, from the Biſhops, and other Lords, it was thrown out of their Houſe.

This Chapel is ſituated by the Church-yard of the *Savoy*, which ſtands between the South Side of the *Strand* and the *Thames*.

The Structure has an Aſpect of great Antiquity, but the Altar ſtands at the North End, the greateſt Length being from North to South. It is built with regular cut Stone and Boulder, with a Tower and coped Battlements. The Roof is covered with Lead. The Windows are of the modern *Gothick*; the Floor at the Altar is ſix Steps, or near four Feet higher than that of the Nave, which has but one Iſle, at the Weſt End whereof is a Lobby.

The Inſide of the Roof is adorned with circular Figures, and thoſe of a Holy Lamb, Unicorns, and Coats of Arms, in Fret-work.

The Walls are wainſcotted, the Body of the Church with Oak about eight Feet high; and that of the Chancel is enriched with Branches, Leaves, Fruit, Voluta's, *&c.* and is about eleven Feet high.

The Altar-piece is the Decalogue between two Columns painted in Perſpective; alſo the Figures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*; above all which are the King's Arms painted: It is alſo pewed with Oak, and on ſeven of the Piers hang as many Portraits of the Apoſtles, painted in large Frames.

At the Weſt End is a Gallery, and on the 12 Pannels are the Pictures of the twelve Apoſtles, painted at full Length on Cloth, but ſomewhat decayed, placed in this Order, beginning Southward.

St. *Peter*,	St. *Matthias*,
Andrew,	*Thomas*,
John,	*James* the Leſs,
James the Great,	*Matthias*,
Philip,	*Simon*,
Bartholomew,	*Jude*.

The Dimenſions are, Length 87 Feet, Breadth 26. Altitude 33. And that of the Tower about 75.

The antient Monuments of ſuch as were buried in this Church are but few.

Robert Willoughby, Knt. Lord Brook, bequeathed his Body, by his Will, Anno 1521, to be buried in the Hoſpital of the Savoy, LONDON.

Monuments of later Times are theſe that follow: Among which yet ſome of Antiquity will be met with.

A very fair Monument at the upper End of the Church, having this Inſcription:

Ecce! Pudicitia, & Pietas,
Cœli utraque proles
Accingunt, Dextra hæc,
hæc tibi leva latus.
Juro, ſalo coluere, Polo
Rapuere, nec uſquam
Te neque jam tumulum
deſtituere tuum.

Da. Humius Theag. Non delendæ Amicitiæ ſempiternum Monumentum.

Near the North Eaſt Angle of the Chancel, is a ſmall White Marble Monument, adorned with the Figure of a Woman in a kneeling Poſture, with this Inſcription:

Morieris. Reſurges.

Janua vitæ Sepulchrum.

Here lieth Nazareth Coppin, Wife to George Coppin, of LONDON, Gentleman, Daughter to Thomas Thwaits, of Hardington, in the County of Norfolk, Eſquire. Who being of the Age of twenty-four Years, in the Prime of her Youth and Beauty, as ſhe lived moſt virtuouſly, ſo ſhe died moſt godly, the 22d of June 1592, in the 34th Year of the moſt happy Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mors corta, inevitabilis, incerta.

There are alſo ſome *Latin* Verſes, but almoſt worn out by Time.

On the Weſt Side of the Chancel is a very antient Monument covered with a ſtrong black Marble Slab, with this Inſcription:

Pray for the Souls of Sir Richard Rokeby, Knight, and Dame Jane his Wife: Whoſe Bones reſt here under this Tomb. Which Sir Richard deceaſed the 27th of April 1523; and the ſaid Dame Jane deceaſed the 15th. On whoſe Souls Jeſu have Mercy.

Here are the following Arms: *On a Chevron between three Rooks proper; as many Mullets, impaled with Or; two Palets Gules; on a Chief three Fuſils.*

Over the Veſtry-Door, in the Chancel, is a fair Tomb with theſe Words:

Hic jacet Alicia, Filia Simonis Steward, de la Kingheth, Suff. obiit 18 Junii, Humanæ ſalutis, 1573.

Virtutis præmium Virtus.

Upon a Marble Stone in the Chancel, is this Inſcription:

Here lies interred the Bodies of Peter Lilly, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Brothers of the Savoy, Prebend of Pauls, and Archdeacon of Tanton, who died at the Savoy, the 1ſt of June, Anno Dom. 1627. And of Mary Lilly, their only Daughter, who departed this Life at Fulham, the 10th of October, 1625.

Cloſe to the other, this:

Here under lieth the Body of Francis Bulbeck, late of Clevedon, in the County of Somerſet, Eſq; the eighth Son of John Bulbeck, of the ſame Place and County, Eſq; deceaſed. Which ſaid

Francis

Francis died, being never married, the 9th of November, in the Year of our Lord God, 1585.

Adjoining to the laſt mentioned is another with this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried Peter Richardſon, Goldſmith and Jeweller, born in Holland, in the Parts beyond the Seas, Servant to the moſt famous King Henry the Eighth, and King Edward the Sixth, to Queen Mary, and to our moſt dread Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth: Which Peter having married Anne, the Daughter of Robert Wilſon, lived to the Age of 84 Years, and died a faithful Chriſtian, the 24th of March, in the Year of our Lord God, 1586.

There is alſo in this Chancel buried the Body of one David Bedo, Batchelor of the Law, and Steward to the Lord of Carleil, &c. 1541.

Cloſe by the former,

Lieth buried the Body of Humphrey Lovel, Eſq; with his two Wives and five Children. He died the 16th of November, 1585.

The next is thus inſcribed:

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Ellis, quondam Hoſpitularius hujus Hoſpitalis. Qui obiit 3 die Auguſti, 1550. quadrageſimo 5. ætatis anno. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

At the upper End of the Chancel, in the Eaſt Corner, is an antient Monument, with this Inſcription:

Wilielmus Chaworth, ſecundus Filius Johannis Chaworth, de Wynerton, in Comitatis Nottingham militis, hic in ſuo Cœlibatu repulvereſcit. Cujus ſpiritus in Cœlis, carnis reaſſumptionem expectat.

Obiit 24 die Martii, Anno ſalutis à Chriſto, 1582. & ſuæ Nativitatis 28.

Neceſſitudinis Symbolum.

A very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms, on the Eaſt Wall, toward the lower End of the Church.

Over it theſe Words:

So good a Father and Mother, are never to be forgotten.

Under it theſe:

Here lieth the Body of Rebecca Burton, Wife to Captain Nicholas Burton, and Daughter to Henry Somaſter of Painsford in Devonſhire, Eſq; who departed this Life the 28th of February, Anno Domini, 1632.

In the Wall, on the Weſt Side of the Church, is this antient Memorial.

The firſt ſepulted in this Place
after they it ſacrated,
was Humphrey Summerſet
Deacon, which here does lye,
Batchelour in the Arte,
whom cruel Death oppreſſed
The Fifteen hundred and Fifteenth Year
of God Almighty
The Fifteenth Day of April
Which Humphrey doth call and cry,
With lamentable Eſcrikes,
and good Devotion
All devout Chriſten Men
and Women that paſs hereby
Pray for my dolorous Soul,
for Chriſts bitter Paſſion.

On an antient Place cloſe to the former, is this Inſcription:

Here by this Wall Side buried is William Vevian, Son and Heir unto Michael Vevian of Cornwall, Eſquire. Which William was Servant unto the Right Noble, Charles Sommerſet, Earl of Worceſter, the King's Chamberlain, and by Misfortune drowned in the Thames, on Paſſion-Sunday, at Afternoon, in the Year of our Lord God, 1520. For whoſe Soul pray of your Charity, as you would be prayed for.

In the Body of the Church, upon a braſs Plate on the Ground, is this Inſcription:

Here lieth Humphrey Goſling, of London, Vintener, of the White Hart of this Pariſh, a Neighbour of Virtuous Behaviour, a very good Archer, and of honeſt Myrth, a good Company Keeper.

So well inclin'd
to Poore and Rich,
God ſend more Goſlings
to be ſich.

He was Servant to the Right Honourable, the Lord Hunſden, Lord Chamberlain, and deceaſed the 22d of July, 1586.

Cloſe by the other lies buried the Body of George Skoowith, 1525.

Alſo the Body of John Danſon, 1577.

A very fair Stone, with a fair Picture of the Party buried wrought in Braſs, having theſe ſeveral Inſcriptions:

Over his Head two braſs Circles.

In the one thus:

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die, de terra ſurrecturus ſum.

In the other thus:

Et in Carne mea videbo Deum ſalvatorem meum.

In a Circle upon his Breaſt thus:

Repoſita eſt hæc ſpes mea, in ſinu meo.

Under him thus:

Situs hic eſt pietatis, ac religionis cultor Johannes Floid, Artis Muſicæ Bacchalaureus. Qui dum vixit, Regis Henrici octavi in ſacello cecinit, & Chriſti Sepulchrum inviſit Jeroſolymis. Ob. Anno Dom. 1523. Menſis Aptilis die tertio.

Near unto the other is this Inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of the Lady Eleanor Kemp, Widow, late Wife of Sir William Kemp, Kt. and Daughter and Heir unto Robert Brown, Eſq; which Lady Eleanor deceaſed the 26th of September, in the Year of our Lord God, 1559.

Near unto the former is this Inſcription:

Orata pro anima Domini Johannis Sampull, quondam unitus Vicoriorum Collegii Regii ſancti Steph.

Steph. Weſtmonaſterii, & in ſua ætate in Cantaria Delinwood, Celebrans in Baſſa Capella Sanctæ Mariæ dicti Collegii. Qui obiit Ann. Dom. 1510.

Near unto the other is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Anna Pynta, Iſpaniæ, quæ obiit 8 die Martii, Anno Dom. 1523. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen.

On a fair Stone cloſe to the other, is this Inſcription:

Orate pro anima Johannis Brime, Sacerdotis, qui obiit 13. die Menſis Martii 1525. Cujus animæ, &c.

Near to the other:

Lieth buried the Body of John Borwet, Eſq; ſometime Sergeant Plumber to King Henry the Seventh, and to King Henry the Eighth. Deceaſed the 7 of December, 1525.

Next unto the other is this Inſcription:

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of Humphrey Cook, Citizen and Carpenter of London, and Maſter Carpenter of all the Works to our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, and Maſter Carpenter at the building of this Hoſpital, called the Savoy: The which Humphrey deceaſed the 13 Day of March, in the Year of our Lord God, 1530. and lieth under this Stone.

On the next unto the other, is this Inſcription:

Pray for the Soul of Newel Loveday, Gentleman, late Groom for the Month in the Office of the Cellar, to the moſt excellent Prince, King Henry the Eighth, who died the 18 Day of May, Anno Dom. 1523.

In this Church of the Savoy are theſe more modern Monuments for Perſons deceaſed.

For Lady Joyce, Daughter of Sir Alan Apſley, Lieutenant of the Tower. Married firſt to Lyſter Blunt, Eſq; and afterwards to the Lord William Rameſey, Earl of Dalhouſy in Scotland. Deceaſed April 28. 1663. This Monument is on the South ſide of the Communion Table.

On the North ſide, for Anne Killigrew, Daughter of Dr. Killigrew, who died in the Flower of her Age, 1685.

For Elizabeth Jenyns, Daughter of Sir John Jenyns, died Aug. 7. 1684. She gave to the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 100 l. to be from time to time for ever imployed at Intereſt, for the Uſe of the ſaid Poor; and the growing Intereſt to be beſtowed upon, and equally divided among twelve poor People.

On the North Wall.

A Monument for Sir Richard Blake, Kt. He married Elizabeth, ſecond Daughter of John Bathurſt, of London, Doctor of Phyſick, had Iſſue two Sons and three Daughters. Died, Aug. 26. 1683.

Upon a Flat Stone in the Chancel:

Magdalane Lane, a Virgin, aged 21. ſprung of an ancient Stock of that Name in Northamptonſhire; deceaſed 1684.

Sir William Howard, Knight of the Bath, ſixth Son of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, 1672.

Edward Lord Howard, Baron of Eſcrick, Knight of the Bath, ſeventh Son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk. Buried 28 April, 1675.

Elizabeth Compton, Daughter of Sir Spencer Compton, Knight of the Bath, Lord Compton, 1629. Aged two Days.

Lady Mary Compton, Daughter of the ſaid Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton; departed 1634. Aged nineteen Months.

Within the Rails:

Lady Arabella, Counteſs Dowegar of Nottingham, 16 Jan. 1681.

Anne Comberford, Daughter of William Comberford, late of Tamworth in Staffordſhire, Eſq; Obiit 1663.

Samuel How, Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty, Obiit Nov. 17. 1670.

Charles Fitz Patrick, 1677.

A Monument near the Pulpit for Rob. Brown, of St. Mary le Strand. Departed March 12. 1709. Aged 60.

He left by Will to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, 5 l. And to the Charity School of the ſaid Pariſh 5 l. payd by his Executors accordingly.

There is a Monument likewiſe for Lewis de Durfort, Earl of Feverſham. Obiit April 8. 1709.

BENEFACTORS.

A TABLE, *or* MEMORIAL *of all ſuch* Benefactors *as have given any Sums of Money, or Legacies, to the Value of five Pounds, and upwards, to this Pariſh, for the Uſe of the Poor, or to other pious Uſes within this Pariſh; beginning from the Year of our Lord God,* 1597. *And as touching all other Legacies and Sums of Money under five Pounds, given by* Benefactors *in this Kind, ſince the Time aforeſaid, they are regiſter'd in a Book kept for that Purpoſe.*

Ralph Abnet, of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1597, and gave unto the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 20 l. and 5 l. more for the Advancement of five poor Maid-ſervants of this Pariſh in Marriage.

Richard Jacob, of the Pariſh of St. Clement's-deans, Vintener, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1612. and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh 40 s. per Annum, for 32 Years, to be paid out of the Rent of the Cheaquer Tavern, in the Pariſh aforeſaid.

Meredith Thomas, of the Pariſh of St. Clement's-deanes, Taylor, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1620. and gave the Sum of 6 l. to this Pariſh for ever, to be lent unto two poor Men of this Pariſh, either of them 3 l. a piece, for three Years, without Intereſt; they giving good Security to the Church-wardens for the time being, to repay the ſaid 6 l. at the three Years end.

Francis Smith of this Pariſh, Grocer, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1621. and gave the Sum of 20 l. whereof 10 l. to the Poor of this Pariſh, and the other 10 l. for the Maintainance of a Sermon to be yearly preached upon Midſummer Day in this Church for ever.

Dame Margaret Walter, Wife of Sir John Walter, Knt. of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1622, and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 5 l.

John Bennet, Baker, of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God 1625, and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 10 l. for ever.

Jane Lane, Widow, Daughter of James Howſon of this Pariſh, died in the Year of our Lord God 1625, and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 5 l.

There is given unto this Pariſh, the 26th Day of March, 1628, by the Sum of 5 l. for the Maintenance of two Sermons to be preached yearly on Eaſter Monday and Whitſon Monday, by ſome ſufficient and able Miniſter.

A Second MEMORIAL.

——— of this Pariſh, Widow, in the Year 1629, gave unto this Pariſh the Sum of *6 l.* to buy a ſecond Pulpit Cloth, to remain to the Church for ever.

Sir John Walter, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, died in the Year 1630, and gave to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, the Sum of 20 *l.*

James Howſon, the Elder, of this Pariſh, died in the Year 1631, and gave unto the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 5 *l.*

SEVERAL Tables of Benefactors to this Pariſh or Precinct of the *Savoy*, are now to be ſeen on the North and South Walls of this Church.

Jane Edwards gave to the Poor of this Pariſh of St. Mary Le-Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy 100 *l.* ſhe died 1679.

Arabella, Counteſs-Dowager of Nottingham, Anno 1681, gave 20 *l.* to buy an Offering Baſon for the Sacrament, in her Life-Time; and bequeathed 100 *l.* for the Uſe of the Poor of the Precinct; the Intereſt whereof to be diſtributed yearly.

Sir Edward Smith, her Brother, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas in Ireland, Anno 1681, gave 10 *l.* to buy a Cup and Salver for the Sacrament.

Sarah Sharp gave five Guineas to buy a Piece of Plate for the Communion-Table.

Anne Payce, Ann. 1702, gave a Houſe in the Savoy, towards the Maintenance of the poor old Inhabitants of this Precinct, and for putting out poor Children Apprentices.

William Peel gave 10 *l.* a Year for ever Ann. 1659.

A Dozen of Bread is diſtributed to the Poor every Lord's Day, with ſeveral other Charities.

THERE are two yearly Sermons peached in this Church, one given by the Lady *Lovelace*, preached about the Beginning of *October*.

ANOTHER given by Sir *Francis Bulbeck*, Knt. to be preached on *Eaſter Monday*.

PREPARATION Sermons for the Sacrament are preached the firſt *Friday* every Month, by ſeral Perſons.

THIS Living is in the Gift of the Lord High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being.

THE Value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by Fees, Duties, *&c.* 80 *l. per Ann.*

THE preſent Chaplain is the Reverend Mr. *Wilkinſon*.

THE Veſtry conſiſts of 14 Inhabitants.

The OFFICERS *are*,

2 Chapel-Wardens. 2 Overſeers.

STREETS, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of the *Strand*; Part of *Dutchy-lane*, *White-lion-court*, *Green-elm-court*, *Upper-church-yard*, *Lower-church-yard*, *Savoy-alley*, and *Jeſuits-Ground*.

NUMBER of Houſes in this Precinct are 76.

SEVERAL of the Inhabitants of this Precinct, which is in the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, live Rent-free, and have done ſo for many Years, no Body appearing to make Demand of them.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, two *German* Churches, one of which is a *Calviniſt*, and the other a *Lutheran*; one *French* Church, and one Quakers-Meeting. Barracks for 500 Soldiers, the *Savoy* Priſon for Deſerters, and other Delinquents of the Army, and for ſecuring the Recruits. Here is alſo a handſome Infirmary for ſuch of the Guards as fall ſick, and for three or four Officers.

The PARISH of St. MARY Le STRAND.

THE firſt Church of St. *Mary le Strand*, was ſituated on the South Side of the *Strand*, oppoſite to the preſent Church, and was pulled down by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* VI. and Lord Protector, *Anno* 1549, who promiſed to build the Pariſhioners a new Church, but did not perform it. So that they were obliged ſometimes to join themſelves to the Church of St. *Clement Danes*, and afterwards to the Chapel in the *Savoy*, until a new Church was built.

THE preſent Church of St. *Mary le Strand* takes its Name from the Virgin *Mary*, to whom it was dedicated, and from its Situation.

THE firſt Stone of the Foundation was laid on the 25th of *February* 1714, and the Steeple, being the laſt Part of the Church, was finiſhed the 7th of *September*, 1717; but was not conſecrated until the 1ſt of *January*, 1723.

IT is ſituate on the eaſterly Side of the *Strand*, where the Maypole ſtood formerly.

BY an Act of Parliament 12, *Regin. Annæ*, for building fifty new Churches, in the Broad Place where the Maypole ſtood, and the Watch-Houſe, was ſo much of the vacant or waſte Piece of Ground to be granted for a Church, as contained in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 138 Feet, and in Breadth from North to South 60 Feet, and to be veſted in *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *John* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, Lord Chancellor, *&c.* appointed by Letrers Patents, dated the 27th of *September*, 1712. to be Commiſſioners to execute the Powers in the Act 9 *Regin. Annæ*, for building fifty new Chnrches, and in their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; ſuch new Church, after it is erected and finiſhed, ſhall by deemed one of the 50 Churches to be built.

A ſtraight Way and Paſſage on the North Side leading Eaſt and Weſt, to be 20 Feet broad between the ſaid Church and the Houſes. Another Street Way at the Eaſt End of the Church, of the ſame Breadth; and to be left fifty Feet for the High-ſtreet between the Church and the Houſes at the Eaſt End on the South Side; and at the Middle Part of the Church to the Buildings now ſtanding 45 Feet; and at the

the Weſt End of the Church to the ſaid Buildings 38 Feet from the High-ſtreet.

THIS Church is built of Stone, it has no Gallery within, and yet the outſide is divided into two Orders of Columns, *viz. Ionick* below, and the *Corinthian* above; this is looked upon as a great Fault by good Architects; but the Circular Portico, at the Weſt Entrance, is much commended. It is well pew'd and wainſcotted, and the Altar is neat, in a Semicircular Form.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value 225 *l.* beſides Fees, 100 *l.* being ſettled by Act of Parliament, and paid by the King, and 125 *l.* raiſed by a Pound-Rate, at 4 *d.* in the Pound, on the Pariſhioners. The Rector has alſo a Houſe, valued at 50 *l. per Ann.* which ſtands in *Charles-ſtreet*, near *Covent-garden*, but it is in this Pariſh by Virtue of the aforeſaid Act.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *John Heylyn*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Stevens*.

HERE are two Gift Sermons yearly, one on the 6th of *September*, the Gift of Mrs. *Loveday*; the other on the 27th of *October*, the Gift of Mrs. *Edwards*; and two Charity Sermons, for the better Support of 20 poor Boys.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holiday, at Eleven o'Clock, no Organ, one Bell.

The Veſtry is ſelect but the Pariſh chooſe one Church-Warden.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Conſtable.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	2 Scavengers.

THE Benefactions to the Poor are 5 *l.* for ever to 20 poor Widows, the Gift of Mrs. *Loveday*; and 4 *l.* for ever to be diſtributed among poor Widows, the Gift Mrs. *Edwards*.

IN *Denham-yard*, in this Pariſh is a Charity School for 20 poor Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, *&c.* are cloathed in Grey, and have from 40 *s.* to 5 *l.* given when put out Apprentices, all by Subſcription of the Pariſhioners. There is another for 20 poor Girls, who are taught to Read, Knit, Sew, *&c.* and are cloathed in ſtriped Gowns by a Society: This laſt School is in *Swan-yard*, and the Girls go to the *Savoy* Chapel.

STREETS, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of the *Strand*; Part of *Dutchy-lane*, *Little Drury-lane*, and therein *Pettiford-yard*, *Denham-yard*, and *Feather's-court*, *Windſor-court*, *Swan-yard*, *Eagle-court*, and therein *Child's-court*, *Helmet-court*, *Katherine-ſtreet*, and therein *Blake's-court* and *Little Katherine-ſtreet*, *Canary-court*, and *Exeter-court*; Part of *Burleigh-ſtreet*; Part of *Exeter-ſtreet*, and *Change-court*; Part of *White-hart-yard*; Part of *Drury-lane*, and Part of *Wych-ſtreet*.

NUMBER of Houſes 266.

Somerſet-houſe.

IN this Pariſh is a Royal Palace, commonly called *Somerſet-houſe*, a magnificent Structure built by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. It was, after the Death of King *Charles* II. occupied by *Katharine* Queen-Dowager, who there kept her Court for many Years, till ſhe left *England* and returned to *Portugal*.

IT has a beautiful Front towards the Water Side, with a Piazza, Fountain, Walks, and Statues. The Front towards the *Strand* is adorned with Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order. It is very reaſonable, ſays an ingenious Architect, to think that *Somerſet-houſe* was the firſt Building in *England* that exhibited any Reſemblance of *Grecian* Architecture, and wherein much Labour and curious Workmanſhip was employed. But the Stone being of a ſoft and looſe Texture, ſoon became liable to Decay and Injury by Weather; ſo that now the Edifice is almoſt intirely defaced, and very few Members remain perfect to inform us what they originally were. At preſent the moſt remarkable Part of this Palace is the Chapel, built by *Inigo Jones*, in which the *Dorick* Order is inriched in the moſt extravagant Manner, as may be ſeen in the 92d Plate of the *Principles of antient Maſonry*, &c.

THE Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings*, ſpeaks thus of this Palace: "I "am exceedingly pleaſed with the Front of the "firſt Court of *Somerſet-houſe* next the *Strand*, "as it affords us a View of the Dawning of Taſte "in *England*, this being the only Fabrick, that "I know of, which deviates ever ſo little from "the *Gothick*, or imitates ever ſo remotely the "Manner of the Antients: Here are Columns, "Arches, and Cornice that appear to have ſome "Meaning; and if Proportions are neglected, if "Beauty is not perfectly underſtood, if there is "a ſtrange Mixture of Barbariſm and Splendor "in it, the Miſtakes admit of great Alleviations. In all Probability the Architect was "an *Engliſhman*, and this his firſt Attempt, to "refine on his Predeceſſors. Perhaps he had not "an Opportunity to review the *Italian* Models, "or form his Judgment on the Plans of the Antients. At all Events the Duke, who was at "the Expence of this coſtly Undertaking, is to "be applauded for ſetting this glorious Example of a Taſte, till then unknown in the Kingdom; for chuſing ſo charming a Situation, "juſt in the Middle of Bow, which the River forms between the *Bridge* and *Weſtminſter*, "commanding the Proſpect both Ways, and "looking direct on the fine Hills of *Surrey*. "'Tis not to be doubted but the new Front next "the Gardens has greatly the Advantage of "the old; nothing can be conceiv'd more in "Taſte, or better calculated to anſwer the View "from the Water, and yet even here we have "the Mortification to ſee it left unfiniſhed; "though a Trifle more of Charge would make "it perfect; I mean according to the Plan, on "which 'twas originally deſigned: For, if the "moſt was to be made of the Situation, 'tis capable of Beauties, which very few others could "allow. The Inequality of Ground, for Example, leaving Room to ſhew the upper Story "of the Court next the *Strand*, over the Top of "that belonging to the Gardens; and what "beautiful Uſe might be made of ſuch an Advantage, I leave to the underſtanding Architect to imagine."

THIS Houſe is now inhabited chiefly by Perſons to whom Apartments are given by the King, but the beſt Part of it reſerved for the Entertainment of Foreign Ambaſſadors, and others of high Rank. Here his ſerene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* was lodged, after his Arrival in *England*, till the Day of his Marriage with the PRINCESS ROYAL.

The PARISH of St. CLEMENT'S DANES.

TO begin now at *Temple-bar*; over-againſt it, in the High Street, antiently ſtood a Pair of Stocks, and then a large middle Row of Houſes and ſmall Tenements built, partly opening

ing to the South; partly towards the North, ſtretching to a Stone Croſs, which was where the New Church in the *Strand* now ſtands. Among theſe Houſes ſtands the Pariſh Church of St. *Clement Danes*, ſo called, becauſe *Harold*, a *Daniſh* King, and other *Danes*, were buried there, in that Church-yard.

THIS *Harold*, whom King *Canutus* had by a Concubine, reigned three Years, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*; but afterwards *Hadicanutus*, the lawful Son of *Canutus*, in Revenge of an Affront done to his Mother, by expelling her out of the Realm, and the Murder of his Brother *Alured*, commanded the Body of *Harold* to be dug up out of the Earth, and to be thrown into the *Thames*, where it was by a Fiſherman taken up and buried in this Church-yard: But in a Ledger-Book ſome Time belonging to the Abbey of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, it is noted thus:

" IN the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Mo-
" naſtery of *Chertſey* was deſtroyed; ninety
" Monks of that Houſe were ſlain by *Danes*,
" whoſe Bodies were buried in a Place near to
" the old Monaſtery.

William of *Malmsbury* ſaith they burnt the Church, together with the Monks and Abbot; but the *Danes* continuing in their Fury, throughout the whole Land, deſirous at Length to return home into *Denmark*, were, by the juſt Judgment of God, all ſlain at LONDON, in a Place which is called *The Church of the* Danes.

THERE is yet another Reaſon given for this Denomination of the Church from the *Danes*; namely, that when the *Danes* were utterly driven out of this Kingdom, and but a very few left, who were married to *Engliſh* Women; theſe were conſtrained to inhabit between the Iſle of *Thorne*, which is now called *Weſtminſter*, and *Caer Lud*, now called *Ludgate*: And there they built a Synagogue; which being afterwards conſecrated, was called, *Eccleſia Clementis Danorum*. This Account of the Name did the learned Antiquary *Fleetwood*, ſome Time Recorder of LONDON, give to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, who lived in this Pariſh.

ABOUT this Church, and Parts adjoining, were frequent Diſturbances, in former Times; by reaſon of the Unthrifts, as *Stow* calls them, of the Inns of Chancery, who were ſo unruly at Nights, walking about, to the Annoyance and Danger of ſuch as paſſed along the Streets, that the Inhabitants were fain to keep Watches. In the Year 1582, the Recorder himſelf, with ſix more of the honeſt Inhabitants, ſtood by St. *Clement's* Church, to ſee thee Lonthorn hanged out, and to obſerve if he could meet with any of theſe outragious Dealers. About Seven at Night they ſaw young Mr. *Robert Cecil*, the Lord Treaſurer's Son, (who was after Secretary of State to the Queen) paſs by the Church; and as he paſſed, gave them a civil Salute. At which they ſaid, *Lo! you may ſee how a Nobleman's Son can uſe himſelf, and how he putteth off his Cap to poor Men. Our Lord bleſs him.* This Paſſage the Recorder wrote in a Letter to his Father, adding, " Your Lordſhip hath Cauſe to thank God
" for ſo virtuous a Child.

IN this Pariſh was the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*'s Palace in former Times: So it is found in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter of Wills and Teſtaments, *Hoſpitium Reverendiſſimi Domini Epiſcopi Bathon. & Wellen. in Parochia Sancti Clementis Dacor.*

John Fabian, of St. *Clement's Danes*, Gent. by his Will, *March* 16, 1541, bequeaths to his Siſter *Martha* four Nobles yearly out of his Lands he purchaſed in *Ovington* in *Eſſex*, for her Life. Lady *Marney* to have all his Books of Meditations and his Chronicles. Lady *Sperte*, his Siſter. The Right Hon. the Earl of *Southampton*, his Maſter.

THE Care of thoſe that by an annual Succeſſion have the Charge and overſight of this Church, hath continually been ſuch, as upon the leaſt Defect or Failing either in Strength or Beauty, it hath inſtantly been employed, both in Repairs and Adornment.

AND *firſt*, we begin with that great coſtly Repair in the Year of our Lord God 1608. At which Time, upon ſix and twenty Feet of the Church-yard in Length, and twenty Feet in Breadth, (taken in at the Eaſt End of the Church) they built up a very fair Chancel. The Charge of this Building and Repairing amounting to the Sum of 1000 *l.* and upwards.

IN the Year of our Lord God 1616, there was laid out upon the Steeple in repairing and inlarging it, with ſome other needful Things in the Church, the Sum of 496 *l.*

IN the Year of our Lord God 1631, ſome Parts of this Church was again repaired, and the whole Body covered with a fair and beautiful Roof; the Charge of it 40 *l.*

IN the Year 1632, and in the Year 1633, this Church was within, throughout richly and very worthily beautified. The Charge of it 50 *l.*

THE Sum of all theſe Repairs, all being at the ſole Coſt of the Pariſhioners, 1586 *l.* and yet this preſent Church was built in the Year 1680; for under the South Portico is this Inſcription:

This Church was taken down and rebuilt at the Charge of the Pariſhioners of St. *Clement's Danes*, and by the Liberal Contributions of many of the ſaid Pariſhioners, and ſome others, 1680.

Dr. *Gregory Haſcard*, then Rector; *William Jarman*, and *Thomas Cox*, Church-wardens, both born in this Pariſh.

AND on a carved White Marble Stone on the North Side of the Chancel, (pretty high on the Wall) adorned with two Cupids ſupporting an Anchor with each one Hand, and with the others holding a circular Slip or Liſt, whereon are theſe Words in a large black Character;

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.

And underneath is this Inſcription:

And, for the ſolemn Worſhip of his Holy Name, this old Church being greatly decayed, was taken down in the Year 1680, and rebuilt and finiſhed in the Year 1682, by the pious Aſſiſtance of the Reverend Dr. *Gregory Haskard*, Rector; and the bountiful Contributions of the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, and ſome other Noble Benefactors.

Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, his Majeſty's Surveyor, freely and generouſly beſtowing his great Care and Skill towards the Contriving and Building of it.

Which good Work was all along greatly promoted and encouraged by the Zeal and Diligence of the Veſtry.

Hugh Owen,
William Jarman,
Thomas Cox,
Will. Thompſon,
John Radford,
} CHURCH-WARDENS.

2 Chron. xxiv. 13. *So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them; and they ſet the houſe of God in his ſtate, and ſtrengthened it.*

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

This

This was erected in the Year 1684, *Roger Franklin*, and *James Deeling*, being Church-Wardens.

In the Year 1719, the Steeple was raiſed 85 Feet; and in 1721, the Church-yard was beautifully paved.

THIS Church is built of curious Stone, both ſtrong and beautiful, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Eaſt End, both of the Church and Chancel, are eliptical, and the Roof is covered with Lead, as are alſo two Cupola's at the Weſt End over the Stair-caſes; and there is a ſpacious circular Portico fronting the *Strand*, ſupported by ſix Pillars of the *Ionick* Order.

IT is a very neat ornamental Church, both Inſide and Outſide; for the latter, you have at the Eaſt End a circular Pediment and Shield, with the Anchor; a Cornice round the Church; the Windows are adorned with Cherubims (on the Key-ſtone); the Arches with Enrichments, and the Battlements, and other proper Places, with Vaſes.

IT is not leſs ornamental within the Church. The Roof is camerated, ſupported with neat Wood Columns of the ſaid *Corinthian* Order; which Roof and the Arches are plentifully enriched with Fret-work, but eſpecially that of the Choir with Cherubims, Palm-branches, Shields, *&c.* and ſix Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted blue, and the Capitals, *&c.* gilt with Gold, ſtanding above the Wainſcot: And here is the King's Arms in Fret-work, and alſo painted.

IT is well wainſcotted, and the Pillars caſed up to the Gallery, which extends round the Church, except at the Eaſt End, with handſome Bolection-work in the Fronts.

THE Pulpit is Oak, curiouſly carved and enriched with Cherubims, Cupids, Anchors, and Branches of Palm, Feſtoons, fine Finniering, *&c.* And it is very uniform and well pewed, and has three Wainſcot inner Door-caſes.

THE Altar-piece is alſo Carved Wainſcot, of the *Tuſcan* Order, with two Columns; their Entablature and Arched Pediments; under which are three Cherubims in *Relievo*: Above the Arched is a triangular Pediment, with three Acroters, and (thereon) as many Lamps. The Intercolumns are the Commandments in Gold Letters on Black, and the extra Columns are the Lord's Prayer and Creed in Black on Gold; and the Chancel is all paved with Marble.

THE Apertures are regular and well placed, thoſe on the North anſwering to them on the South Side of the Church.

THE Length of the Church is 96 Feet, Breadth 63, and Height 48. The Altitude of the Steeple, which conſiſts of a Tower (ſtrengthned with Buttreſſes) and Turret, is about 116 Feet; in which Tower are eight noble Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS.

A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North Side, at the upper End, with this Inſcription:

A N N Æ.

Georgii, Roberti, Wilielmi, Chriſtopheri } More de Lotheſſey Equitum Aurator } Filiæ Sorori Nepti Pronepti.

Fœminæ Lectiſſimæ, Dilectiſſimæque,
Conjugi Chariſſimæ, Caſtiſſimæque,
Matri Piiſſimæ, Indulgentiſſimæque,
xv. Annis in conjugio tranſactis,
vii. poſt xii. partum (quorum vii. ſuperſtant) dies,
Immani Febre correptæ
(Quod hoc Saxum Fari juſſit,
Ipſe præ dolore infans)
Maritus (miſerrimum dictu) olim
Charæ Charus,
Cineribus cineres ſpondet ſuos,
Novo matrimonio (annuat Deus) hoc
Loco Sociandos,
Joannes Donne.
Sacræ Theologiæ Profeſſor
Seceſſit,
Anno xxiii. ætat. ſuæ & ſui Jeſu
CICDCXVII.
Aug. XV.

A fair Monument over-againſt this, on the South Side, with this Inſcription:

Viro præclariſſimo, animi Corporiſque dotibus ornato.

Qui in Anglicani juris ſtudio fœliciſſimè verſatus Juriſconſulti munere, quod jure optimo obtinuit, intermiſſo, officiis in Curia Cancellariæ, cum Examinatoris, per integros 17 annos, tum ſex Clericorum unius, per menſes quoſdam fatales, integerrime perfunctus eſt; vita Londini in hoc vico (ubi & natus) majori ex parte tranſacta, die Apr. 26. Ann. Dom. 1610. Ætat. 51. defuncto, ſcil. Anima Chriſto, Corpore hic humo traditis, relictoque ſui deſiderio, non ſine multis multorum lachrymis.

Maria ipſi ſuperſtes vidua,

Thomæ Oneli Filia, de Charleton, in Northantonienſi quondam agro Armigeri, fidiſſima Conjux chariſſimo Marito, Quicum ad annos fere 25 conjunctiſſime vixerat, Amoris inviolati perpetuum poſteris teſtimonium, nec ſibi minus lugubre, hoc poſuit Monumentum.

A very fair Monument near unto the other, with this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum:

Here lieth the Body of Hippocrates de Otthen, nobly deſcended from the noble Family of the Otthens, out of Holſatia, Doctor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of Montpeliers, in France, and moſt worthily incorporated in the Univerſity of Oxford. After his firſt coming into England with his Father (who was the Emperor's Phyſician, and ſent for over by Queen Elizabeth) he was deſired by the Earl of Leiceſter himſelf, to pertain unto him, in whoſe Service (for many Years, both at home and abroad in the Low Countries, with his Lord) he performed ſuch worthy Parts, as well in his own Faculty, as being imployed in other laudable Services, that her Majeſty and the State took eſpecial Note of his Worth. After the Deceaſe of the Earl, he was in the ſame Eſteem and Regard with the Earl of Eſſex, and by her Majeſty commanded to attend upon him in the Wars of France, and afterwards in his proſperous Voyage to Cadiz. Returning home (hoping to retire himſelf to his own Practice, and a more private Life) he was again commanded to go (as Phyſician in Service into Ireland (with the Lord Montjoy (afterwards Earl of Devonſhire) her Majeſty's Lieutenant in that Kingdom. But, returning again into England with his Lord, in the beginning of his Majeſty's Reign, he continued not long, but went as Phyſician with the Earl of Hartford, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador unto the Archduke of Auſtria and Burgundy, in that Honourable Employment: And ſo returning again into England, he ſpent the Reſidue of his Years with his dear and moſt

virtuous Wife, Miſtreſs Dorothy Drew, Daughter to Maſter Roger Drew of Denſworth in Suſſex, Eſq; in great Bliſs and Happineſs: And being a moſt zealous and penitent Chriſtian, full of Years, and (unto his laſt Gaſp) of perfect Memory, he ended his Pilgrimage here on Earth; and with Alacrity of Spirit ſurrendred his Soul into the Hands of his Creator, the 13 of November, 1611, For whoſe Love and Memory, his late Wife (the now Lady and Wife unto Sir Stephen Thornhurſt of Kent, (the moſt worthy and valorous Knight) hath cauſed this Monument to be erected, Amoris ergo P. P.

NEXT to this another handſome ſmall Monument, with this Inſcription:

Anne, the Daughter of Francis Cary, Wife of Hugh Pruſt of Devon, ſeventeen Years, aged forty, having by him nine Children, was buried here the 13th of February, 1627.

In Life and Death,
moſt ſtrict in right Accord,
She liv'd, ſhe dy'd
true Servant of the Lord.

A fair Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

By the Church-wardens and Feoffees of this Pariſh, this Monument was ſet up, the 20th of *January*, 1603.

Here lieth buried the Bodies of Richard Bedoe, Gent. and Anne his firſt Wife, one of the antienteſt of this Pariſh, and a Feoffee of the Poor, who ended his Life with a charitable Diſpoſition, the firſt Day of September, 1603. Annoque Regni Regis Jacobi, &c primo. Being, when he died, of the Age of fifty ſix Years, and was born in the Pariſh of Ricken, in Salop. Who of their Charity have given ſo many of their Tenements within the Dukes-Place in Cree-Church, alias Chriſts-Church, near Algate, London, as do now go for 20 l. per annum, to the Maintenance and Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. And alſo 110 l. to be lent gratis to fifty poor Houſholders, and young Beginners of the ſame Pariſh, for two Years a piece, putting in good Security for the ſame: With Condition, that this Stone, by the Church-wardens and Feoffees of the ſame Pariſh for the time being, ſhall from time to time for ever be maintained; and four Sermons yearly for ever to be made, on the Feaſts Days of All Saints, the Purification of our Lady, the Aſcention of our Lord God, and St. John Baptiſt, to remember and give God thanks for the Givers thereof. God increaſe Charity unfeigned.

Margaret Bedoe, laſt Wife of Richard Bedoe, gave by her laſt Will, in the Year 1633. the Sum of 20 l. to be added to her Husband's Gift of a 100 l. And ſo to be employed and diſpoſed of, as her Husband's now is, the Preacher four times a Year, mentioning her Gift with his, according to her Will, or elſe her Gift to be void.

A very fair Monument on the North ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Nobiliſſimo juveni Wolfgango Balthaſari a Crailſheim, ex antiqua & clara Familia in Franconia, cum in ſereniſs. Frederici V. Electoris Palatini Comitatu huc in Angliam profectus, & morbo correptus, pie diem obiiſſet 29 Jan. anni 1612. Hoc Monumentum poſitum fuit.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the South Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Unto the Memory of

Richard Jacob, late Vintener, deceaſed, who after ſixty ſix Years of his Life, whereof he ſpent more than half in this Pariſh, wherein he had with good Credit paſſed through all Offices, both in the Pariſh, as alſo in his Company, and for his Fidelity was elected one of the Governours of Bridewel, and likewiſe done many charitable Acts, both to the Pariſh, to his Hall, to the Hoſpital of Bridewel, Chriſt's Church, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas in Southwark, to divers Perſons in LONDON, and Southwark, and many other Places, comfortably gave up his Soul to his Redeemer the 13th of October, 1612.

Sibil his mournful Wife, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

ON the ſame Wall downward another fair Monument with this Inſcription:

This Monument was made at the only Charges of Katharine Metcalf, of Bedale in the County of York, Widow, Mother to the here-under named Thomas and Nicholas, and Executrix to the ſaid Nicholas, the 28th of May, Anno Dom. 1583.

Memento mori.

Here againſt this Place lieth buried the Body of Thomas Metcalf, late of Bellerby in the County of York, Gent. who died the 18th Day of May, 1575.

And alſo the Body of Nicholas Metcalf, Eſq; late one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and Brother to the ſaid Thomas, who died the 8th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1581.

To whom God grant a joyful Reſurrection
Amen.

A fair Table in Glaſs, hanging cloſe by the Pulpit, with this Inſcription:

S.

Memoriæ Virg.

Helenæ Moſely ex equeſtri Moſeleyorum familia oriundæ. Cujus Annos nubiles ſumma virtus ac modeſtia merito conorarunt, correptæ prematura morte heu! dies 17 Feb. Anno Chriſti 1607. ſupremus diluxit.

Amoris ergo mœſt. P. Q. A.

A handſome Monument on the North Side: In Memory of *John Pain*, who died *April* 25, *Anno Dom.* 1573.

UPON a fair Marble Stone in the Middle Iſle are the following Verſes:

William Saint Albone ſleeps at reſt,
within this Marble Stone,
Whoſe Corps in Clay, and Soul well bleſt
deſerves diſpraiſe of none;
He had ſuch Feats, ſo full of Fruits
ſo prompt with Word and Pen,
So skilful in his courtly Suits,
So dear a Friend to Men,
So ripe to rule the Works of Fame
ſo tempering hot and cold,
His Deeds deſerve that his good Name
were ſiphered here in Gold.

UPON

Upon a Stone in the Middle Iſle is this Inſcription :

Memoriæ ſacrum, & Deo opt. max ſacrum.

Secundum Chriſti Redemptoris adventum hoc in tumulo expectat Rogerus Houghton, antiqua Houghtonorum Familia in agro Lancaſtrenſi oriundus. Qui quam Illuſtriſſimi viri Domini Roberti Cecilii Salisburiæ comiti & angliæ magni Theſaurii, per Annos 42 ſumma cum Fide & Induſtria Familia præ fuiſſet in Patriam cœleſtem evocatus, placide pieque emigravit Anno Dom. 1617.

Chariſſimo viro Conjux mœſtiſſima monumentum hoc amori & obſervantiæ cauſa poſuit.

On another Stone near the former is this Inſcription :

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth late Wife of George Dalton, Eſq; who died the ſecond Day of January, 1605, and hath left Iſſue of her Body to her Husband, Maximilian and Thomas.

Yea though I ſhould walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no Evil, for thou art with me; thy Rod and thy Staff they comfort me.

Jeſus Chriſt is my Light and my Salvation, whom then ſhall I fear? God is the Strength of my Life, of whom then ſhall I be afraid?

A fair Stone in the Middle Iſle, near the Chancel, having this Inſcription :

Batinus Haſelrigg, Armiger, Capitaneus Militiæ Leiceſtrenſis, hic ſepultus eſt. Qui obiit 4 Maii Ann. Dom. 1630. Ætatis ſuæ 24.

Another in the ſame Iſle, with this Inſcription :

Hic jacet Edmundus Arnold,
poſtremus Aprilis
Ulcere quem rapuit
triſtis atroxque dies,
Juſtus Eccleſiæ Rector
Meritiſſimus olim,
Et ſummus medica
Doctor in Arte fuit,
Non Ipocrate minor erat
hic, non Peone, Doctor,
Non opifex mirum
vincis, Apollo, virum.
M. D. deme ter X. ſemel V.
Chriſti cadit Anno,
Cui vitam Medicus
det ſine fine Deus.

A handſome Monument on the Wall, in the South Iſle with this Inſcription :

Here by lieth buried the Body of Edward Price, Gentleman, and of Edward, his only Son, who for the Space of twenty four Years, lived in this Pariſh, wherein God ſo bleſſed him, that of his good and charitable Devotion, he hath given three Pounds a Year for ever out of his free Land, called the Blue Lyon in the ſaid Pariſh, to be beſtowed in Sea Coals, and to be diſtributed freely to the Poor by the Church-Wardens. And alſo twenty Pounds for ever to be lent to two poor young Houſholders gratis, from two Years to two Years, ten Pounds a-piece.

He departed this Life the 8th of March, 1605.

On the ſame Tomb, under that above, is this written :

This Tomb was erected at the Charge of Elizabeth, the Wife of Henry Baten, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Sergeants at Arms, and late Wife of Edward Price, deceaſed; who of her goodly Diſpoſition, hath given twenty Shillings a Year for ever to the Preacher of this Pariſh, to be paid out of her Houſe called the Three Cups next adjoining on the Weſt Side of the ſame Blue Lyon, only that he ſhall make Recital hereof at two ſeveral Sermons yearly; one on the Sunday before Chriſtmas Day, and the other on the Sunday before Midſummer Day. And the ſaid Elizabeth alſo, of her godly Love and Zeal to the Church, hath given a Flagon Pot, Silver and Gilt, weighing thirty eight Ounces and a half, for the Service of the Communion Table, to remain for ever; and three Pounds to the Poor, to be diſtributed at her Funeral, and five Pounds to the Poor of Kinton in Derbyſhire, where ſhe was born; ſhe departed the 10th of November, 1616.

A very fair Glaſs Table, hanging on a Pillar in the South Iſle, in which there is the Figure of a Gentlewoman all in Black, with a gilt Book in her Hand, laid as upon her Tomb; over her Head an Angel, over her, at the Feet, Death with a Dart and Hour-Glaſs.

Over her, adjoining to a very fair Coat, encompaſs'd with a Laurel Wreath, theſe Words :

Filius Ararhnes Cyllenii, Factor Paterque Tonaquillæ.

Under her :

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Katharinæ Bridges, (Filiæ & Heredis Roberti Eſſington Generoſi, unius olim Guardianorum pontis LONDON.) Triplici jugo junctæ : Primo Thomæ Gwyn de LONDON, Generoſo, filio ſecundo Gulielmi Vaughan, de Berain in Com. Denbigh, Armigeri, & Margaretæ Gwyn, Uxoris ejus, defunctorum. Cui unicum Fœtum edidit, nimirum Edwardum Gwyn, ad hucvitales carpentem Auras. Secundo Gulielmo Forſet Armigero : Poſtremo Gulielmo Bridges, interioris Templi LONDON Armigero : Vita ſua virtute clara, omnibuſque naturæ dotibus eximie prædita. Cui (poſt laudibilis vitæ ſtadium, nitentemque in aulam migrationem) E. G. defunctæ proles, officioſa Pietate (ut decet) Noviſſimum hoc Parentale Munuſculum exolvit.

Obiit 16 Maii, Anno a partu Virginis ſalutifero, 1598, Annoque Ætatis ſuæ 45.

On the South Side of the Communion-Table is a ſmall Monument for Dr. Duxon, formerly Rector of this Church; but placed at ſuch an Height that the Inſcription is out of Sight.

On the oppoſite, that is, the North Side, is another Inſcription; but placed ſo high as not to be read; only there is the Anchor, which is the Arms of the Pariſh, and *Glory be to God* viſible, ſo that it ſeems to be a Memorial of ſome charitable Benefactor.

On a Pillar in the Body of the Church is a Monument for one Tatham, Surgeon.

Divers flat Stones laid over Perſons deceaſed.

Under

Under the Belfrey are two ordinary Stones:

One for Walter Bowyer, Pewterer, and Walter and Charles, his Sons, and Anne, his Wife; he departed 1691.

The other for Elizabeth, Daughter of Charles Alcock, of Clonmel in Ireland, 1699.

Upon a Braſs Plate fixt to a Pavement in the the Middle Iſle an Inſcription for Elizabeth, Wife of Thomas Brown, died 25 Octob. 1705. aged 23.

If Youth and Vertue could not ſave
A vertuous Woman from the Grave, &c.

Another Braſs Plate in the ſame Iſle, for Herbert Williamſon. April 25. 1709. Ætat. 64.

Upon another Braſs Plate fixed to the Pavement in the Chancel, Catharina, Uxor Richardi Holden, hic jacet. Ob. 2do die Martii, 1710-11.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Earl of *Exeter*, the Value near 600 *l. per Ann.* but ſome ſay that not above 400 *l.* is collected: It is rated in the King's Books at 52 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

The Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Blackwell*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Peters*.

The Veſtry is ſelect.

Prayers are daily at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and at three and eight in the Afternoon, during the Summer half Year; and at three and ſeven in the Afternoon, during the Winter half Year.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* PEACE OFFICERS *are:*
6 Burgeſſes, and their Deputies.	8 Conſtables.
2 Church Wardens.	8 Scavengers.
5 Overſeers, of which four are Collectors.	2 Surveyors of the High Way.
2 Surveyors for regulating the Paving of the Streets.	24 Jury-men for the Dutchy Liberty.
	4 Ale Conners.
	4 Fleſh Taſters.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In Temple-Bar Ward:

Part of *Butcher-row*, *Peach-tree-court*, *Star-court*, *Newcaſtle-court*, *Bear* and *Harrow-court*, *Old Boſwell-court*; Part of *St. Clements-lane*, *Plow-ſtables-alley*, *Yeat's-court*; Part of *Clare-market*; Part of *Vere-ſtreet*, *Bear-yard*; Part of *Duke-ſtreet*.

Sheer Lane Ward:

Gilbert's-paſſage, *Carey-ſtreet*; Part of *Searl's-ſquare*, commonly called *Lincoln's-Inn* Geat-ſquare, *Searl-ſtreet*, *Portugal-ſtreet*, *Cook's-court*, *Grange-court*, *New-court*, *Boſwell-court*; Part of *Sheer-lane*, *Little Sheer-lane*, *Crown-court*, *Hemlock-court*, *Peachy-court*, *Ship-yard*, *Cucumber-alley*.

In Drury Lane Ward:

Part of *Drury-lane*, *Drum-alley*, *King's-head-court*, *Bennet's-court*, *White Horſe-yard*, *Clare-court*, *Blackmoor-ſtreet*, *Craven-buildings*, *Craven-paſſage*; Part of *May-pole-alley*, *Stanhope-ſtreet*, *Peter-ſtreet*, properly *Danzile-ſtreet*; Part of *Clare-ſtreet*.

In Holy Well Ward.

Part of *Holy-well-ſtreet*, commonly called the *Back of St. Clements*, *King's-arms-court*, all *Wych-ſtreet*, excepted from *Little Drury-lane* end, to the back Door of the five Bells Tavern, *Wych-alley*, *Carpenter's-court*; Part of *St. Clement's-lane*; Part of *Clare-market*; Part of *Clare-ſtreet*, *Holles-ſtreet*, *Clements-inn-paſſage*, *Houghton-ſtreet*, *New-inn-paſſage*; Part of *May-pole-alley*.

Royal Ward has:

Part of *Temple-bar*, *Croſs-keys-alley*, *Devereux-court*, *Eſſex-ſtreet*, *Little Eſſex-ſtreet*; Part of the North ſide of the *Strand*; Part of *Milford-lane*, and therein *Milford-ſtairs*, *Eſſex-ſtairs*, *Sadler's-court*, *Baker's-yard*, and *Tweezer's-alley*, *Grey-hound-court*; Part of the South ſide of the *Strand*, the South ſide of *Butcher-row*, the North ſide of *St. Clement's-church*.

Church Ward comprehends:

The North ſide of *St. Clement's-church-yard*, the Weſt ſide of the ſame, the South ſide of *Holy-well-ſtreet*, commonly called *the back of St. Clement's*, the Weſt end of the ſame, the North ſide of the *Strand*, from the new Church to *St. Clement's* Church, *Piſſing-alley*.

Middle Ward takes in:

Milford-lane, *Water-ſtreet*, *Arundel-ſtreet*, and therein *Pear-tree-hall*, *Norfolk-ſtreet*, the *Boarded-entry*, *Angel-court*, *Naked-boy-court*, *Surrey-ſtreet*, *Strand-lane*.

In the Savoy Ward are:

Part of the South ſide of the *Strand*, *Dutchy-lane*, *Savoy*, *Savoy-alley*, *White-lyon-Court*, *Green-arbour-court*, *Jeſuits-ground*, *Fountain-court*, *Herbert's-paſſage*, *Beaufort-buildings*. *Beaufort-ſtreet*, *Worceſter-ground*, *Dirty-lane*; Part of *Cecil-ſtreet*; Part of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, and therein *Burleigh-court*.

Number of Houſes are about 1750.

In the upper Church Yard are three Schools, one for 70 Boys, who are taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, by the Maſter, who is allowed 40 *l. per Annum*, and Coals and Candles: The Boys are alſo inſtructed in the Mathematicks, and are taught to ſing by Maſters, who are paid for teaching them. In the ſecond School are 40 Girls, under a Miſtreſs, who teaches them to Read, Sew, Knit, &c. and ſhe has 20 *l. per Annum*, beſides Coals and Candles: The Girls have alſo a ſinging Maſter to teach them; and both Boys and Girls are cloathed in Blue. The third School is the Horn Book School, where 30 Children are taught by the Miſtreſs.

In the upper Church Yard, there are alſo ſix Alms-houſes with ſix Rooms, and 12 poor Women in each Houſe; who are allowed 2 *s. per* Week: And in the lower Church Yard are five Rooms for poor Women, each of whom have 2 *s.* and 6 *d. per* Week, They have alſo Coals at *Chriſtmas*, if they can make Intereſt to get them.

THIS Pariſh is divided into two Liberties, *viz.* the Upper and the Lower: The Upper, which is in the Liberty of Weſtminſter, contains four Wards, *viz. Temple-bar* Ward, *Sheer-lane* Ward, *Drury-lane* Ward, and *Holy-well* Ward: The Lower Liberty is in the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and contains alſo four Wards, *viz. Royal Ward*, *Church Ward*, *Middle Ward*, and *Savoy Ward*.

IN this Pariſh are the three following Inns of Chancery, *Lyon's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*.

Lyon's-Inn, is an Inn of *Chancery*, ſituated on the Southerly ſide of *Wytch-ſtreet*, it has been ſuch an Inn ſince *Anno* 1420, or ſooner. It is governed

governed by a Treaſurer, and 12 Antients; thoſe of this Houſe are three Weeks in *Michaelmas* Term; other Terms two in Commons, and pay 5 *s.* for the reading Weeks, for others 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Here are Mootings once in four Terms, and they ſell their Chambers for one or two Lives.

Their Armorial Enſigns are, *Chequy Or* and *Azure*, a *Lyon Rampant Sable*. They have a handſome Hall, built in the Year 1700.

New-Inn, an Inn of *Chancery*, belonging to the *Middle-Temple*, and ſituated on the North ſide of *Witch-ſtreet*, to which Place this Society, removed from *Sea-Coal-Lane*, (as Tradition tells us) to be, for their Conveniency, nearer to the other Inns of Court and Chancery.

This was, before their Removal hither, a common Hoſtery, or Inn, known by the Sign of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, and was procured from Sir *John Fineux*, ſometime Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, for the Rent of 6 *l. per Annum*. And they Tenants at their own Will.

This Society is governed by a Treaſurer and 12 Antients, the Members are to be in Commons, in their Gowns and Caps, (as the other Inns) one Week in every Term, or pay if not there.

They ſell Chambers for one Life, and have Mootings once or twice a Term.

Their Armonial Enſigns are, *Vert*, a *Flower-Pot Argent*. To this Inn are pleaſant Walks and Gardens, and the North-eaſtwardly Part joins to *Clement's-Inn*; from which it is ſeparated by a handſome Iron Gate, ſhut up a Nights, which was placed here *Anno* 1723.

Clement's-Inn, an Inn of *Chancery*, ſituated near, tho' ſomewhat Northward from *St. Clement's* Church, not ſo called from the Well, but both the Church, Inn, and Well from the Pope, to whom the Church was dedicated. Here Students of the Law had their Inn, or Lodgings, about *Anno* 1478. It is ſaid to have deſcended to the Earls of *Clare*, from *Sir William Hollis*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, *Anno* 1539, who had it from one *Cantlow's*, about the Year 1528.

Here is a Hall and many handſome Chambers, built round three Courts, through which is a Paſſage from *St. Clement's* Church to *Clare-market*, in the Day time, when the Gates are open.

It is governed by one Principal, and four Antients. The Gentlemen are a Fortnight in Commons every Term, and longer in *Michaelmas* Term, and pay 5 *s. per* Week, though abſent; they have Mootings ſometimes twice a Term.

Their Armorial Enſigns are, *Argent, an Anchor* (without a Stock) *in pale Proper*, and a C. *Sable* paſſing through the middle.

The PARISH *of* St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, *in* Weſtminſter.

THE Church here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, and *Weſtminſter* is added, to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches, dedicated to the ſame Saint. It is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of *Mill-bank*, near the *Horſe-ferry*, in the City of *Weſtminſter*.

It was founded in the Year 1721, and finiſhed in the Year 1728.

This Building, ſays the Author of the *Critical Review*, "Is in a very particular Taſte, and has "a great Mixture of Beauty and Caprice in it: "There are many Parts of it, which I approve, "and many more which I condemn: It is, to be "ſure, a fatal Miſtake, to endeavour at an Ex-"cellence, and then err ſo wide of the Mark, "as to ſtumble on a Deformity. All falſe Or-"naments become Faults immediately, and only "ſerve to make an Abſurdity more conſpicuous. "If the Architect of this Pile had once thought "of this Rule, I am perſuaded he would have "been abundantly more chaſte in his Compoſi-"tions, and cut his four Towers, like thoſe of "*Babel*, off in the Middle.

The Living here is a Rectory, in the Gift of the King, the Value *per Ann.* is about 250 *l.*

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *John Villa*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Fitzgerald*.

Prayers are on *Wedneſday*'s, *Friday*'s, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and about three in the Afternoon. Here is no Organ, and but two Bells.

The Veſtry is ſelect.

The Parish-Officers *are:*	*The* Peace-Officers *are:*
2 Church Wardens.	4 Burgeſſes.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	4 Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes.
	2 Conſtables.
	1 Surveyor of the Highways.
	2 Surveyors of the Streets.
	2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In Palace Yard Ward:

Parliament-ſtairs, *Lindſey's-lane* or *Dirty-lane*, *Abington-buildings*; Part of *College-ſtreet*.

In the *Deanary* Ward.

Smith-ſtreet; Part of *Stable-yard*.

In *Sanctuary* Ward.

Part of *College-ſtreet*, *Bowling-alley*, and *Oliver's-court*.

In *Millbank* Ward.

Pipers-ground, *Black-dog-alley*, *Horſe-ferry-bank*, *Garden-grounds*, *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, and therein *Wiſdom-alley*, *Market-ſtreet*, and therein *Goodchild-alley*, *Horſe-ferry-road*, and therein *Garden-ground*, *Marſham's-ſtreet*, and therein *Blood-grounds*, *Hearn-court*, and therein *Lumley-ſtreet*, *Tufton-ſtreet*, *Vine-ſtreet*, *Campion-alley*, *Mill-bank*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Smith's-ſquare*, *North-ſtreet*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Cowley-ſtreet*, *Barton-ſtreet*, *Engliſh's-wharf*, *French's-wharf*, *Killham's-wharf*, *Mackriff's-wharf*, *Prat's-wharf*, *Bell-wharf*, *Crooked-billet-wharf*, *Tapping's-wharf*, *Gray's-wharf*, *Catchcart's-wharf*, *Norris's-wharf*, and *Meal-wharf*.

In *Peter-ſtreet* Diviſion.

Great St. Anne's-lane, *Jones's-court*, and *Pipe-makers-alley*; Part of *Orchard-ſtreet*; Part of *New Pye-ſtreet*; Part of *Old Pye-ſtreet*, *Little St. Anne's-lane*, and *Parker's-rents*; Part of *Duck-lane*; Part of *Pear-ſtreet*; Part of *Artillery-ground*; Part of *Artillery-wall*; Part of *Stretton-ground*, *Peter-ſtreet*, *Leg-court*, *Laundry-yard*, *Providence-court*, and *Whiſter-ground*; Part of *Adam a digging-yard*, *Tothill-fields* and *Rocheſter-row*.

Number of Houſes are about 1600.

In theſe Fields there is an Hoſpital called the *Green Coats Hoſpital*, erected by King *Charles* I. but endowed by King *Charles* II. for

25 Boys and ſix Girls, with a School-Maſter to teach them.

ADJOINING to this Hoſpital is *Bridewel*; a Place for the Correction of ſuch idle and looſe Livers, as are taken up within this Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and thither ſent by the Juſtices of the Peace for Correction; which is Whipping, and beating of Hemp, (a Puniſhment very well ſuited to Idleneſs;) and are thence diſcharged by Order of the Juſtices, as they in their Wiſdom find Occaſion. The Keeper of this *Bridewel* is Mr. *Reading*.

IN *Tothill-fields*, which is a large ſpacious Place, there are certain Peſt-Houſes, now made Uſe of by 12 poor Men and their Wives, as long as it ſhall pleaſe God to keep us from the Plague. Theſe Peſt-Houſes are built near the Meads, as remote from People.

Stretton-grounds, a good, handſome, long, well built and inhabited Street, which runs up to *Tothill-fields*, almoſt againſt the new Work-Houſe, for employing poor People; and hath on the Weſt a Paſſage into the new *Artillery-ground*, a pretty large Incloſure, made Uſe of by thoſe that delight in Military Exerciſes.

Pear-ſtreet, narrow and ſhort, which comes out of *Stretton-grounds*, and falls into *Duck-lane*, which is ſeated betwixt *Orchard-ſtreet* and *Peter-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

Pye-ſtreet lieth between *Duck-lane* and great St. *Anne*'s-*lane*, being better built than inhabited.

New Pye-ſtreet, is a Paſſage from *Old-Pye-ſtreet* into *Orchard-ſtreet*, a pretty handſome, new built Place.

Perkin's-*rents*, comes out of *Pye-ſtreet*, and falls into *Peter-ſtreet*, a Place of no great Account.

Little St. Anne's-*lane* lies between *Peter-ſtreet* and *Old Pye-ſtreet*; but ordinarily built and inhabited: Out of this Lane is a narrow and long Paſſage into *Great St. Anne*'s-*lane*, called *Alding*'s-*alley*.

Great St. Anne's-*lane*, a pretty handſome, well built, and inhabited Place.

Orchard-ſtreet, very long, with good Buildings, which are well inhabited: On the North Side is a Place called the *New Way*, which has Houſes on the Weſt Side, the Eaſt being Sir *Robert Pye*'s Garden Wall.

New Tothill-ſtreet, a good handſome well built Place, which lies betwixt *Orchard-ſtreet* and *Old Tothill-ſtreet*.

Dacre's-*ſtreet*, but ſhort, comes out of *Chapel-ſtreet*, and falls into *New Tothill-ſtreet*: On the South Side is a Place called *Prince Rupert*'s *Stables*, which has a Paſſage into *Orchard-ſtreet*, now converted into a Brewhouſe.

Peter-ſtreet, very long, and indifferent broad, eſpecially that Part next to *Tothill-fields*, from which it paſſes by *Duck-lane*, and falls into *Wood-ſtreet*, and thence to the *Mill-bank*; and on the South Side it receives theſe Places, *viz. Horn-court*, *Tomkins*'s-*yard*, *Moor*'s-*yard*, and *Laundrey*'s-*alley*; all of ordinary Account.

THE *Bowling-alley* falls into *Great Dean*'s-*alley*, in the North: It is well built and inhabited; in which are *Oliver*'s-*yard*, and a Place called *Back-alley*, both ordinary.

Maſham-ſtreet, long and ſtreight, with good Buildings well inhabited; it comes out of *Peter-ſtreet*, and falls into the Road which leads to the *Horſe-ferry*.

Tufton-ſtreet, a good, large, and open Place, having on the Eaſt Side a Row of well built Houſes, but the Weſt Side, as yet is unbuilt: In this Street is *Benet*'s-*yard*, very ordinary.

Market-ſtreet, falls into the *Mill-bank*, and is but ordinary.

Vine-ſtreet, a pretty handſome open Place, which alſo falls into *Mill-bank*: On the South Side is *Campaine-alley*, which goes into *Market-ſtreet*.

Wood-ſtreet, very narrow, with ordinary Houſes, eſpecially on the North Side, being old boarded Hovels ready to fall, and wants new building; this Street alſo falls into the *Mill-bank*.

College-ſtreet, formerly called the *Dead-wall*, as lying againſt the Wall of the College-Garden, and *Lindſey* Garden: It has Buildings only on the South Side, which are pretty good, the North Side being the Wall: In this Street is *Pipe*'s-*ground*, which has, at preſent, a few Houſes built, the reſt lying waſte: Here is alſo *Brick-court*, an indifferent Place.

THE *Mill-bank*, a very long Place, which begins by *Lindſey* Houſe, or rather by the *Old Palace-yard*, and runs up to *Peterborough* Houſe, whith is the fartheſt Houſe: The Part from againſt *College-ſtreet* to the *Horſe-ferry*, a good Row of Buildings on the Eaſt Side next to the *Thames*, which is moſt taken up with large Woodmongers Yards and Brewhouſes; and here is a Waterhouſe which ſerves this End of the Town: The North is but ordinary, except one or two Houſes by the End of *College-ſtreet*; and that Part beyond the *Horſe-ferry*, has a very good Row of Houſes, much inhabited by Gentry, by Reaſon of the pleaſant Situation and Proſpect of the *Thames*: The Houſe at the utmoſt Extremity of the City of *Weſtminſter*, was formerly called *Peterborough* Houſe, belonging then to the Earl of *Peterborough*; it is now rebuilt in a handſom Manner, and is in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Groſvenor*, Bart.

The End of the Fifth BOOK.

A

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *LONDON*, &c.

BOOK VI.

CHAP. I.

Of the SUBURBS *without the* WALLS *and* LIBERTIES.

HAVING ſpoken of this City, the Original, the Increaſe, the Walls, Ditch, Caſtles, Towers, Bridges, the Schools and Houſes of Learning; and their publick Charitable Foundations. And after that, how the ſame City is divided into Parts and Wards; and how the ſame are bounded; and what Monuments of Antiquity, or Ornaments of Building are in every of them: As alſo in the Borough of *Southwark*. We laſtly come to ſpeak briefly of the Suburbs, as well without the Gates and Walls, as without the Liberties, and of the Monuments in them.

CONCERNING the Eſtate of the Suburbs of this City, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Fitz Stephen* hath theſe Words: "Upwards on the "Weſt (ſaith he) is the King's Palace, which "is an incomparable Building, riſing with a "Vawmure and Bulwark, aloft upon the River, "two Miles from the Wall of the City, but "yet conjoined with a continual Suburb. On all "Sides, without the Houſes of the Suburbs, are "the Citizens Gardens and Orchards, planted "with Trees, both large, ſightly, and adjoining "together. On the North Side are Paſtures "and plain Meadows, with Brooks running "through them, turning Mater-mills, with a "pleaſant Noiſe. Not far off is a great Foreſt, "a well wooded Chaſe, having good Covert for "Harts, Bucks, Does, Boars, and wild Bulls. "The Corn Fields are not of a hungry ſandy "Mould; but as the fruitful Fields of *Aſia*, "yielding plentiful Increaſe, and filling the Barns "with Corn. There are near LONDON, "on the North Side, eſpecial Wells in the Suburbs, ſweet, wholſome and clear. Amongſt "which, *Holywell*, *Clerkenwell*, and St. *Clement*'s Well, are moſt famous, and moſt frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City "in Summer Evenings, when they walk forth to "take the Air.

THUS far out of *Fitz Stephen*, for the Suburbs at that Time.

AND here, before we enter in theſe Suburbs, and paſs along through at the particular Places and Streets therein, it may be worth our while to ſtay a little, and take ſome Notice in general, both of the Inhabitants, and the multiplied Buildings.

IN

IN the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, in that Part of her Reign that is upwards of 140 or 150 Years ago, when LONDON began to be very populous, there was a Confluence hither out of the Countries, of ſuch Perſons as were of the poorer Sort of Trades and Occupations: Who, becauſe they could not exerciſe them within the Juriſdiction of the City, followed them here, and within the Compaſs of three or four Miles of the City. By Reaſon of theſe Tradeſmen, bad Commodities were made and vended, to the wronging of the People. They made counterfeit Indigo, Musk, Saffron, Cochineal, Nutmegs, Wax, Steel, and other Commodities: But they were but Bunglers at their Buſineſs. They took Abundance of Apprentices, and kept them not their full Time, according to Law; but ſuffered them in a few Years to be out of their Times; whereby, few became ſufficient Workmen: And they that were ſufficient had ſo many Servants, that Numbers of Families were increaſed in the Suburbs and elſewhere. Whence (beſides that the Sickneſs was often increaſed) the Suburbs were abuſed by falſe and inſufficient Wares, and Deceits were practiſed by them; having none appointed to overſee them and their Works: For they belonged to none of the Companies of LONDON; and ſo were under no Controul or Reſtraint.

THIS at length cauſed a Petition to be put up to King *James* I. in the Year 1609, by the Tradeſmen and Artificers of LONDON, who ſet forth, "That there were ſpecial Laws and "Statutes for Strangers inhabiting near the City, "being no Freemen; yet thoſe Laws had not "been put in Execution, by Reaſon, that no "ſpecial Man had been appointed to take the "Overſight of it. And by Reaſon no good Government had been uſed, or Reſtraint made, "there had repaired, and daily did repair from "all Parts, Men of divers Trades and Sciences, "which had not ſerved any Apprenticeſhip, nor "had Skill in their Trades; and ſhrouded themſelves near the City, keeping Shops and uſing "Trades openly, as well as privately. Thereby "hurting the antient Inhabitants which dwelt "near the City, and had duly ſerved Apprenticeſhips, and the Companies of the ſaid City, and "abuſed the Subjects by bad Wares and Works, "increaſing Multitudes of Poor, and cauſing "great Scarcity.

"THEY prayed therefore, that the King "would grant unto Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Sir *William Wade*, Sir *Walter Cope*, and Sir *Nicholas Luſher*, (whom they judged very fit Men "for this Employment,) and to their ſufficient "Deputies and Aſſigns, to erect and appoint "one, or more general Halls for all the ſaid "Tradeſmen and Artificers, that ſhould inhabit "the Suburbs, or within ten Miles of it; and "to authorize them, or any two or more of "them to call before them all ſuch as took upon "them to uſe any Art, Myſtery or Science, and "were not Freemen of the City and of ſome "Company. And for the better ordering them, "to eſtabliſh Yearly certain Officers over every Trade, Science and Myſtery, to have Care "and overſight of the Reſidue of that Trade, "with ſuch and like Orders, as thoſe of the "like Companies within the City of LONDON were ſubject to; and the Obſtinate to "be made ſubject to Impriſonment. And that "it might be lawful for the ſaid four Governors "and their Aſſigns, to impoſe upon them the "Penalties of ſuch Laws and Ordinances as in "ſuch Caſes were provided for Puniſhment of "Offenders. And that towards the Governor's "Pains, Charges and Travel in eſtabliſhing them "in an orderly Government, and having Care of "the Continuance of the ſame, it might be lawful for them to take of every Perſon to be ſo "ſettled under Government, ſuch ordinary Fees "and Duties, as by a general Conſent ſhould be "thought fit, according to the Uſe of the City "of LONDON.

THE Conſideration of this the King committed to certain Perſons, which were his Commiſſioners for Suits, *viz.* Sir *Julius Cæſar*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sir *Thomas Parry*, Sir *Walter Cope*, Sir *Clement Edmonds*, and others. And they hereupon directed their Letters to ſome Gentlemen of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*, and to certain Aldermen of LONDON, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Benet*, Sir *Henry Roe*, Sir *John Swinnerton*, *Henry Finch*, *John Mitchel*, *Edward Barkham*, and *George Smithes*. Theſe Aldermen *April* 30, 1610, gave up a Certificate, upon a Reference given by thoſe his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, concerning the Government of the Tradeſmen inhabiting the Suburbs and other Places near the City. The Import was, That they had called the Parties before them, and examined the Cauſes of the Petition, and found that there were many ſuch Abuſes as were complained of. And they conceived it very needful, that ſome good Order might be eſtabliſhed for the Preſervation of lawful and neceſſary Trades; and that ſome ſevere Puniſhment might be inflicted upon ſuch as made falſe and counterfeit Wares; and that an Order might be eſtabliſhed for reſtraining the great Number of People which daily came from other Places. And that in their Opinion it was fit that the Tradeſmen in the Suburbs near adjoining might be drawn under, and be governed by the Companies in the City of LONDON, as with whom they have moſt Affinity. And had ſuch Orders, as well for the Search of their Wares, and Number of Apprentices, as were obſerved in the Companies in the City of LONDON: And that ſome ſpecial Men of every Trade might be yearly appointed out of, and by thoſe Companies to ſearch Wares, and to ſee ſuch Orders performed as ſhould be found convenient and needful for the ſaid Tradeſmen, upon ſuch Penalties as were inflicted upon Offenders, in the ſeveral Companies of LONDON. That both Freemen of the City, and thoſe that inhabited near the City, might live in their Callings to the Good of the Commonwealth. And that ſuch ordinary Duties and Quarteridge, Search and Fines for Offences as were paid by the Freemen of the City, might likewiſe be paid by them to the Companies of LONDON, to whom they ſhould be joined.

AND for as much as the Power and Authority of the City did not extend to the Maſters and Wardens of every Company, to whoſe Care and Government any of the ſaid Tradeſmen ſhould be joined, for their better Government, with two or more of every Company of the Tradeſmen, and to make Search and reform many of theſe Abuſes otherwiſe than in the ſaid City of LONDON, they conceived not how theſe Abuſes might be reformed unleſs his Majeſty ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to give Authority to the ſaid Maſters, Wardens and others to be appointed, to reform the ſaid Abuſes, to make Search within five Miles, or ſo many Miles of the City, as to his Majeſty ſhould ſeem fit, to have the ſaid Courſe of Reformation to extend. And that this Search might be made twice every Year, and the Offender to be puniſhed by Fine or Mulct. And that the ſaid Maſter and Wardens of every Company for their Neglect and Miſcarriage in their Duties be puniſhed forty Shillings, to be levied by Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being.

THIS

This was the whole of the Opinion given in by the Aldermen of LONDON upon this Buſineſs of the Tradeſmen in the Suburbs, referred to them by the Commiſſioners.

The ſaid Commiſſioners did again deſire the Opinion of the Gentlemen of *Middleſex*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*, in this Matter. And for the laſt named County, in *May*, *Anno* 1611, they directed their Letters to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Sir *William Rider* and Mr. *Blunt*, praying them to enter into a Conſideration of the whole Matter, and of the Circumſtances thereof and to give the Commiſſioners a Meeting at a Day appointed, *viz.* *May* the 23d, at the Exchequer-Chamber, that with Conference with them and ſome of the Aldermen, ſome Courſe might be taken as ſhould be thought fit.

What farther became of this Matter is uncertain; but whether it was the Encouragement theſe petty Traders and Artificers met with, or the Multitude of the meaner Sort of People, that was the Cauſe, but great Numbers of Edifices were erected in the Suburbs, where before were only Fields and void Places, eſpecially on the Eaſt Parts of the City. This was at length much complained of, inſomuch that in the Year 1580, it was thought meet to take ſome Courſe to ſtop this by the Queen's Proclamation.

Many Inconveniencies are ſaid there to be occaſioned by daily Acceſs of People thither, as that the City could ſcarcely be well governed, by Reaſon of ſuch Multitudes flocking to live there, by the old Government, without deviſing of new Juriſdictions and Officers. It was thought alſo to increaſe a great Dearneſs of Proviſions, there being hardly ſufficient Victuals and Food and other Neceſſaries for Man's Life, to be had for reaſonable Prices, ſo many were ready to conſume the Proviſions brought in. It was alſo thought to tend to the rendering the City more ſickly, and to bring into it a Mortality; the Preſervation of the People in Health, ſeeming impoſſible to continue where ſuch great Numbers were brought to dwell in ſmall Rooms; whereof a great Part were very poor, and ſuch as muſt live on begging, or worſe Means; and they heaped up together, and in a ſort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one Houſe; and the Plague, or popular Sickneſs, when that might happen in the City, would, by the Contiguity of the Buildings, ſpread and invade the whole City and Confines; and ſo endanger the Queen's own Life, and the ſpreading of a Mortality over the whole Nation.

Therefore the Queen, to prevent this, and moved hereunto by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other grave and wiſe Men in and about the City, commanded all Perſons to deſiſt and forbear from any new Buildings within three Miles from any of the Gates of the City; and to forbear from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families than one only, to be placed in any Houſe. And ſhe charged the Lord Mayor, and all other Officers having Authority in the ſame, Juſtices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor, to forſee that no Perſon began to prepare any Foundation for any new Houſe; and to be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do; but that the Perſon attempting the contrary, and all the Workmen be committed to cloſe Priſon, there to remain without Bail until they found good Sureties, that they ſhall not at any Time attempt the like: And to ſeize all Manner of Stuff brought to the Place where ſuch Building ſhall be intended; and, for the preventing this, none were to receive Inmates.

The whole Proclamation was as follows:

THE Queen's Majeſty perceiving the State of the City of LONDON (being antiently termed her *Chamber*) and the Suburbs and Confines thereof to increaſe by daily Acceſs of People to inhabit in the ſame, in ſuch ample Sort as thereby many Inconveniences are ſeen already; but many greater of Neceſſity like to follow: Being ſuch as her Majeſty cannot neglect to remedy, having the principal Care under Almighty God to foreſee aforehand to have her People in ſuch a City and Confines, not only well governed by ordinary Juſtice, to ſerve God, and obey her Majeſty; which by Reaſon of ſuch Multitudes lately increaſed, can hardly be done, without Device of mo new Juriſdictions and Officers for that Purpoſe, but to be alſo provided of Suſtentation of Victual, Food and other like Neceſſaries for Man's Life, upon reaſonable Prizes, without which no City can long continue. And finally, to the Preſervation of her People in Health; which may ſeem impoſſible to continue, though preſently by God's Goodneſs the ſame is perceived to be in better Eſtate univerſally, than hath been in Man's Memory: Yet where there are ſuch great Multitudes of People brought to inhabit in ſmall Rooms; whereof a great Part are ſeen very poor; yea, ſuch as muſt live of begging, or by worſe Means: And they heaped up together, and in a Sort ſmothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one Houſe or ſmall Tenement; it muſt needs follow, if any Plague or popular Sickneſs ſhould by God's Permiſſion enter among thoſe Multitudes, that the ſame would not only ſpread it ſelf and invade the whole City and Confines, as great Mortality ſhould enſue the ſame, where her Majeſty's Perſonal Preſence is many times required; beſides the great Confluence of People from all Places of the Realm by reaſon of the ordinary Termes for Juſtice there holden; but would be alſo diſperſed through all other Parts of the Realm, to the manifeſt Danger of the whole Body thereof. Out of which neither her Majeſty's own Perſon can be (but by God's ſpecial Ordinance) exempted, nor any other, whatſoever they be.

For Remedy whereof, as Time may now ſerve, until by ſome further good Order to be had in Parliament, or otherwiſe, the ſame may be remedied, her Majeſty, by good and deliberate Advice of her Council; and being alſo thereto much moved by the conſiderate Opinions of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and other the grave, wiſe Men in and about the City, doth charge and ſtraitly command all Perſons of what Quality ſoever they be, to deſiſt and forbear from any new Buildings of any new Houſe or Tenement within three Miles of any of the Gates of the ſaid City, to ſerve for Habitation or Lodging for any Perſon, where no former Houſe hath been known to have been in Memory of ſuch as are now living: And alſo to forbear from letting or ſetting, or ſuffering any more Families than one only, to be placed, or to inhabit from henceforth in any Houſe that heretofore hath been inhabited.

And for ſo univerſal a Benefit to the whole Body of the Realm, for whoſe Reſpects all particular Perſons are bound by God's Laws and Man's to forbear from their particular and extraordinary Lucre, ſhe ſtraitly chargeth the Lord Maior and all other Officers, having Authority in the ſame; and alſo all Juſtices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Juriſdiction of the Lord Maior; to foreſee that no Perſon do begin to prepare any Foundation for any new Houſe, Tenement, but that they be prohibited and reſtrained ſo to do. And both

the Perſon that ſhall ſo attempt to the contrary, and all Manner of Workmen that ſhall, after Warning given, continue in any ſuch Work, tending to ſuch new Building, to be committed to cloſe Priſon: And there to remain without Bail until they ſhall find good Sureties, with Bonds for reaſonable Sums of Mony, that they ſhall not at any Time attempt the like, *&c.* And further, the ſaid Officers ſhall ſeize all Manner of Stuff ſo (after Warning given) brought to the Place, where ſuch new Building ſhall be intended.

And for the avoiding of Multitudes of Families heaped up in one dwelling Houſe, and for the converting of any one Houſe into Multitudes, for Dwelling or Victualling Places, the ſaid Lord Maior, and all other Officers in their ſeveral Liberties ſhall commit any ſuch Perſons, giving cauſe of Offence, to cloſe Priſon. And for the Offences in this Part of Increaſe of many Indwellers, or as they be commonly termed *Inmates* or *Underſitters*, which have been ſuffered within theſe ſeven Years, contrary to the good, antient Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, the ſaid Lord Maior, and all other the Officers ſhall ſpeedily cauſe to be redreſt in their ordinary Courts Law-Days, between this and the Feaſt of *All-Saints* next. Within which Time ſuch Underſitters, or Inmates may provide themſelves other Places abroad in the Realm; where many Houſes reſt uninhabited, to the Decay of divers antient good Boroughs and Towns, *&c.* Given at *Noneſuch*, the 7th of *July*, 1580, in the 22d Year of her Majeſty's Reign.

THIS Proclamation could not hinder this ſtrong Propenſion in the People towards building new Houſes. So that in the Year 1583, notice was taken anew of it; and that in ſome very publick manner, and ſome Perſon puniſh'd for it, as it ſeems, in the *Star-Chamber*: For both the Lord Treaſurer of *England* made a Speech againſt it, and Serjeant *Fleetwood* the Recorder made another learned one. The former mentioned the Queen's Proclamation, and how it was grounded upon a great number of Caſes, to avoid great Inconveniences; partly for Preſervation of her Majeſty's Perſon; for Suſtentation of her Subjects with Victuals; for Preſervation from the Plague. The Offences were evident; firſt, In the Officers that have ſuffered them. The Example was needful, to puniſh the Offenders. That this was her Majeſty's own Complaint. And that it was her ſpecial Command to puniſh the Offenders, to remedy the Offences. Theſe Buildings were the Complaint of all Officers [by reaſon of many Miſdemeanors:] Occaſioned the encreaſe of the Plague; created a Trouble in governing ſuch Multitudes; a dearth of Victuals; multiplying of Beggars, and Inability to relieve them: An increaſe of Artizans in number more than could live together: Impoveriſhing of other Cities for lack of Inhabitants. It made lack of Air, lack of room to walk, to ſhoot, *&c.* And increaſe of People to rob the Queen's Cuſtoms. There were the Heads of the Lord Treaſurer's Speech.

The Speech of the other Lawyer, the Recorder, arguing learnedly in point of Law, ran to this Tenor: "That it was an antient Principle "in Law, that Tenant in Fee Simple of Lands "and Tenements, may either build or pull "down at his free Will. And yet is the ſame "Principle qualified by a Rule of the Common "Law; the which is, *Sic utere tui, ut alienum* "*non lædas.* i. e. So uſe your own, that you "hurt not another. That among the *magnalia* "*Coronæ.* there were no ſuch Prerogatives as are "*Leges Foreſtæ* (i e. the Laws of the Foreſt. "By the Foreſt Laws, if a Man build any Houſe "whatſoever within the Foreſt, without the "King's Licenſe, or the Licenſe of the Lord of "the Foreſt; the ſame being preſented at the "*Swaine Mote*, and opened at the Juſtice Seat, "may juſtly be defaced by due Courſe of Law, "and pulled down, and the Builder impriſoned, "and ranſomed for his Treſpaſs. Here ye ſee "that Tenant in Fee Simple may not deal with "his Lands as he liſts, but *Secundum Leges &* "*Conſuetudines Locorum*, i. e. according to the "Laws and Cuſtoms of Places. I do remember, "that in the Time of *Edward* I. the Lords of "the Parliament, being moved by the King to "deviſe a Law, that the King might have Power "to inhibit the bearing Armour among his Subjects; the Parliament concluded that it was not "meet to eſtabliſh any ſuch Law; for that it "was a Prerogative inſeparable from the Crown; "and the King, by his Prerogative Law might "take ſuch Direction therein, as by his Wiſdom "he ſhould think convenient. If this Prerogative Law were executed, then ſhould we not "daily meet ſuch an infinite Number of Sword-"Bearers within this City of LONDON, and "*Weſtminſter-hall.* And yet there be ſuch as "have not ſtuck to ſay, that neither the Queen's "Highneſs could by any Law, either inhibit "Building, or the Portage of Armour.

"By the Records of the Pipe it appeareth, "that we of LONDON, do pay for the City "a Fee-farm, and that we are Tenants in Fee-"farm, of the Room-ground, *viz.* of ſuch Places "as *Smithfield* is, and of all the Streets, and ſuch "like Places in LONDON; yea, and alſo of "*London-bridge* itſelf: And therefore we being "Tenants in Fee may pluck down, alter, change "and deface the Walls, the Ditches, the Gates, "the Bulwarks, the Poſterns, the Room Lands, "the Streets, the *Thames* Banks, and the Bridge "itſelf. This is not true; for, that, the Laws "of the Crown have ſuch Intereſt over the City "of LONDON, and over all the Members "thereof, that we may do none of theſe Things "without the Licence of the Crown: As ap-"pears in *Anno quinto* of *Henry* VII. wherein "Licence was given to the Executors of *Whit-"tington* to pluck down, and newly to re-edify "the Priſon-Houſe in *Newgate*.

"IN LONDON, Houſes are to be pulled "down with Engines, Hooks, and Ladders, pro-"vided for this purpoſe. And this is by the "Common Laws of the Realm; and this is for "avoiding of the Rage of Fire.

"IN LONDON, by the Law for avoiding "of Inconveniences, where the Plague is in any "Houſe, the Inhabitants thereof are to be ſhut "up within the Houſe: And this juſtifiable by "Law.

"IN LONDON, by the Law, no Man "may build, or make a Reredorſe for the Fire of "Charcoals within any Houſe, but he ſhall be "impriſoned and fined; and alſo the Reredorſe "to be defaced.

IN LONDON, Tallow-Chandlers may not "melt their Tallow in their own dwelling "Houſes, for annoying of their Neighbours.

"IN LONDON, Flaxwives, for fear of "Fire; Coriers for the Stynche; Inholders, *cum ſuis finis*, [i. e. with their Dunges] are inhibited. "And this is by the Common Law, and not by "any private Cuſtom.

"Aſſemblies of Markets, of Faires, of Courts, "unlawfully uſurped, are puniſhable, except "they have the King's Charters for the ſame.

"A *fortiori*, 'tmuſt needs be, that to erect "new Buildings, and to make new Streets with "Houſing, may not be ſuffered without Licence "of the Queen. And eſpecially where the ſame "doth tend to the Overthrow of the City of LONDON,

" LONDON, being the chief Chamber of the " Imperial Crown.

" St. *Myghels-lane*, in *Lyme-ſtreet*, was ſtopt " and mured up. And the Inhabitants there " dwelling, were driven to ſeek Houſes elſe- " where: For, Cauſe, Felons and Harlots were " there received in the Night Seaſon.

" So was the Lane from *Bevys Marks* unto " *Aldgate*, between *Chriſt*'s-*church* and the " Walls of LONDON, ſhut up for the ſame " Cauſe; and ſo have been divers other Lanes " within LONDON; and all by the King's " Commandment.

" What can be a freer Thing than the Body " of a Freeman? And yet by the Law, if he be " a Lazar, by the Queen's Writ *de Leproſo remo-* " *vendo*, he ſhall be removed from his Dwelling- " houſe, unto a Lazar-houſe, out of the City.

" By the Laws of *Corone inter Capitula Eſca-* " *etrie*, if a Man do build a Caſtle of a Houſe of " Stone, or of any other Thing, and do embat- " tel the ſame, it ſhall be enquired of by the Eſ- " chetor, and after abated; although the Builder " be Tenant in Fee-ſimple of the ſame.

" In the 20th of King *Henry* VIII. Biſhop " *Trecy* [*Vezy*] of *Exeter*, purchaſed a great " Chace and a Lordſhip in *Warwyckſhire*; and " there built a Town, and did People the " ſame; but this was done by Licence.

" For the Preſervation of the King, his Corone " and Realm, the King may, by the Common " Law, make Caſtles and Bulwarks upon any " Man's Ground, for the Defence of the Realm. " Even ſo may the King deface any Buildings, " that may be for his ſafety: As it was done, " when the *New Foreſt* was firſt made.

" The Commiſſions for ſuppreſſing of Hedges, " Ditches, and other ſuch Incloſures, to the " Hindrance of Artillery, are granted by the " King, and yet are the Owners of the Lands, " Tenants in Fee-Simple.

" By the Laws of the City, if any Man build " within 16 Feet of the Walls, the Building ſhall " be pulled down, *&c.*

THIS Diſcourſe breaks off thus abruptly.

BUT yet, after all this, it was found that the Law was too ſhort to pull down Houſes that were already built; and all they could do was to inflict Puniſhment upon ſuch as had built contrary to the Queen's Proclamation; and now was another Stop put to the new Buildings, whereſoever they were in hand with, and among the reſt a Building of 110 Feet that began upon *Wapping-Wall*, by one *William Page*.

BUT ſuch flocking there was, notwithſtanding, to the City continually, and ſuch Numbers of People (and they for the moſt Part idle, vagrant Perſons) harbouring themſelves in it, filling the Houſes with Inmates, that the Queen's Succeſſor, King *James* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, ſet forth his Proclamation againſt Inmates, and Multitudes of Dwellers in ſtrait Rooms and Places in and about the City of LONDON; and for the razing and pulling down of certain new erected Buildings; which Proclamation (occaſioned by the Plague that was this Year in the City) followeth:

WHEREAS it falleth out by woful Experience, that the great Confluence and Acceſs of exceſſive Numbers of idle, indigent, diſſolute and dangerous Perſons, and the peſtring of many of them in the ſmall and ſtrait Rooms and Habitations in the City of LONDON, and in and about the Suburbs of the ſame, have been one the chiefeſt Occaſions of the great Plague and Mortality, which hath not only moſt extremely abounded in and about the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof, and eſpecially in ſuch ſtrait Rooms and Places, and among Perſons of ſuch Quality thence hath moſt dangerouſly overſpread and infected very many principal and other Parts of this Realm, (which Almighty God ceaſe at his good Pleaſure) his Majeſty tendring the Safety of his loving Subjects, and minding as much as in himſelf lyeth, to avoid the Continuance, or renewing of ſuch Mortality, doth by the Advice of his Privy Council, not only ſtraitly require and command, that his Majeſty's good and profitable Orders and Directions already publiſhed for the ſtaying, if God ſo pleaſe, of the ſame Infection, be carefully, ſpeedily and duly executed; but alſo doth ſtraitly prohibit and forbid, that no new Tenants or Inmates or other Perſons, be admitted to inhabit or reſide in any ſuch Houſe or Place in the ſaid City, Suburb, or within four Miles of the ſame, who have been ſo infected during the Continuance of this Plague or Mortality in or about the ſaid City: Nor after, until ſuch Time as it ſhall be thought ſafe and expedient by the principal Officers there for the Time being, *&c.*

And the Aldermen and their Deputies, and every Juſtice of the Peace, to take ſpecial Care, that none of the foreſaid Rooms, Houſes or Places be hereafter peſtred with Multitude of Dwellers, or with any Inmates. And that ſuch of the ſaid Rooms, Houſes or Places, or by any Proclamation heretofore publiſhed are ordered to be razed or pulled down, ſhall forthwith, the ſame being now void, or as the ſame ſhall hereafter become void, and razed and pulled down accordingly; and being once pulled down, that they ſuffer not any of the ſame to be newly erected, *&c.* Given at his Majeſty's Manour of *Woodſtock*, the ſixteenth Day of *September*, in the firſt Year of our Reign.

THESE Buldings in the Suburbs of later Times, were taken Notice of in a Parliament, *Anno* 1656, and an Act was then made for the preventing the Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs and within 10 Miles thereof. The Preamble ſets forth how thoſe new Buildings, Outhouſes and Cottages were found to be miſchievous and inconvenient, and a great Annoyance and Nuſance to the Commonwealth; and that divers Prohibitions heretofore had been made to the contrary; and yet the growing Evil was multiplied and encreaſed. So that there was a Neceſſity to take ſome further ſpeedy Courſe for the Redreſs. That by the Law the ſaid Houſes and Nuiſances ought to be abated, and the Builders, Occupiers and Tenants fined, which if executed, might be the undoing of many Men. The Act now ran, that for every Dwellinghouſe, Outhouſe, or any other Building erected within the Suburbs, or any other Place within 10 Miles of the Walls of the City, ſince the 25th of *March*, 1620, and not having four Acres of Land at leaſt, according to the Statute *de terris menſurandis*, continued therewith uſed, occupied and enjoyed, there ſhould be paid for the Uſe of the Commonwealth, one Year's Rent at the full and improved yearly Value, to be paid by the immediate Tenant or Tenants, or Occupier of ſuch Houſes at a rackt Rent: And after ſuch Payment to be for ever acquitted and diſcharged from ſuch Fine, Penalty or Forfeiture, as they were liable to loſe, or pay for the Building. And all that ſhould after this build any Houſe or Cottage upon a new Foundation within the ſaid Suburbs or within 10 Miles ſhould forfeit the intire Sum of 100 *l.* And every Perſon that ſhould uphold and continue ſuch new erected Houſe, to forfeit for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, where ſuch Offence ſhould be committed, the Sum of 20 *l.* for every Month that any ſuch Houſe ſhould be upheld or continued.

BUT

BUT to proceed to a particular View of the Suburbs, with the ſpreading Buildings, notwithſtanding the Oppoſitions made, as we have heard thereto.

ANOTHER Matter that required Remedy and Regulation, in theſe Suburbs eſpecially, was this. It was cuſtomary for the People to carry their Filth, as Intrails of dead Beaſts and other noiſome Things, and to throw them into the Ditches, Waters, Fields and Highways, whereby the Air was in Danger of being corrupted; and ſo to create infectious Diſeaſes in the City. This gave occaſion in the Year 1590, to the reviving of an old Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *Richard* II. which was at large ſet forth in the Queen's Proclamation; which Filth was upon a Penalty to be forthwith carried away; and it was thought convenient, that the Notice of it ſhould extend not only to the City, but to all the Cities and Boroughs in the Kingdom. It follows:

A PROCLAMATION, *commanding the Execution of an Act of Parliament, provided for avoiding of dangerous Annoyances about Cities, Boroughs and Towns within the Realm.*

THE Queen underſtanding that by a Statute made the twelfth Year of King *Richard* the Second, it was enacted that for ſo much Dung and other Filth of the Iſſues and Entrails, as well of Beaſts killed, as of other Corruptions, that were caſt and put into Ditches, Rivers, and other Waters; and alſo in many other Places within, about and nigh unto divers Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, and the Suburbs of them; that the Air was thereby greatly corrupted and infected; and many Maladies and other intolerable Diſeaſes did daily happen, as well to the Inhabitants, and alſo Dwellers in the ſame Cities and Boroughs, *&c.* as to others, thither repairing and paſſing: It was accorded and aſſerted, that Proclamation ſhould be made; as well in the City of LONDON, as in other Cities, Boroughs and Towns throughout the Realm of *England:* And that all which did caſt and put in Annoyances, Dung, Iſſues, Entrails and other Ordure, in Ditches, Rivers, Waters, and other Places, ſhould cauſe them to be removed, avoided and carried away between that and the Feaſt of *Michaelmas* next enſuing, every one upon Pain to loſe and to forfeit unto the ſaid King 20 *l.* and that the Maior and Bailiff of every ſuch City, Borough, *&c.* ſhould compel the ſame to be done upon like Pain.

And moreover, that Proclamation ſhould be made in the City of LONDON, as in other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, *&c.* that none ſhould do, to be ſet or thrown from thenceforth any ſuch Annoyances, *&c.* And if they did, he ſhould be called by Writ before the Lord Chancellor.

The Queen finding how neceſſary it ſhould be to have the ſame Act duely executed within the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs, and other Places near adjoining; and foreſeeing what Benefit may grow by the due Execution thereof in the Places aforeſaid, as well to the Inhabitants, as alſo to all Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, who for ſundry Reſpects have occaſion to remain, or to repair unto the ſame Cities; and for the avoiding of ſuch dangerous Infection, as otherwiſe by Means of theſe Annoyances, muſt grow within the Cities and the Suburbs; doth will the ſame Act to be proclaimed within the Cities of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, and the Counties thereunto adjoining, *&c.* And charged all and every Perſon to abſtain and forbear to caſt or put forth any Entrails of Beaſts, or any other filthy and noiſome Thing whatſoever, into any Ditch, River or Water, or into any Field or Highway, in or near unto the City of LONDON and *Weſtminſter*; and that all ſuch noiſome, corrupt, infectious, or filthy Subſtance, as hath heretofore been thrown, or caſt forth into any Place or Places, in or near the ſaid Cities by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; whereby the Air is or may be corrupted, ſhall, before the 25th of *Auguſt* next be removed and carried away, upon Pain of Puniſhment and Penalty contained in the ſaid Statute, *&c.*

Given at our Manour of *Greenwich* the ſixth of *June*, in the thirty ſecond Year of our Reign.

THE ſecond Year of *Henry* III. the Foreſt of *Middleſex*, and the Warren of *Staines* were diſaforeſted: Since which Time, the Suburbs about LONDON have been alſo mightily increaſed with Buildings; for firſt, to begin in the Eaſt, by the *Tower* of LONDON, is the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, founded by *Matilde*, the Queen, Wife to King *Stephen*, as is aforeſaid in *Portſoken* Ward.

The PARISH *of* St. JOHN *at* WAPPING.

FROM this Precinct of St. *Katharine* at *Wapping* in the *Woſe* and *Wapping* itſelf, the uſual Place of Execution for hanging of Pirates and Sea-Rovers, at the low Water Mark, there to remain till three Tides had overflowed them, was not one Houſe, *Stow* ſays, within 40 Years of the Time of his writing his *Survey of* LONDON; but the Gallows being afterwards taken away, it became a continued Street, or rather a filthy ſtreight Paſſage, with Lanes and Alleys of ſmall Tenements or Cottages, inhabited by Sailors and Victuallers, along by the River *Thames*, almoſt to *Ratcliff*, a good Mile from the *Tower*.

THE Church here was at firſt a Chapel under St. *Mary Matfelon*, alias *Whitechapel*; the Building was procured by the ſpecial Care of Mr. *Rowland Coitmore*, Mr. *Robert Bourn*, Mr. *Wilmoot*, and other Inhabitants of this Hamlet, ſeveral Citizens of LONDON being Benefactors thereto, and Mr. *Richard Sedwick*, firſt Miniſter thereof, it having been conſecrated by the Biſhop of LONDON, *July* 7, 1617.

BUT this Precinct being large (for 'tis accounted one half of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*) an Act of Parliament paſſed, *Anno* 5 *&* 6 *Guliel. & Mariæ*, ſeparating it from the ſaid Pariſh, ordaining it a Pariſh of itſelf, and conſtituting this a Parochial Church, by the Name of St. *John* at *Wapping*.

IT is of the *Tuſcan* and modern *Gothick* Orders; the Walls are Brick, the Roof covered with Tile, and the Chancel is two Steps higher than the Body of the Church.

IT is well pewed with Oak, and has a handſome Pulpit with Columns and Entablament, carved on the Pannels, and a Glory is painted on the inſide of the Sound-Board.

ON the South Side is a pretty Gallery of the *Tuſcan* Order, with theſe Words ſubſcribed:

"This Gallery was built with Part of the "Benevolence that was given for the Uſe of "this Chapel, by the Mariners that went to the "*Eaſt-Indies*, *Anno* 1616, under the Command "of Captain *Martin Ring*, in the *Royal James*, "procured by the Care of Mr. *Rowland Coitmore*, "then Maſter of the ſaid Ship, and who was Warden of this Chapel, *Anno* 1622.

ALSO

Also here are these Words:

Know ye that the Unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.

And many other Sentences of Holy Scripture.

The Altar-Piece is of Oak, neat and spacious; the lower Part consists of three Pilasters of the *Tuscan*, and above these two of the *Corinthian* Order, with their Entablature; over which is the King's Arms under a Pediment: The superior Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Gold on Black, between *Moses* and *Aaron* finely painted in their proper Habits, which are placed between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in black Letters on Gold; the Whole having curious Enrichments of a Cherub, Cartouches, Festoons, Shields, Lamps, &c. well carved, inclosed with Rail and Banister; the Square within, which is paved with black and white Marble.

The Chancel is wainscotted, with good Bolection Work six Feet high, and the Front directly West from the Altar.

The Dimensions are, Length 74 Feet, Breadth 57, Altitude 24.

Benefactors are as follow:

On the Front of the said Gallery:

The pious and charitable Mrs. Godfrey gave to the Poor, in the dear Winter, 50 l.

Also two Gifts to the Sufferers by Fire, in 1696 and 1703, 39 l. 4 s.

And besides what is foregoing, this is done on the East End of the North Isle.

This Hamlet being one third of the Parish of *Whitechapel*, and a Hamlet of itself, providing for its own Poor, and chusing its own Officers, are to have for the Use of the Poor of this Hamlet one Third of all Gifts and Legacies that are given to the Parish of *Whitechapel*, and one Third of the Rents of certain Houses belonging to the said Parish; and also one Third Part of the 4 *s. per* Week, the Gift of Mr. *Buck*, and are to have Two-Pence of every Shilling of the Money given at the Communion at *Whitechapel* Church.

MONUMENTS.

In the Church of St. *John*'s at *Wapping* lie interred these Persons, with Monumental Stones set up for, or lying upon them.

In the Chancel Wall:

A Monument erected by Elizabeth Bradley, Widow, who was the Daughter of William Wood, of this Hamlet, Esq; in Memory of her late Husband, Nicholas Bradley, Anchorsmith, who died 1682, with three of their Children.

On a flat Stone in the Chancel: *We dye to live.*

North Isle:

Memoriæ Sacrum Davidi Davison, Armig. Londinensi, Mysterii Groceriæ Communitatis Civi, &c. 1662. He gave 10 l. to the Poor yearly for ever; (he was a great Rope-maker in Wapping, and fined for Alderman.)

Martha, late Wife of Captain William Thompson of Wapping, 1682.

Her Name was Martha, but she had the Heart
Of Mary, for she chose the better Part.
In Meekness, Patience, Humbleness of Mind,
She did excel the most of Womankind.
She waited for her Change, which being come,
She's at her blissful and eternal Home.

Tho. Pope of Wappin, 1640; also Elizabeth his Wife, 1665.

And Elizabeth, Wife of Tho. Warren, 1672.

The Son and Daughter of Captain John Parker, viz. Zephaniah, 1677; and Alice, 1673; and the said Captain, 1683; and Anne his Wife, 1679.

John Blanke, late of the Hamlet of Wapping Stepney, 1698.

Nicolas, the Son of Evan Flemming of Langeneck in the County of Carmarthen, Merchant, 1681.

Jane Moor, late of this Parish, Widow, 1695; Anne Montgomery, her Daughter, 1680.

Elizabeth Sterling, Widow, the Mother of Mary, Wife of John Ifield of the same Hamlet; also the said Mary, 1684, who died in Childbed.

South Isle:

Joanna Davison, Wife of David Davison, 1653.

Robert Stabler, 1690.

Richard West, Master Carpenter of this Chapel, 1622.

A Tomb inclosed with Iron Grates for Gregory Page, Esq; late of this Parish, 1693, and three of his Children; Elizabeth, late Wife of Captain John Slade, John and Elizabeth. This Man was made Justice here by King *James* II.

Francis Partis of Wapping, Mariner, 1685; and likewise four Children.

Rosamond Hicks, 1685.

Middle Isle:

Valentine Elsing, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1656.

To the immortal Memory of the right worthy and much lamented Mr. Alexander Eaton Apothecary, 1662.

Gregory Holand, late of Wapping, Chirurgeon, 1688-9; also five of his Children.

Elizabeth, late Wife of David Davison, by whom he had Issue two Sons and five Daughters, 1637.

Susanna, the Wife of William Ball, 1622.

Jane Hobman, Daughter of Captain Hesketh Hobman, 1693; and Jane Hobman, his last Wife, 1697.

John Cox, Anchorsmith of Wapping, 1633.

Nicholas Warin, Mariner, 1637; also Anne Warin his Wife, 1649.

Starlings Stone.

Cutbert Shafto, William Shafto, and Thomas Shafto: All Children of Captain William Shafto of Wappin, Mariner.

Wapping Church-yard.

Here lies the Body of Robert Kingſton, Turner, late of this Pariſh, who died the 29th of Auguſt 1679. Aged 45 Years.

Draw near, and ſee this Heap of Duſt,
Which once was active, wiſe and juſt;
A Man whoſe Labours God did bleſs,
And crowned them with fair Succeſs:
But Care or Prudence cannot ſave,
Nor Wealth defend us from the Grave.
Prepare to follow, all to Death muſt bow,
He fell in his full Strength, and ſo may'ſt thou.

Dorothy Edmunds, Relict of Joſhua Waters. Richard Patridge, Mariner. And John Edmunds, Gent. her three Husbands, 1696. Margaret Ford, 1667. Elizabeth, Daughter of Captain Arthur Hare, 1679.

THERE is a Stone placed in the Wall of this Church-yard, on which is inſcribed, Within this Table is contained the Dimenſions of Eſquire Peachies Ground, taken into the Chapel-yard, at half an Inch to a Foot, An. Dom. 1681.

Then the Buttings and Boundings are ſet down very exactly.

The BENEFACTORS *to this Chapel, and to the Poor of this Hamlet, are theſe that follow:*

1617. Thomas Whitnel, Eſq; gave 12 l. 10 s. per Annum for ever, towards maintaining of a Lecture in this Chapel, to be preached upon one of the Week Days, (the Lord's Day excepted). Which Gift was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King James I. Which Lecture began the ſecond of April 1617, and the Gift paid by the Truſtees of the ſaid Whitnel.

Mr. Thomas Nevet, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, gave Ten Shillings for a Sermon to be preached on Good Friday in the Forenoon, yearly.

He alſo gave to forty poor Perſons of this Hamlet Twenty Shillings per Annum to be diſtributed by the Miniſter and Chapel-wardens for the Time being; by giving them Six-pence a-Piece. Which Gift is yearly paid by the Girdlers Company, to continue near M Years.

1635. Mr. Thomas Clave, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, 1635, gave fifty Pounds to this Hamlet: Which was laid out in building the two Nothermoſt Houſes in Cock-alley. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof being given to the Poor of this Hamlet every Lord's Day. The Remainder of this Rent of the ſaid Houſes to be towards the Repair of this Chapel.

1636. Mrs. Edith Capps, late of this Hamlet, Widow, An. Dom. 1636, gave the Reverſion of her Dwelling-Houſe to the Poor: Which was ſold for forty Pounds. And the Money was laid out in building two other Houſes in Cock-alley. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof is likewiſe given to the ſaid Poor every Lord's Day. The Remainder of the ſaid Rent is to go towards the Repair of this Chapel.

1633. Sir John Fenner, late of the Inner Temple, LONDON, Knt. deceaſed An. Dom. 1633, gave to the Pariſh of Whitechapel, ſix Pounds a Year for ever, to buy twenty Bibles, to be yearly given to twenty young People who ſhould have moſt Need, and moſt likely to make the beſt Uſe thereof.

He alſo gave five Pounds per Annum for ever, to be equally diſtributed in Money, to the pooreſt of the ſaid Pariſh People, on the four uſual Feaſts of the Year.

He alſo gave five Pounds per Ann. for ever, for a Stock for Coals for the ſaid Poor.

The third Part of which Gifts belong to the Poor of this Hamlet.

1662. David Daviſon, late of this Hamlet, Eſq; by his Will, gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, ten Pounds for ever.

1669. Capt. Brian Harriſon, late of this Hamlet, deceaſed, gave fifty Shillings per Ann. for ever, out of the Rent of a Houſe formerly called, *The Pewter Platter in* Gracechurch-ſtreet, LONDON, to be given in Bread to the Poor, which began the 25th of December 1669.

1624. Capt. William Hawas, late of this Hamlet, deceaſed, by his Will dated the 7th of January 1624, gave two Shillings per Week for ever, to be given in Bread to the Poor. Which two Shillings per Week is to be paid the Chapel-warden of this Hamlet for the Time being, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, by equal Portions, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

1673. Sir Samuel Starling, Knt. ſometime Alderman of the City, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 7th of Auguſt 1673, gave to the Chapel-wardens of this Hamlet, for the Uſe of the Poor thereof, five Pounds, to be paid yearly on the 25th of December, by the Brewers Company, London, to continue until Lady-day MDCLXXXXV.

1671. Capt. John Whitty, born in this Hamlet, by his laſt Will dated the 5th of February, 1671, gave to the Poor thereof fifty Pounds, to be given twelve Pence per Week in Bread for ever. And ſome Time after coming from the Eaſt Indies, in the Ship Expectation, whereof he was Commander, at St. Helena, where he died, deſired that his Wife Hannah, (afterwards Wife of Capt George Wood,) ſhould double the ſaid Legacy, if ſhe thought good. Which ſhe hath ſince done. Which 100 l. was laid out in purchaſing the New Ground on the Eaſt Side of the Chapel, by the Truſtees of the ſaid Chapel. The Intereſt of which Money is given away weekly in Bread, as the Will directs.

1676. William Wood, Eſq; by his laſt Will, bearing Date 22 Sept. 1676, gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, one hundred Pounds. Which was laid out by the Truſtees of the ſaid Hamlet, towards the Building of three new Houſes on the Weſt Side of Cock-alley. The Intereſt of which Money is paid yearly to the Chapel-wardens, by the Truſtees aforeſaid, for the Uſe of the Poor, as the Will directs.

1681. Mr. Nicholas Bradley, of this Hamlet, Anchorſmith, by his laſt Will bearing Date the 13th of April 1681, gave to the Poor the Sum of thirty Pounds.

1683. The Right Hon. Henry Savyl, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Vice-chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, by the Hand of Sir Richard Haddock, Knt. gave the Sum of fifty Pounds to be diſtributed by him and the Chapel-wardens, to the Poor of this Hamlet, for buying of Coals, and for Relief of the ſaid Poor the hard Seaſon that happened in the Months of December, January and February, 1683, which was diſtributed accordingly.

1689. Mr. Nicholas Reymer of this Hamlet, Mariner, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 7th of December, 1689, gave to the Poor 30 l.

Capt.

1690. Capt. William Covel, by his laſt Teſtament dated Anno 1690, gave to this Place fifty Pounds to be laid out in ſome Purchaſe for buying Bread to be annually given to the Poor by Thirds, on three particular Days of the Year, viz. the 20th of January, the 18th of March, and the 8th of June, to continue for ever.

1695. Mrs. Godfrey, a pious and charitable Gentlewoman, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh in the dear Winter 50 l.

1696. Alſo ſhe ſent two large Gifts to the Poor Sufferers by Fire in Wapping, in the Years 1696, and 1703.

1703. Dudley Lewis, a Mariner, a Swede by Birth, by his nuncupative Will, Anno 1703, (being caſt away in that great Storm in November) gave all his Money and Wages, which amounted to 39 l. 4 s. to the Poor of this Pariſh; which was accordingly diſtributed amongſt them.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-Noſe-College*, Value 130 *l. per Ann.* beſides Fees, not rated in the King's Books.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Shenton*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Willſon*.

PRAYERS are at Eight in the Summer Mornings, and 11 in the Winter; no Organ, one Bell. The Gift Sermons are one on *Good-Friday*, for which the Miniſter has 10 *s.* being the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Nevett*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. A Preparation Sermon every *Thurſday* before Sacrament Day, at Seven at Night. Mr. *Thomas Whettenhall*, left 12 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* for ever, towards maintaining a Lecture-Sermon on one Day in the Week (*Sunday* excepted) which was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *James* I. to be paid by the Truſtees of the ſaid *Whettenhall*; which is ſince neglected by ſome means or other.

THE Veſtry is ſelect.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	1 Conſtable.
2 Sideſmen.	7 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers of the Poor.	4 Scavengers.
2 Collectors.	1 Surveyor of the Highways.

THIS Pariſh is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Town*.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In the Upper Town:

Part of *Well-cloſe-ſquare*, by ſome called *Marine-ſquare*, *Neptune-ſtreet*; Part of *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, *Wiltſhire-lane*, *Well-ſtreet*, *Long's-yard*, and therein *Harwood's-court*, or *Gun-alley*, *Bluegate-yard*, *New Rag-fair*; Part of *Salt-peter-bank*, *George's-court*, *Parrot-alley*, *Storehouſe-yard*, *Sheer-alley*, *Watt's-court*, *Kirk's-yard*, *Goldſmith's-rents*, *White's-yard*, *Hog-alley*, *Green-yard*, *Shovel-alley*, *Ann's-court*, *Black-jack-alley*, *Black-dog-alley*, *Nightingale-lane*, and therein *King's-court*, *Dod's-alley*, *Black-horſe-yard*, *Swan-yard*, *Malaga-court*, *Bright's-alley*, *Meeting-houſe-yard*, *Hanging Lyon-alley*, *Jones's-court*, *Baniſter's-yard*, *Ten-foot-way*, *Swan Brew-houſe-yard*, *Three-tun-court*, *College-yard*, *Drewry's-rents*, *Lamb-yard*, *Hermitage-yard*; Part of *Wapping-ſtreet*, and therein Part of *Hermitage-bridge*, *Hermitage-dock-ſide*; Part of *Hermitage-ſtreet*, *Half-moon-court*, *Scot's-wharf*, *Hermitage-ſtairs*, *Brown's-key*, *Dung-wharf*, *Union-ſtairs*, *Bell-dock*, *Wapping-old-ſtairs*.

In the Lower Town,

Part of *Wapping-ſtreet*, *Cock-alley*, *Maiden-head-court*; Part of *Milk-alley*, *One-gun-alley*, or *Upper Gun-alley*, and therein *Croſs-alley*, *Little Gun-alley* and *Half-moon-yard*, *Well-alley*, and therein *Pump-yard*, *Red-lion-ſtreet*, *Queen's-head-alley*, *Wapping-new-ſtairs*, *The Orchard*, *Brew-houſe-lane*, *Execution-dock*, *Blackmoor-alley*, *Green-yard*, *Willow-tree-alley*, *New-market-ſtreet*, *Wapping-dock*, *Wapping-dock-ſtairs*, *King Edward's-ſtairs*, *King Edward-ſtreet*, Sir *William Warren's-ſquare*, *Frying-pan-ſtairs*, *Green-bank*, *Pruſon's-iſland*, *Cinamon-ſtreet*, and and therein *Pear-tree-alley*, and *Three-colt-alley*.

Number of Houſes are about 1600.

THE Rev. Mr. *Ruſſel*, not long ſince Rector of this Pariſh, built the Parſonage-Houſe from the Ground, ſtanding towards the Street, near the Church, which coſt about 450 *l.*

THERE is a free Charity School in *Cock-alley*, Eaſt of this Church, for poor Children of the Pariſh, to be educated there in Reading, Writing, and Cyphering, and Chriſtian Manners: Which Building, by Calculation, coſt about 180 *l.* Mr. *Ruſſel*, the ſaid Rector, very commendably undertook it, and went forward with it; depending upon the Charity of good People. He began on *Lady Day*, 1704, and gave 50 *l.* towards it. The School Room is in the middle Floor; the Ground Floor, and the Buildings over the School to be for Conveniences for the Teacher himſelf and his Family, who hath allowed him 30 *l. per Annum.* He hath the Care of 40 Boys, maintained by a Charitable Society, conſiſting of 30 Perſons, Inhabitants of this Pariſh; who by their own Contributions, and what they procure, partly by Collections in the Pariſh, once a Year, and partly at their Monthly Sermons every third Sunday at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, do maintain not only the ſaid Number of Boys at School, and cloath them alſo, but had in the Year 1708, taken into their Charity 25 Girls, to be cloathed and taught by a ſober School-miſtreſs: The Money for whoſe Maintainance, both Miſtreſs and Girls, they hoped to raiſe chiefly from the well diſpoſed Gentlewomen of the Pariſh.

THIS Charitable Society began about 40 Years ago; the Members then agreeing among themſelves to ſet up a Monthly Sermon, for Preparation to the Sacrament, and for a Collection to be made at the Church Door, and the Money to be diſtributed to poor Houſe-keepers, or others, not maintained by Penſion from the Pariſh. Afterwards they converted this Money for the keeping poor Pariſhioners Children at School. Which they continue commendably to this Day.

SIX poor Children of this Pariſh are educated at the Free-ſchool erected in the Pariſh of *Alhallows Barkin*. This Benefit they receive, purſuant to the Will of Alderman *Hickſon*, Brewer, and Citizen of LONDON, bearing Date the 16th of *February*, 1686.

Wapping is, to this Day, chiefly inhabited by Seafaring Men, and Tradeſmen dealing in Commodities for the Supply of Shipping, and Shipmen. It ſtands exceeding thick with Buildings, and is very Populous; having been very much improved by human Induſtry: For this Place, and the Parts about it, were formerly one great Waſh, covered with the Waters of the *Thames*. Afterwards it was by Pains and Art gained from the River, and made a Marſh, or Meadow Ground, commonly called *Wapping Merſhes*; and was defended

fended from the Irruption of the *Thames* by Walls; which were very chargeable in the continual Maintaining of the ſame. And between the Years 1560 and 1570, the Force of the Water was ſuch, that it broke the Wall in ſundry Places, and overflowed the whole Marſhes. About the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the moſt Part of theſe Marſhes came to the Queen, that then reigned in Extent, till a great Sum of Money ſhould be paid: And ſhe rented out the ſame.

THE Rents here being ſomewhat uncertain, by the Breaches of the River into the Grounds about 1571, when the Water had again broke in, a View was made by the Commiſſioners of *Sewers*; who thought it neceſſary, that the Walls ſhould be built upon by any who would. Whereupon many took Land upon the Walls to build. And among the reſt one *William Page*; who took a Leaſe of 110 Feet of the Wall, and laid the Foundation of his Building, and beſtowed a great Sum of Money in making the Wall very ſtrong; and in Building to the ſtrong Defence of the ſaid Marſhes, and Commodity and Eaſe of the Repairs and Maintainers of the ſaid Wall. But in the Year 1583. the Queen iſſuing out a Proclamation for ſtopping all New Buildings, this Building was hindered for a Time; and Mr. *Page* was fain to make an humble Petition, and ſet forth his Caſe to the Lord Treaſurer; and praying his Allowance to go on with his Building, ſhewed how it would be a Benefit to her Majeſty, in Continuance of her Rent; and that it was not hurtful to any; and his Building began before the Proclamation; but what Succeſs *Page*'s Petition had, is unknown; but it appears, it afterwards went forward, ſince all the Wall is now thick built upon.

Friday the 24th of *July*, 1629. King *Charles* having hunted a Stag or Hart from *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, killed him in *Nightingale-lane*, in the Hamlet of *Wapping*, in a Garden belonging to one ——— who had ſome Damage among his Herbs, by reaſon the Multitude of People there aſſembled ſuddenly.

IN this Hamlet of *Wapping*, was built, *Anno* 1626. a large Houſe of Timber by Mr. *William Turner*, Gentleman, Mr. *George Low*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Jones*, Gentleman, and others for the making of Allum; which grew to ſuch an Inconvenience, through the Annoyance that was with Boiling of Urine, and other Materials, by reaſon of the ill Savour of it; and the Excrement of it, being found to be an Annoyance to the River of *Thames*, that upon the Complaint of the Inhabitants to the King and Council, it was proceeded withal, as appeareth:

THE ſixteenth of *July*, 1627. being *Monday*, and the Tide being near Low-water, about eight of the Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day, there was a Lighter of Allum-Greaſe, lying in the *Hermitage-dock*, which was taken out of a Ship lying athwart the Mouth of the Dock; and upon the emptying of the Water, out of the Lighter, which iſſued from the Greaſe, there did ariſe a moſt noiſome ſtinking Scum of a frothy Subſtance, and did ſpread all about the Mouth of the Dock, and run down into the *Thames*; and there was a Veſſel cauſed to be filled with it, and it did ſo ſtink, that we were not able to endure the Scent of it; inſomuch that it endangered all the Wells and Ponds thereabouts: This was ſeen and done in the Preſence of theſe under written:

Maſter Cornelius Godfrey, Merchant	Mr. Leonard Leonard
Mr. George Freeman	Mr. Michael Leech
Mr. Joſeph Jaques	Mr. Fulk Wormleighton
Thomas Pope	Mr. Joſeph Byrks
Henry Chandler	Nicholas Budgen
Thomas Davies	Tobias Green
Thomas Knight	George Raymond
Thomas Jones	William Cook
Auguſtine Cope	William Curteis
Thomas Powel	John Cope.

All which were ready to teſtify the Truth hereof upon Oath.

THE Inhabitants alſo put up this Petition to the Juſtices againſt this Allum-Houſe, as follows:

To the Right Worſhipful his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, *and Commiſſioners for Annoyances, and to all other his Majeſty's Officers, whom in this Caſe it ſhall concern,*

WE his Majeſty's loving Subjects inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and St. *Botolph*'s without *Aldgate*, LONDON, and in the Hamlets of *Stepney*, *Wapping*, *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, and St. *Katharine*'s near the *Tower* of LONDON, finding and being continually choaked and poiſoned up with the daily and continual Stink, and moſt noiſome and infectious Smell that is lately begun amongſt us, by a Workhouſe for making of Allum (as is reported) by Mr. *William Turner*, Mr. *George Lowe*, and Mr. *Thomas Jones*, and others, erected at the Weſt End of *Wapping*, adjoining upon the River of *Thames*, and near unto the *Tower* of LONDON, and to his Majeſty's Store-houſe on *Tower-hill*, where the Proviſion for his Highneſs's Shipping is daily provided; do humbly ſhew, That we find that the noiſome Smell that comes of the making of the ſaid Allum (which we ſuppoſe to be Urine, and ſuch other infectious Materials, being long kept, and then boiled for the Uſe aforeſaid) doth breed and make ſuch an infectious and moſt noiſome Smell amongſt us, that we are not able to live in our Houſes, nor to keep our Families at work about us, the deteſtable Stink thereof is ſo infectious and intolerable now this Winter Time (much more will it be in the Heat of Summer:) So that if ſpeedy Redreſs thereof be not had, we ſhall not be able to continue our Habitations there, wherein we have long Time lived. And it is generally thought it will be a Decay and dangerous Infection to all Inhabitants both on this Side and the other Side the Water, within two Miles Compaſs of the Place it ſtands; for the Stink thereof (as the Wind ſtands) is further ſmelled, both by Land and Water, and daily Complaint made thereof. And now there is begun but two or three Furnaces, but ſhortly there will be many more Furnaces made there, to the further great Danger and Annoyance of his Majeſty's Subjects, which we humbly refer to your Worſhip's grave Conſideration, humbly deſiring your ſpeedy Aid and Reformation herein, otherewiſe we ſhall be compelled to leave our Houſes and Dwellings to our utter Undoings; for the noiſome Smell is ſo dangerous, that no Man will dwell thereabouts, if he might have his Houſe Rent-free: And we, as bound ſhall daily pray for your Worſhips.

Richard Main	William Peacock
Fulk Wormleighton	John Broocker
Thomas Clark	Matthew Fallen
Thomas Champion	George Flood
William Mott	Thomas Gray
James Ruddam	William Welch
James Coulyn	Cornelius Godfrey
Andrew Furſland	Thomas Cobb

John

John Parſons
Henry Munter
Henry Bludder
George Preſton
Peter Leover
William Winſo Hooſt
John Harrington
Romboult Jacobſon
John Weſſels
Richard Rolfe
John Weeks
Richard Pountis
Jenkin Ellis
Robert Haddocke
Richard Studder
John Vandeford
Robert Thomas
Auſtin Reinolds
Jeffrey Farmer
William Parſons
Reinold Thompſon
John Green
William Plaſſe
William Popular
Thomas Warton
John Dearſley
Joſeph Jaques
William Rayniborowe
Peter March
Richard Cooper
Arion Williams
William Fox
John Note
Thomas White
William Speering
Michael Ungle
Richard Cray
Thomas Bercher
Oſmond Colcheſter
William Webbe
William Bundrocke
William Evans
Michael Leech
John Cope
Tobias Green
John Birke
John Harris
John Teabye
Robert Merret
William Clark

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Petition of your Majeſty's Liege People and Subjects, being in Number many Thouſands, inhabiting within one Mile Compaſs of your Majeſty's Tower *of* LONDON, *within* Middleſex *and* Surrey, *and the Borough of* Southwark,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT whereas of late divers Rooms have been newly erected in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfellon*, commonly called *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middleſex*, by *William Turner*, Gentleman, *George Low*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Jones*, Gentleman, and others, near unto many great Brewhouſes, which brew Beer for the Uſe and Service of your Majeſty's Navy, and for divers within LONDON and *Middleſex*; which ſaid Rooms have been ever ſince their firſt Erection imployed for Boiling of Urine for making of Allum, which hath and doth daily caſt ſo noiſome a Savour and evil Air to all the Parts thereabouts, and to all Paſſengers that Way, or by the River *Thames*, that they are in no Sort able to endure the ſame, nor their Dwelling Houſes by Reaſon thereof, and the ſame has already caſt many of them into Extremity of great Sickneſs and Diſeaſes, by which evil and unwholeſome Savour of late many Fiſhes in the *Thames* there near unto, have been found ready to die, and dead, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned by ſome ill Subſtance iſſuing unto the River *Thames*; and all the Inhabitants thereabouts are much annoyed, and all the Paſture Ground lying near thereabouts is tainted and ſpoiled in ſuch Manner that Cattle do refuſe to feed on the ſame; and they farther humbly ſhew, that they have preferred their Grievances unto your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Annoyances, and having cauſed the ſame to be preſented unto them by Indictment by ſeveral Jurors, ſworn upon Oath before your Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in their general Seſſions for *Middleſex*, upon due Proof, and the Teſtimony of Witneſſes there alſo ſworn and examined, upon which Evidences the ſaid Jurors have given up ſeveral Verdicts, and preſented upon their Oaths the ſame Annoyance to be exceeding great and intolerable to all Inhabitants dwelling thereabouts, and to call other Paſſengers by the ſame, or upon the River *Thames*: Yet your Petitioners having no Redreſs thereby, are compelled by extreme Neceſſity to complain unto your Majeſty, and with much Grief, and with all Humility beſeech your Majeſty to take to Conſideration the ſpeedy Redreſs in that Behalf, the ſame Annoyance being ſo great and unſavoury, that otherwiſe your poor Subjects, being many Thouſands in Number, ſhall be compelled to forſake their Houſes, and abandon their Dwellings, to the Loſs of their Trades and Lives, and the utter undoing of them and their Families.

Wherefore they moſt humbly beſeech you to commit the Examination thereof to the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Cleveland*, Sir *Allen Apſley*, Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Sir *Henry Spiller*, Knt. *Thomas Sanderſon* and *George Long*, Eſqs; or any three or two of them, or any others, being Juſtices and Commiſſioners of Annoyances within the ſaid County of *Middleſex*, who, by your Majeſty's gracious Reference being thereunto required, may examine and hear the Allegations on all Parts; and that upon the Opinions therein, your Majeſty will be pleaſed to vouchſafe your poor Subjects ſuch Relief as the Caſe requireth:

And the Petitioners, according to their bounden Duties and Legiance ſhall daily pray for your Majeſty's long and proſperous Reign over us.

At Whitehall, *the 25th of* July, 1627.

PRESENT,

Lord Keeper,
Lord Treaſurer,
Earl of *Dorſet*,
Earl of *Bridgewater*,
Mr. Secretary *Cook*,
Maſter of the Rolls.
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS upon a Complaint formerly made by divers Aldermen of the City of LONDON, on the Behalf of the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, and divers other Pariſhes thereabouts, concerning a great Annoyance unto the ſaid Inhabitants, cauſed by certain Allum Works erected thereabouts by his Majeſty's Farmers of the ſaid Works: It was, by an Order of the twentieth of this preſent Month, ordered, that the Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, accompanied with ſix other Doctors of Phyſick of that Society, as likewiſe that ſome of the Aldermen ſhould, upon View of the ſaid Works, and ſuch Obſervations by them made as fall within their Experience, return Certificate to the Board their Opinions touching the ſame: Foraſmuch as thoſe whoſe Names are here under-written, did this Day accordingly make their Certificate in Writing to the Board as follows: *In hæc verba*; "May it "pleaſe your Lordſhips, according to an Order of this Honourable Board, of the 20th of "*July* laſt: We have viewed and obſerved the "Allum Works at St. *Katharine's*, and conſidered the Materials therein uſed and employed: And thereupon do humbly certify "unto your Lordſhips, and are of Opinion, "that the Works ſtanding in that Place muſt "neceſſarily breed great Annoyances, both to "the near Inhabitants, and by the ſpreading "Vapours from thence iſſuing to many Places "more remote, and to all ſuch Paſſengers as, "either by Land or by Water, have Occaſion to "frequent thoſe Parts, not only by their continual noiſome Savours to make all their Inhabitants grievous and unpleaſant, but alſo "by their putrid Quality to endanger their "Healths: And ſo we humbly reſt at your "Lordſhips

" Lordſhips Commands, *July* the 24th *An.* " 1627, ſigned, *John Argent*, Preſ. *John Gif-* " *ford*, *William Harvey*, *William Clement*, *Ro-* " *bert Flud*, *Samuel Baskernite*, *Ottnel Meverel*, " and by *Hugh Hamerſley*." Their Lordſhips upon Conſideration had thereof, did reſolve that the ſaid Allum Works in and about the City, were fit to be ſuppreſſed. Nevertheleſs, for that a Petition was now preſented to the Board by the Farmers of the ſaid Allum Works, ſhewing that it was not poſſible for them to erect and finiſh any new Works in the County, before our *Lady-Day* next, that if they ſhould be reſtrained from working here in the mean Time, the Kingdom would be unſerved of Allum, of which there is great Uſe, and likewiſe diſabled to pay his Majeſty's Rent: And therefore beſought the Board that they might have Leave to proceed in their making of Allum here until our *Lady-Day* next, as aforeſaid. It was thereupon thought fit and ordered, that they ſhould be at Liberty to make Allum in thoſe Places where their Works are already erected, until our *Lady-Day* next only and no longer; and that in the mean Time they preſume not to erect any other Works in any Places in or about this City. Provided nevertheleſs, that they ſuffer not the Dregs and Excrements proceeding from the boiling and making of the ſaid Allum to be caſt, or fall into any Places leading into the River of *Thames*, but that they cauſe the ſame from Time to Time to be either buried in the Night Time in the Grounds where their Works now are, or otherwiſe to be carried and buried in the Night Time in ſome other convenient Place, where the ſame may breed no Infection or Annoyance to any of his Majeſty's Subjects.

At Whitehall, *the* 12*th* September, Anno 1627.

PRESENT,

Lord Preſident,
Earl of *Holland*,
Earl of *Kelly*,
Maſter Secretary *Cook*,
Maſter Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS an humble Petition was this Day exhibited to the Board in the Name of the Inhabitants of the Pariſhes of St. *Botolph*'s near *Aldgate*, St. *Catharine*'s, *Whitechapel*, *Stepney*, *Rotherhith*, St. *Olave*'s, and others adjacent and near his Majeſty's *Tower* of LONDON: Shewing, That whereas it had pleaſed the Board, on the 27th of *July* laſt, after divers Hearings and Reports made by ſix Doctors of the College of Phyſicians of LONDON, to order that the Farmers of his Majeſty's Allum-works, who had tranſported themſelves out of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom near unto his Majeſty's Royal Chamber and City of LONDON, ſhould not preſume to erect any Work in or about, nor ſuffer the Dregs or Excrement of the Boiling of Allum to be caſt or fall into the River of *Thames*, but bury the ſame in the Night-time in ſome convenient Place where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance; yet nevertheleſs that ſithence the making of the ſaid Order, and eſpecially on the 16th of *Auguſt* laſt, the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies or Aſſigns, have, in Contempt of the Order, poured or cauſed the ſaid Filth, Dregs or Excrements to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the *Thames*; whereby ſome of the Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for Brewing ſo tainted with the Taſte and Savour of Allum Excrement, as that within a very ſhort Space the Fiſh have been poiſoned, and the Water altogether unwholſome, for brewing or any other Uſe, as by Certificate under divers of the ſaid Petitioners Hands, the chief Officers and Inhabitants of the *Tower*, appeared; and therefore humbly prayed Redreſs of the growing Miſchief and dangerous Contagion proceeding from the ſaid Allum-works, ſeconded with a preſumptuous Contempt of the ſaid Order of the Board: To the End, that by a ſudden Reformation the Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be ſuffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours occaſioned by the ſaid Allum-works. The Board taking this Complaint into their due and ſerious Conſideration, and finding that the former Order of the Board was not obſerved, as is before-mentioned, and that the Annoyance cauſed hereby, extendeth it ſelf to the extreme Parts of the City, and even ſo far as his Majeſty's Court, when the Wind ſitteth that Way (which cannot but be of dangerous Conſequence by corrupting both the Air and the Water, whereof Beer is made for his Majeſty's Service and otherwiſe) thought fit and ordered that the ſaid Allum-works ſhould be preſently ſuppreſſed from working, and utterly removed by the Farmers or others whom it may concern, within a convenient Time, notwithſtanding the former Order, (which on their Parts have not been obſerved) and that ſome one of the Meſſengers of his Majeſty's Chamber ſhall be ſent with a Tranſcript of this their Lordſhips Order, to the Farmers or Deputies of the ſaid Work, and ſee the ſame duly executed; and of the Performance thereof to give Account to their Lordſhips within ten or twelve Days after the Date hereof. And of this their Lordſhips Order, as well the ſaid Farmers and the Meſſenger, as others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and to regulate themſelves accordingly, as they will anſwer the contrary.

To the Right Hon. the Lords and others of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL.

The humble PETITION *of the Inhabitants of St.* Botolph's Aldgate, *St.* Catharine's, Whitechapel, Stepney, Rotherhith, *St.* Olave's, *and others, adjacent and near his Majeſty's Tower of* LONDON.

WHEREAS it pleaſed this honourable Board, the 27th of *July* laſt, after divers Hearings, and a Report made by ſix Doctors, being of the College of Phyſicians, LONDON, to order that the Farmers of his Majeſty's Allum-works (who had tranſplanted themſelves out of the North Parts near unto his Majeſty's Royal Chamber and City of LONDON) ſhould not preſume to erect any Works in or about the ſame, nor ſuffer the Dregs or Excrement proceeding of the Boiling of Allum to be caſt or fall into the River of *Thames*, but to bury the ſame in the Night-time, where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance.

But ſo it is, Right Honourable, that divers Times, ſithence the Order of this Honourable Board, but eſpecially upon the 16th of this Inſtant *Auguſt*, the ſaid Farmers, their Deputy or Aſſigns, have, in Contempt of the ſaid Order, poured or cauſed the ſaid Filth, Dregs or Excrement to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the *Thames*; whereby ſome of your Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for Brewing ſo tainted and grownered with the Taſte and Savour of Allum Excrement, as that within three Hours after about forty Fiſhes were apparently found poiſoned, as by the annexed Certificate appeareth.

For Redreſs of which growing Miſchief and dangerous Contagion, ſeconded with a preſumptuous Contempt of your honourable Order, as formerly

formerly, the Petitioners fly to this honourable Board, beſeeching a ſodain Reformation: To the End that your Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be ſuffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours, proceeding from the ſaid Allum-works.

And the Petitioners ſhall be (as ever) bound to pray for your Honours. 1627.

WE his Majeſty's Subjects whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, do for a Truth certify and will be ready to depoſe, that ſithence the 25th Day of *July* laſt, the Allum-farmers or their Aſſigns, have erected new Erections at or near *Wapping*, where the Allum-works are: And that upon the 16th Day of this Inſtant Month of *Auguſt*, by Means of the Excrement or Filth falling or being caſt and waſhed out of the ſaid Allum-works, by the flowing of the River *Thames*, was carried into Wells belonging to Brewers thereabouts; and where divers poor People for their Means, do reſort, and from thence do carry Water to divers Houſes, and to dreſs their Meat and Diet for their Families; as by Example, at that Time into one Well or Pond of one *Joſeph Jaques*, a Brewer near thereunto, where Eeles, and other Fiſhes, to the Number of forty and upwards, which, within three Hours after, therein were ſuffocated and poiſoned, in the Preſence of theſe Certificates.

Witneſs our Hands hereunto put the Day of *Auguſt*, 1627.

At Whitehall *the 12th of* December, An. 1627.

PRESENT.

Lord Keeper.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Admiral.
Earl of *Suffolk*.
Earl of *Dorſet*.
Earl of *Salisbury*.
Earl of *Exeter*.
Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Earl of *Carliſle*.
Earl of *Holland*.
Earl of *Banbury*.
Lord Viſcount *Grandiſon*.
Lord Biſhop of *Dureſme*.
Lord Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*.
Maſter Treaſurer.
Maſter Comptroller.
Maſter of the Wards.
Maſter Secretary *Coke*.
Maſter Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Maſter Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS by an Order of this Board, made in *July* laſt, for Reaſons in the ſaid Order mentioned, the Allum-works were ſuffered to be in thoſe Places near LONDON, where they were then erected, until our *Lady-day* next only and no longer; and afterwards the 12th of *September* laſt, for Contempts, in not purſuing the ſaid Order of the 25th of *July*, and for Prevention of growing Miſchief that might come by Sufferance of the ſaid Allum-works, it was ordered that the ſaid Allum-works ſhould be preſently ſuppreſſed, and removed; which being not as yet done, although the Farmers of the ſaid Works have ſought out other Places, whither to remove the ſaid Works: Now the Board, upon the Petition of the Company of Dyers, being informed, that in theſe Times of Wars, and Danger, the Dyers and other Artificers uſing Allum, cannot be furniſhed with that Commodity from any other Perſons, or Places, but only from the Farmers aforeſaid, and their Magazines: And that the ſaid Artificers for want thereof ſhall be forced to give over their Trades to the great Damage of the Commonweal: And the ſaid Farmers informing, That by Reaſon of ſome Shipwrecks, and the Danger of Paſſages from out of the North hither, they have failed, nor cannot bring their Allums hither to LONDON, as they were wont: In Conſideration of all which, and for that their Lordſhips do conceive, that the ſaid Works will be leſs offenſive to the Inhabitants dwelling in thoſe Parts in this Winter Seaſon, the Board hath thought fit, and ordered, that the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies, and Aſſigns, ſhall be permitted, until our *Lady-day* next, according to the Permiſſion given by the former Order of the 25th of *July*, to convert the Materials now upon their Hands into Allum, at their Houſe in St. *Catharine's*, erected for that Purpoſe, and to ſell the ſame, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Subjects: And preſently, upon our *Lady-day* next, to remove from the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs thereof. And it is ordered, that in the mean while the ſaid Farmers, their Deputies and Aſſigns, or ſome of them, ſhall ſeek, and find out ſome convenient Place for their ſaid Works, and ſignify unto the Board of what Place they have made Choice, to the End they may have their Lordſhips Allowance and Approbation for their Settlement in the ſame. Whereof all Perſons whom it may concern, are to take Knowledge, and accordingly to govern themſelves, as they and every of them will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Provided always, and it is hereby willed and commanded, that all Things elſe required and ſet down to be done by the ſaid Farmers, in either of the ſaid Orders, beforementioned, concerning the Excrement of the Allum, and otherwiſe whatſoever, be duly obſerved and performed by the ſaid Farmers of the ſaid Allum-works.

NOW to proceed on the Eaſt Side, and by North of the *Tower*, lies *Eaſt Smithfield*, *Hogs-ſtreet*, and *Tower-hill*; and Eaſt from them both was the new Abbey, called, *Of Grace*, founded by *Edward* III. From whence, towards *Radcliff*, up *Eaſt Smithfield*, by *Nightingale-lane*, and to the Manor of *Shadwell*, belonging to the Dean of St. *Paul's*, there were raiſed many ſmall Tenements towards *Radcliff*, in *Stow's* Time; and *Radcliff* itſelf, ſo increaſed in Building, that it joined to *Lime-hurſt*, or *Lime-hoſt*, corruptly called *Lime-houſe*, which was ſome Time a Mile diſtant from *Radcliff*.

HERE in *Ratcliff* was above 100 Years ago a leaden Coffin dug up, and two or three Urns found with a Piece of Money, inſcribed thus on one Side, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus, P. F. Auguſt.* and on the Reverſe, two Hands joined and this Motto, *Patres Senatus.*

The PARISH *of* St. GEORGE *in* Middleſex.

THE Church here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, and the Pariſh is diſmembered from St. *Dunſtan* at *Stepney*, containing the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney*.

IT was founded in the Year 1715, and built and finiſhed *Anno* 1729.

IT is ſituated a little Eaſtward from the Middle of the Eaſt Side of *Cannon-ſtreet* in *Ratcliff-highway*, in the County of *Middleſex*, without the Freedom and Liberty of LONDON, and

and is one of the fifty new Churches built by Virtue of the Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne*.

THIS Church is a magnificent Pile, which commands the Attention of all judicious Obſervers, eſpecially the Chancel End thereof, which is truly magnificent. The Frontiſpiece to the Tower is of the *Ionick* Order, conſiſting of four Pilaſters ſupporting their Entablature, wherein Simplicity and Grandeur are well connected together.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*, the Value upwards of 300 *l. per Ann.* with Surplice Fees.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *William Sympſon*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Charles Huxley*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock, no Organ, one Bell.

THE Veſtry is general, conſiſting of ſuch as pay 2 *s. per* Month, or upwards to the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Conſtable.
4 Overſeers.	13 Headboroughs.
	4 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the Highway.

THIS Pariſh is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

In the Upper Town.

Church-lane, and therein *John*'s-*court*, *Elin-court*, or *Baker*'s-*alley*, *Springall*'s-*alley*, *Red-cow-alley*, and *Parry*'s-*rents*, *Cable-ſtreet*, and therein *Gun-and-holly-buſh-alley*, *Shorter*'s-*ſtreet*, *Long-alley*, *Cable-court*, *Norman*'s-*court*, *Blue-anchor-alley*, *George-yard*, *Dolliſhire-court*, *Shovel-alley*, *Mayfields-buildings*, *Back-lane*, *King David*'s-*fort*, and therein *Balaam*'s-*court*, *Hangman's-acre*, *Crown-court* ; Part of *Ratcliff-highway*, and therein *Virginia-ſtreet*, in which are *Penington-ſtreet*, and therein *Cox*'s-*yard*, and *Cooper*'s-*yard*, *Allen*'s-*yard*, or *New-court*, *Codlin-yard*, *Lime-yard*, *Ship-alley*, *Adam* and *Eve-court*, *Breef*'s-*hill*, or *Maſh-ſtreet*, *Artichoak-hill*, *Prince*'s-*ſtreet*, in which is *Prince*'s-*ſquare*, *Bett*'s-*ſtreet*, and therein *Langdon*'s-*rents*, and *Carpenter*'s-*court*, *John*'s-*hill*, *Denmark-ſtreet*, *Cannon-ſtreet*, *Chigwell-ſtreet*, *Angel-alley*, *Seven-ſtar-alley*, *Garter-yard*, *Harris*'s-*court*, *Ruſſel-court*, *Ratcliff-ſtreet*, and *Widegate-ſtreet*, *Old Gravel-lane*, and therein *Stone-cutter*'s-*yad*, *Harrow-alley*, *Bickets-rents*, or *Horſe-ſhoe-court*, *Worceſter-ſtreet*, *Charles-ſtreet*, *Baſtwick-ſtreet*, *Johnſon*'s-*ſtreet*, and therein *Meetting-houſe-alley*, in which is *Love-lane*, *Gravel-court*, and *Hillyard*'s-*court*.

The Lower Town.

Part of *Old Gravel-lane*, *Three-feet-alley*, and therein *Tun-alley*, *Five-feet-alley*, *Tobacco-pipe-alley*, *King-ſtreet*, and therein *Gold-ſtreet*, in which is *Queen-ſtreet*, and therein *Martin*'s-*rents*, *Pearl-ſtreet*, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Blackmoor-alley*, *Ship-ſtreet*, *Cherry-tree-court* ; Part of *Spruce*'s-*Iſland*, and therein *Nutmeg-rents*, *Crown-court*, and therein *White-thorn-court*, near which is *Farthing*'s-*fields*, and therein Part of *William*'s-*court*, *Green-bank*, and therein Part of *Green-court* ; Part of *Blackmoor-alley*, *Queen*'s-*head-alley*, *Anchor-and-hope-alley*, and therein *Maynard*'s-*court*, *Fiſher*'s-*court*, and *Broad-ſtreet*, and therein *Meeting-houſe-yard*, *Lower-wall-alley*, *Salter*'s-*alley*, *Lower-gun-alley* ; Part of *Upper-gun-alley*, *Bird-ſtreet*, and therein *Tench-ſtreet* ; Part of *Milk-alley* and *Milk-yard* ; Part of *Wapping-ſtreet*, *Dolphin-alley*, *Globe-yard*, *Booth-yard*, and therein *Parſon*'s-*yard*, *Orange-court*, and *Buſhel*'s-*rents* ; Part of *Hermitage-ſtreet*, *Great Hermitage-ſtreet*, *Fryars-fields*, *Red-maid-lane*, and therein *Fryar*'s-*court*, *Glaſs-houſe-yard*, *Grey-pea-alley*, or *Flower-de-luce-court*, and *Radiſh-court*, *James*'s-*rope-walk*, *French-yard*, *Artichoak-lane*, and therein *Blue-ball-court*, *Cow-yard*, and *Virgin*'s-*court*.

NUMBER of Houſes upwards of 2000.

HERE is a Charity-School for 50 Boys and 50 Girls, built at the Expence of Mr. *Henry Raine*, Brewer, who gives 40 Guineas yearly towards the Support of it, and it is believed he will endow the ſame with the ſaid Sum annually : The Children are cloathed, and the Boys taught to Read, Write and caſt Accompts ; the Girls are taught to Read, Sew and Mark ; which is done by the farther Addition of Subſcriptions ; and quarterly Sermons will be preached, for the further Maintenance of them by Collections at thoſe Times.

SIR *Robert Cotton*, the learned Antiquarian, diſcovered in *Ratcliff-field* the Monument of a Proprætor's Wife, which Biſhop *Stillingfleet* takes Notice of from *Wever*'s *Monuments*. Which Relation of that induſtrious Man deſerves here to be tranſcribed at length : " Within the Pariſh " of *Stepney* in *Middleſex*, in *Ratcliff-field*, where " they take Ballaſt for Ships, about ſome four- " teen or fifteen Years ago (that is, *Anno* 1614, " 1615,) were found two Monuments, the one " of Stone, wherein were the Bones of a Man, " the other a Cheſt of Lead, the upper Part be- " ing garniſhed with Scallop Shells, and a Cro- " tiſter Border. At the Head of the Coffin and " the Feet, there were two Jars of three Feet " Length, ſtanding, and on the Sides a Number of " Bottles of gliſtering red Earth, ſome painted ; " and many great Viols of Glaſs, ſome ſix, ſome " eight ſquare, having a whitiſh Liquor with- " in them ; within the Cheſt was the Body of a " Woman, as the Chirurgeons judged by the " Skull. On the either Side of her were two " Sceptres of Ivory, eighteen Inches long ; and " on her Breaſt a little Figure of *Cupid*, neatly " cut in white Stone ; and amongſt the Bones " two printed Pieces of Jett, with round Heads, " in Form of Nails, three Inches long.

' It ſeemeth (ſaith Sir *Robert Cotton*, from " whom this Relation came) theſe Bodies were " burnt about the Year of our Lord 239, being " there were found divers Coins of *Pupienus*, " *Gordian*, and the Emperors of that Time : " And that one may conjecture by her Orna- " ments, that this laſt Body ſhould be ſome " Princeſs or Proprætor's Wife, here in *Britain*, " in the Time of the *Roman* Government.

AND hence the aforeſaid learned Biſhop concludes, that LONDON, ſo near adjoining to this Burying-Place, was the Metropolis of *Britain*, the Times that the *Romans* had to do here : Inaſmuch as it may be preſumed from the Burial of this Lady, that the Legate of the Emperor or Proprætor, had his chief Reſidence here ; and the great Buſineſs of the Province, as to Civil Matters, was brought hither to him. Here was his *Prætorium*, which at firſt ſignified the General's Tent ; but as the Name came from the Camp to the City, ſo the *Prætorium* was the Manſion-Houſe of the Governor.

CONCERNING

CONCERNING *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, Mention is made in Records, of Lands and Mills there, within the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*. In the 21ſt of *Edward* the Third, a Fine was levied between *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Querent, and Sir *John de Boulteneye* Chevalier, Defendant, of Lands, and certain Mills in *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, in the Pariſh of *Whitechapel*, in the Suburbs of LONDON.

HAVING ſaid thus much for Building at *Wapping*, *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, *Bramley*, and *Shadwell*, all on the South Side of the *High-way* to *Ratcliff*; now one Note on the North Side alſo, concerning Pirates; I read, ſaith *Stow*, that in the Year 1440, in the *Lent* Seaſon, certain Perſons, with ſix Ships, brought from beyond the Seas, Fiſh, to victual the City of LONDON; which Fiſh, when they had delivered, and were returning homeward, a Number of Sea-Thieves in a Barge, in the Night came upon them, when they were aſleep in their Veſſels, riding at Anchor on the River *Thames*, and ſlew them, cut their Throats, caſt them overboard, took their Money, and drowned their Ships, for that no Man ſhould eſpy or accuſe them. Two of theſe Thieves were after taken and hanged in Chains upon a Gallows ſet upon a raiſed Hill, for the Purpoſe made, in the Field beyond *Eaſt-ſmithfield*, ſo that they might be ſeen far into the River *Thames*.

THE firſt Building at *Ratcliff*, ſays *Stow* in his Youth, (not to be forgotten) was a fair Free-School and Alms-houſes founded by *Avice Gibſon*, Wife to *Nicholas Gibſon*, Grocer, as before I have noted. But of late Years Shipwrights, and (for the moſt Part) other Marine-Men, have built many large and ſtrong Houſes for themſelves, and ſmaller for Sailors, from thence almoſt to *Poplar*, and ſo to *Blackwall*.

THE moſt remarkable Places in the Pariſh of St. *George* in *Middleſex*, are, Half of *Well-cloſe-ſquare*, and one Moiety of the *Daniſh* Church therein: *Prince's-ſquare*, and therein the *Swedes* Church; an Anabaptiſt Meeting, the Corner of *Penitent-ſtreet*, in *Virginia-ſtreet*, and another in *Meeting-houſe-yard*, in *Broad-ſtreet*, near *Old Gravel-lane*.

The PARISH *of* St. ANNE *at* Limehouſe.

THE new Church built here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, in Honour of the late Queen *ANNE*, being one of the Fifty Churches appointed to be built by an Act of Parliament, paſſed in her Reign; and *Limehouſe* is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches of the ſame Name, and likewiſe on Account of its Situation.

THE Foundation was laid in the Year 1712, and the Church was conſecrated *Anno* 1730.

IT is ſituated at the End of *Church-lane*, in the Hamlet of *Lime-houſe*, in the County of *Middleſex*.

THIS Church, ſays an ingenious Architect, is a moſt ſurprizing beautiful Structure, which at a great Diſtance ſhews a ſolemn Solidity; yet, when nearly viewed, oppoſite to an Angle, is one of the moſt airy, light, elegant, and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdom. The Church itſelf conſiſts of ſuch ſimple Beauty, that there is hardly any where to be produced its Parallel; and its Eaſt or Chancel End (which is of the *Dorick* Order, ſtrictly executed after the antient Manner, without any other Baſe to the Pilaſters, than the ſquare Baſement of Building) is certainly in the moſt auguſt Taſte. The *Tower* is a moſt magnificent Pile, exhibiting the moſt ſolemn reverend Aſpect when viewed in Front; and when at an Angle the moſt gay and airy. This different Appearance, upon changing the Point of View, is ſurprizingly delightful.

IN each of the Windows to the Tower, are placed a Pair of Compoſite Columns, with their Entablatures, whoſe Capitals conſiſt of Acanthus Leaves, as in the *Corinthian* Order; but inſtead of having their Abacus after the *Ionick* Manner, (as has always been the Practice) they have *Dorick* Abacus's, which expreſs the *Compoſite* Order much better than has been yet done.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-noſe-college* in *Oxford*; the Value *per Ann.* is about 230 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Leybourne*, and Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Ridley*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, about 11 o'Clock. No Organ, one Bell.

THE Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of ſuch Inhabitants as pay 2 *s. per* Month to the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are:*
2 Church Wardens.	1 Conſtable.
2 Overſeers of the Poor.	4 Headboroughs.
	1 Scavenger.
	1 Surveyor of the High-ways.
	2 Surveyors of the Streets.

IN *Green-dragon-alley*, is a Work-houſe for the Poor.

THIS Pariſh is taken out of that of St. *Dunſtan's Stepney*, and conſiſts of the Hamlet of *Lime-houſe*, and Part of the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Hamlet of Ratcliff.

Part of *Butcher-row*, and therein *Dolphin-yard*, and *Sugar-loaf-court*; Part of *White-horſe-ſtreet*, and therein *Roſe-yard*, *Roſe-lane*, in which is *London-ſtreet*; Part of *Sermon-lane*, *Ratcliff-croſs*, and therein *Pump-yard*, *Queen-ſtreet*, and therein *Noah's-ark-alley*, *Ratcliff-narrow-ſtreet*, and therein *Crowder's-rents*, *Three-fox-yard*, and *Brand's-court*.

In the Hamlet of Lime-houſe.

Lime-houſe, *Fore-ſtreet*, and therein *Toytes-alley*, in which is *Diamond-court*, *Green-dragon-alley*, *Taplet's-yard*, *Rickman's-rents*, *Lime-houſe-bridge*, *Lime-houſe-bridge-dock*, *Ship-alley*, *Shoulder-of-mutton-alley*, *Globe-alley*, *Sun-and-gun-yard*, *Phillips's-rents*, *Vine-ſtreet*, *Nightingale-lane*, and therein *Chivers-court*, *Bull-court*, *Connoway's-yard*, *Frog-iſland*, *Rope-makers-field*, and therein *Jenkins's-rents*, *Well-alley*, *Limbury's-rents*, *Church-lane*, *Dick's-ſhore*, and therein *Dick's-ſhore-alley*, *Collingbourn's-rents*, *White's-rents*, *Thomas-rents*, *Ship-alley*, *Lime-houſe-corner*, *Three-colt-court*, and therein *Gun-lane*, *Wood's-yard*, *Pump-yard*, *Mulberry-yard*, *Lime-houſe-cauſeway*, and therein the *Orchard*, *Bennet's-court*, *Lime-houſe-hole*, *Lime-kiln-hill*, and therein *Lime-houſe-dock*.

Number of Houſes are about 1000.

AT *Poplar*, that lieth within the Pariſh of *Stepney*, is a Chapel with an Alms-houſe for poor Seamen; both belonging to the old *Eaſt India* Company. Here is the *Iſle of Dogs*, a fine rich Level for fattening of Cattle. Eight Oxen fed here

here formerly were ſold for 34 *l.* a Piece; and a Hog fed here, was ſold for 20 *l.* and 6 *d.* Here is alſo a well known wet Dock, called *Blackwall Dock*, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. very convenient for Building and Receiving Ships. About 20 Years ago, more or leſs, in breaking up an old Ship, that was returned from the *Eaſt-Indies*, they found a ſolid Piece of Oak in the Keel, pierced eight Inches deep, with a kind of Horn, that ſtuck faſt in it. The Maſter of the Veſſel did remember, than when they were on the main Sea, the Ship received a ſudden Shock, which made it ſtop for the preſent, tho' it were in full Sail. At firſt, they thought they had ſtruck on a Rock, but conſidering where they were, they concluded that could not be; and they found no Harm, tho' they went down and ſearched the Bottom of the Ship; but they obſerved the Sea bloody: Now the Cauſe appeared that it was ſome Sea Fiſh that ſtruck the Ship, and broke his Horn in the Side of it.

In the Year 1705, were two Whales of different Sorts brought, and cut up at *Blackwall*. One of them was the *Parma Ceti* Whale, which had a great deal of Blubber, a filthy Stuff ſo called, coming out of the Brain, falling from him; which, by the Direction of Dr. *Meade*, was cured, and made excellent *Parma Ceti*, to the great Benefit of the Apothecary, into whoſe Hand this Blubber came. The other was that kind of Whale, whence the Whalebone is made.

Now for *Tower-Hill*; the Plain there is likewiſe greatly diminiſhed by Encroachments, for building of ſmall Tenements; and taking in of Garden Plots, Timber-Yards, and what they liſt.

From this *Tower-Hill* towards *Aldgate*, (being a long continued Street) among other Buildings, was the Abbey of Nuns, called the *Minorites* or *Minories*, whereof we have ſpoken. And on the other Side of the Street lieth the Ditch, without the Wall of the City, from the Tower unto *Aldgate*, now all built upon.

From *Aldgate* Eaſt again, lieth a large Street, repleniſhed with Buildings, to wit, on the North Side the Pariſh Church of Saint *Botolph*, and ſo other Buildings to *Hog-lane*, and to the Bars on both Sides.

Alſo, without the Bars, both the Sides of the Streets are peſtered with Cottages and Alleys, even up to *Whitechapel* Church; and almoſt half a Mile beyond it, into the common Field; all which ought to lie open and free for all Men: But this common Field, being ſometime the Beauty of this City, on that Part, is ſo incroached upon, by building of filthy Cottages, and with other Purpreſters, ——Incloſures, and Lay-Stalls, that (notwithſtanding all Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament to the contrary) in ſome Places, it ſcarce remaineth a ſufficient Highway for the Meeting of Carriages, and Drovers of Cattle; much leſs is there any fair, pleaſant, or wholeſome Way, for People to walk on Foot; which is no ſmall Blemiſh to ſo famous a City, to have ſo unſavory, and unſeemly an Entry or Paſſage thereunto.

In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome Part of the Way and Street hereabouts without *Aldgate*, particularly from the two Poſts called the Bars, to a Corner Houſe, then in the Occupation of one *Thomas Sparrow*, was very miry and deep. And beſide this Place in the High Street, there were other Places extraordinary bad to paſs, lying more towards the South, where the Queen's Carriages uſed to paſs from the *Minories*, *Mary Graces* [that is, where now are the King's Victualling Houſes for the Navy] and *Ratcliff*, where that Queen had Storehouſes; and ſo to the *Tower*: Namely, a Way leading from the *Old Cage*, ſo called, in the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*, to the North End of *Nightingale-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Matfelon*; and another Way between the ſaid *Old Cage*, and a Mill, called *Craſſe Mill*, in the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Mary*. And as theſe bad Ways were very inconvenient to the Queen's Carriages, ſo for the Carriages of all others. The great Paſſages here, Courſe and Recourſe of the Queen's Subjects, both on Horſeback and on Foot, became ſo miry and foul, in Winter time eſpecially, that it was very troubleſome to all that had Occaſion to uſe theſe Ways. Whereupon, an Act of Parliament was made in the 13th of the ſaid Queen, that from *Michaelmas*, 1572, all theſe Places ſhould be paved with Stone; every Man to do his Part, along by their Manors, Lands and Tenements, adjoining to the ſaid Ways.

And the ſame Act made Proviſion for ſecuring the Overflowing of the *Tower* Ditch by great Quantities of Water that fell often upon the Ways between the ſaid two Poſts near *Aldgate*, called the *Bars*, and the Corner Houſe occupied by *Sparrow* aforeſaid (which ſeems to be there where the Lane is, now called *Brick-lane*) whereby the *Tower* Ditch might in ſhort Time be filled up: It was ordered therefore, that the ſaid Waters on both Sides the ſaid Highway, ſhould have their Fall and Courſe only down by the ſaid Corner Houſe: And from thence into a Ditch lying on the North Side of *Hog-lane*, and ſo to the Common Sewer at the Eaſt End of the ſaid *Hog-lane*.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY Whitechapel.

THE Church here, *Stow* ſaith, was a Sort of Chapel of Eaſe to the Pariſh of *Stebinhith*, or *Stepney*, and was in his Time called St. *Mary Matfelon*, upon the following Occaſion:

About the Year 1428, in the 6th of King *Henry* VI. a devout Widow of that Pariſh had long Time cheriſhed and brought up, of Alms, a certain *Frenchman*, or *Briton* born, who moſt unkindly and cruelly in a Night murdered the ſaid Widow ſleeping in her Bed, and after fled with ſuch Jewels and other Stuff of hers, as he might carry. But he was ſo freſhly purſued, that (for Fear) he took the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, and challenged Privilege of Sanctuary there, and ſo abjured the King's Land. Then the Conſtables (having Charge of him) brought him into LONDON, intending to have conveyed him Eaſtward; but ſo ſoon as he was come into the Pariſh, where before he had committed the Murder, the Wives caſt upon him ſo much Filth and Ordure of the Street, that (notwithſtanding the beſt Reſiſtance made by the Conſtables) they ſlew him out of Hand: And for this Fact it hath been ſaid, the Pariſh purchaſed that Name of *Mary Matfelon*, but it is in Record called *Villa beatæ Mariæ de Matfelon*, in the 21ſt of King *Richard* II.

More we read, that in the Year 1336, the 10th of King *Edward* III. the Biſhop of *Alba*, Cardinal, and Parſon of *Stebinhith*, Procurator-General in *England*, preſented a Clerk to be Parſon in the Church of Bleſſed *Mary*, called *Matfelon*, without *Aldgate* of LONDON, *&c.*

And therefore it is a more probable Account of the Name *Matfelon*, aſcribed to St. *Mary*, the Patroneſs of this Church, *viz.* that the Word

is

is of *Hebrew* or *Syriac* Extraction, מטפל or מטפלן, *i. e. Matfel*, or *Matfelon*, ſignifying as much as *Quæ nuper enixa eſt*, i. e. *She that hath lately brought forth a Son:* And ſo the Word is fitly applied to St. *Mary*; and it is as much as St. *Mary lately delivered of her holy Child:* And it is probable her Image antiently ſtood in that Church with a Babe in her Arms, as ſometimes ſhe was wont to be figured or depainted. Nor ought any to ſay, that this is a far-fetched Notion of the Word, though brought as far as from *Syria*, conſidering what great Numbers of People formerly went out of theſe Weſtern Parts, and particularly out of *England* to the *Holy Land*, to viſit the Holy Sepulchre, and to fight againſt the Infidels. And that theſe Pilgrims and holy Warriers brought home ſome Smatterings of the Language with them. And that divers Oriental Words were uſed in *England* in former Times, appears from ſome old Epitaphs. In St. *Faith*'s, under St. *Paul*'s, was this upon one *John Abney*, a learned Preacher belonging to the Queen, *Archilevita Dei Rabi Abnus Alme Joannes*, &c. where he is ſtiled *Rabi*, or *Rabbi* and *Archilevita*, Titles given to the *Jewiſh* Maſters and Prieſts. And in the ſame Church, on another Monument, the *Hebrew* Word *Adar*, for the Month of *March*, is made uſe of.

X *bis cum quinis in Adar bonus eſt ſibi finis.*

So that, in ſhort, it is not unlikely (ſince in theſe Matters we can only conjecture) but that ſome Knight, that had dwelt in the *Holy Land*, was the Founder of this Church of *Whitechapel*, and dedicated it to St. *Mary* with the Babe in her Arms, which in thoſe Eaſtern Countries was called *Matfelon*.

This Church was founded about 400 Years ago, and how long before is uncertain; but *Anno* 1336, the Miniſter of *Stepney* was Patron of this Church, as Mr. *Stow* obſerves. It was enlarged, and the South Iſle added, in 1591; 390 *l.* was alſo laid out in its Repair by the Pariſh, *Anno* 1633; and eſcaping the Calamity of Fire in 1666, it (being old) was taken down and rebuilt in the Year 1673, towards which ſeveral contributed generouſly, more eſpecially *William Meggs*, Eſq; who was the principal Benefactor thereto.

As to the Nature and Order of the Buildings; the Walls are Brick, the Quoins, the Window-Caſes and other Ornaments on the Outſide is Stone; the Steeple is Bolder, and ſome ſquared Stone; the Roof is ſupported with four Stone Columns, and eight Pilaſters, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Roof at the four Angels being lower than the reſt. The Floor is paved with Stone, and that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the Church, and at the Altar it is two Steps higher than the reſt of the Chancel: The Windows are of a Quadrangular and Circular Form.

The Ornament on the Outſide are Pediments, Cartouches, and Pine-Apples; the Roof within is adorned with Arches and Pannels of Fret-Work; and under that a Cantalivre Cornice with the Columns and Pilaſters aforeſaid, and Porthole Windows ſurrounded with Fret-Work.

There are Galleries on the North Weſt and South Sides of the Church, with Bolection-Work Fronts painted White, and veined; the two latter repaired, *Anno* 1684, at the proper Coſt of the two Hamlets of this Pariſh. The Pews are well made of Oak, with which the Church is wainſcotted ſeven Feet and a half high, and higher about the Altar; and there are two Door-Caſes of the ſame Kind of Timber.

The Altar-Piece is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; the Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Gold on Black, and the Pater-Noſter and Creed are black on Gold. In the Pediment is placed the King's Arms with Helmet, Creſt, and Supporters; all which Altar-Piece is Timber, and has Enrichments carved of the aforeſaid Vaſes, Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, and Feſtoons, and incloſed with Rail and Balliſter.

Length of the Church 93 Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the Tower and Turret about 85, wherein are ſix Bells to ring in Peal.

To ſhew the never-dying Love of theſe Pariſhioners, to their Paſtor Mr. *William Craſhawe*, the following Inſcription was ſet on the Gallery in the South Iſle:

To the Honour of God, the Advancement of Religion, and in Thankfulneſs to God for the ſafe Return of our hopeful and gracious Prince Charles, from the Danger of his Spaniſh Journey, this Gallery was erected at the Charge of this Pariſh, Anno 1623, and the ſeventh Year of Maſter Craſhawe's Reſidence.

As here, ſo in many other Places, his Name is remembered.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Wall is a handſome Monument thus inſcribed:

CHRISTO, Opt. Max.
Pietati & Poſteritati
Sacrum,
ELIZABETHÆ Conjugis dulciſſimæ
Fœmine lectiſſimæ è claris Skinneriana
Et Emerſoniana Familiis oriundæ.
In qua (rarâ) felicitate)
Pietas cum Pulchritudine,
Ingenium cum Virtute,
Forma cum Pudicitia,
Mirificè conveniebant.
Quæ in primo puerperio, in ipſo enixu,
Animam Deo, memoriam Mundo,
Vitam Naturæ, Carnem Terræ,
Patri puerulum, Amicis Luctum,
Conjugi mœrorem ineffabilem
Omnibus ingens ſui ipſius deſiderium
Moriendo reliquit.
W. CRASHIUS hujus Eccleſiæ
Rector, Conjux longè mœſtiſſimus,
Multis cum Lachrymis
Lugens, Lubens,
Invitus poſuit.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, Job xix. 25.

To the Honour of Jeſus Chriſt, to the Praiſe of Piety, to the Example of Poſterity, and for the Preſervation of the Godly Memory of Elizabeth, his moſt worthily beloved Wife; in whom (by a rare Conjunction) Godlineſs with Comelineſs, Wiſdom with Virtue, Beauty with Chaſtity, Youth with Diſcretion, and Diſcretion with Devotion, were moſt ſweetly combined. Who, in the Prime of her Years, upon her firſt Child, yielded up by untimely Death (as herſelf had often foretold) her Soul to God, her Life to Nature, her Body to the Earth, her Memory to the World, and left to the penſive Earth a dear bought Son, to her Friends Heavineſs, hard to be removed; to her Husband's Sorrow, not to be expreſſed; and to all that knew her, a longing Deſire after her.

William Craſhawe, her moſt ſad and ſorrowful Husband, Paſtor of this Church, moſt unwilling

to part with her, but moſt willing to honour her with many Sighs and Tears, dedicating this Monument, in Aſſurance of her glorious Reſurrection. She died Octob. 8, in the 24th Year of her Age.

A handſome Monument with Iron Grates in the Church-yard:

To the Memory of Alice Shelton, Daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, of Shelton-Hall in Norfolk, Kt. who had Iſſue by her firſt Husband, Thomas Waller, Eſq; nine Sons and nine Daughters: And by her ſecond Husband, William Wrooe, of London, Merchant-Taylor, had Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter. But had no Iſſue by her Third and laſt Husband, Tobias Wilkinſon, 1630.

ANOTHER cloſe by the former:

Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, ſhe ſhall be praiſed.

Here lieth buried that vertuous Thamozin, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Maſter William Eeles of Lime-houſe, Mariner. This Mirror of young Women departed this Life on the 10th of July, 1620, ſhe being of the Age of 25 Years, and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But Thamozin the Daughter, departed this Life on the 18th of December 1621, being of the Age of ſix Years, and lieth here buried.

Every wiſe Woman buildeth her Houſe, but the Fooliſh plucketh it down with her Hands.

Remember,

As you are now, ſo was ſhe:
As ſhe is now, ſo you muſt be.
William Eeles.

Later Monuments erected, and flat Stones laid to preſerve the Memory of Perſons buried in St. *Mary Matfelon*'s, are theſe:

In the Chancel:

M. S. To the Memory of Judith Meggs, Widow, the beloved Wife of William Meggs, of this Pariſh, Eſq; &c. 1662. Aged 83. And the ſaid William her Husband, 1620.

William Meggs, Eſq; and James Meggs, D.D. their two Sons, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Some happy Hand may thus aſpire to ſave
From Death's Defeat thy Memory; but to grave
Thy Virtues, what Diamond's Point t'expreſs
Thy Wiſdom, Meekneſs, Graces, Holineſs;
What a ſeraphick Plume would it require?
Tymathes draw thy Veil, here Art retire.

THE Arms on this Monument are: *Or, a Chevron ingrailed Azure, between three Maſcles Gules; on a Chief Sable, a Greyhound Courant Argent.*

Impaled with Sable on a Chevron, between three Lions Heads eraſed Or; as many Ogreſſes.

RIGHT againſt the laſt, on the North Side of the Chancel, and uniform therewith, is this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum:

Under the Black Marble doth reſt, until he ſhall awake out of Sleep, whatſoever was mortal of William Meggs, Eſq; who with great Alacrity of Mind, from a ſtrong Hope, and Chriſtian Belief that his Body ſhall ariſe again at the laſt Advent of Chriſt our Saviour to Judgment, ſurrendered up his Soul to Almighty God, the 28th of May, 1678; who was a moſt worthy Member of this Pariſh, and the principal Benefactor towards re-edifying this Houſe of God.

To whoſe Memory his loving Nephew, Sir William Goulſton, in much Gratitude hath erected this Monument.

Arms are the ſame with the Firſt, under the laſt Inſcription.

Jonathan Ambroſe, Eſq; 1699. Alſo his Daughter Theodoſia, 1701.

On a grey Marble Grave-Stone in the Chancel, is this Inſcription:

In hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection,

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of Bathſhua Marſh, one that truly loved and feared God, and heartily embraced the Faith of a crucified Jeſus, laying hold of him, as her only Saviour for Salvation. She was alſo a moſt Indulgent and Affectionate Wife; a dear, loving, and moſt tender Mother; an honourable, wiſe, and moſt faithful Friend; ſhe moſt compaſſionately ſympathized with the Afflicted, and moſt bountifully diſtributed to the Poor; a moſt kind and diſcreet Governeſs of Servants: In Sum, one that abounded in every good Word and Work. She departed this Life. Jan. 8. 1701. Aged 60.

As you deſire to die well, remember to imitate this great Example.

On a Grave Stone, entering into the Chriſtening Pew, this Inſcription:

Here lye the Bodyes of two Sons, and one Daughter of William Grace, and Sarah his Wife of this Pariſh. John died May, 1696, in the 10th Year of his Age; Sarah, September, 1700, at five Years and five Months; William put on Immortality, the 1ſt of May, 1701, in the 17th of his Age.

Dilectiſſimi & Jucundiſſimi in vita ſua;
In Sepulcro quoque ſuo non ſeparati ſunt.

North Iſle:

John Boſton, 1689.

William Stanbrow, Citizen and Maſon, 1694-5.

Anne Cannin, 1696.

Mordecai Fromanteel, 1697-8. And Hannah his Wife, 1701. and Mordecai their Son, 1679.

Chriſtopher Worth, 1683.

Rachel, Daughter of John Skinner, 1688. And Thomas Butler his Grandſon, 1694. And Mary Skinner, 1695.

Mary Criſp, late Wife of Henry Criſp, 1699. And Henry Criſp, 1701.

William and Anne, Children of Captain Edward Rhodes and Mary his Wife.

AT the Weſt End of the South Iſle, on a grey Marble Grave-Stone this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of Captain Francis Maynard of this Pariſh, who departed this Life, Jan. 13, 1699, aged 40.

Alſo

Alſo the Son of Captain and Elizabeth Maynard lyes buried here aged 11 Months, three Weeks, and two Days.

In this cold Tomb, his ſilent Aſhes reſt,
Whoſe pious Soul is number'd with the Bleſt.
From Truth, in this falſe World, he never ſwerv'd,
But God and King with full Devotion ſerv'd;
To both obedient, to his Country juſt,
True to his Friend, and faithful to his Truſt;
Gen'rous to all, and to his Neighbour kind;
Liberal to the Poor, and of a Noble Mind.
Moral in all the Actions of his Life,
And a good Husband to a virtuous Wife.

Alſo the Body of Thomas their Son, who died, February the 27th, 1699. Aged ſeven Months.

A Hatchment for the Honourable Col. Thomas Lewis, Eſq; 1689.

Mary, the Daughter of William and Elizabeth Hollier, 1687.

On a Pillar, South:

Thomas, James, Daniel and John Caine, Sons of Captain John Caine.

On a Tomb Stone in the South Eaſt Cœmetery, this Inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of Thomas Brown, Obiit Auguſt 29. 1665. Aged 50 Years; with ſix Sons and one Daughter; alſo Ann formerly his, but ſince the beloved Wife of Richard Charter, who, in Memory of her Virtues, hath erected this Monument.

She died May the 28th, 1681.

She whoſe unblemiſh'd Life, two Husbands bleſs'd,
From Cares and Labour, now is come to reſt.
Chaſt Love and prudent Charity, all that's good
She daily ſhew'd, as well as underſtood.
The Poor have loſt a Friend, I a good Wife;
But ſhe I truſt hath gain'd eternal Life.

Churchyard, North:

David Sandel, Citizen and Silkthrower of London, 1688. Sarah Lane his Daughter, 1687. Sibilla his Wife, 1687.

Sibilla Shaw, 1694. And John Shaw, 1679.

David, the Son of David Sandel, 1674.

John Martin, Citizen and Maſon of London, 1691. Alſo Ten Children of the ſaid John Martin: And Elizabeth his Wife, 1683.

Mary the Wife of Thomas Cripps, of this Pariſh, Gentleman, 1693. Alſo Thomas their Son, and Elizabeth their Daughter.

Captain Dennis Morrice, 1690; and Katharine his Wife, 1694.

Elizabeth, Wife of Jabez Jeffery, 1670.

John Cooper, John Morris, 1690.

Sarah Leſſingham, late Wife of Thomas Leſſingham, 1702.

Mary Butler, Wife of John Butler, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, 1693; and Martha and Thomas their Children.

A Grave-Stone in the Chancel at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *Joſias Crowe*, whoſe Example is worthy the Notice of Poſterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, ſo he was no leſs a meek and humble Chriſtian, and a ſincere good Man; truly pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this holy Place, a Friend to the Helpleſs, a tender Father, and a careful Husband. And as he lived ſo he died, in a certain Hope of the Reſurrection of the Juſt. Let us follow him in his Life, as we muſt do to the Grave. Obiit 21 Sept. Anno. Dom. 1714. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

A Tomb in the Church-yard for Alice Jordan, late Wife of John Jordan of this Pariſh, March 14, 1701-2. Aged 52.

Stand, Reader, and ſpend a Tear,
And think of me, who now lies here;
And while you read the State of me,
Think on the Glaſs that runs for thee;
Let not this World, your Thoughts betray;
But think upon your dying Day.
In Chriſt alone, I only truſt,
To riſe in Number of the Juſt.

Alſo John Jordan, Nephew to the ſaid John, is here buried.

Another Tomb in the Church-yard for Thomas Bridgewater, Son of Thomas Bridgewater of this Pariſh, Silkthrower and Citizen of London. Sept. the 10th, 1704. Aged one Year and four Months.

No change of Place, nor Climate can prevent
The Stroke of Death, when once Man's Life is ſpent.

At the Weſt End of the Church-yard, a handſome raiſed Monument for James Roberts, late of this Pariſh, Silkthrower, 1688. Alſo three James's, William, and Samuel, his Sons.

THIS Pariſh hath an Houſe belonging to the Miniſter. It is ſituate on the Eaſt End of the Church; lately built of Brick. A Carpenter now dwells there.

THERE is a fair Free-ſchool alſo belonging to the Pariſh, for poor Children of the Pariſh to be taught *gratis*. It is ſituate on the Left Hand fronting the Street that leads out of Town, founded in King Charles the Second's Reign, by Mr. Ralph Davenant, late Rector of this Pariſh. But wanting Endowment, it lately, by good Providence, was enriched by a Gift of 1000 *l.* As is expreſſed by an Inſcription on a Gallery in the Church, Weſt, where the Children of the School ſit, *viz.*

Anno 1701. A worthy Benefactor, unknown, gave 1000 *l.* towards the further Maintenance of the poor Children, educated at the School-houſe of Whitechapel, Towns-end: Erected and built at the proper Coſt and Charges of Mr. Ralph Davenant, late Rector of this Pariſh. Which 1000 *l.* purchaſed 55 *l.* a Year, at Eaſt-Tilbury, in the County of Eſſex; being chiefly managed and compleated by the Care and Induſtry of

Mr. Richard Welton, Rector.

And { Mr. John Watmore, Mr. Thomas Palmer, Mr. Benj. Deſarmeus } Churchwardens.

THERE are about 80 Boys taught at this School. This nobly minded Perſon is yet unknown, that gave

gave this 1000 *l.* but they ſay it was ſome Lady, who going out of Town, ſaw the School, and was informed of the great Number of poor People, Inhabitants of the Pariſh, not able to give their Children Education.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Brazen-Noſe-College* in *Oxford*; the Value is ſaid to be 300 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 31 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* Half-penny.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Shippen*, Principal of *Brazen-Noſe College*; and the Lecture-ſhip is in Conteſt in the Biſhop's Court.

ONLY one Gift Sermon on *Lady-day*, the Gift of Mrs. *Mary Buck*, the Relict of Mr. *Ralph Davenant*, Founder of the Free-ſchool.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* about 11 o'Clock; and alſo at Three in the Afternoon, on *Saturday*. An Organ was erected and firſt uſed on the 29th of *May*, *Anno* 1715.

THE Veſtry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*The* PEACE OFFICERS *are:*
3 Church Wardens.	1 Conſtable.
6 Overſeers, and Collectors for the Poor.	11 Headboroughs.
	5 *ditto* for Roſemary-lane.
	10 Scavengers.
	2 *ditto* for Wentworth-ſtreet, and Petticoat-lane.
	4 -- for High-ſtreet.
	2 -- for Goodman's-fields.
	2 -- for Roſemary-lane.
	2 Surveyors of the High Way.

N. B. St. *John* at *Wapping*, being formerly a Branch of this Pariſh, and made Parochial, *Anno* 1694, yet ſtill they are obliged by the ſame Law to have two Surveyors to act with the other two, and Pay a third Penny of the ſaid Charge.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Part of *Whitechapel*, H. St. *Red-lyon-alley*, *Iriſh-court*, *White-hart-court*, *Horns-alley*, *Half-moon-court*, *Peacock-court*, *Elephant-court*, *Red-lyon-ſtreet*, *Cock-alley*, *Plough-ſtreet*, *Dart's-alley*, *King's-head-alley*, *Drum-yard*, *Laſt-alley*, *Bull-ſtake-alley*, *Adam and Eve-court*, *Church-lane*, *Maidenhead-court*, *Windmill-alley*, *Mitre-alley*, *Bird-catcher's-alley*, *Queen's-head-alley*, *Field-gate*, *Tong's-yard*, *Cock and Horns-yard*, *Mount-field*, *Yorkſhire-court*, *Court-ſtreet*, *White's-row*, *Thomas's-ſtreet*, *Baker's-row*, *Greyhound-lane*, *King's-arms-yard*, *David and Harp-alley*, *Trumpet-yard*, *Black-lyon-yard*, *Cole's-alley*, *Lithes-yard*, *Mallibar's-rents*, *Green-dragon-yard*, *Bell-yard*, *Tennor-row*, *Bull-ally*, *Angel-alley*, *George-yard*, *Five-inkhorn-allcy*, *Spread-eagle-alley*, *Church-alley*, *Three-bell-alley*, *Bolt and Tun-alley*, *Catharine-wheel-alley*, *Nags-head-inn-yard*, *Moſes and Aaron-alley*, *Gridiron-alley*, *Gulſton-ſtreet*, *Gulſton-ſquare*; Part of *Petticoat-lane*, *Boars-head-yard*, *Swan-yard*, *Stripe's-yard*, *Horſhoe-yard*, *Black-bell-alley*, *Sun-court*, *Three-tun-alley*, *Great Marlborough-court*, or *Shears-yard*, *Little Marlborough-court*; Part of *Wentworth-ſtreet*, *Three-crown-court*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Prince's-court*, *Meeting-houſe-yard*, *Brick-lane*, *Maſon's-court*, *Montagu-ſtreet*, *Montagu-court*, *Gurl's-garden*, Part of *Coverley's-fields*, *Penn's-gardens*, *Plow-ſtreet*, *Red-lyon-ſtreet*, *Colcheſter-ſtreet*, *Buckle-ſtreet*, *Lemon-ſtreet*, *Preſcot-ſtreet*, *Manſel-ſtreet*, *Ayloff-ſtreet*, *Lambert-ſtreet*, *Rupert-ſtreet*, *Hooper's-ſquare*, *White-lyon-ſtreet*, *Chamber's-ſtreet*, *Goodman's-yard*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Lamb-alley*, *Chapman's-rents*, *Glaſs-houſe-yard*; Part of *Roſemary-lane*, *Abel-court*, *White-horſe-yard*, *Roſemary-branch-alley*, *Swallow's-court*, *Swallow's-gardens*, *Nelſon's-court*, *Cable-ſtreet*, *Mill-yard*, *Baker's-arms-alley*, *Abel's-buildings*, *Nichol's-court*, *Well-ſtreet*, *Graces-alley*, *Well-cloſe-ſquare*, *Salt-petre-bank*, *Loads-court*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Hog-yard*, *Crawford's-court*, *White's-yard*, *Wilſon's-court*, *Shall-I-go-naked-ſtreet*, or *New-martin-ſtreet*, *Ruſſel's-court*, *Blue-anchor-yard*, *Sltaer's-court*, *Holloway-court*, *Crack-brain-court*, and *Chriſtopher's-court*.

Number of Houſes are between 3 and 4000.

GOING out of Town from *Whitechapel*, Eaſtward, are two Rows of Alms-houſes on each Side of the Way, oppoſite to each other. That on the Left Hand, belongeth to the Pariſh, and containeth 16 Rooms, for as many poor Widows, who have a weekly Salary paid by the Pariſh. That on the Right Hand of a later Foundation, was built by *William Meggs*, Eſq; for 12 poor Widows; that is, ſuch as formerly, or their Husbands, had paid Scot and Lot to the Pariſh; they receive 5 *l.* a-Piece, yearly; formerly they had a Portion of Coals allowed them alſo, but it is now ſtopped: There is a pretty Piece of Garden-Ground behind their Houſe, belonging to them. The poor People are put into this Alms-Houſe, as the Rooms become vacant, by Sir *James Etheridge*, who married Mr. *Gouldſtone*'s Widow, which *Gouldſtone* was Nephew to Mr. *Meggs* the Founder.

IN *Whitechaple-ſtreet* is a Court, called his Majeſty's Court of Record for the Manor of *Stepney*, for Tryal of Debts under 5 *l.* contracted within the ſaid Manor.

HERE is alſo a Priſon for Debtors, called *Whitechapel* Priſon.

HERE are two Free-ſchools in one Houſe, erected at the proper Coſt and Charges of *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Pariſh: The Maſter has 30 *l. per Ann.* for teaching 60 Boys, and the Miſtreſs has 20 *l.* yearly, for inſtructing 40 Girls. The Intereſt of the 1000 *l.* before-mentioned to this Uſe.

The Pariſh of St. DUNSTAN's STEPNEY.

NEXT adjoining to *Whitechapel*, on the Eaſt, is the Pariſh of *Stepney*, waſhed on the South with the River *Thames*, and touching on the Weſt and North Sides upon *Aldgate*, *Biſhopſgate*, *Shoreditch*, and *Hackney*. The Church is called St. *Dunſtan's Stepney*, written antiently *Stebunhith*, or *Stephenhith*. And if there were any antient Church or Chapel hereabouts dedicated to St. *Stephen*, it would be probable to ſuppoſe the Name to imply a Landing Place (as *Hith* ſignifies) for Boats and Veſſels at St. *Stephen*; or elſe, perhaps, from the Steepneſs of the Hith there.

SOMETHING may be ſaid of this Pariſh in general, and afterwards of ſome Particulars in it more eſpecially. It was a Pariſh of very great Extent, inſomuch that ſome Pariſhes have been taken out of it; as *Whitechapel* (which, according to the Name was once a Chapel of Eaſe to it) St. *Paul's Shadwell*, and of later Times, St. *John's* at *Wapping*, which belongs to *Whitechapel*, and three others, *viz.* St. *George's* in *Middleſex*, St. *Anne's Limehouſe*, and *Chriſt-Church*, *Spittlefields*. There were alſo in *Stepney* Pariſh ſome Chapels of Eaſe, as one at *Poplar*, and not long ſince

ſince another was on the Northern Part of *Bethnal-green*; but that is now turned into Houſes: So that *Stepney* may be eſteemed rather a Province than a Pariſh, eſpecially if we add, that it contains in it both City and Country; for towards the South Parts, where it lies along the River *Thames* for a great Way, by *Limehouſe*, *Poplar*, and *Radcliff* to *Wapping*, it is furniſhed with every Thing that may entitle it to the Honour (if not of a City, yet) of a great Town; Populouſneſs, Traffick, Commerce, Havens, Shipping, Manufacture, Plenty and Wealth, the Crown of all. And were it not eclipſed by the Luſtre of the neighbouring City, it would appear one of the conſiderableſt Towns of the Kingdom, and would give place to very few Cities in *England*. And among other Places of Remark, at *Blackwall* is a wet Dock belonging to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, of ſufficient Bigneſs to contain Ships.

On the other Side Northward, this Pariſh hath the Face of a Country, affording every Thing to render it pleaſant, Fields, Paſture-Grounds for Cattle, and formerly Woods and Marſhes; for in old Writings we read of the *Biſhop's Woods* and *Stebunhith Marſhes*.

The Biſhop of LONDON had a Manor within this Pariſh of *Stepney*, and two Woods lying about it, which *Richard de Graveſend*, ſome Time Biſhop of LONDON, the 20th of King *Edward* I. about the Year 1292, was minded to incloſe for a Park; and for that Purpoſe had a Grant of free Warren from the ſaid King, but the Citizens of LONDON would not ſuffer it. As appears by this Record remaining in the Chamber of LONDON.

" On *Thurſday* next before the Feaſt of St. " *Gregory*, the Pope, the 20th of King *Edw.* I. " in the Preſence of *Ralph de Sandwich*, *Cuſtos* " of the City of LONDON, *Robert de Baſing*, *John de Bacquil*, *William de Hereford*, " *Ralph de Blunt*, *Robert de Roks*, *Nicholas de* " *Winton*, *William de Mazeliner*, *William de* " *Farndon*, &c. Aldermen of the ſame City, and " four Men of every Ward ſummoned, a Petition of the venerable Father *R. de Graves-* " *end*, Biſhop of LONDON, was ſhewn to " them by the *Cuſtos*, to this Purpoſe: That " the ſame Biſhop might incloſe his two Woods " in the Town of *Stebunhith*, lying about " his Manor in the ſame Town, and to put " wild Beaſts or Deer in them: Which four of " each Ward being choſen by the Commonalty " taking Counſel upon this Matter, anſwered " by themſelves preciſely, that from the Time " whereof no Memory is exrant, they had uſed " to take and hunt within the aforeſaid Woods, " and without Hares, Foxes, Conies, and other " Beaſts, where and when they would. And " they ſay, that they do not believe, that the " Lord the King granted him any Thing in Prejudice of the City's Liberties. Whereupon they " ſay, that they deſire to uſe the Liberties " which hitherto they have uſed: And they " pray, that the ſame Biſhop may hold his " Woods in the Form and Manner as his Anceſtors and Predeceſſors have held them: And " they will not conſent that he may incloſe " them, nor will they grant him any War- " ren, *&c.*

Mile-end Town ſtands here, built with many good Houſes, inhabited with divers Sea Captains and Commanders of Ships.

It uſed alſo to ſerve for Country Retirement to Citizens, and other wealthy Men; witneſs thoſe many fine Seats and noble Structures that appear ſcattered about in thoſe Parts; for ſo it was eſpecially in antient Times, when Courtiers and Perſons of the greateſt Quality had their Country Houſes here. Among the reſt, the Biſhops of LONDON uſed to retire hither for ſome Hundreds of Years paſt. *Matthew Paris* ſpeaks of *Roger Niger*, a Biſhop of LONDON that died at his Manſion-Houſe of *Stebunhith* above 400 Years ago. *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of LONDON, lived at *Stebunhith*, and (which is more) at whoſe Houſe, *Anno* 1299, the 27th of King *Edward* I. that King held a Parliament, being then Mayor of LONDON.

Here the Lord *Cromwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, had a Houſe. *Henry Colet*, ſome Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, had Houſe and Lands here, which deſcended to his Son *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*. The Founder of *Jeſus* School by St. *Paul's*, who gave a fair Houſe (and as it ſeems, that very Houſe wherein he dwelt near the Church) to the ſaid School, for a Place for the Maſter and Scholars to retire to, when the Plague ſhould be at LONDON. The Dean often loved to retire hither from the City for Air and Contemplation. Sir *Thomas More*, who wanted *Colet's* Company, having been abſent abroad, in a Letter intices him home, and among other Arguments he uſes for that Purpoſe, one is, " That the Country about his Pariſh of *Stepney* " (as he called it) whereof he ought alſo not to " have the like Care, afforded him the leaſt De- " lights to thoſe which he had in the Place " wherein he then was; and from thence he " might, upon Occaſion, come to LONDON, " as into an Inn, and prayed him therefore to " return for *Stepney's* ſake, which mourned for " his Abſence, no leſs than Children did for the " Abſence of their loving Mother.

Country Houſes were alſo within this Pariſh built in *Spittle-fields*, *Mile-end*, and *Bethnal-green*, *Bow*, and *Old-ford*. In *Bethnal-green* was a fair Houſe built in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign by one *John Kirby*. *Fleetwood*, Recorder of LONDON, in a Letter writ about 1578, to the Lord Treaſurer, mentioned the Death of certain rich Citizens, as *Fairfax* and *Bowres*, and of *John Kirby* that built a fair Houſe upon *Bethnal-green*; which Houſe, lofty like a Caſtle, occaſioned certain Rhimes, abuſive of him and ſome other City Builders of great Houſes, and had prejudiced themſelves thereby. *Kirkebie's* (or *Kirbie's*) *Caſtle*, and *Fiſher's Folly*, *Spinola's Pleaſure*, and *Megſe's Glory*, &c. And this *Kirkie's* Houſe, no doubt, is that now called *The blind Beggar's Houſe* there. Perhaps *Kirbie* beggered himſelf by it.

The North Weſt Parts of this Pariſh, (*Spittle-fields* and Parts adjacent) of later Times became a great Harbour for poor Proteſtant Strangers, *Walloons* and *French*: Who as in former Days, ſo of late, have been forced to become Exiles from their own Country for their Religion, and for the avoiding cruel Perſecution. Here they have found Quiet and Security, and ſettled themſelves in their ſeveral Trades and Occupations; Weavers eſpecially. Whereby God's Bleſſing ſurely is not only brought upon the Pariſh, by receiving poor Strangers; (*Come ye Bleſſed of my Father*, &c. *for I was a Stranger, and ye took me in*:) but alſo a great Advantage hath accrued to the whole Nation, by the rich Manufacturers of weaving Silks, Stuffs, and Camlets; which Art they brought along with them: And this Benefit alſo to the Neighbourhood; that theſe Strangers may ſerve for Patterns of Thrift, Honeſty, Induſtry and Sobriety.

It is to be further remarked of this Pariſh of *Stepney*, on the Southern Parts of it eſpecially, that it is one of the greateſt Nurſeries of Navigation, and Breeders of Seamen in *England*, the moſt ſerviceable Men in the Nation; without which *England* could not be *England*. For they

they are its Strength and Wealth. And by how much the more Honour and Uſe our Mariners are to us, ſo much the greater Fame deſervedly accrues unto this Pariſh, that breeds and brings them up in ſuch great Number.

Stepney antiently was both a Parſonage and a Vicarage, to be held by two diſtinct Perſons. And the Parſon or Rector had a Right of Patronage to preſent a Vicar: For in an old Letter from King *Richard* III. to *Thomas Kemp*, Biſhop of LONDON; *William Kemp*, Deacon and Rector of the Parochial Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s of *Stepnethe*, is called *Verus Patronus Vicariæ hamoi. Eccleſiæ*; i. e. True Patron of the Vicarage of this Church; which *William* had granted to *Nicholas Sudbury*, Haberdaſher of the City of LONDON, the next Advowſon, or *jus Patronatus*, of the ſaid Vicarage; one *Richard Luke*, Clerk, being then actually Vicar: Upon which *Richard*'s Death, the ſaid *Sudbury* preſented *Degory Watur*, Prieſt, Batchelor of Degrees; but this gave Occaſion to a Conteſt about the Year 1484: For then the Biſhop of LONDON had a Mind that another ſhould enjoy the ſaid Vicarage, namely, *Richard Fox*, [the ſame, as it ſeems, that was afterwards Biſhop of *Winchester*, and Keeper of the Great Seal] who then was a Student in *Paris*, and a great Friend to *Henry ap Tudder*, Earl of *Richmond*, which the ſaid King *Richard* called his Great Rebel. The Endeavour to prefer him, ſhewed that Biſhops ſecret Good-Will to the ſaid Earl and his Cauſe. Hence when the ſaid *Watur* came to the Biſhop for his Inſtitution and Induction to the Living, he delayed and put him off, till it was lapſed. *Watur* upon this made Complaint to the King and his Council, and prayed his Highneſs for Remedy to aſſiſt him in his juſt Cauſe. Whereupon the King ſent once, and again, to the Biſhop in the ſaid Clerk's behalf, that he would inſtitute and induct him lawfully preſented into the ſaid Vicarage; but the Biſhop making Anſwer by a Meſſenger, named *John Aſheby*, one of the Clerks of the Signet, that if indeed it were found and proved, that the ſaid *Fox* were with the King's Traitors, then he willingly committed his Right and Authority to the King, and he might himſelf preſent a Perſon, as he thought good. The King ſeeing theſe Delays, he had the Preſentation put into his Hands by the Patron. And then by a third Letter, the King let the Biſhop underſtand further, of the Certainty of *Fox*'s conſorting with his Traytor; and that he being now Patron both by the Biſhop's Conceſſion, and the ſaid *Nicolas Sudbury*'s Right, did preſent the ſaid *Watur* his Clerk; and deſired him, canonically to inſtitute him to the ſaid Vicarage, all Exceptions and Delays laid aſide. Dated from the King's Place of the *Wardrobe* in the City of LONDON, 22d of *January*, 1484

ONE of the Vicars of this Church, named *Jerom*, was burnt in *Smithfield*, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, for the Profeſſion and Love of the Goſpel, about the Year 1540.

ANOTHER, and, as it ſeems, the next that ſucceeded, had been Abbot of the Abbey on *Tower-hill*, and put in here upon the Diſſolution and Surrender of his Houſe. He was a ſtout Papiſt, and his Predeceſſor was a ſtedfaſt Goſpeller. In his Time there was a Choir and Singing in this Church, and an excellent Ring of Bells: And when any Sermon had been preached there, which he did not like, as girding upon any Popiſh Errors and Corruptions, or commending the Evangelical Doctrine, he would ſometimes ſtand up, and preſently command the Bells to ring, or the Singing to begin in the Choir, while the Sermon was preaching; and ſometimes he would interrupt the Preacher in the midſt of his Diſcourſe. There were many Perſons in this Pariſh well diſpoſed to the Goſpel, who being grieved with this Vicar, for theſe and the like Doings, complained of him to Archbiſhop *Cranmer*; and being cited before him at *Croydon*, under King *Edward* VI, the good Archbiſhop gave him a gentle Reprimand, and ſent him home.

THE Parſonage and Vicarage of this Pariſh of *Stepney*, were purchaſed ſome Years ago, by the Principal and Scholars of *King's-hall*, and College of *Brazen-Noſe*, in *Oxford*, with the perpetual Advowſons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Preſentation to the ſaid Rectory, Parſonage, and Vicarage; which before the ſaid Purchaſe, was granted to others: And alſo the perpetual Advowſons, Donations, and Rights of Parſonage and Preſentation of, and to the Rectory or Parſonage of St. *Mary Matfelon*, alias *Whitechapel*: And alſo of and to the Rectory or Parſonage of St. *John Wapping*: And alſo a Leaſe of the ſaid Rectory of *Stepney*, formerly granted for three Lives, whereof one of them in Being; which ſaid Leaſe, Advowſons, Donations and Rights of Parſonage, were, and ſtood veſted in Truſtees, in Truſt, for the only Benefit of the ſaid Principal and Scholars of the ſaid *King's-hall*, and College of *Brazen-Noſe*, and of their Succeſſors and Aſſigns for ever: For the Payment of the Purchaſe Money, they were obliged to borrow, and take up, being great Sums of Money, at Intereſt.

FOR the confirming this Purchaſe to the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and of the Advowſon of *Stepney*, and the other Churches, and for the Settling the ſame to the Benefit of the ſame College, an Act of Parliament was obtained about the Year 1710. By this Act it was declared, That the Right Rev. Father in God, *Henry*, late Lord Biſhop of LONDON, Ordinary of the ſaid Church, and *John Wright*, the Vicar, were willing and deſirous, that upon the Terms there mentioned, the ſaid Vicarage ſhould be for ever united to the ſaid Rectory: And that the ſaid Principal and Scholars ſhould have, and enjoy, the yearly Penſion and Sum of 106 *l.* to be iſſuing out of the ſaid Rectory and Vicarage ſo united, and out of the Profits of the ſame, toward the reimburſing of the ſaid Sums by them borrowed, and for the better Support of the College and Principal: And ſo by Virtue of this Act, the ſaid Advowſons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Preſentations of thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes; and all their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, were for ever veſted in, and confirmed to the ſaid Principal and Scholars, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns.

AND the ſaid Vicarage was for ever united and annexed to the Rectory. And the Rectory and Vicarage ſo united, to be deemed and called *The Rectory of* Stebunheath, *alias* Stepney. And *John Wright*, the then Vicar, thereby to be conſtituted and appointed the actual and full Incumbent of the ſaid Rectory and Vicarage, ſo united: And that without any Diſpenſation, inſtituted or inducted into the ſame, he paying, as long as he ſhould remain Incumbent, the Yearly Penſion of 106*l.* unto the ſaid Principal and Scholars, free of all Taxes and Payments whatſoever: The firſt quarterly Payment to begin at the Nativity of St. *John* the Baptiſt, *Anno* 1711. And from and after the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, *&c.* of the ſaid *Wright*, the ſaid Rectory to be, and be conſidered and underſtood in the Law to be, and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the ſaid Rectory. And that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and their Succeſſors, under their common Seal, to preſent two fit Perſons, as Portioniſts, to the ſaid united Rectory, in Manner following: One Perſon, by the Name of the Portioniſt of *Stepney*, [*Ratcliff Stepney*:] And the

the other Perſon, by the Name of the Portioniſt of *Spittle-fields Stepney*, who ſhall be ſeverally admitted, inſtituted, and inducted, as two Portioniſts, into their ſeveral Portions of the united Rectory. And the ſaid Principal and Scholars, and their Succeſſors, from Time to Time, upon the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, Deprivation, *&c.* of any of the ſaid Portioniſts, or any other Avoidance, to preſent a fit Perſon, to be inſtituted into ſuch void Portion.

The ſaid two Portioniſts to have their reſpective Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh; and alternately to ſerve, *viz.* one of the ſaid Portioniſts to ſupply the Cure of his Pariſh, and perform all Duties belonging to the ſaid Cure, during the Space of one Month; and the other Portioniſt the ſucceeding Month; and ſo on in continual Succeſſion. And they, from Time to Time, to hold, take, receive and enjoy the ſame Rectory, and the Meſſuages, Glebe, Lands, Rents, Reverſions, Services, to the ſame Rectory and Vicarage appertaining; and all Manner of Tithes as well great as ſmall; and all Fruits, Oblations, Obventions, Perquiſites, *&c.* equally to be divided and enjoyed between them, Part and Part alike.

The Portioniſts likewiſe to pay to the Principal and Scholars of the ſaid College for ever, at the four moſt uſual Feaſts, and Days of Payment, the yearly Penſion of 106 *l.* free of and from all Charges, Payments, Taxes, *&c.* each Portioniſt to pay 53 *l.* (being his Share) to be made at or in the common Dining-Hall of the ſaid College, and without any Demand to be made for the ſame. Twenty Pounds thereof, Part of the ſaid yearly Penſion, to be paid and applied towards the Maintenance of two Scholars in the ſaid College, and other Uſes; for which the Principal and Scholars purchaſed and applied certain Wood-Grounds, called *Aſhenſhaw*, *&c.* which they ſold for the Purchaſe of this Rectory.

John Wright, during the Time he ſhould continue Rector, to hold and enjoy the Vicarage Houſe: And afterward, the firſt Portioniſt, of *Ratcliff Stepney* Portion, and his Succeſſors, may enjoy the Rectory, or Parſonage Houſe, with the Orchard and Gardens thereunto belonging, after the Determination of a Leaſe of the ſame, now in being, made by *Edward Northey*, Eſq; now Sir *Edward Northey*, *&c.* and others, for the Term of 99 Years, if *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough*, and *Thomas White*, the then Rector of *Stepney*, ſhould ſo long live, and until the Determination thereof; ſhall and may receive, enjoy and take the annual Rent of 26 *l.* reſerved by the ſaid Leaſe.

The firſt Portioniſt of *Ratcliff Stepney* to be liable to pay to the Queen's Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, the firſt Fruits and Tenths, as the ſaid Rectory of *Stepney* now ſtandeth charged with in her Majeſty's Books in the firſt Fruits Office: And alſo all Procurations, Synodals, *&c.* And the firſt Portioniſt of *Spittle-fields Stepney*'s Portion, and his Succeſſors, to enjoy the Vicarage Houſe, with the Orchards, Gardens, *&c.* from and after the Death of *John Wright*, until a more convenient Houſe ſhall be provided for him, by and at the Charge of the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*; to be approved of and by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON, and the Principal of the aboveſaid College. And after ſuch Proviſion of an Houſe, the ſaid Vicarage ſhall be and remain to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be the Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being, for the Uſes and Purpoſes as the Veſtry ſhall from Time to Time order, direct, and appoint. And this ſaid firſt Portioniſt of *Spittle-fields Stepney*'s Portion, and his Succeſſors, ſhall be liable to pay to the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, all ſuch and the ſame firſt Fruits and Tenths, as the ſaid Vicarage of *Stepney* now ſtands charged with, in her Majeſty's Books in the Firſt-Fruits Office, and alſo all Procurations, Synodals, *&c.*

It ſhall be lawful for the Principal and Scholars of the ſaid College, and their Succeſſors, upon any Vacancy, from Time to Time, to nominate fit Clerks to officiate in the Chapel at *Stratford Bow*; and in all other Churches and Chapels, that now are, or ſhall be built within the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*; and to receive the Profits belonging to the ſame.

This Act to be taken and allowed in all Courts of Juſtice, as a publick Act. And all Judges and Juſtices, hereby required as ſuch, to take Notice thereof, without ſpecial Pleading the ſame.

Mr. *Wright*, the aboveſaid Vicar, died *July* ——, 1718. So that the ſaid Rectory being actually void, and the Act for dividing and diſpoſing it into two Portions commenced from hence. And accordingly the College have preſented their Clerks.

The Pariſh-Church here is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*, of whom ſee an Account in *Vol.* I. *Book* II. *Chap.* II. and the Word *Stepney*, or *Stebunheath*, is added, it being the Name of the Manor, or Lordſhip to which this Church belongs.

The Weſt Portico was built in 1612; the Church was repaired and beautified *Anno* 1685, and again in 1725.

The Walls and Battlements are built of Brick, and wrought Stone cover'd with a Finiſhing, and the Roof with Lead; the Inſide whereof appears arched, and the Pillars, Arches, and Windows, are of the modern *Gothick*; and the Weſt Porch is of the *Tuſcan* Order.

There is a Corner Stone in the Portico, on the North Side of the Chancel, where are inſcribed theſe Words: (We ſuppoſe them genuine becauſe permitted to be there.)

Of Carthage great I was a Stone,
O Mortals read with Pity;
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City.
Therefore, O Mortals, all bethink
You whereunto you muſt,
Since now ſuch ſtately Buildings
Lye buried in the Duſt.

Touching the Finiſh and Ornament within the Church: It is well pewed with Oak, and wainſcotted about eight Feet high; and the Pulpit is the ſame Sort of Timber.

The Altar-piece conſiſts of four Pilaſters, with Entablature and Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with a Cherub, gilt Capitals, and Portraits of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, with the King's Arms carved. Here alſo are the *Commandments* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done in Black and Gold; alſo three handſome inner Door-Caſes, and Galleries on the North, South, and Weſt Sides of the Church: The Organ-Caſe is embelliſhed with Fames, *&c.*

The Dimenſions are Length 114 Feet, Breadth 54, Height 35, and the Altitude of the Tower and Turret 92 Feet, wherein are ſix Bells to ring in Peal.

There are the following Benefactors Names on the South Wall of the Church:

John Fuller, Eſq; gave by his Will, dated 1592, the Alms-Houſes on Mile-End-Green.

And out of his Lands in the County of Lincoln, to 12 poor ſingle Men of this Pariſh of good

Name, and the Age of 50, or upwards, 50 l. per Ann.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Ratcliff, gave to the Poor of that Hamlet, 2 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Elizabeth Colbert, 2 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Captain Edward Johnſon in Low-Layton, by his Will in 1669, gave 400 l. to be laid out in a Purchaſe, for the Relief of 20 poor Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Limehouſe, and 30 l. to be diſtributed among the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet.

Captain John Curtis of Mile-End, by his Will, made 1671, gave 60 l. per Ann.

Mr. Richard Underhill, by his Will, made 1671, gave 60 l. to be laid out in Lands, for 12 Penny Loaves to be given every Lord's Day to 12 poor People, and the Reſidue for preaching a Sermon yearly on the Day of his Burial.

Lady Henrietta and Lady Philadelphia Wentworth, gave 200 l. but there could be only recovered by Compoſition 100 l.

IN the Church of St. *Dunſtan's Stepney* are theſe enſuing Monuments.

In the Chancel:

One antient Monument of Sir Henry Collet, Kt. third Son of Sir Robert Collet, Eſq; twice Lord Mayor of LONDON, and free of the Mercers, and Father to Dr. John Collet, ſome Time Dean of St. *Paul's*. It was refreſhed by the Company of Mercers in the Year 1605, on the North Side.

The ſaid Sir Henry deceaſed 1510.

This Tomb was repaired the ſecond Time at the Charge of the Company of Mercers, LONDON, the 28th of July, 1697.

Sir John Wolfe, Kt. Maſter, and Sheriff of LONDON.

Laurence Moyer, Surveyor-warden,

William Willis, Houſe-warden,

William Trigg, Renter-warden.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is the following Inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of Robert Clarke, Eſquire, Sonne of Roger Clarke, Eſquire, late Alderman of the City of LONDON: A Man humble in Proſperity, and a liberal Diſtributer to the Poore, courteous and affable to all; an upright and juſt Dealer in this World; and a moſt religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife Margaretta, Daughter to John Langton, Eſquire, ſome Time Governor of the Engliſh Company in Sprucia, under the King of Polonia; who lived together in great Love and Integrity almoſt ſixe Yeeres. He had by her one only Daughter, named Frances, who lived one Yeere three Quarters; and here lies interred with her moſt deare and loving Father.

In whoſe Memory the ſaid Margaretta, to expreſſe her true Love and Affection, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected. He died the xxx Day of May, Anno Dom. 1610, having lived xxxvi Yeeres.

A little Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, has this Inſcription:

Genero ſuo Gulielmo Dawtrey, quondam Lincolnienſis Hoſpitii ſocio, Willielmi Dawtrey, Suſſexiæ, Armigeri, Filio & Hæredi; viro ingenii accumine, mentis acie, & non vulgari Municipalium Angliæ legum ſcientia præcellenti, Richardus Stonley, Armiger, hoc Amoris, & pietatis ſymbolum poſuit. Obiit 16 Octobris, 1589.

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel has this Inſcription:

Sacræ Memoriæ

Janæ Nevillæ Dominæ Dethicke Matronæ Religioſiſſimæ, Modeſtiſſimæ, omnibus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatiſſimæ: Jeſu Chriſti ſervæ devotiſſimæ; conjugi ſuæ fideliſſimæ, amantiſſimæ. Quæ cum viginti fere duos Annos feliciſſime tranſegerat, Alexander Nevillus, Armiger, hoc nunquam intermorituri amoris ſui Monumentum fieri, Teſtamento curavit. Poſtquam annos fere Sexaginta novem vixerat, viceſſimo nono Novembris 1606, placidiſſimè in Domino obdormivit.

Tobiah Worthington, Alexandro Nevillo, ex Teſtamento ſolus, ipſius mandato, hoc Monumentum poſuit.

ON a little Braſs Monument in the South Side of the Chancel is thus written:

Here-under lieth buried Nicholas Gibſon, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Avis his Wife, who were Founders of the Free-School at Ratcliffe; and after ſhe married with Sir Anthony Knevit, Knight, which lieth here buried alſo, which Nicholas died the xxiij of September, Anno 1510; and the ſaid Lady Avis died the third Day of October, 1554, whoſe Souls Jeſu pardon.

THE Writer of this Epitaph was guilty of Careleſſneſs, both in the Date of *Nicholas Gibſon's* Death, for he was Sheriff in the Year 1538, (that is long after the Year here ſet down, in which he is ſaid to die,) and alſo in the Name of *Avis*, her ſecond Husband, who was *William Knevit*, Eſq; as appears by the Verſes graven upon *Nicholas's* Marble Monument, yet preſerved in our Books (though not in the Church) which ran thus:

The fyve and twentyth Day of thys Month of September,
And of our Lord God the fifteenth hundryd and fourty Yeere,
Maſter Nicholas Gybſon dyde, as thys Tombe doth remembyr;
Whoſe Wyff aftyr marryed the worſchypfull Eſquier, Maſter William Knevet, one of the Kynges Privy-Chamber, &c.

BUT here the Monument itſelf is wrong; for his Name was indeed *Anthony*, as appears in *Porter's Caſe*, in the ſecond Book of *Coke's Reports*.

HERE were two others (and they ſpiritual) Perſons of great Note in their Time, buried antiently in this Church, with Monuments and Inſcriptions, which are long ſince gone, but preſerved in *Weaver's Monuments*.

THE one was *John Kitte*, or *Kite*, a *Londoner* born, firſt a Titular Archbiſhop in *Greece*, afterwards made Biſhop of *Carliſle*. He flouriſhed under three Kings, as the old Verſes on his Stone ſhewed; namely, King *Edward* IV. King *Henry* VII. and King *Henry* VIII. by which laſt he was ſent Ambaſſador to the King of *Spain*, died June 19, 1537. The Epitaph began,

Under

Under thys Stone cloſyd and marmorate lyeth JOHN KITTE, Londoner, natiff, &c.

THE other was *Richard Pace*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, a very learned, affable, and good Man, whom King *Henry* VIII. employed Ambſſador to *Maxamilian* the Emperor, and at *Rome*. He was bred up under Cardinal *Wolſey*. He died young, at the Age of 40, *Anno* 1532. His Epitaph was in tolerable good *Latin* Verſe, beginning,

Richardus jacet hic venerabilis ille Decanus.
Qui fuit ætatis doctus Apollo ſuæ, &c.

IN the Chancel likewiſe was the Monument of one deſervedly to be remember'd to Poſterity, having been the firſt Founder of *Trinity-houſe*.

D. O. M.

Here-under was laid up the Body of Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, ſome Time Comptroller of the Navy to King Henry VIII. and both the firſt Founder and Maſter of the Society or Corporation of the Trinity-houſe. He lived innobled by his own Worth, and dyed the 8th of September, in the Year 1541. To whoſe pious Memory the ſaid Corporation hath gratefully erected this Memorial:

Not that he needed Monument of Stone,
For his well-gotten Fame to reſt upon:
But this was rear'd to teſtify that he
Lives in their Loves, that yet ſurviving be.
For unto Vertue, which firſt rais'd his Name,
He left the Reſervation of the ſame.
And to Poſterity remain it ſhall,
When Braſs and Marble Monuments do fall.
Learn for to die, while thou haſt Breath,
So ſhalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Domini 1622, by the Company of the Trinity-houſe, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Deceaſe of their Founder.

Here lyeth alſo in the ſame Chancel, under the Communion-Table, the Body of Henry Steward, Lord Darnley, of the Age of three Quarters of a Year, Son and Heir of Matthew Steward, Earl of Lenox, and Lady Margaret his Wife; which Henry deceaſed the 28th Day of November, in the Year 1545, whoſe Soul Jeſu pardon.

THE noble Father of this *Henry* had another Son of the ſame Name, who afterwards had the Honour to marry *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, by whom he had *James* I. King of *England*.

ADD the Wife of *John Brewſter*, Eſq; *ob. An.* 1596, on a Braſs Plate theſe Verſes:

Here lyes the Wife of John Brewſter, Eſquire,
Whoſe heavenly Death declares her happy Life,
Fame, ſay thy worſt of her, I thee deſire,
And thou muſt blaze her for a godly Wife.
Of Rich and Poor thou know'ſt belov'd was ſhe,
Speak thou, therefore, the reſt of her for me.
I ſay no more, her Name was Thomaſine.
Now bleſſed is Almighty God therefore,
And praiſed be his Name for evermore.

AGAINST the Eaſt Wall, ſomewhat out of Sight, South of the Communion-Table:

In Memory of ..... Elizabeth, the Widow of Richard Starture, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, who had Iſſue by him three Sons and four Daughters. After 16 Years ſpent with him, remaining 34 Years his Widow: In Life and Death a conſtant Example of true Vertue; and ſweetly ſlept in the Lord, Decemb. 5, 1620. Ætat. ſuæ 74.

Under this Monument:

Michael Merrial and Clare his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of Eliz. Starture ..... A Monument of her Virtue and their Love .....

Later MONUMENTS of Perſons here interred.

In the Chancel:

ON a ſpacious white and veined Marble Monument, with Pediment and Entablature of the *Tuſcan* Order, adorned with his carved Effigies; alſo the Figure of a Boy holding a *Jacob*'s Staff, and three Urns, and this Inſcription:

Ne id neſcias Lector D. Joannes Berry, Devonienſis Dignitate Equeſtri, clarus Mari, tantum non Imperator de Rege & Patria, quod & Barbari norunt bene meritus, magnam ob Res fortiter geſtas adeptus Gloriam, Famæ ſatur poſt multas Reportatas victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit, Fatis ceſſit, 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus, 7 Jan. 1635.

ARMS, *Barry of Six, Or, and Gules.*

William Buſhel, Eſq;

William Hunt, late of Poplar, 1648.

Sir Humphrey Nicholſon, Kt. 1682.

Alſo Dame Mary Nicolſon, his late Wife, 1690.

Captain John North, 1690.

Anne, late Wife of Captain Abraham Wilde of Ratcliff.

Mary Ruſſel, Wife of Captain Henry Ruſſel of this Pariſh, Salter, 1700.

North Iſle, above the Stone Step:

Four Sons and one Daughter of Thomas Hull, and Suſanna his Wife, 1695-6.

Juſt about this Place lies buried John Van Stryp, Citizen, Silk-thrower, and Merchant of LONDON, who deceaſed Jan .... 1647.

Near the ſame Place lye interred by him two of his Sons, John and Daniel, who dyed young.

Under the Rails:

Elizabeth Warcup, eldeſt Daughter of Rodulph Warcup, in the County of Oxford, Eſq; 1627.

South Iſle:

Captain Thomas Woodfine, Senior, 1662.

Captain William Morrice, late of Ratcliff, 1679-80.

Margaret, Daughter of Edward and Mary Rhodes, 1686.

Joh. Balch, 1682, Silk-throwſter and Juſtice of Peace, who lived in a great Corner-houſe in Spittle-fields.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Balch, Mother of the foreſaid John, 1695.

Will. Barnes, Eſq; 1694.

Humfrey Higiſone, 1665.

Arrabel Allabear, 1618.

Captain Henry Cuttance, of Waymouth and Melcomb Regis in Dorſetſhire, 1689.

Roger Cuttance, 1686.

Richard Mott, 1700.

Captain William Kempthorne of Ratcliff, 1680, and Rebecca his Wife, 1691.

In the Church-yard, againſt the Eaſt Wall of the South Iſle:

Captain Laurence Browning, of Yalmpton in the County of Devon, 1675, and three Sons.

East Wall, directly on the oppoſite Side of the Place of the Communion-Table,

Is a ſpacious fine white Marble Monument, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-Branches, and theſe Arms; *Paly of Six, Or, and Azure, on a Bend Sable, three Mullets of the Firſt, impaled, with Azure, an Anulet and Fiſh between two Bends Wavy, Argent*; this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the Wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford-Bow, Gent. who departed this Life, April the 26th, 1696, aged 52.

Come, Ladies, ye that would appear
Like Angels fair, come, dreſs you here.
Come, dreſs you at this Marble Stone,
And make that humble Grace your own;
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As ere yet lodg'd in Womankind.
So ſhe was dreſs'd; whoſe humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the Civil Wars)
Theſe ne'er diſturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which ſtill was gentle, ſtill was kind.
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mein,
Diſcloſed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife;
Still the ſame humble ſhe appears
The ſame in Youth, the ſame in Years;
The ſame in low and high Eſtate;
Ne'er vext with this, ne'er moved with that.
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as ſhe;
Go learn of her Humility.

Underneath this Inſcription, a Tomb for Mary Elton, Daughter of Thomas and Winifrid Elton, 1680, with divers others of their Children.

These following are Altar Monuments, and ſeveral of them, very fair and coſtly, of Marble:

A Tomb for John Hills, late of Ratcliff, Baker, 1702-3, and Hanna Hills his Wife, 1698, and Robert his Son, 1692.

William Coles, late of Ratcliff, Ship-chandler, 1699, and ſome Children.

Michael Honey, late of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1703, and Matthew Hall, Mariner, 1703.

North Side of the Belfrey:

Richard Pool of Wakefield, in the County of York, Eſq; Clerk of the Check to the Meſſengers of his Majeſty's Chamber in Ordinary: An obedient Son of the Church, and a faithful Subject to his Prince, &c. 1647.

William Culham of Stepney, 1666.

Divers Children of William Culham and Jane his Wife.

In the Church-Yard, Weſt:

On the Side of a Tomb is this Inſcription:

Mr. William Knight of this Pariſh, Mariner, was here born, Feb. 1570, and died November the 22d, 1636.

Mihi vivere Chriſtus & mori Lucrum.

Ceaſe, Labours: Reſt, ye Seas of Care and Fears,
Whoſe Waves have toſs'd me ſix and forty Years:
And now go ſleep, mine Eyes, ſleep here, 'till ye,
Waking, ſhall my Redeemer's Glory ſee.
Sleep 'till my happy Soul rejoyned may
With re-created Body live for ay.

Tandem Portum.

On the North Side near the Church:

M. S. Timothei Cruſo in Agro Surriæ oriundi, Evangelii Miniſtri egregie fidelis, tam eximia Pietate, quam præclara Eruditione ornati, &c. 1698. Ætat. ſuæ 41.

Nathaniel Cruſo, Son of Timothy Cruſo, 1695, and Timothy his Son.

On the ſame Side of the Church is another Tomb with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Suſanna Ell, the Wife of Richard Ell, who departed this Life the 7th of May, 1643, aged 36 Years, who had Iſſue by Richard Ell, two Sons, 1ſt Richard, the other not chriſtened, and three Daughters, Abigal, Sarah, and Hannah.

To the Pious Memory of

SUSAN ELL.

To ſay an Ell lies here even that alone
Were Epitaph enough, no Braſs, no Stone,
No glorious Tomb, no Monumental Hearſe,
No gilded Trophy, or Lamp-laboured Verſe,
Can dignify her Grave or ſet it forth,
Like the immortal Fame of her own Worth.
Then Reader fix not here but quit this Room,
And fly to Abraham's Boſom there's her Tomb;
There reſts her Soul, and for her other Parts
They are embalm'd and lodg'd in good Mens Hearts.
A braver Monument of Stone or Lime
No Art can raiſe, for this ſhall out-laſt Time.

On an upright Stone near the laſt mentioned is this Inſcription:

Elizabeth the Wife of John Carles, of this Pariſh, Cooper, who departed this Life the 4th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1696, aged 29 Years.

She

She was modeſt, meek, and good indeed;
Courteous to all, helpful to thoſe in Need;
A careful Mother, a moſt loving Wife,
Calm was the End of this her well ſpent Life.
Her Body here in Grave compoſed is,
Her Soul now reſts with Chriſt in endleſs Bliſs.

On another:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. William Wilkes, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, who departed this Life November 21, 1700. Aged 37.

And alſo here lyeth the Body of Alice Wilkes, the Daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Sarah Wilkes, who departed this Life the 25th of June 1698, in the 9th Year of her Age.

Farewell, dear Flower, no ſooner came
Thy early Piety to bloome,
But Death hath cropt thy tender Bud,
And laid thee in this mournful Tomb;
With her who like thee, lay ſo near the Heart,
As made it even Death itſelf to part.
With Patience he the Torment did endure,
But endleſs Love deſign'd another Cure;
Think on't with Joy, here but his Body lies,
For Wilkes is fled, and triumphs in the Skies.

Captain Edward Pierce of Ratcliff, 1675.

Elmodum White, 1699.

Dorothy, Widow of Capt. John Burford, 1701. And Nicholas Son of Thomas and Freelove Swain his Wife, and Grandſon to Dorothy Burford.

Abigail late Wife of Capt. Leonard Edgecomb, 1700.

Another raiſed Tomb with no Inſcription:

Mary late Wife of Peregrine Browne of Ratcliff, 1691.

Capt. Richard Burley of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1678. And four Children.

On a black Marble Tomb-ſtone a little Weſtward from the Weſt End of the Church is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary, Wife of Capt. Malachi Simons, Mariner, who departed this Life the 29th of June, 1677.

Reſt thou, whoſe Reſt gives me a reſtleſs Life,
Becauſe I've loſt a kind and virtuous Wife:
I'll viſit thee, and when I leave this Light,
Come ſpend my Time in the ſame Cell at Night.
Till then farewel; farewel! I cannot take
A final Leave until thy Aſhes wake.

Henry Mudd, late of Ratcliff, Eſq; 1692, an Eaſt India Commander.

Capt. William Sharp of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1696. And Joan Sharp his Wife, 1700.

On a Tomb on the North Side of the Weſt Portico, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Weble, Mariner, who departed this Life the 4th of May, 1694, aged 23 Years.

Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your Dying Day.

On a Grave-ſtone before the Weſt Portico:

Here lyeth interred Thomas Barker, (and Elizabeth his Wife of Lime-houſe) who being Lieutenant under Sir Robert Holmes, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the St. Michael, loſt his Life in the Engagement againſt the Dutch the 28th Day of May 1672, fighting valiantly in Honour of his King and Country. Aged 28 Years.

Northward from the Weſt End, and near the Church on a Grave-ſtone raiſed, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth precious ſleeping Duſt
Until the Riſing of the Juſt.
Heaven ſo great a Price it coſt,
That not one Atom ſhall be loſt;
But ſhall ariſe and cloathed be
In Bliſs and Immortality.

Containing the Body of Mr. Thomas Gilſon, Miniſter, deceaſed May the 6th, 1680. Alſo Sarah his Wife in April, and Sarah Marlow, Grandchild, in July 1680.

A Vault belonging to the Family of John Raymond of Ratcliff, built 1675.

William Weſton, Brewer, 1677.

Elizabeth Bainbrigg, 1691.

William Booth of Wapping, Deal-Merchant, 1681-2. And Grace Booth his Daughter, 1665. And Mary Booth his ſecond Wife, 1673.

Hannah Bartlet, late Wife of Capt. Edward Bartlet of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1687. Alſo the ſaid Captain Bartlet, 1696.

William Dixon, Merchant, 1688.

William Jones late of Ratcliff, Ropemaker, 1655.

Edward Hawkins, and Anna his Wife, 1670. And ſeveral Children.

Lydia Martin, Wife of Henry Martin, Brewer, 1699.

Elizabeth Spagg, Wife of James Spagg of Limehouſe, Surgeon.

On a Grave-ſtone in the Foot Path, is this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of William Wheatley, who departed this Life the 10th of November 1683.

Whoever treadeth on this Stone,
I pray now tread moſt neatly:
For underneath this Stone here lyes
Your honeſt Friend Will. Wheatley.

Elizabeth Jefferſon, Wife of John Jefferſon, of Ratcliff, Goldſmith, 1677.

Elizabeth the Wife of Alexander Henderſon, ſome Time Curate of this Pariſh.

Here lies the Body of ſhe who was Sarah Hartland, 1696; aged 25.

Whoſe Heart, too tender for to hear,
From neareſt Friends ſuch Calumnies,
Receiv'd a Wound; and ſo ſhe fell
To Death a mournful Sacrifice:

But did aſcend in Peace and Joy,
To him who did her Prayers hear,
And will as in the Noon-day Light,
Her ſpotleſs Innocence declare.

Capt. George Langborn, 1703.

William Lucas of Limehouſe, Brewer, 1658.

Capt. Tho. Eliot, Mariner, 1668.

And ſeveral more.

Church-yard, on the South Side:

On a Flat Stone:

Hic jacet, Viator, ipſum Decus Matronarum, Elizabetha Webbe, quæ fuit Thomæ Webbe, Radcliffienſis - - - - - uxor. caſta, &c. 1668.

Capt. William Cooper, 1702.

Capt. James Adams, 1687.

Capt. Charles Hall, 1699.

Capt. Richard Swanley of Limehouſe, late Admiral of the Iriſh Seas, 1650.

Mary Cole, Wife of Capt. John Cole of Mile-end, Mariner, 1685. Alſo Capt. John Cole, 1687.

Elizabeth the Wife of Capt. John Harding, 1685.

Capt. Thomas Spencer, 1658.

Capt. Henry Weſt, 1657.

Capt. William Baſſe, Mariner, late of Mile-end, 1690.

On a grey Marble Tomb-ſtone, a pretty way Southward from the Eaſt End of the Church, is this Inſcription:

Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd: Ah! why,
Born in New England, did in London dy?
Was the third Son of Eight, begot upon
His Mother Martha by his Father John.
Much favour'd by his Prince he gat to be;
But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Alſo to breath their laſt, nine Years before;
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loſs of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.
Deceaſed 1687.

Alſo here are theſe Arms: *Three Creſcents*, each ſurmounted by an *Eſtoile* of *Eight Points*; impaled with a *Lion Rampart*, in chief an *Eſtoile* of *Eight Rayes*, ſurmounting a *Crown Murall*.

Cloſe by the Tomb laſt mentioned, is a Grave-Stone, having the following Acroſtick of James Bayly, &c.

J nclos'd lyes hid, as ſacred Remains,
A s ere was bound, by th' K. of Terrors Chains.
M aſter, and Chaplains Place he well did bear,
E ach threatning Wave aſtoniſh'd with his Pray'r
S hrunk in his Head when pious James was there.

B ayly on Board, the baffled Tempeſt flew
A s ſwift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;
Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,
L ower your Topſail, ſee the Maſter's by,
Y ou'd think when he was there ſome Angel nigh.

God gave him Leave to breath his laſt on Shore;
And what was ſent him by the Almighty Power,
He ſafely did convey by truſty Friend,
Who ſtrictly did perform the Donors End;
And ſpread the Bounty of his Liberal Hand,
Amongſt his poor Relations, which Command
Bought the Deceaſed ſure Title to the promis'd Land.
Born at Landelph, in the County of Cornwall.

On a large Marble Tomb-Stone, at the South Eaſt Corner of the Church Yard, is this Inſcription, and Acroſtick.

Here lies the Body of Chriſtopher Henley, late of Ratcliffe; deceaſed July the 2d. 1693.

C onceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies
H is ſacred Relicks, which again muſt riſe,
R emote from human Diſcords unoppreſs'd,
I n their cold Urn his peaceful Aſhes reſt;
S natcht in Earth's dark Boſom, free from all
T hoſe Troubles which a mortal Life befall.
O pious Reader! know his living juſt,
P rocures his quiet Slumbers in the Duſt.
H is virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,
E rect a Monument without Delay.
R aiſing his Soul to everlaſting Day.

H is Wife and Childrens Grief their Tears reveal,
E ach finds their Loſs too weighty to conceal.
N o unjuſt Act thro' his whole Race we find,
L oving he liv'd, and juſt to all Mankind:
E aſie he ſleeps till Heaven ſhall raiſe his Duſt,
Y ielding his Soul to th' Manſions of the Juſt.

On another Grave-ſtone, lying near the Tomb above mentioned, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Angel, Widow, who departed this Life the 29th of November 1693. Aged 72 Years.

To ſay, an Angel here interr'd doth lye
May be thought ſtrange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed ſome fell from Heaven to Hell,
Are loſt, and riſe no more.
This only fell by Death to Earth;
Not loſt, but gone before;
Her Duſt lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace,
'Mongſt Saints and Angels now hath took its Place.

John Hatman of Lime-houſe, Mariner, 1657.

Joanna Frampton, Wife of Tho. Frampton, Gent. 1695-6.

On a Marble Tomb-ſtone Southward from the Chancel, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. John Dunch, who departed this Life November 25, 1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' Boreas' Blaſts, and Neptune's Waves,
Have toſs'd me to and fro;
In Spight of both by God's Decree,
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at Anchor ride
With many of our Fleet;
Yet once again I muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral Chriſt to meet.

Capt. John Woodfine, 1693.

Capt. Simon Rowe, 1691.

Mary

Mary Bendal, 1692.

Edward Bendal, 1601-2.

Tho. Nicholſon, Son of Capt. Richard Nicholſon, 1701.

Capt. Abraham Daws, Merchant, 1696.

John Turner of LONDON, Merchant, 1604.

UNDER a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim, (as the People there call him) having this Inſcription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crabb, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of September 1680, in the 60th Year of his Age.

Tread gently Reader near the Duſt,
Committed to this Tomb-ſtone's Truſt;
For while 'twas Fleſh it held a Gueſt,
With univerſal Love poſſeſt,
A Soul that ſtemm'd Opinion's Tide,
Did over Sects in Triumph ride:
Yet ſeparate from the giddy Croud,
And Paths Tradition had allow'd
Through good and ill Reports he paſt,
Oft cenſur'd yet approv'd at laſt.
Wouldſt thou his Religion know
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Juſt as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Laws he ſtood
A Temple undefiled with Blood;
A Friend to every Thing was good.
The reſt Angels alone can fitly tell;
Haſte then to them, and him; and ſo farewell.

Mary Wood, Widow, late Wife of Capt. Matthew Wood, 1693. And Hannah Wood his Daughter, 1688-9.

Edward Awdley, only Child of Captain Edward Awdley, 1702-3.

Ellen Lurting, Wife of Capt. Robert Lurting, 1689.

Penelope, Wife of Capt. Caleb Grantham, one of the Daughters of Rob. Kenwrick of Nottinghamſhire, Eſq, 1685.

A little Southward from the Church, on a ſpacious Marble Tomb-ſtone, is this Inſcription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. Thomas Chivers, who departed this Life Nov. 18, 1675. Aged 44 Years.
And of Ann Chivers his Wife, who departed this Life Nov. 14, 1675; aged 34 Years.
And of John Chivers, their Son, who departed this Life Nov. 14, 1675. Aged five Days.

Reader, conſider well how poor a Span,
And how uncertain is the Life of Man.
Here lye the Husband, Wife and Child, by Death
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath:
The Child dies firſt, the Mother on the Morrow
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.
A Cæſar falls by many Wounds, well may
Two Stabs at Heart the ſtouteſt Captain ſlay.

Katharine Dyke, late Wife of Captain William Dyke, 1683.

ON a Marble Tomb-ſtone, a little Southward from the Church is this Inſcription:

Captain Richard Matthews was buried here April 1665, and his Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Marſh, who died April the 13th, 1695, late Wife of Mr. John Marſh of LONDON, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,
She like a Dove in Spirit, and ſo ſhe was inclin'd,
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

ON the North Side of the ſame Tomb, in gold Letters on Black, is this Inſcription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V.D.M. Honeſta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate Doctrina Facundia praeclari.

Qui aſſiduis & inſignibus laboribus Patria Religione Libertate invincto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam diu optaverat laſſus & anhelus placidiſſime adſcendit Ann. Ætat. ſuæ 70, 17 Kal. Nov. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis amantiſſimi, Conjugis; optimi Patris, Theologi vere Chriſtiani, Clarum reliquit poſteris Exemplum.

Mary Gutteridge, Wife of Capt. Will. Gutteridge, 1683.

Jane Jenkins, Wife of Capt. John Jenkins, 1696.

Capt. William Gutteridge, late of Mile-end, 1687.

Capt. Francis Man, Mariner, 1695. Sarah, firſt Wife to Capt. Giles Lawrence of Ratcliff; late to Capt. Tho Man, 1688.

John Greaves of Limehouſe, Shipwright, 1637. And 13 Children. And Will. Greaves, Shipwright, his Son, 1667. And alſo John Greaves, Shipwright, Son of William, 1690.

On a grey Marble Tomb-ſtone, juſt without the South Wall of the Church, is the following Inſcription:

Aſpice
Reſpice Proſpice

Under this Marble lyeth the Body of Suſanna, the beloved Wife of Mr. Samuel Sambrook, of London, Merchant, Daughter of Captain Arnold Brown, of this Pariſh, Eſq; educated in all Vertues, adorned with all Graces; beloved of all that knew her. She ſtudied to ſerve God, and to do Good; liv'd much deſired, and died much lamented, October 11. Ætat. ſuæ 18. 1672.

Near the South-weſt Portico is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of John Archer, Son of John Archer of Wapping, Mariner, and of Frances his Wife, who departed this Life, Aug. 1681. Aged 7 Months.

Farewell, dear Gift, ſince God will have it ſo,
'Tis a Sin to murmur at his Will we know.
He lyes aſleep within his Bed
Until the Reſurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave-ſtone, a little South-weſt from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of Joyce Rich, Wife of John Rich of this Pariſh, who died Aug. 1679,

in

in the 74th Year of her Age; alſo Elizabeth Winter, Daughter of Joyce Rich, who died in the Lord, November the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within this Grave do lye,
Where we do reſt together
Until the Lord ſhall us awake,
And from the Goats us ſever.

Near the laſt; this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Ann Briſtan, the beloved Wife of Richard Briſtan, of Lyme-houſe, juſt and ſtedfaſt to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Eſtabliſhed Church; living belov'd, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entred into Eternity the 14th of April, Anno Dom. 1694.

On a Stone, a little South-weſtward from the Church is inſcrib'd:

Here lyes the Body of Daniel Saul,
Spittlefields Weaver, and that's all.

Capt. William Wildy, Mariner, 1679, and Sarah his Wife, 1667. And Richard Wildy late of Ratcliff, 1703.

Capt. Edward Johnſon, late of Low Leyton in Eſſex, Gent. 1669. And Elizabeth his Wife, 1662.

Capt. Nicolas Sulk, 1664, and Margaret Sulk, his Wife, 1660.

Robert Wakelyn, late of Ratcliff, Rope-Merchant, 1679, and Mary his Wife, 1681.

Capt. John Willimot of Ratcliff, 1699.

Richard Power, late Captain of the Prince Rupert, 1681.

Thomas Wiſe of Ratcliff, Diſtiller, 1683.

William Alderſey, late Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Ship Kingsfiſher, 1691.

Capt. John Dawſon, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Advice, 1675.

Capt. Arthur Baily of Mile-end Green, Mariner, 1682.

James Luton of Yarmouth, Mariner, 1686, and Percis his Wife, 1686. Both in the Month of July within four Days.

All theſe, with a great many more, lie buried under fair Graves-ſtones, or raiſed Tombs in Vaults made for the reſpective Families. Whereby it comes to paſs that the Ground of the Church-yard is better improved for Graves: For, by digging theſe Vaults deep, there is more Room for Burial of Corpſes: Which the Church-yard, tho' large, is ſcarce able to contain. For they bury 2000 People, or upward, every Year.

In the Year 1703, from *December* the 13th, to *December* the 14th, 1704, were buried in *Stepney* Church and Church-yard 2150. Sometimes they bury more in a Week in this ſingle Pariſh, than are buried in that Space of Time in all the Pariſhes of LONDON, within the Walls. As in the Bill from the 5th of *September* to the 12th of the ſame, *Anno* 1704.

Buried within the Walls	45
Buried in *Stepney*	48

This Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. Value about 500 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books 33 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Vicars are the Rev. Mr. *Leech*, and Mr. *Leybourne*; the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *John Wright*.

Prayers are daily at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and at ſix in the Afternoon in the Summer; at 11 and three in the Winter. Here is an Organ and 6 Bells. Mr. *Richard Underhill* left 60 *l.* to purchaſe Land, out of which 12 penny Loaves are to be given every *Sunday* to 12 poor People, and the Reſidue to the Miniſter, who preaches a Sermon on the Day of his Burial.

The Veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of 50 Perſons.

The Parish-Officers *are, for the Hamlet of* Bednal-Green:

1 Church Warden.
2 Overſeers.

For the Hamlet of Mile-End New-Town:

1 Church Warden.
2 Overſeers.

For the Hamlet of Mile-End Old-Town:

1 Church Warden.
1 Overſeer.

For Part of the Hamlet of Ratcliff:

1 Church-Warden.
2 Overſeers.

The Peace Officers *are, for the Hamlet of* Bednal-Green.

1 Conſtable.
7 Headboroughs.
2 Surveyors of the High Way.

For the Hamlet of Mile-End New-Town:

1 Conſtable.
3 Headboroughs.

For the Hamlet of Mile-End Old-Town:

1 Conſtable.
4 Headboroughs.
2 Surveyors for the High way.

For Part of the Hamlet of Ratcliff:

1 Conſtable.
5 Headboroughs.
2 Surveyors of the High Way.

There are Galleries about the Church, for abundance of People; a Table of Benefactors hanging up; a fair Vicarage Houſe and Garden, not far from the Church, lying on the Left Hand of the Road coming from LONDON, lately inhabited by the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, ſome Time Vicar. In the ſaid Houſe remains a good old Picture of Dr. *Gouldman*, ſome Time Vicar of the Pariſh, Doctor of Law, and Juſtice of Peace.

At *Mile-end* Town, within this Pariſh, there is another Burying-Place, which is peculiar for the *Jews*. There is a handſome Houſe of Brick, lately erected at the Eaſtern Part of the Town; through which the Corpſe is carried on Mens Shoulders into a large Piece of Ground of an Acre or more, where are abundance of Monuments of Marble, with *Hebrew* Inſcriptions, and the Corpſe are laid North and South.

The moſt remarkable Places in this Pariſh are: A Meeting-houſe in *New Virginia-row*, another at *Bednal-green*, another at *Stepney*: *Bednal-green*, and there Biſhop *Bonner's-hall*; Part of *Ratcliff-croſs*, and *Spring-garden* in King *Edward's-row*.

At the lower End of St. *John-ſtreet* is a Free-School founded and ſupported by the Donation of two Perſons; one was the Town Clerk of the Hamlet of *Bednal-green*, and the other the Beadle of the ſame: For 20 Boys of this Hamlet, who are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts;

Accompts; and 10 Boys taught the ſame, for which Mrs. *Clark* left 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever.

In *Stepney*, againſt the Church-Yard, is a Charity-School for 23 Boys, who are cloathed in Red, and are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with each of them when put out Apprentice. Here alſo are 10 Girls, who are alſo cloathed in Red, and taught to Read, Write, Knit, Sew, *&c.* with each of them is given 40 *s.* when put out. This School is for the Children of the Hamlet of *Mile-end Old-town*, ſupported by Subſcription, and the Collections made at the Church-Doors when Charity Sermons are preached.

In *Whitehorſe-ſtreet* is a Charity-School for the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, where thirty five Boys are cloathed once a Year, and are allowed two Pair of Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, two Bands, and two Shirts every Year: They are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with them when put out Apprentice. There are twenty five Girls who are taught to Read, Write, caſt Accompts, Knit, and work Plain-work; they are cloathed and allowed two Pair of Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Pattens, two Bands, and two Shifts, every Year; with each of them is given 3 *l.* when put out. All this is done by Subſcription of the Inhabitants of the Hamlet.

In St. *John-ſtreet* are ſix Alms-houſes for ſix decayed Men of *Bednal-green* Hamlet, who have been Houſe-keepers, founded and endowed by the ſame Perſon who founded the Free-School; each of them receive 12 *s.* 6 *d.* every quarter of a Year; but the full Allowance is 25 *s.* one Moiety is deducted to reimburſe the Money which has been laid out in repairing the Eſtate, which was given to ſupport theſe Houſes, and poor People.

Adjoining to theſe are ſix Alms-houſes for ſix poor Widows of Dyers, each of whom has 6 *s.* every Quarter, and 6 *s.* at *Chriſtmas* to buy Coals. All which is done by a voluntary Subſcription of Maſter Dyers.

At *Dog-corner* are the Drapers Alms-houſes, in Number eight, for as many Widows, four of the Freemen of that Company, and four of Seamen, each of them has 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Week paid Monthly by the worſhipful Company of Drapers, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years. This was the Gift of *John Pemell*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, *Anno* 1698.

In *Dog-row* are ſix Alms-houſes, built in the Year 1711, for ſix Widows of Commanders of Ships; four were built by Captain *Fiſher*, who endowed them with 40 *l. per Ann.* for ever; the Ground of the other two was purchaſed by Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. and the Houſes built at the Expence of Sir *William Ogborne*, Kt. one of the Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middleſex*, in the Year 1728. Theſe Houſes are given in Truſt to the Fraternity of *Trinity-houſe*, and each Widow is paid 16 *s.* every firſt *Monday* in the Month, and allowed 10 *s.* at *Midſummer*, and *Chriſtmas*, for Coals.

At *Mile-end*, are 12 Alms-Houſes for 12 poor Widows of the Skinners Company, each of whom has 2 *s.* a Week, paid Quarterly, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly. Here is a Chapel, where they have Prayers twice a Day. Theſe were the Gift of Mr. *Lewis Newbury*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, built by his Executor, Mr. *Thomas Glover*, (being committed to the Management of the Company of Skinners) 1686, and Mr. *Prince*, who reads Prayers here, left 100 *l.* the Intereſt whereof is given to a Perſon, who preaches a Sermon every *Sunday* Morning.

Near to theſe is the Hoſpital or Alms-houſes of the Corporation of *Trinity-houſe*, beautiful and well built, for 28 decayed Commanders of Ships, and Widows of ſuch; each of them has 12 *s.* paid the firſt *Sunday* in every Month, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years. There is a Chapel, and Prayers read by a Clergyman. The Ground was given by Captain *Henry Mud*, as is before-mentioned, and the Alms-houſes built in the Year 1695.

The next are 12 Alms-houſes for 12 decayed Vintners, each of whom has 2 *s. per* Week, paid by the Company of Vintners, and half a Chaldron of Coals given yearly.

Beyond theſe are 12 Alms-houſes for as many poor Men (paſt Labour) of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, each of whom has 4 *l.* a Year. Theſe were founded by Judge *Fuller*, *Anno* 1592, and the Money remitted to the Skinners Company, out of an Eſtate in *Lincolnſhire*.

In *Stepney* Church-Yard, on the Southerly Side, are 10 Alms-houſes for 10 poor Widows of Mercers, each of them has 3 *s.* 8 *d. per* Week paid Monthly by the Company; given and endowed by Dame *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Mercer. They were built in the Year 1691.

In *Stepney*, adjoining to the Charity-School, is a Workhouſe for the Poor of *Mile-end Old-town*.

This Pariſh contains the Hamlets of *Bednal-green*, *Mile-end New-town*, *Mile-end Old-town*, and a Part of the Hamlets of *Ratcliff*.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

In the Hamlet of *Bednal-green*.

Virginia-row, *New Virginia-row*, *Auſtin-ſtreet*, at the End of which is *Stepney-rents*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*; Part of *Cock-lane*, and therein *New Turvil-ſtreet*, *Half Nichol's-ſtreet*, *Garrat-ſtreet*, *New Nichol's-ſtreet*, *Nichol's-row*, *Crown-court*, *King's-head-court*, *Little York-ſtreet*, and there *King's-head-court* and *Holland's-rents*, *Sun-court*, *Great York-ſtreet*, properly *Skinners-ſtreet*, at the End of it is *New York-ſtreet*, *Webb's-ſquare*, or *Swan-cloſe*, *Anchor-ſtreet*, and therein *Bett's-alley*, *Horſe-ſhoe-alley*; Part of *Wheeler-ſtreet*, and therein *Aſs-park*, *Anchor-court*, *Club-row*, and therein *Bacon-ſtreet*, *New Cock-lane*, and therein *Turvil-ſtreet*, and *Roſe-ſtreet*, in which is *Cabbage-court*, *Swan-ſtreet*, *Tyſſen-ſtreet*, at the End is *Shacklewel-ſtreet*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Sclater-ſtreet*; Part of *Brick-lane*, and therein *Boy-and-bell-yard*, *Carter's-rents*; Part of *Spicer-ſtreet*, St. *John's-ſtreet*, and Part of *Black-bird-alley*, and Part of *New George-ſtreet*, in which is *George-alley*, *Great George-ſtreet*, and therein *George-court*, and *Boſwell's-rents*, *Little George-ſtreet*, and therein *Fleet-ſtreet*, *Little Fleet-ſtreet*, Part of *Ram-alley*, *Weavers-ſtreet*, *Hare-ſtreet*, and therein *Edward-ſtreet*, *Three-Colt-lane*, *Fuller's-ſtreet*, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Hare-marſh*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Thomas-ſtreet*, and therein *Oakey-ſtreet*, and near it *Joan-harding's*, *Bednal-green*, and therein *Sugar-loaf-alley*, *Back-lane*, *Rawlin's-rope-walk*, *New George-ſtreet*, *Dog-row*, and *Dog-row-corner*.

The Hamlet of *Mile-end New-town*.

Part of *Spicer-ſtreet*, and therein Part of *Black-bird-ally*; Part of *Ram-alley*, *Hunt-ſtreet*, and therein *Hunt-court*, and Part of *Spittal-ſtreet*; Part of *Pelham-ſtreet*; Part of *Little Montagu-court*, *Coveleads-fields*, and therein *Well-ſtreet*, in which are Part of *Little Booth-ſtreet*, *Well-croſs-ſtreet*, and *Lumber-ſtreet*, *Church-ſtreet*,

and therein *High-ſtreet*, *Deal-ſtreet*, *Cupid's-ſtreet*, *King Edward's-row*, and therein *Spring-garden*, and Part of *Thomas-ſtreet*.

In the Hamlet of *Mile-end Old-town*.

Mile-end, and therein *Three-colt-inn*, *Mile-end-green*; *Mile-end-road*, and therein *King John's-court*, *Spring-garden-lane*, *Spring-garden*, *Globe-lane*; *White-horſe-lane*, *Three-colt-yard*; Part of *Stepney*, and therein *Lees-ſquare*, *Ocean-ſtreet*; near it *Garlands-court*, and Part of *Bull-lane*.

In Part of the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*.

PART of *Cock-hill*; Part of *Cut-throat-lane*, *Ratcliff-broad-ſtreet*, and therein *Ballaſt-wharf*, *Glaſs-houſe-fields*, *Maidenhead-alley*, *Cage-alley*, *Storehouſe-yard*, *Comiſters-alley*, *Mildeys-wharf*, *Schoolhouſe-lane*, *Great Stone-ſtairs*, *Muds-court*, *Trinity-yard*, *Ship-alley*, *Little Stone-ſtairs*, *King's-head-alley*, *Hammer-and-crown-court*, and therein *the Orchard*, *Painters-rents*; Part of *Ratcliff-croſs*; Part of *Butcher-row*, and therein *Bears-court*, *Brook-ſtreet*, and therein *Vine-yard*, *Perriwinckle-ſtreet*, *Old-market*, or *Ratcliff-ſquare*, and therein *Skinners-rents*, *Harris-court*, *Blue-anchor-alley*, *Stepney-cauſway*, and therein *Church-ſtreet*; Part of *White-horſe-ſtreet*, and therein *Bells-yard*, *Bonds-yard*, and *White-horſe-lane*; Part of *Stepney*, and therein Part of *Bull-lane*.

NUMBER of Houſes are between 5 and 6000.

Now to point to a few Places in this Pariſh of ſome Antiquity or Remark: Somewhat North from the Church lies *Mile-end*, being the great Thoroughfare to the Eaſt Parts from LONDON, ſo called from its Diſtance from the Middle Parts of LONDON. Here ſtood antiently an Hoſpital of poor Lazars, called *the Houſe of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt and* Mary Magdalen, *at* Mile-End *of* Stephenhuch *in the County of* Middleſex. To them a Protection to beg was granted by King *Edward's* Letters Patents, dated *Feb.* 18, 1551, and *John Mills* appointed their Proctor, as it is in the Journal of *Goodrick*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor.

FURTHER North Weſt lie *Spittle-fields*, within this Pariſh, formerly, in the Memory of ſome, pleaſant Fields for the Citizens to walk in, and for good Houſewives to whiten their Clothes; now all built into Streets, with a very convenient Market-Place, and a Tabernacle for Divine Worſhip. It was very antiently a great Burying-Place, and 80 Years ago, more or leſs, were many *Roman* Urns digged up here; whereupon learned Men, (and particularly Dr. *Merick Caſaubon*) have made their Obſervations; which has been noted in *Biſhopſgate* Ward.

BUT to paſs from theſe North Parts of the Pariſh to the Southern, there lay formerly a great Marſh, or Marſhes, called *Stebunhith Marſh*, and *Poplar Marſh*; but it was found by a Jury, upon Inquiſition, to be one and the ſame Marſh, and not divers. There was a Manor antiently called *Pountfret's Manor*, lying in *Stebunhith Marſh*.

IN the 4th of King *Henry* VIII. the Abbot of *Grace*, or *de Gratiis* (which was an Abbey near the *Tower*) demiſed to the Biſhop of LONDON, for the Term of 80 Years, all his drowned Ground lying in the Marſh called, *The wet Marſh of* Stebunhith *and* Poplar, in the County of *Middleſex*, for the only Conſideration of 20 *s.* yearly Rent. King *Edward* VI. by Letters Patents granted unto the old Lord *Wentworth* and his Heirs, the Manor of *Stebunhith*, and all the Marſh Ground in *Stebunhith*. By which general Words the Lord *Wentworth* claimed the aforeſaid Abbot's Lands, demiſed to the ſaid Biſhop; which Lands letten by the Abbot were rated as Parcels of his Value. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Days one *Hyde*, a Servant of the Lord Chief Baron *Manwood*, pretending that the whole *Wet Marſh*, being worth 160 *l.* by Year, ſhould be the Abbot's Land, and letten by him by the aforeſaid Leaſe for 20 *s.* Rent; but he did not demiſe the *Wet Marſh*, but all his drowned Ground lying in the *Marſh*. And pretending that the ſaid *Wet Marſh* ſhould lie in *Poplar Marſh*, and not in *Stebunhith Marſh*: Therefore all the ſame Land ſo letten by the Abbot were ſuggeſted to be concealed from her Majeſty. Hence Letters Patents were procured thereof unto Mr. *Farnham* and his Heirs, 16 Years paſt, whoſe Eſtate therein *Hyde* purchaſed. The Lord Chief Baron *Manwood*, and Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, examined the Title of the Lord *Wentworth* ſhortly after, upon an Information of Intruſion before the Chief Baron. And albeit her Majeſty had before departed with her Right and Intereſt therein, there was by Trial and Judgment as much Land recovered from the ſaid Lord as was worth 80 *l.* by Year, over and beſide a great Sum of Money due for Arrearages of the ſame.

WHICH Judgment, examined and called in Queſtion, by Writ of Error, before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*, and other her Majeſty's Juſtices, was reverſed and made void, after a new Information of Intruſion was exhibited before the ſaid Baron for thoſe Lands: Whereupon Complaint unto the Queen, for the Chief Baron's partial Dealings, and that he was no competent Judge for the Cauſe; ſhe commanded her Attorney, and Solicitor, that no further Proceeding in Suit ſhould be in her Name before the ſaid Chief Baron. And that if *Hyde* ſo would, a new Information ſhould be exhibited in her Name, before her Juſtice of her Common Pleas, or her Bench (at *Hyde's* Election) of the ſame Lands, with good Regard, that there might be Proceeding therein (in Favour of *Hyde*) with all Indifferency: Whereupon, an Information was exhibited in the King's Bench, and the Matter at Iſſue; ſpecial Choice was made of a Jury, by the Attorney, in the Preſence of the ſaid *Hyde*, not any one being admitted, againſt whom he did except.) Which Jury returned, the Matter was deliberately heard before the Juſtice there; Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor being there for her Majeſty, and *Hyde* to inform them. The Jury found, that the Lands demiſed by the Abbot was 20 Acres; and that the Marſh wherein the ſame lieth, was known as well by the Name of *Stebunhith Marſh*, as *Poplar Marſh*; and that they were all one, not diverſe. Upon which Verdict ſo found, Judgment was afterwards ſolemnly pronounced for the Lord *Wentworth*; after that, all the Judges had ſeverally, upon ſolemn Argument in open Court, ſhewed their Opinion to be very clear, that thoſe 20 Acres paſt for the King by Letters Patents made unto the Lord *Wentworth*.

SINCE which Time the Matter was called in Queſtion in the Star-Chamber; and ſince that Time, a new Suit by Information of Intruſion was commenced before her Majeſty's Juſtices of Common-Pleas. All this is taken out of a Breviate drawn by the Lord *Wentworth*, Grandſon to the firſt Lord *Wentworth*, to whom King *Edward* granted it.

IN the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. Conteſts happened between the Lords *Wentworth*, Lords of this Manor of *Stepney*, and of a Manor next adjoining upon it at *Hackney*, and

and the Copyhold Tenants, concerning their Cuſtoms and Privileges; which at laſt was adjuſted and agreed by Covenant between them, ſeveral Thouſands of Pounds being paid by them to the ſaid Lords.

BESIDES other Charities already mentioned in the Pariſh of *Stepney*, there is one that is conſtant, by Means of a yearly Meeting of the Natives, called *The Cockney's Feaſt*; when after a Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church before them by ſome Clergyman born in the Pariſh, the eight Stewards and the reſt of the Natives commonly take a Walk with Officers and Muſick playing before them, through *Lime-houſe* and *Ratcliff*, and ſo return back to a Houſe near the Church, and there dine plentifully and friendly together: New Stewards choſen for the enſuing Year, and a Collection made for the putting out of poor Pariſh-Children Apprentices to the Sea or other Trades. The Collections uſually made Amount to 15, 18, or 20 *l.* of which each Steward takes his equal Dividend, and with it puts out ſome poor Child. And ſome of theſe Children thrive ſo well, that they have come to be Stewards themſelves. And that it may viſibly appear what Good is done by theſe yearly Aſſemblies, the ſaid Boys ſo put out, (which are now very many) are obliged to walk two and two before the Company in their ſaid Proceſſion.

CHAP. II.

Of the SUBURB *without* Biſhopſgate.

FROM *Aldgate* North Weſt, lies *Houndſditch*, leading to *Biſhopſgate*; North and by Eaſt of which, lies a large Street, or Highway, having on the Weſt Side thereof, the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph*.

THERE was formerly the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* of *Bethlem*, founded by a Citizen of LONDON, as is before ſhewed. Thence the ſaid Street leads to *Nortonfalgate*, a Liberty ſo called, belonging to the Dean of St. *Paul's*. Here was firſt of all ſet up a Charity-School, by a voluntary Combination of well diſpoſed Gentlemen; whereof Mr. *Seymour*, Mr. *Turner*, &c. were the Chief; out of Compaſſion towards thoſe poor People inhabiting in that Liberty, without any Pariſh, and ſo void of any Care to be taken of them in their Poverty. They maintain a School-maſter, allowing him 30 *l. per Annum*, who teaches the Children Reading and Writing, and to ſay their Catechiſm. There are in Number threeſcore and ten, and are cloathed as well as taught. The voluntary Subſcriptions upon the Death of the firſt Subſcribers began ſome Years ago to fall off. Mr. *Turner* then was the Chief Perſon that took the Care and Charge thereof. They ſend out twelve or more every Year, and ſo take in more to fill up the Number. Thence alſo up to the late diſſolved Priory of St. *John* the Baptiſt, called *Halywell*, an Houſe of Nuns, of old Time founded by a Biſhop of LONDON. *Stephen Graveſend*, Biſhop of LONDON, about the Year 1318, was a Benefactor thereunto, re-edified by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, brought up in *Lincoln's Inn*, who built much there, and in this Place, in the Reigns of *Henry* VII, and of *Henry* VIII. He endowed this Houſe with fair Lands, and was there buried in a large Chapel by him built for that Purpoſe. Here he had alſo a Seat to dwell in. He made his Will *December* the 10th, in the 14th Year of King *Henry* VIII. therein bequeathing his Body to be buried within the Monaſtery of Nuns, called *Halywel*, in a little Chapel there made by him. He willed his Couſin *Francis Lovel* ſhould have his Manſion-place at *Halywel*. He died 1528. This Priory was valued, at the Suppreſſion, to have of Lands two hundred ninety three Pounds by Year, and was ſurrendered 1539, the 31ſt of *Henry* VIII. The Church thereof being pulled down, many Houſes were there built for the Lodgings of Noblemen, of Strangers born, and others.

AND near thereunto were built two publick Houſes, for the Acting and Shew of Comedies, Tragedies, and Hiſtories for Recreation. Whereof the one called *the Courtein*, the other, *the Theatre*; both ſtanding on the South Weſt Side toward the Field.

FROM this Houſe was carried the Corpſe of the Lady *Rutland*, *Oct.* 21, 1559, to *Shoreditch* Church, with thirty Clerks and Prieſts ſinging; about threeſcore poor Men and Women in black Gowns; Mourners, to the Number of an hundred; two Heralds of Arms, Garter and York; then came the Corpſe, afore a great Banner of Arms, and about her four goodly Banner Rolls of divers Arms. Mr. *Becon* preached. After was diſperſed a great Dole of Money, being 2 *d.* a Piece to each. And ſo all departed to the Place to Dinner. About the Vallance was written, *Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi.*

FROM *Halywell*, in the High Street, is a continual Building of Tenements to *Shoreditch*, or *Sewers Ditch*, where ſome Time ſtood a Croſs; now a Smith's Forge, dividing three Ways: Forthright, the Highway is builded upon either Side more than a good Flight Shoot towards *Kingsland*, *Newington*, *Tottenham*, &c.

ON the Left Hand is *Ealde-ſtreet*, or *Old-ſtreet*, which reacheth Weſt, to where a Stone Croſs ſtood, over-againſt the North End of *Golden-lane*, and ſo to the End of *Goſwel-ſtreet*. On the Right Hand of this *Ealde-ſtreet*, not far from *Shoreditch*, but on the North Side thereof, is *Hoxton*, a large Street, with Houſes on both Sides; and is a Prebend belonging to St. *Paul's* Church in LONDON, but of *Shoreditch* Pariſh.

ON the Right Hand, beyond *Shoreditch* Church, twards *Hackney*, are ſome Houſes upon the Common Soil, (for it was a Lay-Stall,) but theſe Houſes belong to the Pariſh of *Stebenhith*.

ON the other Side of the High-way, from *Biſhopſgate* and *Houndſditch*, the firſt Building was a large Inn called the *Dolphin*, then a handſome Houſe for the Lord *John Pawlet*; next to which, was a large Houſe and Gardens for Pleaſure, built by *Jaſper Fiſher*; from this up to the Weſt End of *Berward's* or *Hog-lane*, was a continued Building of ſmall Cottages, and then the Hoſpital,

Hoſpital, called St. *Mary's-Spittle*, juſt within the Bars, which has been already ſpoken of in *Biſhopſgate-Ward*.

FROM which Bars, towards *Shoreditch*, on that Side, is all along, a continual Building of ſmall and baſe Tenements, amongſt which was one Row of proper ſmall Houſes, with Gardens, for poor decayed People, there placed by the Prior of the ſaid Hoſpital; every one Tenant whereof payed 1 *d.* Rent by the Year at *Chriſtmas*, and dined with the Prior on *Chriſtmas* Day. But after the Suppreſſion of the Hoſpital, theſe Houſes, for want of Reparations, in few Years were ſo decayed, that it was called *Rotten-row*, and the Poor worn out, for there came no new in their Place. The Houſes, for a ſmall Portion of Money, were ſold from *Goddard* to *Ruſſel* a Draper, who rebuilt them, and let them out for Rent enough; taking alſo large Fines of the Tenants, near as much as the Houſes coſt him purchaſe and building; for he made Bargains ſo hardly with all Men, that both Carpenter, Bricklayer, and Plaiſterer, were by that Work undone. And yet in Honour of his Name, it is now called *Ruſſel's-row*.

THE Manor of *Shoreditch*, with the Polhowſe and Bowes, (ſo expreſſed in the Record) lately belonging to *John de Northampton* of LONDON, Draper, was granted 15 *Richard* II. to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, *Iſabel* his Wife, and *Edward* Earl of *Roteland*, Son of the ſame *Edmund* and *Iſabel*.

The PARISH of St. LEONARD *in* Shoreditch.

THE Church here was dedicated to St. *Leonard*, who was, about the Year 500, baptized at *Raynes* in *France*: He is ſaid to have wrought many Miracles; that he refuſed a Biſhoprick, but was afterwards Prelate in a Monaſtery, and died a natural Death, *Anno* 570.

IT is an old *Gothick* Building, having four Iſles, which is one more than is any where elſe to be met with. It is of Brick and Stone, the Roof covered with Tile, it was repaired in the Year 1675. (having been in no Danger of Fire in 1666.) The Gallery was built at the Charge of *William Thornton*, in 1581. The Altar-piece was new done, *Anno* 1700, and the Church was repaired in 1704.

AS to Ornament, the Inſide of the Roof is ceiled with Wood, and moſtly painted Nebulous.

AT the Weſt End is a Gallery, 'tis well Pewed with Oak, and the Pulpit Cedar. The Altar-piece has the Commandments, Lord's-prayer, and Creed, done in white on black. Over the two laſt, are the Words of St. *John*; *God is a Spirit*; *and they that worſhip him, muſt do it in Spirit and in Truth.*

AND over the Commandments the Words,

The Law was given by Moſes; *but Grace and Truth came by Jeſus Chriſt.*

WHICH Altar-piece is incloſed with Rail and Balliſter. Here is a ſmall painted Window. The Story is of our Saviour ſitting at his laſt Supper, with his twelve Diſciples; all ſitting upon Forms, (you muſt conſider the Art more than the Learning of the Workman) and *Judas* with his Purſe in his Hand; the Table furniſhed with a ſtanding Cup, a Candle, a Salt, two Penny Loaves, a Knife, ſquare Trenchers, and the Paſcal Lamb in a Diſh.

IN the Veſtry, hard by the Chancel, on the Eaſt Window, there is another fair painted Glaſs with the Figure of the Father embracing the Prodigal Son; and underneath a Signification of the Donor, and Date, in theſe Words inſcribed, *Ex dono Thomæ Auſtin, Civis and Clothworker, London, Anno Domini* 1634.

UPON a Place exalted in the Chancel, is mention made of the laſt Reparation of the Chancel, *viz. The Commandments were new writ, and this Chancel raiſed and repaired at the Coſt of the Pariſh, Anno Dom.* 1700.

THE Dimenſions of the Church are Length 75; Breadth 66, and that of the Steeple, (which is a Tower) about 70 Feet, wherein are five Bells.

MONUMENTS.

In this Church have been divers honourable Perſons buried, as appeareth by Monuments yet remaining, *viz.*

Sir John Elrington, with Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Thomas Lord Itchingham, Widow to William Blount, Son and Heir to Walter Blount, the firſt Lord Mountjoy; which Margaret died, 1481. &c.

On the South Side of the Altar, is a ſpacious Marble Monument, of the *Ionick* Order, with this Inſcription:

This Monument is erected in Memory of William Fremlin, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Thomas Fremlin, and Ann his Wife, both of this Pariſh, deceaſed; whoſe better Genius having diſpoſed his Deſires wholly unto Travel, he was in the 18th Year of his Age, entertained by the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and by them employed in the remoteſt Regions of Aſia, where his Abilities and fair Comportment found ſo good Approbation, that within three Years after his Arrival he was ſent to reſide Agent at the Court of the great Mogul; and then the more important Affairs of the Honourable Company wanting his Aſſiſtance, in the chief Reſidence at Surat, he was called thither to ſupply the Place of Second in Council and Command; which Truſt he diſcharged with ſuch approved Diligence and Dexterity, that by expreſs Order he was appointed Preſident, and ſo continued five Years, to the great Satisfaction of his Honourable Employers, and the abundant Content of his own Nation, whom he governed, and thoſe other among whom he lived. And then returning for England, God was pleaſed to deliver him from as iminent Danger of Shipwreck as ever any Man eſcaped, that he arrived in Safety after the Expiration of nineteen Years, three Months, and 21 Days, to find a Grave in the Land and Pariſh of his Nativity; for now, alas! he began to languiſh, and upon the 13th of March 1645, put a Period to this Pilgrimage, in the 38th Year of his Age, having by his laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed to charitable Uſes 870 *l.* and more particularly to the Poor of this Pariſh 200 *l.*

Reſt weary Traveller, a quiet Repoſe
Suits well with active Men; but chiefly thoſe
Of whoſe unwearied Works we truly ſay,
They bear the Brunt and Burthen of the Day:
Such Days in ſuch a Climate ſo well ſpent,
As made the Precedent a Preſident.

Apres Travilie Repos.

ARMS: *Gules a Chevron between three Helmets Argent*: For the Creſt, *an Elephant.*

ON

On an antient Tomb in the Choir:

Orate pro animabus Humfredi Starky, Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronius de Scaccario Domini Regis, Hen. VII. & Iſabellæ uxoris ejus & omnium, &c.

On a very fair Tomb in the upper End of the Choir:

This Monument is erected in Memory, that within this Church do lie buried the Bodies of the Right Honourable and Noble Ladies, Lady Katharine Stafford, Daughter to Edward Duke of Buckingham, and Wife to Ralph, Earl of Weſtmerland, who dyed 1553, Lady Elianor, Daughter to Sir William Paſton, Knight, and Wife to the Right Honourable Lord Thomas, Earl of Rutland, buried 1551. Lady Margaret Nevel, Daughter to Ralph Earl of Weſtmerland, and Wife to Henry, Earl of Rutland, who dyed 1560. And the Lady Katharine Nevel, Wife to Sir John Conſtable of Holderneſs, Knight, and Daughter to Henry, Earl of Weſtmerland. And Lady Anne Manners, Daughter to Thomas Earl of Rutland, which Katharine died the ſeven and twentieth Day of March, Anno Domini 1591.

And that here do lie alſo the Bodies of two right worthy Gentlemen, honourably deſcended; namely, of Sir Tho. Mannors, Knt. and Oliver Mannors, Eſq; Brethren, being the fourth and fifth Sons of the aforeſaid Tho. Earl of Rutland. The firſt died about his Age of fifty, in June, 1591, after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Country, both in Ireland and in Scotland, where he was Knighted, and witneſſed by ſundry great Wounds he therein received. The ſecond died in his younger Years, 1563, about his Age of twenty, yet not before good Proof made of his Valour and Forwardneſs, in the Service of Newhaven againſt the French, where he took the Sickneſs, whereof he died ſhortly after in Shoreſditch.

Founded by the Lady Adeline Nevel, at the Direction of the ſaid Lady Katharine Conſtable, deceaſed, her Siſters, in February, 1591.

Theodoſia } Oleum effuſum nomen tuum, Ideo
Vavaſour } Adoleſcentulæ dilexerunt te. Cant. 1.

{ Fallax eſt gratia, & vana pulchritudo: mulier timens Deum, ipſa laudabitur. Pro. 11.

On a fair Tomb in the Chancel is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth buried Elizabeth, the Wife of the late Reverend Father in God, John Shory, late Biſhop of Hereford. The ſaid Reverend Father, in the Reign of King Edw. VI. was Biſhop of Rocheſter, and tranſlated from thence to Chicheſter. He departed this Life at Whitborn in the County of Hereford, the 26th of June, Anno Domini 1585. And the ſaid Elizabeth deceaſed in Holywel in this Pariſh, the 8th Day of March, 1592.

Beati mortui qui Domini moriuntur.

Her Corpſe here lyes in Cheſt,
Her Soul in Heaven now lives;
And ſhe enjoys that Reſt,
Which God to his Saints gives:
For in Chriſt did ſhe truſt,
That he will her reſtore
Again out of the Duſt,
To live for evermore.

On an antient Marble in the Chancel:

Here lieth the Body of Sir Thomas Seymer, Knt. late Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Dame Mary his Wife; the which Sir Thomas deceaſed the 11th Day of December, Anno Domini, 1532.

On an engraven Plate in the North Wall of the Choir:

Here-under lye the Aſhes and Bones
Of Sir Thomas Leigh that good and learned Knight,
Whoſe haſty Death (alaſs!) the Godly ſtill bemoans,
Though his Soul always rejoice in God's Sight;
Great was his Wiſdom, and greater was his Wit,
His Viſage comely, with no ſad Change diſmayed;
A Man in all Affairs, a King to ſerve moſt fit,
Had not Death ſo ſoon his mortal Life betrayed.

He died the 25th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1545.

South Side of the Chancel:

Jeane, the Wife of Ralph Hansby, Eſq; Daughter to William Vavaſor, Eſq; Grandchild to Thomas Manners, Knight, dyed the twenty ſecond Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1617, and of her Age the twenty-third; to whoſe bleſſed Memory her dear Husband dedicates this ſaid Monument, to ſignify, that with her his Joys lies here interred.

If Birth, if Vertue, if fair Feature deckt
With Gifts of Mind, if Piety breeds Reſpect;
Her Tomb then view and grace, kind Paſſenger,
With whom ſo many Graces buried were.
Conquer'd by Patience, yet ſhe overcame;
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his Shame.

Middle Chancel this Inſcription in Braſs:

Georgius Gips, Generoſus, fide Subjectus, ſpe erectus, Charitate Deo unitus, vitam mortalem mutavit pro immortali 12 Julii 1611. Quatuor genuit filios, filiaſque undecim. Quorum Richardus, Georgius, Thomas, Anna, Maria & Martha, Patris clauſerunt, reliquorum ipſe clauſit Lumina.

A little below upon a Grave-ſtone:

May 22, 1618, Richard Leigh, Merchant and Citizen of LONDON, placed this Stone in Memorial of his dear Wife Anne Leigh, who lyeth here interred by the Body of Richard Brattuph her firſt Husband; and of her three Children, Richard, Sarah and John, which ſhe bare to the ſaid Richard Brattuph.

In ſome ſad Sickneſs Pain, and Pain Impatience,
In thee a patient Penitence is wrought.
Thy Sickneſs, Joy, thy Tribulation, Hope,
Thy Bodies Death gave Life unto thy Soul.
Thus for his Lambs the Lord can Hony draw
From th' all-devouring cruel Lyon's Jaw.

Ubi tua, O Mors, victoria? Ubi tuus, O Sepulchrum, Tumulus.

Over-againſt this, in the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel, in Braſs:

Here lieth Katharine Lively, Wife of Edward Lively, Gent. and Daughter of Henry Hodge, Citizen

Citizen and Brewer of LONDON, and Joice his Wife, who after ſhe had run a vertuous and religious Courſe of Life 21 Years, finiſhed the ſame the 15th Day of July, Anno Dom. 1623.

Proverbs x. 7. *The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.*

Add to theſe, in the North Wall:

Hereunder lyeth Robert Hary Young, and Margery hys Wyf; and Rychard Hary Young hys Sonne; and Elyzabeth and Margaret his Wyffs; ſome Tyme both Provoſts of the Kynge's Mynt within the Towre of LONDON, which Rychard Hary Young deceaſed the xxiii Day of Auguſt in the Yere of our Lord God MDXLV, in the xxxvi Yere of the Reign of Kynge Henry VIII. The reſt ſcratched out.

Over this Monument is another, viz.

Sir Alexander St. John, Knight, Son of the Right Honourable Oliver Lord St. John, Baron of Bletſo, cauſed this Monument to be erected in Memory of his late faithful and truly vertuous Conſort, Lady Margaret St. John, Daughter of John Trye of Hardwick in the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; whoſe Body lieth near unto this Place interred, expecting a glorious Reſurrection.

On the South Side in a Chapel, in Braſs:

Hic jacent Johannes Gadde, quondam Civis & Scharman LONDON: Qui ob —— die Menſis —— An. Dom. M. CCCC° —— Et Anna uxor ejus, quæ ob. primo die Menſis Jan. An. Dom. M. CCCCLXXXIII°.

The Prayers for their Souls defaced.

NOTWITHSTANDING of late one Vicar there, for Covetouſneſs of the Braſs, which he converted into coined Silver, plucked up many Plates fixed on the Graves, and left no Memory of ſuch as had been buried under them: A great Injury both to the Living and the Dead; forbidden by publick Proclamation, in the Reign of our Sovereing Lady Queen *Elizabeth*; but not forborn by many, that either of a prepoſterous Zeal, or of a greedy Mind, ſpare not to ſatisfy themſelves by ſo wicked a Means.

MONUMENTS there be theſe of later Times in this Church of *Shoreditch*:

In the Chancel:

Johannes Auſtin, Armiger, 1659. Qui obiit Conſcientia bona, & fama bona.

Thomas Auſtin, Armiger, 165....

Cutbert Burbage and Elizabeth his Wife; they departed in September 1636.

North Iſle:

Winifrid and Marina, Daughter of Sir Charles Pitfield of Hoxton, Knight, whoſe Daughter dyed 1673. And his Wife, 1676.

Juxta hunc Tumulum jacent Johannes Byde Cives & Aldermannus LONDON, & Dorothea Conjux ejus 1665. ſuperſtites Filii Thomas Byde, Eques Aurat. & Edwardus Byde natu minor e Societate Lincoln. Armiger.

Thomas Auſtin and John Auſtin, Eſquires, two moſt dearly affectionate Brothers: Both of the Honourable Houſe of Lincoln's Inn. Both married and had Iſſue. Thomas departed 1658, aged 36 Years. John 1659, aged 33.

Anne Slater, 1681.

Eſther Haughton, Wife of Samuel Haughton, Citizen and Scriviner of London. Departed 1668. And buried near her Father Robert Cock.

BENEFACTORS.

A TABLE *made at the Coſt and Charges of* Henry Hodge, *Citizen and Brewer of* LONDON, *containing the Names of the Benefactors to the Church, and the Poor of the Pariſh of St.* Leonard's *in* Shoreditch. *Which Table hangs up in the Chancel near the Communion Table, ſet up there* Anno Dom. 1623.

William Thornton of this Pariſh, Taylor, gave the Veſtry-houſe, with a Room under for the Miniſter to dwell in, and a Tenement by it, to this Pariſh for ever. He likewiſe built the Gallery at the coming in at the great Door in the Church, and made the Brick Wall on the Weſt Side of the Church-yard, at his own Charge, Anno Dom. 1581.

John Fuller of Biſhop's Hall, Eſq; gave a Sum of Money for the building twelve Almshouſes, for twelve poor Widows of this Pariſh. Which poor Women did receive during the Life of the Lady his late Wife, and after Wife to Sir Thomas Mansfield, the Sum of 8 l. per Annum. And after the Lady's Deceaſe, there is to come 50 l. per Annum, to the ſaid poor Almſwomen for ever. The Lady being dead, they now receive it.

William Peake of this Pariſh, Eſq; gave, to be dealt in Bread unto the Poor of this Pariſh, Weekly, the Sum of two Shillings on every Sunday for ever.

Robert Brainforth of this Pariſh, Gentleman, gave yearly 8 l. for ever, unto the Poor of this Pariſh, viz. upon every St. Thomas's Day before Chriſtmas, to ſixty poor People, 3 l. And upon every Good Friday, unto thirty poor Perſons, the Sum of 50 s. And upon every Sunday for ever, the Sum of 12 d. in Bread, to the Poor of this Pariſh. This Money is to be paid accordingly out of the Hoſpital of St. Thomas in Southwark for ever. He hath alſo given a green Carpet of Broad Cloth for the Communion-Table.

Thomas Ruſſel of LONDON, Draper, hath given to the Poor of this Pariſh the Sum of 12 d. weekly, to be diſtributed to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid by the Company of Drapers in LONDON.

George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave unto the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, the Sum of one Hundred Marks in Money.

Simon Burton of LONDON, Waxchandler, gave to thirty poor Widows of this Pariſh, the Sum of thirty Groats yearly for ever, to be diſtributed every St. Thomas's Day.

George Palin of LONDON, Girdler, hath given 10 l. in Money to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Robert Spence of LONDON, Fiſhmonger, gave 50 s. a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever, to be paid by the Company of Fiſhmongers.

Thomas Scriven, Eſq; hath given 10 l. in Money to the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Robert

Robert Rogers of LONDON, Leather-ſeller, gave the Sum of 30 l. in Money for a Stock of the Poor of this Pariſh to buy Sea-coals. Which is to be laid out at the beſt Time for the Benefit of the Poor for ever, reſerving the Stock whole.

Stephen Scudamore of LONDON, Vintner, gave the Sum of 20 s. every Year for ever, to be given in Faggots to the Poor of this Pariſh about Michaelmas. This is to be paid by the Company of Vintners in LONDON.

John Eamans, alias Tice, of this Pariſh, Taffata Weaver, gave to the Uſe of this Pariſh the Sum of 10 l. in Money, to be diſtributed to 12 poor Alms-women, and one Chaldron of Sea-coals, yearly for ever amongſt them. Cicely, late Wife of the ſaid John Eamans, and after Wife to Mr. John Heath, gave to the Uſe of the Poor the Sum of 20 l. in Money, for a Stock to buy Sea-coals, for the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. Likewiſe ſhe gave 20 l. to buy a Flaggon of Silver for Wine for the Communion. Likewiſe ſhe gave 20 l. in Money for the Maintenance of two Sermons yearly for ever, viz. one upon the Lady-day in Lent, and the other upon the Lady-Day in Harveſt.

Anne Smith, Widow, late Wife of William Niſam, deceaſed, gave weekly to be dealt in Bread to the Poor of this Pariſh, upon every Sunday 2 s. for ever, to be paid out of the Company of Drapers in LONDON. Likewiſe ſhe gave a Pulpit Cloth and Cuſhion to this Church.

Nicholas Wilkinſon, alias Tooly, Gentleman, deceaſed, late of this Pariſh, gave the Sum of eighty Pounds in Money, to remain a Stock, that upon every Sunday after Morning Prayer, there ſhould be diſtributed to thirty-two poor People, thirty-two Wheaten Loaves for ever: And the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Veſtry-men, out of their provident Care, have made a Purchaſe of a Rent Charge yearly, iſſuing out of the George in Holywell-ſtreet, for the true Performance thereof for ever.

Besides theſe Benefactors in the Table, ſince we have theſe. Mr. Zachary Elmer, Official to the Archdeacon of LONDON, together with his Brother Mr. Edmond Elmer, gave a Flaggon of Silver for the Wine in the Communion. And William Badger, Gardener, in Shoreditch, gave another. And a Pariſhioner, unknown, gave alſo another; every one coſt twenty Pounds a Piece. Alſo John Leavis, Weaver, gave a Chalice, in which the Communion-Wine is delivered. And Iſabel Jackſon, Widow, late Wife to William Jackſon, Grocer, living in this Pariſh, gave a Plate of Silver to carry the Bread in the Communion. William Wood, Gardener, in this Pariſh, gave a Chalice to the Communion-Table, and four Pewter Flaggons for the Wine.

Joan Smales, Widow, of this Pariſh, and formerly Wife to John Cook of this Pariſh, gave Allowance for four Sermons every Year on four Holidays; namely, the Feaſt Day of St. John the Baptiſt, St. Michael, St. Stephen, and the Purification of the Virgin Mary: And ſhe bequeathed alſo forty Pounds yearly to be given to the Poor of our Pariſh.

On the North Side of the Church, a Gallery was made at the Coſt of well diſpoſed Pariſhioners, in the Year 1617, *William Badger* and *John Clark* being Church-wardens. And another on the South Part, by *James Slade*, Captain and Servant to the *Eaſt-India* Company, was ſet up in the Year 1630. And a long Seat between, reaching from one Gallery to the other, for the catechiſing of Youth out of the Pulpit, according to the Order then given, *John Squire* being Vicar; *Thomas Crowther*, and *Henry Empſon*, Church-wardens. Under this Gallery is ſet, *Not every one that ſaith unto me Lord, Lord, ſhall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doth the Will of my Father which is in Heaven*, Matt. vii. 24.

He loveth our Nation, and hath built us a Synagogue, Luke vii. 5.

This Living is an Impropriation in the Giſt of the Archdeacon of LONDON, Value 250 *l. per Ann.* and rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.*

The Vicar is the Rev. Dr. *John Denne*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Henry Wheatly*.

Here are Prayers every Day at 11 o'Clock.

Gift Sermons, beſides that already mentioned, on St. *John* the Baptiſt, and St. *Michael* the Archangel.

In the Year 1633, *John Noble*, Gardener, of this Pariſh, and another Perſon unknown, left certain Monies for Sermons yearly for ever, to be preached by the Vicar, for the Time being, one on *November* the Fifth, the other on St. *John*'s Day at *Chriſtmas-Tide*, againſt Exceſſive Gaming, for which he is to have 1 *l.* 10 *s.* iſſuing out of the Pariſh Rents, and 1 *l.* yearly to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

In the Year 1658, Mr. *Rawlins* of this Pariſh, Victualler, left 10 *s.* yearly for ever for a Sermon to be preached on *Chriſtmas Day*.

Mr. *Fairchild*, a noted Gardener at *Hoxton*, left a Sum of Money for a Sermon to be preached every *Whitſun Monday*, for ever, to prove *The Being of a God from his Wiſdom in the Vegetable Creation*.

The Veſtry is Select, unleſs for rating of Books, or chooſing of Pariſh-Officers, which is done by the whole Pariſh.

The Parish-Officers *are,*	*The* Peace-Officers *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	4 Conſtables.
6 Overſeers.	19 Headboroughs.
	5 Scavengers.
	4 Surveyors of the Highway.

Remarkable Places and Things: In the Year 1581, *William Thornton*, of this Pariſh, Taylor, gave the Veſtry-houſe, joining to the Church, which is a handſome convenient Dwelling, ſet a-part for a Habitation for the Clerk of this Pariſh; adjoining to which is a large airy Houſe, and Garden, for a Dwelling for the Vicar.

In *Holy-well-ſtreet* is a Still-houſe, known by the Name of the *Holy-well Still-houſe*; belonging to which is a curious large Well, call'd, *The Holy-well*, from which the Street takes its Name; which Well was a Place of great Reſort in the *Romiſh* Times, when that which is call'd *King John's Court*, was a Priory.

In *Hoxton* is a handſome Square, well-inhabited, and on the Weſt Side of *Pitfield-ſtreet* is a pleaſant, well inhabited Square, call'd *Charles-ſquare*; and at the End of *Pitfield-ſtreet*, near the *Farthing-pye-houſe-fields*, is an excellent Spring of clear Water, vulgarly call'd, *Anniſeed-clare*, but properly, *Agnes the Clear*, now made a very handſome and commodious Cold Bath.

The laſt remarkable Place is *King John's Court*, which is a very antient Building, ſituated near *Holy-well-lane*.

In *King ſland* Road is a very handſome and beautiful School built by Subſcription, in the Year 1722, in which there are Apartments for a Maſter and Miſtreſs, who have 100 Children under their Care, *viz.* fifty Boys and fifty Girls, who

who are maintained by Subſcription, are cloathed yearly, the Boys in light Grey, with Braſs Buttons, and the Girls in deep Blue, and have Books provided for them; when they arrive at the Age of 14 Years, they are put forth Apprentices, the Boys have 3 *l.* given with them, and the Girls 1 *l.* The Boys are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and the Girls to Read, Sew, Knit, Mark, *&c.*

AT the upper End of *Pitfield-ſtreet* is *Aske*'s Hoſpital, of which ſee an Account *Vol.* I. *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

NEAR *Hoxton* are ſix Alms-houſes, containing 12 Rooms, for the Widows of 12 Weavers, each of whom has 1 *l. per Ann.* paid quarterly, and 24 Buſhels of Coals.

NEAR to theſe are 12 Alms-houſes for 12 poor Widows of *Shoreditch* Pariſh, each of whom has 4 *l. per Ann.* and one Sack of Coals, founded by Judge *Fuller*, as is before-mentioned in the Table of Benefactors. Theſe Alms-houſes were repaired *Anno* 1683.

ALSO eight Alms-houſes where eight poor Widows of this Pariſh, have 5 *s. per* Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, founded and endowed by *John Walter*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON.

LIKEWISE ſix Houſes for ſix poor Men (or for Men and their Wives) of this Pariſh, each of whom has 1 *l.* a Year, the Gift of *Allen Badger*, Eſq, *Anno* 1698.

NORTHWARD from the above in *Hoxton* Town, are two Alms-houſes built by Mr. *Bearmore*.

ON the Eaſt Side of *Kingſland-road* are 12 Alms-houſes given by Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, built in the Year 1713; in ſix of them the Drapers Company put in decayed Freemen, or their Wives, and the other ſix are filled up by the Pariſh. Every one has a Load of Coals yearly, and 6 *s. per* Month, paid by the Drapers Company.

NEAR to theſe, in the ſame Road, is Ironmongers Hopital, founded by Sir *Robert Jefferies*, of which ſee an Account *Vol.* I. *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV. But add this, that about ſix Years ago Mr. *Betton*, who was one of the Ironmongers Company, was here buried under a plain Tomb-ſtone, with only his Coat of Arms upon it, and left 10 *l.* a Year to increaſe the Salary of the Miniſter of the ſaid Hoſpital.

BEYOND theſe, towards *Hackney*, are ſix handſome airy Alms-houſes for decayed Members of the Goldſmiths Company, and to which Company they belong.

IN *Mulberry-court*, in the Liberty of *Moorfields*, are Alms-houſes belonging to the *Dutch* Church.

THERE is a large airy Workhouſe at the upper End of *Hoxton*, oppoſite to the *Land of Promiſe*. Here the Poor are employed to Card, Spin, Knit, Sew, *&c.* and a Maſter is kept in the Houſe to inſtruct the poor Children, who are there to Read: There is a Steward belonging to the Houſe, but the Church-wardens are Comptrollers over him; the chief Affairs are managed by a Committee of the Inhabitants, choſen out of the ſeveral Liberties of this Pariſh, who meet every *Monday* and *Thurſday* in the Afternoon for that Purpoſe.

THIS Pariſh is divided into four Liberties, *viz. Church-end* and *Hoxton*, *Holywell-ſtreet*, *Moorfields*, and *Long-alley*.

STREETS, Lanes, *&c.*

In the Liberty of *Church-end* and *Hoxton*.

Kingſland-road, *Rotten-row*, *Duke's-alley*, *Badgers-yard*, *Ball-alley*, *Ball-yard*, *Reddition-court*, *Spread-eagle-alley*, *Blunderbuſs-court*, *Star-yard*; all theſe are in *Kingſland-road*. Near the Church are the *School-yard*, *Cox's-court*, *Fermyn's-rents*, *Parſon's-yard*, *Benſon's-alley*, *Caſh's-alley*, *Tothills-lane*, *Pear-tree-alley*, and *King's-arms-yard*

In *Hoxton* are,

Conſtable's-alley, *Trotman's-alley*, *Pitman's-buildings*, *Land-of-Promiſe*, *Small-bear-alley*, *Queen's-head-yard*, *White-hind-yard*, *Golden-anchor-alley*, *Hoxton-ſquare*, *King's-ſtreet*, *Crown-ſtreet*, *Hoxton-market*, *Pitfield-ſtreet*, *Charles-ſquare*, *Old-ſtreet* to the Bridge, *Agnus-the-clear*, alias *Anniſeed-clear*, and *Black-horſe-yard*.

In the Liberty of *Holywell-ſtreet*,

ON the Eaſt Side of *Holywell-ſtreet* are *Lancaſter-yard*, *Bryant's-alley*, *Hare-alley*, *Cock-alley*, *Dirty-lane*, *Catline's-alley*, *Swan-yard*, *Hill's-alley*, *Goddard's-rents*, *Badger's-alley*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Unicorn-alley*, and *Magpye-alley*.

Behind which Eaſt Side, are

Cock-lane, *Dunkirk-court*, *Roſe-and-crown-court*, *York-ſtreet*, *New-court*, *Webb's-ſquare*, *Bryant's-ſtreet*, and *Bloſſom's-ſtreeet*.

On the Weſt Side of *Holywell-ſtreet*, are

Hog-lane, *King's-head-yard*, *Leg-alley*, *Bowl-court*, *Black-dog-yard*, *Stocking-frame-alley*, *Roſe-alley*, *Three-cup-alley*, *Pinders-alley*, *George-yard*, *Phipps-alley*, *Black-ſwan-alley*, *Sheers-alley*, *Holywell-lane*, *Mortar-alley*, *New-inn-yard*, and the Alleys in that Compaſs; *Humphrey-alley*, and *Artichoak-alley*.

Behind which Weſt Side, are

Curtain-tenter-ground, *Ditch-ſide*, *Holywell-court*, *Crown-court*, *King John's-court*, *Brewers-yard*, and *Red-lion-court*.

In the Liberty of *Moorfields*, are

Sun-dial-court, *Horſe-ſhoe-alley*, *White-croſs-alley*, *Mulberry-court*, *Crown-alley*, *Duke's-court*, *Chriſtophers-alley*, *King-ſtreet*, *Princes-ſtreet*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Butchers-cloſe*, and Part of *Windmill-ſtreet*.

In the Liberty of *Long-alley*, are

PART of *Roſe-and-crown-alley*, *Pump-court*, *Flying-horſe-court*, *Thread-needle-alley*, *Maxhams-court*, *Hand-alley*, *Crooked-billet-court*, *Ball-alley*, *Crown-alley*, *Three-bowl-alley*; Part of *Primroſe-alley*, and Part of *Angel-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes are about 2600.

ONE Note more of *Shoreditch*, and ſo an End of that Suburb.

WE read, that in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry* VI. a Fuller of *Shoreditch* appeached of Treaſon many worthy Eſquires and Gentlemen of *Kent*; but he being proved falſe, was attainted, condemned, and had Judgment to be drawn, hanged and quartered; which was done, his Head ſet on *London-bridge*, and his Quarters on the Gates. This Juſtice was done according to the 16th of *Deuteronomy*, *The Judges ſhall make diligent Inquiſition, and if the Witneſs be found falſe, and to have given falſe Witneſs againſt his Brother,*

Brother, then ſhall they do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother, &c.

We have likewiſe read of the King's Manor, called *Shoreditch*, in the Pariſh of *Hackney*; but how it took that Name, we know not.

This Houſe is now called *Shore-place*. The vulgar Tradition now goes, that *Jane Shore* lived here, and here her Royal Lover uſed to viſit her. But we have the Credit of Mr. *Stow* that the true Name was *Shoreditch-place*, and 'tis not unlikely to have been the Place of a Knight called Sir *John de Sordich*, a great Man in King *Edward* III. his Days, who was with that King in his Wars in *France*, and is remembered in our Annals in the 14th of King *Edward* III. He was Owner of Lands in *Hackney*, as well in Demeſne as in Service, which he gave to *Croſton*, his Chaplain. This, *Wever* notes, who thinks *Shoreditch* to be named from the ſaid Knight. This *Shore-place*, or *Shoreditch-place* was (they ſay) the Manor-houſe, called *The King's-hold*; in Diſtinction from another Manor called *The Lord's-hold*, both poſſeſſed by one *Francis Triſſen* of *Shackelwel*, Eſq; but this Houſe with the Lands about it, now belongs to *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital.

The LIBERTY of NORTON-FALGATE.

THIS Liberty, which of a very antient Date is ſaid to belong to the Pariſh of St. *Faith*, by St. *Paul*'s; but the Antients of this Liberty ſay, that it is *Extra-Parochial*, becauſe they maintain their own Poor, Marry and Bury where they pleaſe. But tho' Part of the Liberty may be ſo, yet the whole is not, for Part of *Long-alley*, *Hog-lane*, and *Bloſſom-ſtreet*, pay towards the Maintenance of the Poor of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, in which Pariſh they ſtand; but as to *Watch* and *Ward* they pay to this Liberty.

They have a Tabernacle in *Spittle-yard*, which was built by Sir *George Wheeler*, and is now fallen very much to Decay, and the Miniſters, who have no certain Stipend, are the Reverend Mr. *Lamplugh*, who reads Prayers and preaches every *Sunday* Morning; and the Reverend Mr. *Green*, who does the like every *Sunday* in the Afternoon.

No Prayers on Week Days, except in the Time of *Lent*, and then they are on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning.

The Officers *of this* Liberty *are as follows*, viz.

2 Overſeers.	2 Scavengers.
1 Conſtable.	2 Surveyors of the
6 Headboroughs.	Highway.

All the Affairs of the Liberty are managed by the Antients, who are in the Nature of a Veſtry.

Over the Watch-houſe in *Norton-falgate*, is a Free-ſchool already mentioned.

In *Bloſſoms-ſtreet* is a Charity-ſchool for 25 Girls, who are taught to Read, Knit, Sew and Mark; they make their own Cloaths, and wear light Cinamon Colour Gowns. The Miſtreſs has a Houſe, in which the School is kept, is allowed two Chaldron of Coals a Year, 10 *l.* a Year, and one Guinea for inſtructing the Girls in Pſalmody. All this done by Subſcription and Collection at the Tabernacle Door, once in every Quarter of the Year, when Charity Sermons are preached for the Benefit of theſe poor Girls.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Spittle-yard; Part of *White-lion-yard*, and therein *Tinder-box-alley*, *Bloſſom-ſtreet*, *Elder-ſtreet*; Part of *Flower-de-luce-ſtreet*, *Porter's-ſquare*, *Sharp*'s-*alley*, and therein Part of *Long-alley*, *Moor*'s-*alley*, *Cock-alley*, *Wood*'s-*court*, and Part of *Hog-lane*.

Number of Houſes about 200.

The PARISH of Chriſt-Church *in* Spittle-Fields.

ON the Eaſt Side, and near the Middle of *Church-ſtreet* in *Spittle-fields*, is ſituated the new Church, called *Chriſt-church* in *Spittle-fields*; it was founded in the Year 1723, and built and finiſhed in 1729.

The Building here is very ſtrong and ſubſtantial, but greatly found Fault with by ſome Criticks in Architecture.

The Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Brazen-noſe* College in *Oxford*, the Value is 300 *l. per Ann.* or upwards.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, and the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. *Dubourdieu*, and Mr. *Lewis*.

Prayers are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holiday at Eleven o'Clock, an Organ and eight Bells. Here are Charity Sermons once a Quarter, for the Charity Children, and laſt *Lent* Sermons were preached every *Wedneſday* and *Friday* for the ſame Uſe, which it is hoped will be continued: And on the laſt *Friday* in every Month is a Preparation Sermon.

The Veſtry conſiſts of thoſe who have ſerved or fined for the Office of Overſeer for the Poor, and are in Number about 195.

The Pariſh Officers *are*,	*The* Peace-Officers *are*,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Conſtable.
12 Auditors of Accompts.	9 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers	1 Surveyor of the Highways.
1 Sideſman.	4 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of Streets.
	1 Aleconner.

The remarkable Places and Things are *Spittle-fields-market*, wherein there was a Market-houſe, but having been conſumed a few Years ſince by Fire, Stalls have been built all round the Market, and in the Middle are ſold Greens, Roots, &c. A Chapel on the Back-ſide of *Wheeler-ſtreet*, which was frequented by the Inhabitants before their Church was built, now maintained by the Inhabitants reſiding in the Old *Artillery-ground*, which Chapel was built by Sir *George Wheeler*. In the ſame Street is a *French* Church, another in *Criſpin-ſtreet*, another in *Grey-eagle-ſtreet*, at the Corner of *Black-eagle-ſtreet*, another in *Brown*'s-*lane*, erected about eleven Years ago. On the South Side of *Quakers-ſtreet* is a *Quakers* Meeting.

Here is a Charity School for 30 Boys and 30 Girls; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and the Girls to Read, Sew, Knit, &c. Maſter of the Boys has 20 *l. per Ann.* and there is a Miſtreſs for the Girls. In *Roſe-lane* and *Criſpin-ſtreet* are Alms-houſes for the Uſe of the Poor. In *Bell-lane* is a Work-houſe, a Building held by Leaſe, wherein the Poor are employed and maintained, who are in

Number about 120, and their chief Work is winding of Silk for Throwsters. There is a House-keeper and Matron to look after them, and a Surgeon who attends twice a Week, and is allowed for Physick 12 *l. per Ann.* The House is managed by a Committee chosen by the Vestry, and they meet at this House every *Thursday*. In *Grey-eagle-street*, adjoining to the *French* Chapel, is an Hospital, in which the *French* maintain their own Poor.

THIS Parish is divided into the Old Town, and New Town, which was called the Hamlet of *Spittle-fields*, and is taken out of *Stepney* Parish.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

In the Old Town:

PART of *Petticoat-lane*, and therein *Montagu-court*, *Cobb*'s-*court*, or *Cobb*'s-*yard*, *Fisher*'s-*alley*, *Strype*'s-*yard*, *King*'s-*head-court*, *Frying-pan-alley*, in which are *White-lion-court*, and *New-buildings*, *Gun-yard*; Part of *Smock-alley*, *Little-Montagu-court*, *Cox*'s-*square*, *Tabernacle-passage*, *Bell-lane*, *White-row*, *George-street*, *Plow-alley*, *Dean-and-flower-street*, *Keat-street*, *Thrall-street*, *Bunche*'s-*alley*, *Brigg*'s-*alley*, *Fossau-street*, *Three-link-alley*, *Small-coal-alley*, *Rose-and-crown-court*, *Moor*'s-*yard*, *Horse-shoe-alley*, *Bird*'s-*alley*, *Dorset-street*, *King*'s-*head-alley*, *Little Pater-noster-row*, vulg. *French-court*, *Great Pater-noster-row*, *South-street*; Part of *Crispin-street*, *West-street*; Part of *Lamb-street*, *North-street*, *Spittle-fields-market*, *East-court*, *West-court*, *Maiden-head-court*, or *Corner-court*, *Glass-house-passage*, *East-street*, *Red-lion-street*, *Fryon-street*, *Angel-court*, *Great Red-lion-court*, *Little Red-lion-court*, *Church-street*, *Wood-street*, *Prince*'s-*street*; Part of *Brown*'s-*lane*; Part of *Brick-lane*, *Horse-and-Cart-yard*, formerly *Skinner*'s-*yard*, *Small-coal-alley*, *Stay-maker*'s-*court*, vulg. *Yorkshire-court*; Part of *Wentworth-street*, *Nag*'s-*head-court*, *Sheer*'s-*alley*, *Black-lion-alley*, and *New-court*.

In the New Town:

PART of *Dolphin-court*; Part of *Smock-alley*; Part of *Crispin-street*, *King*'s-*head-court*; Part of *Lamb-street*, *Lamb-court*, or *Greyhound-court*, *Vine-court*; Part of *Wheeler-street*; Part of *White-lion-yard*, or *Three-crown-court*, *Red-lion-court*, *Flower-de-luce-court*, *Maiden-head-alley*, *Rose-court*, *Unicorn-alley*, vulg. *Bird-cage-alley*; Part of *Webb*'s-*square*, and therein *Faun*'s-*alley*; Part of *Brown*'s-*lane*, *Corbet*'s-*court*, *Handcock-court*, *Swan-alley*, *Barber*'s-*yard*, *Black-eagle-street*, *Hockenhull-court*, *Grey-eagle-street*, *Butter-milk-alley*, *Pearl-street*, *Counsellor*'s-*alley*, *Diamond-court*, *Little-pearl-street*, *Crown-court*, *Westbury-street*, vulg. *Quakers-street*, *French-alley*, *Baker*'s-*court*, alias *New-court*, *Dagger-alley*, *Deacon*'s-*court*, *Gob*'s-*alley*, *Monmouth-street*, *Phœnix-street*, *Ship-alley*, *Canterbury-court*, *Conduit-close*, *Pye-corner*, *Farthing-street*, *King-street*, *Foot-alley*, *Swan-alley*; Part of *Brick-lane*, *Hooper*'s-*yard*, *Brick-yard*; Part of *Pelham-street*; Part of *Spittle-street*; Part of *Little Spittle-street*, *Montagu-street*, and *Booth-street*.

Number of Houses are about 2190.

The SUBURB without MOORGATE.

WE will now turn back from *Shoreditch-cross* to *Bethlem-cross*, and so pass thro' the Hospital of St. *Mary Bethlem* in *Moorfields*, which lies without the Postern called *Moorgate*.

THIS Field (of old Time) was called, *The Moor*, as appears by the Charter of *William* the Conqueror, to the College of St. *Martin*, declaring a running Water to pass into the City from the same Moor. Also *Fitz-Stephen* writes of this Moore, saying thus, *When the great Fenn, or Moor, which watereth the Walls on the North Side is frozen*, &c.

THIS *Moorfield* was in antient Writings called *Magna Mora*, because of the great Extent of this *More* or *Mere*: To which also belonged a Fishery for the Use of the City; both from antient Times in the Possession of the City. But in the 3d of King *Edward* I. *Walter de Merton*, Lord Chancellor, seized on them both; which, upon an Inquisition appointed that Year, the Jury of Alderman *Pet. Aungier*'s Ward presented, and complained of, informing, That the City had been in full and peaceable Possession ever, unto the Time of *Walter Hervey*, late Mayor of LONDON, (*viz.* the 1st of King *Edward* I.) of one *More* or *Mere*, and one common Fishery in *Cripplegate* Ward, belonging to the Commonalty of the said City. Now the City was without the Seisin of the said *Moor* and Fishery, by Means of *Walter de Merton*, to the Disherison of our Lord the King, and the Damage of the said City, and they would know by what Warrant.

THIS *Fenn* or *Moorfield*, stretching from the Wall of the City, betwixt *Bishopsgate* and the Postern, called *Cripplegate*, to *Finsbury* and to *Holywell*, continued a waste and unprofitable Ground a long Time, so that the same was all letten for four Marks a Year, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. But in the Year 1415, the 3d of King *Henry* V. *Thomas Fawconer*, Mayor, caused the Wall of the City to be broken toward the said *Moor*, and built the Postern called *Moorgate*, for Ease of the Citizens to walk that Way upon Causeways into the Fields, towards *Islington* and *Hoxton*. Moreover, he caused the Ditch of the City, and other Ditches thereabouts, from *Shoreditch* to *Deepditch*, by *Bethlem*, into *Moorditch*, to be new cast and cleansed, by Means whereof the said *Fenn* or *Moor* was greatly drained and dried; but shortly after, *viz.* in 1477, *Ralph Joceline*, Mayor, for repairing of the Wall of the City, caused the said *Moor* to be searched for Clay, and the Brick to be burnt there, &c. by which Means this Field was made worse for a long Time.

IN the Year 1498, all the Gardens which had continued Time out of Mind, without *Moorgate*, *viz.* about and beyond the Lordship of *Finsbury*, were destroyed, and of them was made a plain Field for Archers to shoot in. And in the Year 1512, *Roger Atchley*, Mayor, caused divers Dikes to be cast and made, to drain the Waters of the said *Moorfields*, with Bridges arched over them, and the Grounds about to be levelled; whereby the said Field was made somewhat more commodious, but yet it stood full of noisome Waters; whereupon, in the Year 1527, Sir *Thomas Seymour*, Mayor, caused divers Sluices to be made to convey the said Waters over the Town Ditch, into the Course of *Walbrook*, and so into the *Thames*. And by these Degrees was this *Fenn* or *Moor*, at length, made main and hard Ground, which before being overgrown with Flags, and Rushes, served to no Use. Since which Time also the farther Grounds beyond *Finsbury-court* have been so over-heightned with Laystals of Dung, that now (says *Stow* in his Time) three Windmils are thereon set. The Ditches are filled up, and the Bridges over-whelmed.

Moorfields, to the Time of Sir *Leonard Halliday*, Mayor, *Anno* 1606, was but a noisome Place, like a Laystal, half environed with stinking Ditches,

Ditches, offenſive to the City and Paſſengers; but now it is converted into very pleaſant Walks, gravelled, planted on all Sides with Rows of Trees, and divided into Quarters, and railed in, to keep the Graſs from being trodden down, fenced on the Outſides with Brick Walls coped with Stone. Alſo divers Vaults were made under Ground, partly to convey away foul Water, and partly to bring in freſh into the Town Ditch to keep it ſweet. For the forwarding of this good Work, Sir *Leonard Halliday* muſt have his Name recorded to his Praiſe.

HEREABOUTS is the *New Artillery-ground*, walled in, for the Exerciſe of the Militia of the City, after the *Old Artillery* without *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet* went out of Requeſt.

BUNHIL-FIELDS.

HERE adjoining on the Weſt is a Place called *Bunhil-fields*, where, ſome Time ago, was a large Piece of Ground encloſed for a Burying-Place, for the Convenience of ſuch as died of the Plague in the Year 1665. The Inſcription at the Entrance on the Weſt Side is this:

This Church-Yard was encloſed with a Brick Wall, at the ſole Charges of the City of LONDON, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665. And afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finiſhed in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Bloudworth, Knight, Anno Dom. 1666.

SINCE then this Place has been choſen by the Diſſenters from the Church of *England*, for the interring their Friends and Relations, without having the Office of Burial appointed by the Book of Common-Prayer ſaid at their Graves. There are a great Number of raiſed Monuments here with Vaults underneath, and Grave-ſtones with Inſcriptions not a few. The Price of Burial in the Vaults is 15 *s*. This Cœmitery lies Eaſt and Weſt.

ON the North Side, theſe Perſons are buried under Tombs, or ſepulchral Stones:

Anne Perry, Wife of Peter Perry, Citizen and Salter, who bare unto him one Son and two Daughters at one Birth; ſhe dyed the ninth of April, and the Children, named Elizabeth, Mary, and Peter, all dyed the ſame Month; Peter, the Eldeſt, lived longeſt, and dyed April 19, 1678.

EAST of *Perry*'s Monument is a Head-ſtone with this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of Richard Burn, Gent. who departed the 26th of July, 1686, aged 45.

Elizabeth Burn.

When Death doth call me to my Boſom Friend,
Then all my grieving it will have an End.
And all my Sorrows will be vanquiſht quite,
When I am ſleeping with my Heart's Delight.

George Walker of the Pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, dyed December the 3d, 1673, and Sarah his Wife, 1683, and Caleb their third Son, 1685.

(Interred under a good Monument.)

Quieſcant, nam vivant.

Anne Knollys, Daughter of John Cheney, Eſquire, Wife of Hanſard Knollys, Miniſter of the Goſpel; by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and three Daughters; ſhe dyed April 30, 1671.

My only Wife, that in her Life
Liv'd forty Years with me,
Lives now in Reſt, for ever bleſt
With Immortality.
My Dear is gone, left me alone,
For Chriſt to do and dye,
Who dy'd for me, and dy'd to be
My Saviour God moſt high.

On a Head-ſtone:

The Body of the faithfull Miniſter of Chriſt Benjamin Holme, who went to his Reſt, October the 5th, 169... in the 24th Year of his Age.

Mrs. Frances Woolaſton, the Wife of Richard Woolaſton, Eſq; July the 25th, 1688, in the 86th Year of her Age.

Colonel William Stile, late Citizen and Leatherſeller of LONDON: A Man from his Youth devout towards God, and pious to his Parents, ſingularly juſt, induſtrious and diligent; ſecond to none in Courage, kind to his Friends, and courteous to all; who on his Death-bed enjoyed plentifully the Conſcience and Joy of a good Life, dyed the 2d of March, 1670.

On a Head-ſtone:

Mr. John Locker, the 16th of June, 1698, aged 74.

On another Tomb is this Inſcription:

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Edward Bagſhaw, Miniſter of the Goſpel, who received from God Faith to embrace it, when by the moſt deſpiſed, and by many perſecuted; eſteeming the Advantages of Birth, Education and Learning (all eminent in him) as Things of Worth, to be accounted Loſs for the Knowledge of Chriſt: From the Reproaches of pretended Friends, and Perſecutions of profeſſed Adverſaries, he took Sanctuary, by the Will of God, in eternal Reſt the 28th of December 1671.

Here lyes alſo the Body of Margaret late Wife of Edward Bagſhaw, who departed the twentieth of February, 1671.

Here the Wicked ceaſe from troubling, and there the Weary be at reſt; here the Priſoners reſt together; they hear not the Voice of the Oppreſſor.

John Topping, and two of his Children, 1675.

Edward Green, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, 1701, aged 73.

A Head-ſtone:

In the Grave the Wicked cannot oppreſs;
For there the Weary are at Reſt.

Here doth the Body of John Dewbury reſt,
Waiting for the Reſurrection of the Juſt,
When Tears and Mourning ſhall be turned to Joy,
Then Sorrow and Sighing ſhall flee away.

Who departed this Life, March the 26th, 1685.

Francis

Francis Archer, Merchant, October the 14th, 1673, aged 59, and John Archer his Son, 1683.

A Head-ſtone:

To the Memory of Mrs. Patience Briggs, July the 16th, 1696.

What need of Marble to preſerve a Name,
Who lives inroll'd on the Records of Fame.
All noble Virtues that adorn the Mind,
In Miſtreſs Patience Briggs in Luſter ſhin'd.
The Piety which lodg'd within her Breaſt,
In all its beauteous Forms her Life expreſt
A Patroneſs, that with the mildeſt Awe
Preſcribed to her reſpectful Servants Law.
And yet obſerved the Honours that were due
Unto her Parents and her Conſort too.
A bright Example in each State of Life,
A virtuous Daughter, and obedient Wife.

Here alſo lies Patience her Daughter.

Mrs. Grace Cope, Wife of Chriſtopher Cope, late of Hackney, April the 12th, 1679; and Robert Roe of Ratcliff, Merchant, the 22d of December, 1680; and Katharine his Wife, the 27th of February, 1682-3; and Chriſtopher Cope, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, December the 4th, 1700, aged 67.

A Head-ſtone:

John Sharp, Miniſter of the Goſpel, February the 17th, 1680-1.

A Head-ſtone:

Thomas Sampſon, May 25, 1702, in the 28th Year of his Age.

Elizabeth Twiſleton, eldeſt Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount James Fynes, Say and Seal; Wife to John Twiſleton, Eſq; at Dartford in Kent. She died March 28, 1673.

A Flat Stone juſt adjoining:

Suſannah Fiſh, Wife of William Fiſh, late of Eaſt Smithfield, by whom ſhe had a Son and two Daughters, the eldeſt Daughter ſurviving at her Mother's Death; who deſires, when it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to take her to himſelf, to have her Body interred under this Stone, upon her dear Mother, being aged 62 Years.

Underneath this Stone doth lye
A Pattern of true Grace and Piety,
Who while ſhe liv'd did ſhine moſt bright,
And in God's Word did moſt delight.
And here ſhe lyes entomb'd in Duſt,
Till Reſurrection of the Juſt.

To the pious Memory of the Reverend Richard Marriot, a faithful Servant and Miniſter of Chriſt's Church: Who having fought a good Fight finiſhed his Courſe, and kept the Faith, exchanged this mortal Life for one of Immortality and Glory, Nov. 18, Anno Dom. 1696. Æt. 42.

The lovely Picture of this Holy Man
What curious Pencil can?
In his Houſe a Joſiah, in the Church a Paul,
A good Samaritan he was to all.
Born from above of a celeſtial Birth,
He dwelt in Heaven while he walkt in Earth.

Grace Manton, late Wife of William Manton, April 17, 1699.

Mary, late Wife of Nathaniel Wyersdale, of the Pariſh of Bennet Fink, London, May 22, 1689. Alſo Samuel, Son of the ſaid Nathaniel, and Mary, June 9, 1689.

Benjamin Cox, Merchant, of the Pariſh of St. Martin Orgars, October 1, 1692. And Anne Cox his Wife, March 11, 1697-8.

Elizabeth, Wife of Joſeph Fen, July 25, 1692, aged 68.

Grace Andrews, Widow, Auguſt 8, 1700, in the 71ſt Year of her Age, ſome Time Wife of Daniel Andrews, of Low Leyton in Eſſex, Eſq;

John Sanisbury, Senior, December 1, 1690. Aged 77.

Mortale quod habuit hic depoſuit Johannes Faldo, Vir ille Dei. Qui Evangelium Chriſti voce, Scriptis, Vita, exornavit: Vixeritne ſanctius, an concionatus ſit, incertum eſt. Paterna Chriſti gregem Cura pavit, Concordia fratrum propagationem Evangelii aſſiduo Labore feliciter procuravit. Qui zelo in terris arſit ſeraphico; refulget nunc adſcriptus Choro Angelorum. Obiit vii. Idus Februarias. Anno Salutis MDCXC. Ætat. ſuæ lvii.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Fairclough, the worthy Son of the late Reverend Divine Mr. Samuel Fairclough of Suffolk. He was ſome Time Fellow of Emanuel College in Cambridge, afterward Rector of Mells in Somerſetſhire. A Perſon like his Father, eminent for his natural Parts, acquired Learning and infuſed Grace. Endued with a moſt piercing Judgment, rich Fancy and clear Expreſſion: And therefore a good Expoſitor, a rare Orator, an excellent Preacher: His Spirit and Temper was moſt kind and obliging, moſt publick and generous: A great Contemner of Riches and Deſire of Vainglory: Chearful, yet watchful: Zealous, yet prudent: A pleaſant Companion, and a moſt faithful Friend: A pious Guide and Inſtructor by Doctrine and Example. Ob. July 4, 1682, An. Ætat. 61.

To the moſt deſerving Memory of him and his Family, this Monument was erected, as a Teſtimony of Gratitude for many Obligations, by Thomas Percival of the Middle Temple, Gent. Anno Dom. 1682.

Likewiſe the Body of Jane Percival, March the 10th, 1692. Aged 52.

John Row, ſome Time Preacher in the Abbey at Weſtminſter, October 12, 1677. Aged 52.

Joſeph Dorney of Brampton, Merchant, November 13, 1686, in the 66th Year of his Age. And his Brother Henry Dorney, April 25, 1683. Aged 69.

Thomas Ros, Nov. 7, 1686.

The Rev. Mr. William Hook, March 21, 1677. Aged 77.

Richard Tayler, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, April 2, 1685, aged 78. And Sarah, Wife of Daniel Tayler, of the Pariſh of St. Paul Shadwel, the 14th of Auguſt 1703; aged 36.

Jacobus

Jacobus Lambertus hic ſepultus jacet. Ille olim dum eſſet in Vivis Theologus Orthodoxus, Paſtor fideliſſimus: Doctrinæ luminibus Vitæque reſplendens. Laboribus indefeſſus; ſub cruce invictiſſimus; in Mortem triumphavit. Qui adeo terris emicuit cœleſtis, in cœlis refulgebat glorioſus. Ob. Aug. die 9. An. Salut. 1689. Ætat. ſuæ 45.

Hercules Horſey, Eſq; July 27, 1699, aged 68.

Dame Elizabeth Foche, late Wife of Sir John Foche, obiit 13 of June 1693. Ætat. ſuæ 32.

Elizabeth Downs, late Wife of James Downs, Jun. of LONDON, Merchant, and eldeſt Daughter of John Bridges of Dunſtable in the County of Bedford, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, March 24, 1690, in the 28th of her Age. Alſo Rebecca Goddard late Wife of John Goddard, the ſecond Daughter of John Bridges, Gent. Nov. 5, 1692, in the 23d of her Age.

Mary Ellis, Wife of John Ellis, October 17, 1680. And John Ellis, Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, May 15, 1686. And John Ellis his Son, June 22, 1699. And Sarah the Wife of John Lint, Relict of John Ellis the Elder, February 25, 1703.

Hercules Collins, October 4, 1702. And Sarah his Wife, April 6, 1703.

Thomas Bonner, Drugſter of LONDON, Jan. 11, 1679.

Humfrey Beane of LONDON, Eſq; January 17. Anno Salvationis Mundi 1679. Ætat, ſuæ 66.

Who after he had liv'd to ſee
In two Worlds much Vanity:
But in the Third he is at Reſt
With the Eternal, and there bleſt.
A God he did believe to be
Triune in one and Veritie.
His Form is ceaſt, his Life can't dy,
But's gone from Time into Eternity.
So that bleſt Soul hath tane his Flight
From earthly Body into Heaven's Light.
Where he in Glory now's at Liberty:
To praiſe the Lord to all Eternity.

This *Beane* fined for Alderman, and was of the Sect of the Sweet Singers; and ſome of that Society, it is ſuppoſed, made theſe Verſes for him.

A Head Stone:

Mr. John Jeams, Miniſter of the Goſpel, June 24, 1694.

A Head Stone:

Mr. Henry Dent, late Miniſter of the Goſpel, March 16, 1694.

Nathaniel Upton, eximius dudum Medicinæ Profeſſor, Artis ſuæ Æſculapius, Facetiarum & Urbanitatis probè gnarus, inculpatæ vitæ ſtudioſus. Vir ſuaviſſimi moris, & notiſſimæ Liberalitatis: Amicis pariter & Cognatis æquè chariſſimus. Cujus vires graviſſima illa Peſtis Anno 1665, apud Londinenſes violenter prædas agens, non prius ſentit, quàm obſtupuit. Jam tandem ſub hoc tumulo inter chariſſimæ Conjugis & Liberorum utriuſque Sexus Reliquias, feliciter obdormivit in ſpem beatiſſimæ Reſurrectionis. Ob. 3. Junii, Anno 1696. Ætat. ſuæ 56.

M. S.

Elizabethæ Hedworth, Petri Harvey, Edwardſtonienſis agri Suffolcien, Gen. filiæ. Quæ Corporis Forma, animi Prudentia, Modeſtia, & rei familiaris Cura eximiis conſpicua, vivis exceſſit 18° die Junii, Ann. Dom. 1694, 57^um^ agens annum. Henricus Hedworth, Ricardi Vico-Ceſtrienſis in agro Dunelmenſi, Armigeri filius 4^us^ optimè meritæ Conjugis H. P. M.

Elizabeth, late Wife of William Robinſon, April 9, 1694, in the 60th Year of her Age. Alſo William Robinſon, Apothecary in Shoreditch, May 9, 1697; aged 77.

IN-Dom. Guli. Jenkyn, M. V. D. Lond. Cujus graâ inter graves Eccleſiæ procellas Novopylo, [i. e. Newgate,] incarceratus, Martyr obiit, Anno ætatis LXXII. Minrii. LII. Domini MDCLXXXIV. Ejuſdemque filiæ Annæ Gurdon, generique Dom. Geo. Scot, cum filio ſuo Gul. Scot, Dom. Eliz. Juyce proles ſola ſuperſtes ſoror, uxor atque Mater hæc Sepulchralia D. S. P. L. M. fieri curavit. Anno Domini MDCXV.

Thomas Goodwin, S. T. P.

Agro Norfolcienſi oriundus; Re antiquaria, præſertim Eccleſiaſtica [verſatus] nec anguſtæ Lectionis, nec in expeditæ. Sacris, ſiquis alius, Scripturis præpotens: Inventione admodum feraci, nec ſolido minus, ſubactoque judicio, variis inter ſe locis accurate collatis, reconditos Spiritus Sancti ſenſus, mira cum felicitate elicuit: Myſteria Evangelii nemo mortalium [melius] aut penitius illo introſpexit. Theologia (quam vocant) Caſuum verſatiſſimus, Cognitione, Prudentia, dicendi Facultate, Eccleſiæ Paſtor omnimodè Evangelicus. Multos tum privato quam publico Miniſterio Chriſto lucri factos, porro ædificavit, donec, qua agendo, qua patiendo, omnib. exaltatis pro Chriſto Laboribus, placide aſſecutus eſt in Chriſto quietem. Ab editis, edentiſque (viri maximi optimo Monumento) nomen reportaturus unguen[illegible] precioſius, ipſoque cui inſcribitur marmore perennius. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ 1679. Ætat. 80, die Februar. ——

Sanctos cum Goodwino cineres chariſſimus ille commiſcuit Thankful Owen, S. T. B. elapſa vix horula poſt abſolutum Proloquium ad magnum illud Goodwini in Ep. ad Epheſ. opus, cujus Editionem accuraverat eadem, qua vixerat, æquanimitate, abſque ullo, præterquam cordis ad Chriſtum anhelantis, ſuſpirio animam expiravit, Die April. Anno Salutis 1681. Ætat.

Hic jacet Maria Thomæ Goodwin, S. T. P. in tertiis nuptiis uxor, ex antiqua Hamandorum Familia in Salopia oriunda, omnibus fœmina vera officiis defuncta, optima filia, conjux, mater. Ob. Maii 1. Anno Dom. 1693. Ætat. ſuæ 60.

A Head Stone:

Thomas Dawſon, Miniſter of the Goſpel, October 9, 1694; aged 65.

H. S. E.

Dulcibella Butler, nuper Uxor Edwardi Butler, Gen. Quæ obiit 16 die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1702. Ætat. ſuæ 48.

A Flat Stone:

Mr. Roger Morris, Maſter of Arts, and Chaplain to the late Honourable Denzil Lord Hollis; who departed this Life Jan. 17, 1710. Ætat. ſuæ 73.

(This Gentleman was a very diligent Collector of Eccleſiaſtical MSS. relating to the later Hiſtory of the Engliſh Church, whereof he left vaſt Heaps behind him.)

John Haywood of LONDON, Merchant, born in Little Wallingfield in Suffolk, Feb. 1, 1622; died May 21, 1685. And his Wife Elizabeth, Feb. 27, 1686-7.

John Bethby, Citizen and Leatherſeller, May 2, 1694; aged 68.

William Kiffen, eldeſt Son of William Kiffen of LONDON, Merchant; (and an Anabaptiſt Preacher) died in the Lord, Auguſt 31, 1669, the 21ſt Year of his Age.

Alſo Priſcilla Liddel, Wife of Robert Liddel and Daughter of William Kiffen, who fell aſleep in the Lord, March 15, 1679; aged 24.

And Hannah, late Wife of William Kiffen, and Mother to the above-named William and Priſcilla, who fell aſleep in the Lord the 6th of October, in the 67th Year of her Age.

And Henry Kiffen, Son of the aboveſaid William Kiffen, Dec. 8, 1698; aged 44.

Alſo Henrietta, late Wife of John Catcher, Aug. 15, 1698; aged 22.

And William Kiffen the Elder, of LONDON, Merchant, Husband to the aboveſaid Hannah, and Father to the aboveſaid William, Henry and Priſcilla, Dec. 29, 1701, in the 86th Yeas of his Age.

M. S.

Hoc Conditorium imprimis incoluit Mercia Johannis Smith, M. D. Uxor Johannis Jackſon Mercatoris Filia. Quæ obiit November 4, 1670. Ætat. ſuæ 34. Cui duodecies peperiſſet Liberos. Novem ſuperſtites reliquit, qui omnes defunctam matrem ad hanc ſedem uſque proſequebantur, Novemb. ix. Atque hic intus in ſpem beatæ Reſurrectionis repoſitam reliquerunt.

Quot Menſes abeunt utero dum prodeat infans
Legatum natos tot dedit illa viro.
Hæc famulis, natis, ſponſoque, Parente ſecunda
Nulli, nunc tantus non reperitur amor.
Queis vivens placuit, dubios jam mortua fecit,
Mater erat, domina, an filia, ſponſa prior
Officium Virtute ſuis prænobile amicis
Sed pietate magis præſtitit illa Deo.

Pater, maritus, filius primogenitus hunc Xeroliphum mærentes poſuerunt, expectantes, (cum reliqua familia) illico colligi & in æternum una habitare.

Charles Fleetwood, Eſq; and Dame Mary Hartopp his Wife. He departed October the 4th, 1692; aged 74. She Dec. 17, 1684.

Z. R. late Miniſter of the Goſpel, who died Priſoner in Newgate, March 20, 168---

William Daſhwood, Eſq; 1679; aged 63. And alſo William Daſhwood his Grandchild, aged nine Months.

L. Colonel William Blenner Hayſet, who was a Lover of Arms, and of Chriſtian and Engliſh Liberty, Jan. 6, 1699.

Thomas Holmes, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, and Son of Thomas Holmes of the County of Leiceſter, who yielded to Nature the ---- Day of December 1694, in the 34th Year of his Age.

Dear Holmes has found a Home amongſt the Bleſt,
His wearied Body for to reſt.
For no where can his Fleſh true Slumber have;
But in this trueſt Home, or homely Grave.
His Soul in heavenly Tune doth ſing;
Hell, where's thy Triumph? Death, where is thy Sting?

Abel Collier, Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Paſtor of the Congregation at Halſted in Eſſex, May 29, 1695, in the 66th Year of his Age.

He was for Self-denial eminent,
To ſeek his Maſter's Glory fully bent.
In Goſpel Truths of deep Inſight;
Win Souls to Chriſt was his Delight.
Poor in Spirit, rich in Faith;
Chriſt was his Wiſh, and him he hath.

Here lies interred the Body of Elizabeth, Wife of Edmond Portmans of LONDON, Gent. who died in the 70th Year of her Age, Dec. 22, 1693 and in the 45th Year of her Marriage; by whom he had two Sons and five Daughters. In Memory of whom this Monument was by him erected, and in whom was that Queſtion of Solomon's anſwered, *Proverbs* 31, and 10. *Who can find a virtuous Woman*, &c.

And alſo Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid Edmond and Elizabeth, Nov. 12, 1669, in the 19th Year of her Age.

Alſo the Body of Nehemiah Cox, Doctor in Phyſick, who married Margaret, ſecond Daughter of the ſaid Edmond and Elizabeth, May 5, 1689.

Alſo Edmond, the only Son of the ſaid Nehemiah and Margaret Cox, 1688.

Omnia ſunt hominum tenui pendentia filo
Et ſubito caſu qua valuere ruunt.

Hereabouts ſtands a very fair Monument with no Inſcription at all:

In Commemoration of Robert Theyer, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, Jan. 8, 1697, aged 53. Alſo Hannah Theyer, Daughter of the ſaid Robert and Sarah his Wife, March 1, 1691; aged 11 Years.

Johannes Owen, S. T. P. agro Oxonienſi oriundus patre inſigni Theologo, Theologus ipſe inſignior & ſæculi hujus inſigniſſimus annumerandus, communibus humaniorum literarum ſuppetiis, menſura parum communi inſtructus, omnibus quaſi bene ordinata ancilarum ſerie ſuæ juſſus famulare Theologiæ, Theologiæ Polemicæ, Practicæ [&] (quam vocant) caſuum. (Harum enim omnium, quæ magis ſuæ habenda erant ambigitur.) In illa viribus pluſquam Herculeis ſerpentibus tribus, Arminio, Socino, Canovenenoſa ſtrinxit guttura, in iſta ſuo prior ad verbi amuſſim expertus pectore, univerſam Sp. Sancti Oeconomiam aliis tradidit; & miſſis cæteris coluit ipſe, ſenſitique beatam quam ſcripſit cum Deo Communionem. In terris Viator Comprehenſori in cœlis proximus. In caſuum Theologia ſingulis Oraculi inſtar habitus. Quibus opus erat & copia conſulendi, ſcriba ad Regnum cœlorum uſquequaque inſtitutus, multis, privatos intra Parietes, a ſuggeſto pluribus; a prelo omnibus in eundem ſcopum allineantibus. Pura Doctrinæ Evangelicæ Lampas præluxit; & ſenſim, non ſine aliorum ſuoque ſenſu ſic prælucendo periit. Aſſiduis Infirmitatibus obſiti, morbis creberrimis impetiti, duriſque laboribus potiſſimum attriti Corporis Fabricæ, donec ita quaſſatæ ſpectabilis ruinas, Deo ultra ſerviendo inhabiles, ſancta anima, Deo fruendi cupida, deſeruit: Die a terrenis Poteſtatibus, plurimis facto fatali, illi a cœleſti numine

numine felici reddito, Menſis Scil. Auguſti 24. Anno a Partu Virginis, 1683. Ætat. 67.

NEAR *Faldo*'s Monument lies Thomas Brand, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Dec. 1, 1692.

NEAR this, John Gamman, Miniſter of the Goſpel.

Tho' dead I ly, I ſpeak to you that live,
Your Heart, your All to Chriſt be ſure to give.

This Gamman departed Aug. 8, 1699, in the 47th Year of his Age.

Hannah Sylveſter, who left this Life April 12, 1701; aged 57; who lived in faithful and endearing Wedlock thirty Years with Mr. Matthew Sylveſter, too unworthy of ſo great and meet a Help and Bleſſing.

Flens veni in terras, ſperans diſcedo; fuitque
Vita mihi Chriſtus: qui mihi vita manet.
Pallida mors rapuit animam, ſubduxit & artus,
Pars potior cœlo eſt reddita, Corpus humo.

ON the South Side of this Burying-place are theſe Monuments and Inſcriptions following:

Under a flat Stone:

Henry Byard, Miniſter, Octob. 29, 1666.

Under a Tomb:

Here lieth Grace, the only Daughter of Thomas Cloudeſly of Leeds, in the County of York, who was firſt married to Peter Jackſon of Leeds. To whom ſhe bare three Sons and two Daughters. Afterward married to John Dickonſon of London; to whom ſhe bare one Daughter; of which ſhe died, Feb. 15, 1666, in the 31ſt Year of her Age.

Grace was her Name, and Grace ſhe had:
But now Grace is with Glory clad.

John Dickonſon, died Dec. 22, Ann. Dom. 1689; aged 55. *An* Iſraelite *indeed, exemplarily pious, humble, uſeful, labouring for Acceptation with God, and the Praiſe of Men,* Prov. x. 7.

The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.

A Flat Stone:

Edward Weſt, the Son of Mr. Thomas Weſt, of Northampton, M. A. ſome Time of Chriſt Church in Oxon, and Miniſter of the Goſpel: Who having preached twice to his Congregation on the Lord's Day, being the Thirtieth of January, and finiſhed his Work, departed this Life in the Night, and went to his Reſt in the 41ſt of his Age, and of our Lord 1675.

The Saint whoſe Duſt this Stone doth hide,
Sung Epicedium firſt, then dy'd.
His Life he ſpent loſt Men to ſave,
And yet's not ſilent in his Grave.
Reader, no more, but underneath he lies,
Who whilſt he liv'd, th' World had one good, one wiſe.

Here lie interred Charles, Benjamin and Horatius Horſenel, and Anne his Wife. Charles departed 1667. Benjamin and Horatius 1665.

Mr. Nathaniel Vincent, Miniſter of the Goſpel, June 22, 1697, in the 59th Year of his Age, in Hopes of a bleſſed and glorious Reſurrection unto eternal Life.

Tho' dead I lie, I ſpeak to you that live,
Your Hearts, your All be ſure to God you give.
At Death the Day of Grace will fully end.
In Grief for bad, in good Works your Time ſpend.
Earth's Vanity, Chriſt's Worth, and of his Croſs,
The Vertue know, and Greatneſs of Soul's Loſs.
Immortal Souls to beautifie and ſave,
I have thus made a Pulpit of my Grave.

Laurence Clark, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, departed July 25, 1671, in the 59th Year of his Age. And Anne his Wife, April the 28th, 1675; aged 66. And Jane Williams, her Couſin, Wife to Abraham Williams, January 19, 1688; aged 42.

Corporis Exuvias uno poſuere ſepulchro,
Et pater & natus, natus uterque Deo.
Non toti moriuntur: adiit pars altera Chriſtum;
Altera ſurgendi ſpem requieſcit agens.

D. Johannes Loder Miniſter Evangelii.

D. Sam. Loder, filius annum agens 16, utrique Lector, gratulare mortem placidam, & beatam immortalitatem, 1674.

Mrs. Dorcas Bentley, the faithful tender Wife of Jonathan Bentley, Citizen and Coach-maker of London: Who lived much deſired, and died much lamented, Aug. 3, 1697.

My Dear, thy zealous Care to ſerve thy God,
And conſtant Love to Husband dear,
Thy humble Heart to every one,
Remains ſtill, tho' thy Corps be here.

William Houlder, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, late of the Pariſh of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet, departed the 25th of November, 1681, and in the 53d Year of his Age.

Mary Godfrey, Relict of John Godfrey of Canterbury, Gent. September 30, 1689. Ætat. ſuæ 63.

A Flat-ſtone:

William Marner, Miniſter of the Goſpel, July 16, 1691, the 55th of his Age.

Anna Marner, the Daughter of William Marner, Oct. 15, 1695, in the 13th of her Age.

Lucia Smith died Oct. 6. 1682, within a Day of twelve Years old, who lived much beloved, and died greatly lamented by all her Acquaintance; not having known her Equal for natural Endowments at her Age:

EPITAPH.

Here lies embalm'd in careful Parents Tears,
A Virgin Branch cropt in its tender Years.
Reader, as in a Glaſs thou perfectly may'ſt ſee
How all Things here below vain and uncertain be.
Dear Virgin Child farewel, thy Mother's Tears
Cannot advance thy Memory (who wears
A Crown above the Stars) yet I muſt mourn,
And ſhew the World mine Offerings at thy Urn.
'Tis not, dear Child, a Stone can deck your Hearſe,
Or can your Worth lodge in a narrow Verſe:
No, no, bleſt Virgin, this Engraver's Breath,
Is not to ſpeak your Life, but weep your Death.
This here is only laid by th' careful Truſt
Of a ſad Mother, in Honour of your Duſt.

Reader, pay thy Tribute here,
A Tear, a Roſe, and then a Tear.

Grief

Grief may make thee Marble too,
Yet weep on, as Marbles do.
Gently let the Duſt be ſpread
On a gentle Virgin's Head:
Preſt by no rude Paſſer by,
Nothing but a Mother's Eye.
Sacred Tomb, with whom we truſt
Precious Piles of lovely Duſt.
Keep them ſafely, ſacred Tomb,
'Till a Mother ask for Room.
Happy Soul, thy Hearſe prepare,
'Till ſhe comes and hugs thee there,
And when each Particle ſhall kiſs,
In her dear Arms, ariſe to Bliſs.

Mr. John Goſuald, a faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel, Oct. 3, 1678, aged 53. *They that turn many to Righteouſneſs ſhall ſhine as the Stars for ever and ever*, Dan. xii. 3.

Jana Barton, vidua Johannis Barton, Theologi hic ſepulta, expectat donec mortui reſurgant. Ob. Aug. 20. Anno Dom. 1679. Annos nata 67.

Honoria Read, late Wife of Samuel Read, Merchant, died Feb. 5, 1690-1, aged 33.

John Huntley, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, late of the Pariſh of St. Giles Cripplegate, Aug. 30, 1682, Elizabeth Huntley his Wife June 11, 1691, in the 63d of her Age, and John Huntley his Son, Febr. 10, 1687-8, aged 32.

Elizabeth Carter, Daughter of William Carter, Citizen and Maſon of LONDON, and Grand-daughter of the above-named John Huntley, Sen. Febr. 1, 1692.

William Dixon, Citizen and Weaver, Nov. 3, 1701, aged 70.

In this Vault lies buried the Body of Captain John Smith, late of LONDON, Merchant, and Treaſurer of St. Thomas's Hoſpital many Years; whoſe Study was to imitate his Redeemer here by doing good: Departed March 7, 1698, at Clapham, in the 69th Year of his Age, with a joyful Hope to meet him in Glory hereafter.

Anne and Elinor, Daughters of Captain John Smith; the former aged five Years ten Months, 1689, the latter three Years, 1692-3.

A Tomb of an unuſual Form, long, in the Figure ſomewhat of a Coffin, but narrow at the Bottom and broad at the Top, with a Kind of Urn on it; for Mordecai Abbot, Eſq; Receiver-General of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, Ob. Feb. 29, 1699. Ætat. 43.

Here Abbot, Vertue's great Example, lie,
The Charitable, Pious, Juſt and Wiſe.
But how ſhall Fame in this ſmall Table paint
The Husband, Father, Maſter, Friend and Saint.
A Soul on Earth ſo ripe for Glory found,
So like to thoſe who are with Glory crown'd,
That 'tis leſs ſtrange ſuch Worth ſo ſoon ſhould go
To Heaven, than that it ſtaid ſo long below.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Brache, Eſq; Sept. 3, 1687, aged 62.

Joſhua Brook, late Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, Jan. 16, 1696, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Rebecka Godolphin, Widow of John Godolphin, late Doctor of Laws, June 4, 1697, aged 56. Here reſteth in Hope, the Body of Hanna, Wife of Nehemiah Bourn, ſome Time Commander at Sea, and Commiſſioner for the Navy; by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter, who, after ſhe had lived with him as a moſt affectionate Wife 52 Years; during which Time ſhe was a moſt ſuitable Companion to him in various and extraordinary Paths of Divine Providence by Sea and Land, at home and in remote Parts; and an eminent Example and Pattern to all that knew her, as well in the ſeveral Excellencies of a natural Temper, as thoſe of the ſpiritual and divine Life, being ripened for a better. She departed this World at Ebiſham in Surrey, upon the 18th of June; from thence ſhe was brought to this Place, and buried the 21ſt in the Year of our Lord 1684, and of her Age 68.

In this Cœmitery was alſo buried, about the Beginning of the Year 1708, Dr. Eems, a Practiſer of Medicine, one of the Sect of the Propheſiers; of whoſe riſing again out of his Grave here, after a wonderful and terrible Manner, his Party confidently propheſied to happen on the 26th of May the ſaid Year: On which Day Thouſands of People were got together at this Tomb to ſee the Iſſue; but the Propheſy failed; the Propheſiers were very blank at it; notwithſtanding they affirmed the Propheſy was from God, but that he had deceived them.

CONCERNING the Incloſures of common Grounds about this City, *Edward Hall* ſets down a Note of his Time, *viz.* in the 5th or 6th of King *Henry* VIII.

" BEFORE this Time (ſaith he) the Inhabi-
" tants of the Towns about LONDON, as
" *Iſeldon*, *Hoxton*, *Shoreſditch*, and others, had
" ſo incloſed the common Fields with Hedges
" and Ditches, that neither the young Men of
" the City might ſhoot, nor the antient Perſons
" walk for their Pleaſure in thoſe Fields; but
" that either the Bows and Arrows were taken
" away or broken, or the honeſt Perſons ar-
" reſted or indicted, ſaying, That no *London-*
" *ers* ought to go out of the City but in the
" Highways.

" THIS Saying ſo grieved the *Londoners*, that
" ſuddenly this Year a great Number of the City
" aſſembled themſelves in a Morning; and a
" Turner in a Fool's Coat came crying through
" the City, *Shovels and Spades*, *Shovels and*
" *Spades*. So many of the People followed, that
" it was a Wonder to behold; and, (within a
" ſhort Space) all the Hedges about the City
" were caſt down, and the Ditches filled up, and
" every Thing made plain; ſuch was the Dili-
" gence of thoſe Workmen.

" THE King's Council hearing of this Aſſem-
" bly, came to the *Gray-fryars*, and ſent for
" the Mayor and Council of the City, to know
" the Cauſe; who declared to them, the Injury
" and annoying done to the Citizens, and to
" their Liberties, which though they would not
" ſeek diſorderly to redreſs, yet the Commonalty
" and young Perſons could not be ſtayed, thus
" to remedy the ſame. When the King's Coun-
" cil had heard their Anſwer, they diſſimuled
" the Matter, and commanded the Mayor to
" ſee that no other Thing were attempted, but
" that they ſhould forthwith call home the
" younger Sort, who having ſpeedily atchieved
" their Deſire, returned home before the King's
" Council, and the Mayor departed without more
" Harm; after which (ſays *Hall*) thoſe Fields
" were never hedged.

" BUT now, ſaith *Stow*, we ſee the Thing in
" worſe Caſe than ever it was before, by Means
" of

" of Incloſure for Gardens, wherein are built " many fair Summer-houſes, and, as in other " Places of the Suburbs, ſome of them like " Midſummer Pageants, with Towers, Turrets, " and Chimney Tops, not ſo much for Uſe or " Profit, as for Shew and Pleaſure; bewraying " the Vanity of many Men's Minds, much un- " like to the Diſpoſition of the antient Citizens, " who delighted in the building of Hoſpitals, " and Alms-houſes for the Poor; and therein " both imployed their Wits and ſpent their " Wealths in Preferment of the common Com- " modity of this our City.

Finsbury, adjoining to *Moorfields*, is mentioned in an old Record granted 20 *Richard* II. to *Robert de Wylingham*, under the Name of *The Garden of Vynesbury*, Prebend in the Pariſh of St. *Giles Cripplegate*; whence it may be gathered that this Place had been once a large Garden for Vines, or a Vineyard.

A Part of the Suburb without *Cripplegate* alſo lay as a Part of the *Moor*, even to the River *Wells*, and no Houſes were there built, till the latter End of the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, and in the Reign of his Son *William Rufus*; about which Times ſome few Houſes were there built along Eaſt and Weſt, thwart before the ſaid Gate. One *Alfune* built for the Inhabitants a Pariſh Church which is of St. *Giles*, ſomewhat Weſt from the ſaid Gate, on the Bank of the Town Ditch; and ſo was there a Street ſince called *Fore-ſtreet*, as ſtanding before the Gate.

THIS *Alfune*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. became the firſt Hoſpitaller of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in *Smithfield*, as in another Place is noted. And this Pariſh Church of St. *Giles*, being at the firſt a ſmall Thing, ſtood in Place where now ſtands the Vicarage-Houſe, but has been ſince (at divers Times) much enlarged, according as the Pariſh has increaſed, and was at length newly built in a Place where now it ſtands: But the ſame new Church being large, ſtrongly built, and richly furniſhed with Ornaments, was in the Year 1545, by Caſualty of Fire ſore burnt and conſumed; notwithſtanding, it was again, in a ſhort Space of Time repaired.

SOME little Diſtance from the Eaſt End of this Church ſtood a caſtellated Conduit in *Fore-ſtreet*. Then was a Boſs of ſweet Water in the Wall of the Church-Yard, afterwards made a Pump.

THERE was alſo, of old Time, a Pool of ſweet Water near the Church of St. *Giles*, wherein *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned as mentioned before.

The PARISH *of* St. LUKE *in* Middleſex.

OUT of the foregoing Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s was taken, by Act of Parliament, another new one, called St. *Luke in Middleſex*, by Virtue of an Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, for building Fifty New Churches, and other ſubſequent Acts; the Pariſh Church ſtands on the North Side of *Old-ſtreet*, and is therefore commonly called *Old-ſtreet Church*. It is at ſome Diſtance from the Street, having a Church-Yard, with a handſome Iron Gate, and Iron Rails upon a Breaſt-wall before it. This Church being finiſhed, was dedicated to St. *Luke* the Evangeliſt, and conſecrated on the 16th of *October* 1733, by the Right Reverend *Francis Hare*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and Dean of St. *Paul*'s; which Ceremony was performed in the following Manner:

THE Biſhop came to the Church at half an Hour after Nine in the Morning, and the Church-wardens conducted him the Back-way into the Veſtry. After he was habited in his Robes, and his Chaplains in their Surplices, he went down the North Iſle, and turned under the Organ Gallery to the lower End of the Middle Iſle, where he was met by the Miniſter, Church-wardens, and ſome of the Inhabitants, and petitioned by them to conſecrate that Church.

THE Petition was ordered to be read by the Regiſter, and alſo the Biſhop of LONDON's Commiſſion. After his Lordſhip had declared his Readineſs to do as he was deſired, he and all the Clergy went up the Middle Iſle to the Communion Table, repeating the 24th *Pſalm* alternately as they went along.

THE Biſhop and his Chaplains went within the Rails, and others to their reſpective Places.

CHAIRS were provided on the North Side of the Table for the Biſhop and his Commiſſary, and on the South Side for his two Chaplains.

THEN one preſenting the Enrollment of the Diſtrict, the Biſhop laid it on the Communion Table.

THEN the Biſhop ſtanding up, the Congregation alſo ſtanding, read an Exhortation, and after that, all kneeling, ſaid ſeveral Prayers: Thoſe ended, the Biſhop ſat down in his Chair, and then the Sentence of Conſecration was read by his Commiſſary, and ſigned by the Biſhop, and by him ordered to be regiſtered, and was then laid upon the Table.

AFTER this the Miniſter read the Service for the Day, except where it was otherwiſe appointed, and the Biſhop and his Chaplain read the Communion Service.

SERMON being ended, all who did not receive the Holy Communion were deſired to withdraw; and the Doors being ſhut, the Chaplains collected the Offerings about the Rails, and the Church-wardens from the reſt of the Congregation.

THE Service in the Church being finiſhed, the Biſhop, Clergy, Commiſſary, and People went into the Church-Yard, and the Biſhop ſtanding in the Place prepared for the Performance of the Office there, the Act or Sentence of Conſecration was read by the Commiſſary, and ſigned by the Biſhop, and ordered to be regiſter'd; after which the Biſhop ſaid a Prayer ſuitable to the Occaſion, and concluded with *The Grace of our Lord*, &c.

THEN all proceeded to the other Church-Yard, where the ſame Ceremony was repeated.

THEN the Church-wardens and Pariſhioners waited upon the Biſhop to his Coach, and thanking his Lordſhip for his Trouble, took their Leave.

As to the Building of this Church, Criticks have differed, the Author of the *Critical Review* ſays, it is ſlight and trifling, by others it is eſteemed ſtrong and ſubſtantial, and particularly its Steeple, which is a fluted Obelisk, and which, if its Altitude had been half as high again as it is, would have been an elegant Piece of Architecture.

THE Columns that ſupport the Roof within are of the *Ionick* Order, the Roof is arched and adorned with Fret-work, there is a handſome Pulpit and Desk of good Wainſcot, and good Galleries on the North, South, and Weſt Sides, and a ſpacious Organ, under which is inſcribed in Gold Letters:

The Worſhipful Company of Ironmongers gave 100 l. *towards the Charge of this Organ*, 1733.

THE Chancel is paved with Marble; the Altar-Piece is painted Green and Gold, and adorned with Columns and Pediment of the *Dorick* Order, the Intercolumns are, the *Creed*, *Lord's Prayer*, and *Ten Commandments*, done in Gold Letters upon Black. There are two large Braſs Branches for Candles in this Church, but as yet no Monuments; in the Church-Yard are two Altar Tomb-Stones, thus inſcribed; on the firſt:

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. William Paine, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, and late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 15th Day of May, 1734, in the 52d Year of his Age.

On the other:

Here lies the Body of Frances Caſlon, Daughter of William and Elizabeth Caſlon, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life, Auguſt the 25th, 1734, aged one Year and 10 Months.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of LONDON.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Nichols*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Price*.

PRAYERS are at Eleven o' Clock in the Morning every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Holiday*.

THE Veſtry is ſelect.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are*,
2 Church-Wardens.	4 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.	17 Headboroughs.
5 Overſeers.	8 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c

Grub-ſtreet, *Boar's-head-court*, *Three-dagger-court*, *Little Sword-bearer's-alley*, *Great Sword-bearer's-alley*, *Maiden-head-court*, *Black-raven-court*, *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, *Bunhill-row*, *Civet-cat-alley*, *Cherry-tree-alley*, *Broomſtick-alley*, *Blew-anchor-alley*, *Twiſter-alley*, *Chequer-alley*, *Coleman-alley*, *Windmill-hill*, *Tenter-fields*, *Dog-houſe-bar*, *Farthing-pye-houſe*, *Upper-moorfields*, *Middle-moorfields*, *Finsbury*, *Rope-maker's-alley*, *Powel's-alley*, *Red-lion-court*, *Crown-court*, *Broad-arrow-court*, *Featherſton-ſtreet*, *Brown-ſtreet*, *Prince's-row*, *Artillery-court*, *Artillery-ground*; Part of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, *Red-lion-market*, *Shrewsbury-court*, *Playhouſe-yard*, *Parrot-alley*, *Bear-and-ragged-ſtaff-yard*, *Swan-alley*, *White's-yard*, *Tun-yard*, *Crow-alley*, *Goat-yard*, *Foreſter's-buildings*, *Gloceſter-court*, *Chequer-alley*, *Broomſtick-alley*, *Three-king-court*, *Land-of-promiſe*, Part of *Golden-lane*, *Vine-court*, *Angel-alley*, *Black-ſwan-alley*, *Two-bearers-yard*, *Carpenters-yard*, *Basket-alley*, *Bell-alley*, *Ball-yard*, *Cradle-alley*, *Turk's-head-court*, *King's-head-court*, *Cherry-tree-alley*, *Old-ſtreet*, *Ham's-corner*, *Rotten-row*, *White-hart-court*, *Well-and-bucket-court*, *Biſhop-court*, *Bowling-green*, *Bartholomew-ſquare*, *King-ſtreet*, *New-ſtreet*, *Back-ſtreet*, *Henry-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger-row*, *Helmet-row*, *Mitchel-ſtreet*, *Brick-lane*, *Pear-tree-ſtreet*, *Roſe-ſtreet*, *Ratcliff's-ground*, *Noble-ſtreet*, *Baldwin-ſtreet*, *Dog-and-Porridge-pot-yard*, *George-yard*, *Bag-and-bottle-alley*, *Rope-walk*, *Red-cow-court*, *Hoop-alley*, *Ward's-court*; Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, *Mount-mill*, *Hatfield-ſtreet*; *Stamford's-buildings*, *French-alley*, *Bell-alley*, and *Butcher's-Arms-yard*.

NUMBER of Houſes without the Freedom 3010.

IN the Eaſt End of *Fore-ſtreet* is *More-lane*, then next is *Grub-ſtreet*, of late Years inhabited (for the moſt Part) by Bowyers, Fletchers, Bow String Makers, and ſuch like Occupations, now little occupied; Archery giving place to a Number of Bowling Allies, and Dicing Houſes, which in all Places are increaſed, and too much frequented.

IN this Street lived the famous laborious *John Fox*, while he compiled and printed thoſe great Volumes of the *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and the Martyrdoms of thoſe that were burned to Death under Queen *Mary* for Religion.

THIS Street ſtretches North to *Everade's-well-ſtreet*, which thwarts it to *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*: The next from *Fore-ſtreet*, North, is *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, likewiſe extending itſelf up to the Weſt End of *Everade's-well-ſtreet*, and from the End thereof to *Eald-ſtreet*.

FROM the Weſt End of *Fore-ſtreet* lies *Redcroſs-ſtreet*; from which Croſs, on the right Hand Eaſt, lieth *Beech-lane*, and reaches to *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*; from that Croſs, North, lies *Golding-lane*, which ſtretches up to a Croſs in *Eald-ſtreet*; which *Golding-lane* (on both Sides) is repleniſhed with many Tenements of poor People.

ALL theſe Places lie in the Manor of *Finsbury*, commonly called *Finsbury-fields*, which ſtretch along theſe North Parts of *Cripplegate* thro' *More-fields*, and reach to ſome Parts of *Shoreditch* Pariſh.

ON the Left Hand, and Weſt of the *Redcroſs*, lies a Street, of old Time called *Houndſditch*, and of late Time called *Barbican*; and thus you have all the Suburb without *Cripplegate*.

CHAP

CHAP. III.

Of the SUBURBS *without* Alderſgate *and* Newgate.

NOW bending toward the North Weſt we have theſe Suburbs. Without *Alderſgate*, on the Left Hand, is the Pariſh-Church of St. *Botolph*; on the North Side of which Church lies a Way called *Little-britain-ſtreet*, towards the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; but the Highway without *Alderſgate*, runs ſtrait North from the ſaid Gate unto *Houndſditch* or *Barbican-ſtreet*, on the Right Hand, and *Long-lane* on the Left Hand, which runs into *Smithfield*.

THEN from the farther End of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, ſtrait North to the Bar, is called *Goſwell-ſtreet*, repleniſhed with ſmall Tenements, Cottages, Alleys, Gardens, Banquetting-Houſes and Bowling-Places.

BEYOND theſe Bars, leaving the Charter-houſe on the Left Hand, or the Weſt Side of the Way, ſtretches up towards *Iſeldon*, commonly called *Iſlington*, a Country Town hard by; which in the former Age was eſteemed to be ſo pleaſantly ſeated, that in the Year 1581, Queen *Elizabeth*, on an Evening, rode out that Way to take the Air; where, near the Town, ſhe was invironed with a Number of begging Rogues, (as Beggars uſually haunt ſuch Places) which gave the Queen much Diſturbance. Whereupon Mr. *Stone*, one of her Footmen, came in all Haſte to the Lord Mayor, and afterwards to *Fleetwood* the Recorder, and told them the ſame. The ſame Night did the Recorder ſend out Warrants into the ſame Quarters, and into *Weſtminſter* and the Dutchy. And in the Morning he went abroad himſelf, and took that Day ſeventy-four Rogues, whereof ſome were blind, and yet great Uſurers, and very rich. They were ſent to *Bridewell*, and puniſhed.

ON the Right Hand, or Eaſt Side, we turn into *Eald-ſtreet*, ſo called, for that it was the old Highway from *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, for the North Eaſt Parts of *England*, before *Biſhopſgate* was built. Which Street runs Eaſt to a Smith's Forge, ſome Time a Croſs before *Shoreditch* Church, from whence the Paſſengers and Carriages were to turn North to *Kingſland*, *Tottenham*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

THERE was ſome Time in this Suburb without *Alderſgate*, an Hoſpital for the Poor; but an Alien of *Cluny*, a *French* Order, and therefore ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* V. who gave the Houſe with Lands and Goods, to the Pariſh of St. *Botolph*'s. And a Brotherhood of the *Trinity* was there founded, which was afterwards ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* VIII. or *Edward* VI.

THERE was (at the fartheſt North Corner of this Suburb) a Windmill, which was ſome Time, by a Tempeſt of Wind, overthrown, and in Place thereof a Chapel was built by Queen *Katharine*, (firſt Wife to King *Henry* VIII.) who named it the *Mount of Calvary*, becauſe it was of Chriſt's Paſſion, and was in the End of King *Henry* VIII. pulled down, and a Windmill newly ſet up as afore.

WITHOUT *Newgate* lies the Weſt and by North Suburb; on the Right Hand or North Side whereof (betwixt the ſaid Gate, and the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchre*) turns away towards *Weſt Smithfield*, called, *Giltſpur-ſtreet*, or *Knight-riders-ſtreet*; then is *Smithfield* itſelf, compaſſed about with Buildings.

AND without the Bar of *Weſt Smithfield* lies a large Street or Way called of the Houſe of St. *John* there, St. *John's Street*, and ſtretches towards *Iſeldon*.

HERE, in the Middle of the Street, ſtands *Hicks's Hall*, where the Juſtices of the Peace for *Middleſex* have their County Courts and other Meetings. It was built in the ſeventh Year of King *James* I. by Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knt. a Citizen of LONDON; whereas before the Juſtices uſed to meet at a common Inn, called the *Caſtle-Inn* near *Smithfield* Bars, very inconveniently, being annoyed with Carriers and many other Sorts of People. King *James*, *June* 7. in the aforeſaid Year of his Reign, did infeoff * fifteen Knights and Eſquires of *Middleſex*, of this Piece of Ground, to be for ever uſed and employed for a Seſſions Houſe; and for the Keeping of a Priſon or Houſe of Correction for the ſame County. Upon which Piece of Ground and according to the Intent of the King's Letters Patents, Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knight, one of the Juſtices of that County, built a Seſſions Houſe of Brick and Stone at his own proper Charges, with all Offices thereunto belonging. And upon *Wedneſday* the 17th of *January*, 1612, the Houſe being then finiſhed, there aſſembled ſix and twenty Juſtices of the ſaid County, being the firſt Day of their meeting there; where the Founder feaſted them all: And then, after they had conſidered what Name this Structure ſhould bear, they all with one Conſent gave it the Name of *Hicks's Hall*, in grateful Memory of the Builder: And he freely gave the Houſe to them and their Succeſſors for ever. He was a Mercer in *Cheapſide*, and youngeſt Brother to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Secretary to the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley*. It is alſo uſed for the ſitting of the Grand Jury (who meet eight Times a Year) upon Bills of the Indictments of Criminals to be afterwards tryed at the Juſtice Hall. Thirdly, for the Sitting of the Commiſſioners of the King's Tax for *Holbourn* and *Finsbury* Diviſion. Fourthly, for meeting of the Commiſſioners of Sewers, &c.

* *To* infeoff *is a Law Term, which means to unite, or join to the Fee.*

ON the Right Hand of this St. *John's Street*, ſtood the late diſſolved Monaſtery, called, *The Charter-Houſe*, founded by Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt. a Stranger born, Lord of the Town of *Manny*, in the Dioceſe of *Cambray*, beyond the Seas, who for Service done to King *Edward* III. was made Knight of the Garter.

THIS Houſe he founded upon this Occaſion: A great Peſtilence entering this Iſland, began firſt in *Dorſetſhire*, then proceeded into *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire*, and *Oxfordſhire*, and at length came to LONDON, and overſpread all *England*; ſo waſting the People, that ſcarce the tenth Perſon of all Sorts was left alive; and Church-yards were not ſufficient to receive the Dead, but Men were forced to chuſe out certain Fields for Burials; whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Year 1348,

1348, bought a Piece of Ground, called, *No Mans Land*, which he incloſed with a Wall of Brick, and dedicated it for Burial of the Dead, built thereupon a proper Chapel, which is now enlarged, and made a Dwelling-Houſe: And this Burying-plot is become a fair Garden, retaining the old Name of *Pardon Church-yard*.

AFTER this, in the Year 1349, the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny*, in Reſpect of Danger that might befall in this Time of ſo great a Plague and Infection, purchaſed thirteen Acres and a Rod of Ground, adjoining to the ſaid *No Mans Land*, and lying in a Place called *Spittle Croft*, becauſe it belonged to St. *Bartholomew*'s *Hoſpital*, ſince that called *The New Church Haw*, and cauſed it to be conſecrated by the ſaid Biſhop of LONDON, to the Uſe of Burials.

IN this Plot of Ground there was, in that Year, more than 50,000 Perſons buried; the following Inſcription was fixed on a Stone Croſs, ſome Time ſtanding in the ſame Church-yard, and having theſe Words:

Anno Domini 1349. Regnante magna Peſtilentia, conſecratum fuit hoc Cœmiterium, in quo & infra ſepta præſentis Monaſterii, ſepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora, pluſquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa abhinc uſque ad præſens; quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

That is in *Engliſh*:

A great Plague raging in the Year of our Lord 1349, this Church-yard was conſecrated; wherein, and within the Bounds of the preſent Monaſtery, were buried more than 50,000 Bodies of the Dead, beſides many other from thence to the preſent Time: Whoſe Souls God have Mercy upon. *Amen*.

IN Conſideration of the Number of Chriſtian People here buried, the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny* cauſed firſt a Chapel to be built, where (for the Space of twenty-three Years) Offerings were made. And it is to be noted, that above 100,000 Bodies of Chriſtian People had in that Church-yard been buried. For the ſaid Knight had purchaſed that Place for the Burial of poor People, Travellers, and others that were diſeaſed, to remain for ever; whereupon an Order was taken for the avoiding of Contention between the Parſons of Churches and that Houſe, to wit, that the Bodies ſhould be had unto the Church where they were Pariſhioners, or dyed, and after the Funeral Service done, had to the Place where they ſhould be buried.

AND the Year 1371, he cauſed there to be founded an Houſe of Carthuſian Monks, which he willed to be called the *Salutation*, and that one of the Monks ſhould be called Prior, and he gave them the ſaid Place of thirteen Acres and a Rod of Land, with the Chapel, and Houſes there built for their Habitation. But the three Acres of Land, lying without the Walls on the North Part, betwixt the Lands of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and the Lands of the Prior of St. *John*; (which three Acres were purchaſed, incloſed, and dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Biſhop of LONDON, as is afore ſhewed) remained till our Time, by the Name of *Pardon Church-yard*, and ſerved for burying of ſuch as deſperately ended their Lives, or were executed for Felonies; who were fetched thither uſually in a cloſe Cart, veiled over and covered with black, having a plain white Croſs thwarting, and at the fore End a St. *John*'s Croſs without, and within a Bell ringing (by ſhaking of the Cart) whereby the ſame might be heard when it paſſed; and this was called the *Friery Cart*, which belonged to St. *John*'s, and had the Privilege, as Sanctuary.

IN this *Charter-houſe* be the Monuments of the ſaid Sir *Walter Manny*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *Marmaduke Lumley*, *Lawrence Bromley*, Knt. Sir *Edward Hederſet*, Knt. Sir *William Manny*, Knt. Dame *Joan Borough*, *John Dore*, *Want Water*, Knt. *Robert Olney*, Eſq; *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Babington*, Knt. *Blanch*, Daughter to *Hugh Waterton*; *Katharine*, Wife to *John at Poote*, Daughter and Heir to *Richard Lacie*; *William Rawlin*, Sir *John Lenthain*, and Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *John Fray*; *John Peak*, Eſq; *William Baron*, and *William Baron*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Thawites*, Knt. *Philip Morgan*, Biſhop of *Ely*, 1434.

In the Cloyſtrie:

Monuments of *Bartholomew Rede*, Knight, Mayor of LONDON, buried 1505. Sir *John Popham*, &c.

THIS Monaſtery, at the Suppreſſion in the 29th of King *Henry* VIII. was valued at 642 *l.* and 4 *d.* Half-penny Yearly.

IN the *Charter-houſe* Chapel was buried *James Sidgrave*, Houſe-keeper of the ſaid Hoſpital, *April* 26, 1707. To which Hoſpital he gave 50 *l.* and 50 *l.* more to the Poor of *Clerkenwel* Pariſh.

OF the *Charter-houſe* ſee more, *Vol.* I. *Book* I. *Chap.* XIV.

A little without the Bars of *Weſt Smithfield* is *Charter-houſe-lane*, ſo called, for that it leads to the ſaid Plot of the late diſſolved Monaſtery; in Place whereof, firſt the Lord *North*, but afterwards *Thomas Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, made large and ſumptuous Buildings, both for Lodging and Pleaſure. At the Gate of this *Charter-houſe* was a fair Water-Conduit with two Cocks, ſerving the Uſe of the Neighbours, to their great Commodity.

St. *John*'s *Street*, from the entering this Lane, is alſo, on both Sides, repleniſhed with Buildings up to *Clerkenwell*. On the left Hand of which Street lies a Lane called *Cow-Croſs*, of a Croſs ſome Time ſtanding there; which Lane turns down to another Lane called *Turnmill-ſtreet*, which ſtretches up to the Weſt Side of *Clerkenwell*, and was called *Turnmill-ſtreet*, for ſuch Cauſe as is afore declared.

ONE other Lane there is, called St. *Peter*'s *Lane*, which turns from St. *John*'s *Street* to *Cow-Croſs*.

The Priory of St. JOHN *of* JERUSALEM.

ON the Left Hand alſo ſtood the late diſſolved Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, founded about the Year of Chriſt 1100, by *Jorden Briſet*, Baron, and *Muriel* his Wife, near unto *Clerk*'s *Well*, beſide *Weſt Smithfield*. Which *Briſet* having firſt founded the Priory of Nuns at *Clerk*'s *Well*, bought of them ten Acres of Land, giving them in Exchange ten Acres of Lands in his Lordſhip of *Welling Hall*, in the County of *Kent*. St. *John*'s Church was dedicated by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Holy Reſurrection of Chriſt at *Jeruſalem*, in the Year 1181, and was the chief Seat in *England* of the Religious Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*; whoſe Profeſſion was (beſides their daily Service of God) to defend Chriſtians againſt Pagans, and to

to fight for the Church, uſing for their Habit a black upper Garment, with a white Croſs on the fore Part thereof. And for their good Service was ſo highly eſteemed, that when the Order of *Templers* was diſſolved, their Lands and Poſſeſſions were, by Parliament, granted unto theſe: Who, after the Loſs of *Jeruſalem*, recovered the Iſle of *Rhodes* from the *Turk*, and there placed themſelves, being called thereof, for many Years, *Knights of Rhodes*. But after the Loſs thereof, 1523, removed to the Iſle of *Malta*, manfully oppoſing themſelves againſt the *Turkiſh* Invaſions.

In the Year 1401 one *Grendon* was Prior of this Hoſpital, who took upon him to go to *Rhodes*, to fight, according to his Vow, in Defence of the holy Mother Church, *&c.* againſt *Turks* and *Saracens*. To whom King *Henry* IV. gave his Letters commendatory to all Foreign Princes, with a Character of high Reſpect for him.

The Rebels of *Eſſex* and *Kent* 1381, ſet Fire on this Houſe, cauſing it to burn by the Space of Seven Days together, not ſuffering any to quench it; after which Time, the Priors of that Houſe, new built both Church and Houſes thereunto appertaining; which Church was finiſhed by *Thomas Docwray*, late Lord Prior there, about the Year 1504, as appeared by the Inſcription over the Gate-houſe, not long ſince remaining. This Houſe, at the Suppreſſion in the 32 of *Henry* VIII. was valued to diſpend in Lands 3385 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly. Sir *William Weſton* being then Lord Prior, died on the ſame 7th of *May* on which the Houſe was ſuppreſſed. So that great yearly Penſions being granted to the Knights by the King, and namely to the Lord Prior, during his Life 1000 *l.* but he never received a Penny. The King took into his Hands all the Lands that belonged to that Houſe, and that Order, whereſoever in *England* and *Ireland*, for the Augmentation of his Crown.

This Priory, Church and Houſe of St. *John*, was preſerved from Spoil or Down-pulling ſo long as King *Henry* VIII. reigned, and was employed as a Store-houſe for the King's Toyls and Tents for Hunting, and for the Wars, *&c.* But in the third of King *Edward* VI. the Church for the moſt Part, to wit, the Body and Side Iſle, with the great Bell Tower, (a moſt curious Piece of Workmanſhip, graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the City, and ſurpaſſing all others) was undermined and blown up with Gunpowder, the Stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's Houſe in the *Strand*. That Part of the Choir which remained, with ſome Side Chapels, was by Cardinal *Pool* (in the Reign of Queen *Mary*) cloſed up at the Weſt End, and otherwiſe repaired; and Sir *Tho. Treſham*, Knt. was then made Lord Prior there, with Reſtitution of ſome Lands; but the ſame was again ſuppreſſed in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

There were buried in this Church Brethren of that Houſe, and Knights of that Order: *William Bagecote*, *Richard Barrow*, *John Vanclay*, *Thomas Launcelen*, *John Malbore*, *William Turney*, *William Hulls*, *Hills* or *Hayles*, *John Weſton*, *Redington*, *William Longſtrother*, *John Longſtrother*, *William Tong*, and *John Wakeline*. Then of others: *Thomas Thornburgh*, Gent. *William Weſt*, Gent. *John Fulling* and *Adam Gill*, Eſquires; Sir *John Mortimor* and Dame *Eleanor* his Wife; *Nicholas Silverſton* and *William Plompton*, Eſquires; *Margaret Tong* and *Iſabel Tong*; *Walter Bellingham*, alias *Ireland*, Keeper of Alms of *Ireland*; *Thomas Bedle*, Gentleman; *Katharine*, Daughter of *William Plompton*, Eſq; *Richard Turpin*, Gent. *Joan*, Wife to *Alexander Dikes*, *John Bottle* and *Richard Bottle*, Eſquires; *Rowland Darcy*, *Richard Sutton*, Gent. *Richard Bottil*, Gent. Sir *William Harpden*, Knt. *Robert Kingſton*, Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife; *John Rock*, *Richard Cednor*, Gent. *Simon Mallory* 1422; *Robert Longſtrother*, *Ralph Aſteley*, Eſq; *William Marſhall*, Eſq; *Robert Savage*, Eſq; *Robert Gondall*, Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife; *William Babthorpe*, Baron of the Exchequer, 1442.

The PARISH *of* St. JAMES CLERKENWELL.

Beyond this Houſe of St. *John*'s, was the Priory of *Clerkenwell*, ſo called of *Clarks Well* adjoining. Which Priory was alſo founded about the Year 1100, by *Jorden Briſet*, Baron, the Son of *Ralph*, the Son of *Brian Briſet*, who gave to *Robert* a Prieſt, fourteen Acres of Land, lying in the Field next adjoining the ſaid *Clerk*'s *Well*, thereupon to build an Houſe of Religious Perſons, which he built to the Honour of God, and the Aſſumption of our Lady, and placed therein black Nuns. This *Jorden Briſet* gave alſo to that Houſe one Piece of Ground, whereby to build a Windmill upon, *&c.* Upon the Diſſolution of this Priory, it became a Pariſh-Church, called St. *James*'s *Clerkenwell*. About the Year 1623 the Steeple fell down, having ſtood Time out of Mind without any Reparation; nor among the Records of that Church could any Mention be found of any ſuch Thing. This Steeple, in the rebuilding thereof, and being near finiſhing, fell again, upon the Undertakers Neglect in not looking into the Strength of that upon which he was to rear ſuch a Burthen. With the Steeple fell the Bells, their Carriages and Frames, beating a great Part of the Roof down before them, the Weight of all theſe together, bearing to the Ground two large Pillars of the South Iſle, a fair Gallery over-againſt the Pulpit, the Pulpit, all the Pews, and whatſoever was under, or near it.

But all theſe Decays and Ruins were recovered and made whole again, the Walls firm and fair; and a new Door made in the South Wall. And the Church furniſhed with all Things new, and without and within beautified. And moreover the Steeple begun from the Ground, and raiſed as high as the Roof of the Church. And all this thus far finiſhed in the Year 1627, coſt 1400 *l.* or much upon that Sum. Notwithſtanding there was then much to do.

The Eaſt Part of this Church, with the Communion Table, was repaired and beautified about the Year 1638, as appears by what is writ upon the Wainſcot there, *viz. This Wainſcoting, Railing and Pewing of this Communion Table was done* Novemb. 20. Ann. Dom. 1638, *at the ſole Charge of* Richard Cook, *Inn-keeper, dwelling at the* Red Lyon *in* Gray's Inn Lane; *who married with* Suſan *the third Daughter of* John Goodcote *of this Pariſh, Grazier, who was Churchwarden*, Anno 1588. *And the Commandments finiſhed*, Anno Dom. 1639.

This Church was beautified and repaired again at the Coſt of the Inhabitants of this Pariſh, 1696.

The South Weſt Gallery was partly done at the Charge of *Francis Loveday*, in the Year 1704.

This Church is dedicated to St. *James* the Leſs, being Couſin German of our Lord, and ſo was called his Brother, according to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*. This St. *James* was an Apoſtle of Christ, and born about 16 Years before him; and *Anno* Christi 33, was by Jesus, after his Reſurrection, made Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*. He is ſometimes called *James* the Juſt, and was one of thoſe three Apoſtles to whom our Saviour im-

mediately communicated the Gift of Knowledge, the better to fit him for that high Station of being the firſt Biſhop of the firſt Church in the World. He was a very holy Man, conſtant in Prayer and Faſting; was the Author of one of the ſeven Catholick Epiſtles; was martyred by being caſt down from the Top of the Temple, and then by a Blow on the Head with a Fuller's Club, in the Year of CHRIST 62, at *Jeruſalem*, after he had been Biſhop thereof 28 Years; his Age was 78.

THIS Church is built of Brick and rough Stone, partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuſcan* Order; the Tower is all of Brick, built with Battlements, coped with Stone.

As to the Ornament and Finiſhing, the South Weſt Gallery looks neat, and there is another lower Gallery at the Weſt End of the Church for Charity Children, and another for the Family dwelling in *Newcaſtle-houſe*, above the reſt Northward, and a little Eaſt of the laſt.

THE Walls are lined with Oak of different Height; that round the Communion Table is about nine Feet high. The Pews and Pulpit are alſo Oak, tho' pretty old; as is alſo the Altar-Piece, where the Painting of the *Commandments* is ſomething decayed; they are placed between the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Creed*, and over are the King's Arms painted.

AT the Weſt End of the Church is a handſome Table, containing a Liſt of the Stewards for promoting Charity in the Years 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, and 1705.

THE Dimenſions of the Church are, Length 69 Feet, Breadth 42, and Height 34, and the Altitude of the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Turret, is 80 Feet.

MONUMENTS.

In this Pariſh Church was buried Conſtantius Bennet, a Greek born; he gave two Houſes, the one in St. John's-ſtreet, the other in Turnmil-ſtreet, the Rents of them to be diſtributed in Coals every Year againſt Chriſtmas, to the Poor of that Pariſh.

On an engraven Plate in the Chancel:

Here-under lieth buried Francis White, the fourteenth Son of Sir Thomas White of Southwerborne, Knight, deceaſed, and of Lady Anne, his Wife, who dyed at his Age of ſixteen, the laſt Day of February, Ann. Dom. 1566, he being their nineteenth Child.

On another plated Stone in the Chancel:

Hic jacet Iſabella Sackuil, quæ fuit Prioriſſa nuper Prioratus de Clerkenwel, tempore diſſolutionis ejuſdem Prioratus. Quæ obiit 21 Octobris, Anno Domini, Milleſimo Quingenteſimo Septuageſimo, & Anno Reginæ Elizabethæ Dei gratia, &c. Duodecimo.

On another:

Under this Stone lieth the Body of the good, charitable, and vertuous Gentlewoman, Mrs. Anne Blunt, Daughter unto Walter Blunt, of Blunt Hall in the County of Stafford, Eſq; and Siſter unto the Right Worſhipful the Lady Paulet, deceaſed, and to the Lady Sidenham, now living; which Anne died the 24th Day of April, Ann. Dom. 1504.

By the Communion Table:

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum,
Qui bene tum rexit Præſulis officium.
Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigebat,
Ladatus cunctis, cultus & eloquio.

Anno Domini, 1556, die Auguſt. 11.

THERE is an antient Marble Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel, with the Figure of a dead Man by, in his Shrowd; and all the Plates are ſtolen away, only one Piece remaining, containing theſe Words:

Hoſpitalitate inclytus, genere præclarus.

THERE an Arms,

Hanc urna officii cauſa.

THE Effigies on this Tomb, which was ſupported with Pillars, is the Skeleton of a Man moſt artificially wrought; it was intended to repreſent Sir *William Weſton*, the laſt Lord Prior of St. *John's* of *Jeruſalem*, who dyed Ann. 1540; the Inſcription is fuller in *Weaver's* Monuments. This was of late broken and ſunk. Mr. *Howard*, in the Year 1704, being Church-warden, was minded to repair and make up this Tomb, and bid the Labourers dig where it was, in order thereunto; and near the Surface they met with a leaden Coffin, with the Figure of a Croſs on the Top; the Lead was all firm, only a ſmall Hole on the Top towards the Feet. He ſtrictly commanded them to inter the ſaid Corpſe as they found it; but the Workmen among themſelves opened it, and found nothing (as they were ready to ſwear) but they all decayed to Bones and Duſt, only they found a liquid Matter at the Bottom of the Coffin. *Weaver* has given a larger Account of this religious Knight and his Monument.

On a Braſs Plate faſtened to this Monument, were theſe Words inſcribed:

Spes me non fallat, quam in te ſemper habebam,
Virgo, da facilem votis natum, &c.

And on another Plate:

Ecce, quem cernis, ſemper tuo nomini devotum,
Suſcipe in ſinum, Virgo Maria, tuum.

On a plated Stone:

Here lieth the Body of the Lady Elizabeth Aſcough, ſome Time the Wife of William Dallyſon, one of the Juſtices of the King's-Bench; and afterward Wife to Sir Francis Aſcough, Knight: The which Lady departed this Life the ſixth Day of December, Ann. Dom. 1570.

And here alſo lieth William Dalliſon, Eſq; eldeſt Son to the ſaid William and Elizabeth; which William, the Son, deceaſed the ninth Day of Nov. Ann. Dom. 1585.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of Francis Butler, fourth Son of Sir John Butler, of Hatfield Woodhall, in the County of Kent, Knight, Ob. 4. Martii, 1615.

A fair Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel:

The Lady Elizabeth Barckley of the Queen's Majeſty's Bed-chamber, and ſecond Wife to Sir Maurice Barckley, Knt. deceaſed (Standard-bearer to her Majeſty, to her Father, and to her Brother) departed this Life in this Pariſh the

16th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1585, (being 52 Years old) in the Faith of JESUS CHRIST, and was buried in the Floor under this Tomb. This Lady was the Daughter of Anthony Sonds, Eſquire: She had Children, two Sons and one Daughter, Robert, Margaret, and John.

Rogero Wood, Armigero, Servienti ad Arma, tam Sereniſſimo Regi, quam honoratiſſimo Conventuti Parliamenti. Roſa Conjux hoc poſuit Amoris pii, Memoriæ perpetuæ, Obſervantiæ debitæ, ſacrum Monumentum.

Qui legis, qui luges,
Rogerum Wood
Ne periſſe putes,
ſupereſſe ſcias,
Extinctus extat,
peremptus, perennis eſt,
Vivit in ſuorum
deſideriis, in bonorum
Præconiis,
In Cœlorum gaudiis.
Obiit 18 Martii, 1609.
Ætat. ſuæ 46.

John Palmer of Clerkenwel, Eſq; was buried the 18th Day of February, Ann. Dom. 1585. He married Panclin, the Daughter of Anthony Sondes of Kent, Eſq; ſhe was alſo buried in this Chancel; by whom he had Iſſue Anthony Palmer, Elizabeth Cheiney, Jane Thursby, and Mary Palmer. Jane Thursby, had alſo one of her Daughters here buried, named Elizabeth.

In obitum Generoſiſſimæ, Chariſſimæque Elizabethæ Croftes, nuper uxoris Caroli Croftes, Armigeri.

Chriſtoph. Brook devotiſſimus, hoc memoriæ pignus poſuit. Ob. 20. Decemb. 1597.

Gentle Beholder of theſe doleful Lines,
With careful Mutes and mournful Accents ſounding,
Reſolve to Tears, viewing the ſad Deſigns
Of dreery Sorrow, and Hearts deepeſt wounding.
Conſuming Time, abridging Worlds Deſire,
Inſulting Death, fearful, prodigious ſtrange,
Eclipſing, waxing Heat of Nature's Fires,
With waining forc'd, and neceſſary Change:
Since you have done your worſt, to date her Days
Whilome the Worlds, now Heavens gracious Gheſt.
I, this ſad Memory of her Lives Praiſe
Preſume to write, in skilful Arts the leaſt:
She was deſcended of right gentle Blood,
kind, courteous, affable and mild by Nature,
Modeſt her Thoughts, her Diſpoſition good.
Her mind Exchequers ſtore to every Creature,
Her Conſcience Spotles, her Religion pure,
Her Life ſincere, her Study Contemplation:
Her Hope was Heaven, with aye to endure,
Her Faith was conſtant, in her Souls Salvation:
Her vertuous Care her Children to direct,
Conform'd to Reaſon in her Husband's Will:
Her Bounty to her Servant, Friends Reſpect,
Deſire to help, and wiſh no Neighbour ill.
Thrice happy then (breathleſs) in Tomb that lieſt:
Earth hath but Earth, thy better Part ſurvives:
From worldly Warfare, ſummon'd to the higheſt,
Whoſe Death from Life, a ſecond Life derives.
Death Life confirms, Heaven Earth unites in one:
Her Life in Death, and Bliſs when World is done.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Bedingfield, Eſq; ſecond Son unto Sir Henry Bedingfield, Kt. late of the County of Norfolk, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen Mary. Alſo this Thomas Bedingfield, was one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners unto the late famous Queen Elizabeth, and Maſter of the Tents and Pavillions unto the moſt mighty King James, Monarch of Great Britain. He departed this Life the 11th Day of Auguſt, Ann. Dom. 1613.

This Monument was made and placed, at the Coſt and Charges of *John Skillicorn*, Eſq; being his Executor.

UPON a very worthy Friend, Maſter John Weaver, a learned Antiquary.

Weaver, who laboured in a learned Strain,
To make Men, long ſince dead, to live again,
And with Expence of Oyle and Ink, did watch,
From the Worm's Mouth the ſleeping Courſe to ſnatch,
Hath by his Induſtry begot a Way,
Death (who inſidiates all Things) to betray,
Redeeming freely by his Care and Coſt,
Many a ſad Herſe, which Time long ſince gave loſt;
And to forgotten Duſt ſuch Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live.
Where Death deſtroy'd, when he had Power to ſave,
In that he did not ſeek to rob the Grave,
For where ſo e're a ruin'd Tomb he found
His Pen has built it new out of the Ground.
'Twixt Earth and him, this Interchange we find,
She hath to him, he bin to her like kind,
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd;
Of Funerals, Reliques, and brave Structures rear'd,
On ſuch as ſeemed unto her moſt indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him ſhe lent,
O're which his Book remains a Monument.

Mr. Weaver upon himſelf:

Lankaſhire gave me Breath, and Cambridge Education,
Middleſex gave me Death, and this Church my Humation.
And Chriſt to me hath given
A Place with him in Heaven.

PERSONS *that lie buried, and have Monumental Remembrances of them in this Church of St.* James Clerkenwell, *are theſe:*

A Table on the North Wall of the Chancel, for Elizabeth, the Wife of Samuel Trotman, of the Inner Temple, Eſq; Son of Edward Trotman of Cam, in the County of Glamorgan, Eſq; Daughter of Thomas Wayte of Keythorp, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; died in Child-bed, 1640.

Her Mother, Barbara Wayte, under the Marble near the Communion-Table.

Thomas Wayte of Keythorp, Eſq; Receiver for his Majeſty in the Counties of Warwick and Leiceſter, 1642.

His EPITAPH thus:

Hither no Tears, but Garlands bring,
To crown this good Receiver's Duſt,
Who gave Accompt to God and King,
And lives rewarded with the Juſt.
So to his Faith and Office both gave reſt,
The King his Quittance, God *Quietus eſt.*

M. S.

M. S. Juxta heic ſita eſt Anna Bedingfield filia e trinis Euſtaſii Bedingfield de Holmehale in agro Norfolciæ, &c. 1664.

Hic prope Sara, Relicta Thomæ Naylor, Gen. per antiqua proſapia Bedingfieldorum in Com. Norfolcienſi prognata, &c. 1667.

AT the South Eaſt Angle of the Altar is a white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns and Entablature of the *Compoſite* Order, with the Effigies of a Woman between two Babes weeping, and this Inſcription upon it:

Hic, hic ſiſte precor gradum viator,
Et fundas tumulo ſuſpirium breve,
En parva jacet hac in urna divis,
Maturum decus, Filia Nobilis
Dolenda ingenio potens recumbit.
Quacum & omnis amor & veneres jacent
Buſto Frigidulæ decenſque virtus.
Quid firmium ſtatues, quid terrenum putes
Manſurum inviolabile viator,
Expers cum dubiâ Lege neceſſitas.
Hanc Regum Cinere domum paravit,
Eheu hoc Thalamo Marmoris exulent
Sales innocui Luſus Gratiæque,
Hanc Lugent inquieti Juvenes.
Hunc lugent puellulæ.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. Ann Margeſtan, interred near this Place, by her Father-in-Law, Colonel George Carpenter.

ARMS here are born on a Lozenge; *Argent, a Lion Paſſant, and a Chief ingrailed, Gules, quartered with Argent, three Barrs Gemmels, Gules, on a Canton, the Second a Lion of* England.

Daniel Macaitnay, Gent. who lived ſome Time with the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Exeter; afterward Steward to the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Ailesbury, 1676.

South Iſle:

Anne Booth, third Daughter to the Right Honourable George Delamere, by the Lady Elizabeth his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to Henry Earl of Stamford, 1667.

Here lieth interred Elizabeth, Counteſs Dowager of Exeter, Daughter of Sir William Drury of Hauſted in the County of Suffolk, Kt. and Coheir of Sir Robert of Drury, her Brother, &c. She died at her Houſe called St. John's, the 26th of February, 1653, aged abut 80.

Sir John Thorowgood, Kt. Son and Heir of John Thorowgood of Hodſdon, in the County of Hertford, Eſq; departed 1656, in his Houſe in St. Jones.

William Thorowgood, Eſq; Brother to the ſaid Sir John, and laſt of the Family, 1691.

Georgius Strode hic juxta ſitus eſt Gulielmi ex antique STRODEORUM in Dorſettia genere filius e trinis ſecundus, &c. Rebeccæ filiæ & Cohæredi Nicolai Criſp de nobiliſſ. Criſporum in agro Wilton proſapia uxori unicæ conjux amantiſſimus, filiis denis, quinis filiabus cum numeroſa prole Parens pius, &c. Equeſtri dignitate ornatus; quippe vulneribus ſeptem imo in prœlio contra rebelles, fortiter dimicando acceptis, Ob. 1663. Octogenarius.

Nicolaus Strode, Eques Aurat G. F. poſuit.

H. S. R. Franciſcus Slater. SS. T. B. Coll. CC. Oxon. olim Socius, &c. variolis correptus, Ob. 1685. Gulielmus, SS. T. P. mœſtiſſimus Pater Poſ.

John Nelthorp of Gray's-Inn, Kt. Son of Richard Nelthorp, of Scawby in Lincolnſhire, and Urſula Groſvenor: He endowed the School near Scawby, 1669.

Dudley Palmer, Son and Heir of Anthony Palmer, Kt. of the Bath, 1666.

Mary the Wife of Joſiah Berners, Eſq; Daughter of George Cotton, late of Panfield Hall in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; 1652.

Dame Elizabeth Levinz, Wife of Creſwell Levinz, Kt. ſome Time Attorney-General to King Charles II. ſhe deceaſed 1679.

Creſwel and Katharine, their Children, buried by their Mother.

John Glover, Church-warden, 1701, and Anne his Wife, 1689.

Againſt the North Wall:

Dame Elizabeth Bullock, Relict of Edward Bullock of Fawlkbourn, in the County of Eſſex, Kt. 1644.

George Long, of this Pariſh, Eſq, Son of John Long of —— Darby, Gent. 1654.

William Booth, eldeſt Son of the Lord George Baron Delamere, and Elizabeth his Wife, 1661, aged about thirteen Years.

Ὃν Φιλεῖ θεὸς, ἀποθνήσκει νέον.

Flat Stones before the Communion-Table, and in the Middle Iſle.

Thomas and Thomas, Sons of Thomas Buiſſhop, of Helmſwel, in the County of Lincoln, Eſquire.

Sarah Nicoletts, of LONDON ——

Richard Nicolets of Biſhops-Stortford in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; 1661.

William Knightly of Kingeſton upon Thames, 1648, and Suſanna his Wife, 1637.

Elizabeth Partridge, Wife of Henry Partridge, Eſq; only Daughter of Thomas Holder of Northwold, in the County of Norfolk, Eſq; died in Child-bed, 1702. A very fair Monument for her upon a Pillar in the Chancel. She was aged 17.

Mary Rogers, 1659.

William Bunce, 1702.

Henry Campion of Lewis in Suſſex, Gent. 1691.

Mary Edwards, Siſter to Robert Fairbeard of Grays-Inn, 1686.

Sir Bainham Frogmorton of Clowrewal, in the County of Gloceſter, Kt. and Bar. 1681.

Richard Gynn, 1692.

South

South Iſle, flat Stones:

John Baker, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, 1689.

Joſias Alſop, 1666.

Katharine Levinz, 1680.

Lady Elizabeth Levinz, and Creſwel Levinz, 1679.

Elizabeth Todd, 1678.

In the Paſſage towards the Veſtry:

Sir John Cropley, Kt. and Bar. deceaſed 1676, and Dame Elizabeth Cropley, Widow and Relict of the ſaid Sir John, 168——.

Sarah Cropley, eldeſt Daughter of Sir John Cropley, 1691-2.

Conſtance, Daughter of Sir Edward Smith of Edmundthorp, in the County of Leiceſter, Bar. Wife of Thomas Smith of Clerkenwel, Eſq; 1685; and Conſtance, her Daughter, 1686; and Elizabeth, Daughter of the ſaid Thomas Smith, by Elizabeth his ſecond Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Darcy, of Clerkenwel, Kt. 1700.

Sir Thomas Holt, Kt. one of the King's Sergeants at Law, 1686.

Timothy Harriſon, Gent. 1686.

Captain Edward Witham, Eſq, 1682.

A Monument very high, and out of Sight, and not to be read, againſt the Pulpit, for *Henry Knight*, Eſq;

Upon a Grave-ſtone within the Rails of the Communion-Table:

Here lies interred the Right Reverend Father in God GILBERT BURNET, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who departed this Life March 17, 1714-15, in the 73d Year of his Age.

A larger Monumental Inſcription of this Biſhop appears againſt the Wall in the Chancel at the North Side of the Eaſt Window, viz.

H. S. E.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P.

Epiſcopus Sarisburienſis, & Nobiliſſimi Ordinis a Periſcelide CANCELLARIUS. Natus Edenburgi 18° die Septembris, Anno Dom. 1643. Parentibus ROBERTO BURNET Domino de Cremont, ex antiquiſſimâ Domo de Leyes, & RACHELE JOHNSTON, Sorore Domini de WARISTOUN Aberdoniæ Literis inſtructus; Saltoni Curæ Animarum invigilavit. Inde Juvenis adhuc, SStæ. Theologiæ Profeſſor in Academia Glaſgoenſi electus eſt.

Poſtquam in Angliam tranſiit, rem ſacram per aliquot annos in Templo Rotulorum Londini adminiſtravit, donec nimis acriter (ut iis qui rerum tum potiebantur viſum eſt) Eccleſiæ Romanæ malas Artes infectatur, ab officio ſubmotus eſt.

E Patriâ temporum iniquitate profugus EUROPAM peragravit: Et deinceps cum Principe AURIACO reverſus, primus omnium a Rege GULIELMO Reginâ MARIA Præſul deſignatus, & in ſummum tandem fiduciæ Teſtimonium, ab eodem Principe Duci GLOCESTRIENSI Præceptor eſt.

Tyrannidi & Superſtitioni ſemper infenſum ſcripta eruditiſſima demonſtrant, nec non Libertatis Patriæ, veræque Religionis ſtrenuum, ſempérque indefeſſum Propugnatorem. Quarum utriúſque conſervandæ ſpem unam jam a longo tempore in Illuſtriſſimâ Domo Brunſuicenſi collocarat. Poſtquam autem Dei Providentiâ ſingulari Regem Georgium Sceptro Britanna potitum conſpexerat, brevi jam annorum & felicitatis ſatior, à vivis exceſſit.

Duxit uxorem Dominam Margaritam Kenneday, Comitis Caſſiliæ filiam: Dein Mariam Scot, Haga Comitis. Quæ ei ſeptem liberos peperit. Quorum adhuc in vivis ſunt Gulielmus, Gilbertus, Maria, Elizabetha, & Thomas. Poſtremo uxorem duxit vidam Elizabeth Berkelii; qua duos liberos ſuſcepit, fato præmaturo non multo poſt extinctos.

Ampliſſimam pecuniam in pauperibus alendis, & in ſumptibus ad utilitatam publicam ſpectantibus vivus continuò erogavit: Moriens duo Millia aureorum, Aberdoniæ Saltonoque ad juventutem pauperiorem inſtitutionem Teſtamento legavit. Obiit 17° Martii, Anno Dom. 1714-15. Ætat. 72°.

Another Grave-ſtone within the Rails, over the Rev. Mr. *Solomon Aſhburn*, B. D. late Vicar of *Crowle* in *Lincolnſhire*. Dyed *Dec.* 15. 1714. Aged 43.

A Monument againſt the Wall on the North Side of the Chancel for *Henry Penton* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Eſq; with this Epitaph:

Vir erat vitâ integerrimâ, moribus probis, in omnibus juriſperiti muniis obeundis, ſummâ Fide, indefeſsâ Diligentia: Rei alienæ non appetens, atque adeo ſuæ non profuſus, ut opes ſua ſolum induſtriâ hæredi ſuo moriens relinquit. Obiit Feb. 6to Anno Ætatis ſuæ 75. Æræ Chriſtianæ 1714.

On the South Wall, oppoſite to the aforeſaid, another Monument thus inſcribed:

H. S. E.

Francus Sclater, St. T. B. Coll. C. C. Oxon. olim ſocius, Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ ſpes, Academiæ Gloria, Eruditorum Deſiderium, ſanæ Doctrinæ contra omnes Regnantes Errores, etiam inter iniquiſſima tempora, propugnator acerrimus.

Vir fuit ingenio acri ac vivido, judicio ſagaci candore animi egregio. Quibus acceſſit Eloquentia ſingularis atque Doctrina omnibus numeris abſoluta. Ideoque ſive differerit, ſive concionaretur, ab illius ore non populus magis quam Clerus & Literati avidè pendebant.

Poſtquam per duos Annos apud St. Mariam Wolnorth in hac Civitate Verbi Divini miniſterio ſummâ cum Laude fugeretur, variolis correptus.

Obiit Maii 12mo, Anno Dom. MDCLXXXV. Ætat. ſuæ 35.

Deflendus quidem multum, ſed magis imitandus.

Gulielmus SS. T. P. mœſtiſſimus Pater P.

In the Church-yard an Epitaph againſt the South Wall of the Church, for a great Archer, almoſt defaced and gone:

I will preſerve it.

Sir William Wood lies very near this Stone,
In's Time of Archery excell'd by none.
Few were his Equals: And this noble Art
Hath ſuffer'd now in the moſt tender Part.

Long did he love the Honour of the Bow,
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can Art ſecure? or what can ſave
Extreme old Age from an appointed Grave?
Surviving Archery muſt thy Loſs lament,
That in Reſpect beſtowed this Monument,
Where whiſtling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
And eternize his Memory and his Name.

Ob. Sept. 4. Anno Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.

HERE are alſo Tombs for Anne Weeks, and Caleb and Richard Weeks. And

Nathaniel Spencer, and Margaret Wife of John Sanders; and Elinor Turner; and Frances Wife of Robert Hardwick, Surgeon, 1713. And for George Riley, 1731.

BENEFACTORS.

William Hern, a Maſter of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard, 1580, gave Lands and Tenements to the Clothworkers of LONDON; they to pay yearly for ever fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of Clerkenwell, and fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of St Sepulchre's, towards Reparation of theſe Churches, and Relief of the poor Men.

More he gave after the Death of one Man yet living, eight Pounds the Year for ever, to the mending of Highways.

Thomas Sackford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of Requeſts, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, forty Shillings the Year for ever out of his Alms-houſe at Woodbridge in Suffolk, where he is buried.

Henry Stoke, Gardener, buried there, gave twenty Shillings the Year for ever, towards Reparation of that Church.

BESIDES theſe Charities of antienter ſtanding, there be divers others: A particular Table of them all, both for Repair of the Church, and Relief of the Poor yearly, is placed againſt the North Wall of this Church, *viz.*

DONORS.

Henry Garret, every Chriſtmas, by the Company of Haberdaſhers, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Mr. Seekford, every Chriſtmas, to be ſerved by the Hoſpital at Woodbridge, 2 *l.*

Mr. Stokes, out of his Lands every Chriſtmas, 1 *l.*

Thomas Bedingfield, every Eaſter, 2 *l.*

The Lady Kitſon, by the Year, 3 *l.*

Roger Bellowes yearly, 4 *l.*

Sir Michael Stanhope, and Lady Weſden, and Mr. Roe, by the Year, 13 *l.*

William Heron, by the Year, to be paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 14 *l.*

Mrs. Conſtantine Benet, by the Year, 27 *l.*

Mr. Scudamore, every Chriſtmas, from the Company of Vintners, 1 *l.*

Thomas Herbert, every Lady-Day, from the Company of Gilders, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

John Pool, yearly, paid by Thomas Chriſtie, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

Francis Snowſel gave, to be put into the Pariſh Stock, for the Uſe of the Poor, 50 *l.*

Anno 1660. Anne Valence, Widow, late Wife of Robert Valence, of this Pariſh, Eſq; deceaſed, gave the Sum of 50 *l.* to be diſtributed by the Veſtry among an hundred poor Men and Widows, that live by their honeſt Labour.

Anno 1699. George French, to twenty poor Houſe-keepers, or Widows, that have a Charge of Children, Two Shillings and Six-pence a-piece, to be paid them by the Haberdaſhers at Chriſtmas.

THIS Gentleman was a Lodger in *Clerkenwell*, with Mr. *Howard*, Churchwarden there; who communicated, ſaith *Strype*, the Contents of his laſt Will to me; whereby he gave 18 *l.* for ever to this and other Pariſhes in Charitable Uſes: Which may not be amiſs to give Account of in this Place.

IT bore Date the 10th of *May* 1699. Therein he gave Ten Shillings to the Miniſter of St. *Antholin's*, (the Morning Lecture there he much frequented) to preach a Sermon on a ſuitable Text every third Day, or nearer, before *Chriſtmas-Day*, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning; the ſaid Miniſter to read over his Charity before or after the ſaid Sermon. The Maſter or Upper Warden of the Company of Haberdaſhers, and the reſpective Church-wardens, to have Notice of it five Days before, for the diſtributing of the Charity hereafter given.

To give unto twenty poor aged Freemen of the Company of Haberdaſhers, or the Widows of ſuch whom the Maſter or Upper Wardens ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece, with theſe Words, *Give God the Praiſe.*

Likewiſe, to twenty poor aged Houſe-keepers, or their Widows, of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's Holbourn* below the Bars, whom the Churchwardens and Overſeers ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing, to be preſented by their Beadle, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

Alſo, to twenty aged and poor Houſe-keepers, or the Widows of ſuch as have a great Charge of Children in the Pariſh of St. *James's Clerkenwell*, whom the Upper Church-warden and Overſeer ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing to be preſented by the Beadle, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

And alſo to the Pariſh of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, whom the Upper Church-warden and Overſeer ſhall appoint, to twenty of their Poor 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

And ſo alſo, to twenty Aged or poor Houſe-keepers, or their Widows, in the Pariſh of St. *Olave's Southwark*, that is, of ſuch Poor that live in or near *George-alley*, alias *Croſs-keys-alley* in *Barnaby-ſtreet*; their Names to be preſented by their Beadle, as aforeſaid, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

The like to twenty aged or poor Houſe-keepers, or their Widows, namely, ſuch as are frequent Hearers of the Morning Lecture at St. *Antholin's*, whether they live in, or out of the ſaid Pariſh; ſuch as the Miniſter, Church-warden or Overſeer there ſhall appoint by their Names in Writing, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a-piece.

None to receive it that is of a looſe and ſcandalous Life.

The Miniſter and Clerk, the four Truſtees, Maſter of the Company, or in his Abſence the Upper Warden, with the five Churchwardens, to meet in the Veſtry before Sermon, and fit themſelves with a Pair of the beſt white Kids Leather Gloves, and the Executor and Succeſſor for ever do the like, for that Day, in Remembrance of the Donor.

The Clerk, and Sexton, and Beadles, to each one Shilling a-piece. Out of the Money remaining, to ſpend Ten Shillings at a Friendly Dinner for thoſe that have Gloves; and to give the reſt to other Poor.

The Truſtees to be Aſſiſtants to the Executor, in ſeeing the Charity fully performed.

The Eſtate in *George-alley*, and 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a Year, Ground-Rent, bought of *Samuel Penſax*, being the front Houſe in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Nightingal*, Victualler. Alſo Five Pound Ground-Rent, due from a Houſe in *Walbrook*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Anthony Herrenden*, Surgeon; and of the Star in the Wall, ſhall ſtand charged with the aboveſaid 18 *l.* a Year; and to make it good. He gave more 300 *l.* as a further Additional, ſecured, to make good the aboveſaid Charity.

Since

Since his Death, with this Money, are bought two Houſes fronting to St. *John*'s *Street*, and the back Houſe behind them, fronting to St. *John*'s *Lane*.

In caſe the Executor performeth not this whole Charity, without Deduction for any Manner of Tax whatſoever, then the Truſtees, with the Maſter of the Company of Haberdaſhers, and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſhes, to make their legal Entry upon all the aforeſaid Premiſes, and keep Poſſeſſion, till he pay double Coſt and Charges.

If *Samuel Smith*, Executor, and other Children of *Mathuſelah Smith*, have no Children of their Bodies lawfully begotten; then all the Eſtate, that is, the Whole of the aboveſaid Inheritance, to go as a further Addition to the aboveſaid Charity.

The Truſtees are *Richard Edes*, Sen. of the Prerogative Office, Gent. *Joſeph Cames*, Citizen and Haberdaſher; *Daniel Hayes*, Upholder, and *Edmund Howard*, Bridlecutter in *Clerkenwell*.

The Truſtees to have Rings of 20 *s.* a-piece, with this Poſie, *A good Conſcience the beſt Treaſure*.

The Natives of this Pariſh of *Clerkenwell* uſed to have an annual Meeting and Feaſt, for the keeping up Friendſhip and Encouragement of Charity, and putting out yearly a poor Child of the Pariſh.

This Feaſt was revived in the Year 1698; and there is a Table hanging up in the Church entering on the South Side, containing a Liſt of the Names of the Stewards that Year, and ſo continued.

This Pariſh bought their Church ſixty Years ago, or thereabouts; whereas before they rentted it. They purchaſed it of one *Drake*, living at *Tottenham Court*, by St. *Giles*'s. But he reſerved the Rector's Houſe; which was formerly one Houſe, but now is divided into two, one wherein the Rev. Mr. *Pede* did formerly live; and the other, wherein Mr. *Edmund Howard* lived. Theſe Tenements Mr. *Drake* reſerved for himſelf and his Wife and Children, out of the ſaid Purchaſe. But they were afterwards bought and enjoyed by the ſaid *Howard*.

The Pariſh is bound, by Virtue of this Purchaſe, to provide a Reader to read Prayers every Day in the Week at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and in *Lent* in the Afternoon alſo: For which they are bound to pay the Miniſter that ſo officiates, 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* which they make 5 *l.* And beſides, he hath 6 *l.* more, being a Gift, for preaching a monthly Sermon, preparatory to the Sacrament, which is preached every *Friday* Morning before the firſt *Sunday* in the Month. They chooſe their own Miniſter, and require him to preach twice every Lord's Day: For which they, beſide his Salary, make a Collection in the Pariſh. And if he cannot conveniently preach himſelf, they allow him to take a Lecturer to be his Aſſiſtant, ſuch as they ſhall like of.

Add to the Charities belonging to this Pariſh, a Gift Sermon to be preached every *Michaelmas* Day; when theſe Payments are made:

To the Miniſter, 1 *l.*
To the Reader, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
To the Sexton, 1 *s.*
To forty poor Widows, 6 *d.* a-piece.
To be ſpent among the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, 15 *s.*

Given of late to the Pariſh, 100 *l.* the Income whereof is for the Uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh, to be diſtributed in Bread every St. *John* the Evangeliſt's Day. Mr. *Francis Loveday* was the Donor. The Pariſhioners being ſomewhat ſtraitned for Room in the Church, Mr. *Howard*, Church-warden, thought it the beſt Way to improve this 100 *l.* by building a Gallery on the Weſt End of the ſaid Church, and the Pews or Places to be Let. From the Benefit whereof is reſerved for the Uſe of the Poor according to the Will of the Giver, 6 *l. per Annum*, the full Intereſt thereof.

The Living of *Clerkenwell* is a Curacy. The Pariſh are the Impropriators, who pay the Miniſter 11 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.* 5 *l.* for reading Prayers, and the reſt for a Monthly Preparation Sermon, being the Gift of ſome Body deceaſed. But beſides, there is a yearly voluntary Subſcription made, amounting to 100 *l.* He hath alſo five Shillings for every Burial in the Church, and half as much for a Burial in the Church-yard. But the Ground in the Church belongs to the Pariſh.

The Curate is the Reverend Mr. *Ley*.

Prayers are every Day at Eleven o'Clock, and a Sermon at Eleven in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon on the *Friday*, preceding every Sacrament *Sunday*, Monthly. Beſides the Gift Sermon on *Michaelmas-Day*, there is another given by *Thomas Croſs*, Eſq; to be preached on St. *Thomas*'s Day, for which the Miniſter has 20 *s.* the Clerk 5 *s.* the Sexton 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Here is a fine Organ lately ſet up.

The Veſtry is General.

The Parish Officers *are,*	*The* Peace-Officers *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	5 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.	9 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers and Collectors.	2 Surveyors of the High-ways.
	4 Scavengers.

In *Honey-coat-yard* in *Ailsbury-ſtreet* are two Charity-Schools, one for 60 Boys, and one for 40 Girls, who are annually cloathed and inſtructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Pſalmody, and the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, by the voluntary and charitable Contributions of well diſpoſed Perſons; by whoſe Charity thirty more Children have been added.

In *Clerkenwell-Cloſe* is a Houſe of Correction, or *Bridewell*, where idle Perſons in the County, ſuch as Night-walkers, *&c.* are ſet to Work.

On *Clerkenwell-Green* is a Priſon, called *New Priſon*, which was intended as an Eaſe to *Newgate*; and here Perſons, who are guilty of Miſdemeanors, *&c.* committed in the County of *Middleſex*, are ſent and detained till diſcharged by due Courſe of Law.

In *Hockley in the Hole* is a Bear-Garden.

In *Ray-ſtreet* is an excellent Spring, formerly called *Clerkenwell*.

In St. *John*'s *Court* is a Chapel, where there are Prayers *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, and Sermons twice every *Sunday*. It was formerly a Priory, and now endowed by Juſtice *Mitchel*.

Here are two Quakers Meeting-Houſes, and one Charity-School for thoſe of their Perſuaſion.

Near the Road to *Iſlington* are ſeveral Spaws, and Northward from them is the New River Head.

This Pariſh begins at *Piſſing-alley* in St. *John*'s *Street*, (including one Side of that Alley) and oppoſite to it, extends to the *Guy of Warwick* in *Iſlington*, and takes in Part of *Muzzel-Hill*, *Great* and *Little Swan Alleys*; Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, *Mountmill*, *Wood*'s-*cloſe*, and the Streets therein. Alſo *Ailsbury-ſtreet*, *Clerkenwell-Green* and *Cloſe*, *Red-lion-ſtreet*, St. *John*'s *Court*,

court, and all St. *John's-lane*, except the two Houſes next to St. *John's-ſtreet*. In *Turnmill-ſtreet* it begins at *Jacob's-court*, incluſive, and at the Gully-hole, on the other Side of the Street, and takes in *Peter-ſtreet* as far as the Bar, and contains *Mutton-lane* to the Bridge, *Rag-ſtreet*, *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, *Codpiece-row*, *Cold-bath-fields*, and the Streets therein, and all the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.* in this Compaſs.

IT extends North-Weſtward from the End of *Codpiece-row*, or *Towns-end-ſtreet*, to Sir *John-old-caſtle's*, and thence to *Black-mary's-hole*, taking in one Houſe there, and then Northward to the Stone in *Wood's-fields*, and to a little Wheel-Pond; thence to *Sermon-lane*, and then Croſs the Road to *Goſwell-ſtreet*.

THIS Pariſh is divided into the Liberty of *Iſlington*, and the *Upper Liberty*, which is called the Liberty of St. *John's-ſtreet*, or *Swan-alley*; the *Lower Liberty*, or St. *Jeruſalem*, *Weſtminſter Liberty*, and the *Cloſe Liberty*.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, and Alleys, *&c.*

In *Iſlington* Liberty.

PART of *Iſlington*, *Sermon-lane*, *Peacock-yard*, and Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet-row*.

In St. *John's-ſtreet* Liberty.

PART of St. *John's-ſtreet*, and therein *Red-lion-alley*, *Gun-alley*, *Sun-alley*, and *Butcher's-alley*, *Great Swan-alley*, and therein *Little Swan-alley*, *Little Sun-yard*, *Sun-court*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Swan-yard*, *Hoop-yard*, and *Green-yard*; Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet*; Part of *Goſwell-ſtreet-row*, *Mount-mill*, *Wood's-cloſe*, and therein *Compton-ſtreet*, *King-ſtreet*, or *Allen-ſtreet*, and *Southampton-ſtreet*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *New-priſon-walk*.

In St. *John* of *Jeruſalem's* Liberty.

PART of *St. John's-lane*, and therein *Eagle-court*, or *Vinegar-yard*, in which is *Freeſton's-alley*, *George-court*, *Baker's-court*, *Bartlet-ſtreet*, and therein *Bartlet-court*, and *Francis-court*, *St. John's-court*, vulg. *St. Jone's*, *St. John's-ſquare*; Part of *Ailsbury-ſtreet*, and therein *Biſhop's-court*, *St. John's Paſſage*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *Red-lion-ſtreet*, in which is *Red-lion-paſſage*, and *St. John's-court-paſſage*; Part of *Benjamin-ſtreet*; Part of *Turnmill-ſtreet*, and therein *Turk's-head-yard*, *Cock-alley*, *George-alley*, *Roſe-alley*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Bit-alley*, and *Lamb-alley*.

In *Weſtminſter* Liberty.

PART of *Turnmill-ſtreet*, and therein *Jacob's-court*, *Croſs-dagger-court*; Part of *Peter-court*, *Flower-de-luce-court*, *Bowling-alley*, *White-horſe-alley*, *Bell-alley*, *Cinnamon-alley*, and *Sand-alley*, *Mutton-lane*, and therein *Love-court*, *Ray-ſtreet*, and therein *Old-ſwan-yard*, and *Swan-yard*, *Hockley-in-the-Hole*; Part of *Codpiece-row*, and *Cold-bath-fields*, and therein *Bath-ſtreet*, *Baker's-row*, *Warner-ſtreet*, and *Dorrington-ſtreet*.

Cloſe Liberty.

PART of *Black-mary's-hole*, *Bridewell-walk*, *Clerkenwell-cloſe*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *New-priſon-walk*, *Ailsbury-ſtreet*, and therein *Honey-coat-yard*, *Green-ſtreet*, *St. John's-ſtreet-road*, and therein *Red-bull-yard*, *White-hart-yard*, *Bottle-hay-yard*, *Sleep-alley*, *Cut-throat-lane*; Part of *Muzzle-hill*; Part of *Cod-piece-row*, or *Town's-end-ſtreet*, therein *Pear-tree-court*, *Falcon-court*, and *Shepherd's-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes in the Pariſh 1900.

THE Priory here was valued to diſpend 262 *l.* 19 *s.* by the Year, and was ſurrendered the 30th of King *Henry* VIII. Many good Houſes for Gentlemen and other, are now built about this Priory, eſpecially by the Highway towards *Iſlington*.

So much of the Church which remains, (for one great Iſle thereof, which fell down) ſerves now as a Pariſh Church of St. *James*, not only for the Tenants and near Inhabitants, but alſo (as is aforeſaid) for all up to *Highgate*, *Moſwell*, *&c.*

NEAR to this Church, beſides *Clerk's Well*, lay divers other Wells, namely, *Skinner's Well*, *Fog's Well*, *Tode Well*, *Loder's Well*, *Rede Well*, &c. damm'd up, and ſo remained and altogether unknown till within theſe 50 Years, or thereabouts; when, upon ſome Occaſion, they, or ſome of them were new diſcovered, and being found Mineral Waters, of the Nature of *Tunbridge*, they came greatly frequented by Citizens, and uſed as Chalybiate Waters for correcting Hypochondriacal Diſtempers.

THE old Well of *Clerkenwell*, and from whence the Pariſh had its Name, is ſtill known among the Inhabitants: It is on the Right Hand of a Lane that leads from *Clerkenwell* to *Hockley-in-the-hole*, in a Bottom. One Mr. *Croſs*, a Brewer, has this Well incloſed, but the Water runs from him into the ſaid Place. It is incloſed with an high Wall, which formerly was built to bound in *Clerkenwell-cloſe*: The preſent Well being alſo incloſed with another lower Wall from the Street. The Way to it is through a little Houſe, which was the Watch-houſe, you go down many Steps to it. The Well had formerly Iron Work and Braſs Cocks, which are now cut off. The Water ſpins through the old Wall; it is excellently clear, ſweet, and well taſted. The Pariſh is much diſpleaſed that it is thus gone to Decay, and think to make ſome Complaint at a Commiſſion for charitable Uſes, hoping by that Means to recover it to common Uſe again, the Water being highly eſteemed thereabouts, and many from thoſe Parts ſend for it.

Skinner's Well is almoſt loſt, and ſo it was in *Stow's* Time; but it is ſaid to lie on the Weſt of the Church, incloſed within certain Houſes there. The Pariſh would fain recover the Well again, but cannot tell where the Pipes lie: But Dr. *Rogers*, who formerly lived in an Houſe there, ſhewed Mr. *E. H.* late Church-warden, two Marks in a Wall in the Cloſe, where theſe Pipes (as he affirmed) laid, that it might be known after his Death.

THERE was alſo a Ducking-Pond near to *Clerkenwell*, at which Pond a ſad Miſchance once happened, *viz.* the 19th of *January*, 1633, ſix young Lads going to ſport themſelves here upon the Ice, the Ice broke, and they all fell in and loſt their Lives, to the great Grief of many that ſaw them dying, and many more that ſaw them dead, as well as of their Parents.

IN the Year 1615, the Juſtices of *Middleſex*, by Licence from the King, built an Houſe of Correction for the County of *Middleſex*, near the Eaſt End of *Clerkenwell*, upon a large Garden-Plat, purchaſed by the ſaid Juſtices; which Houſe was for the Puniſhment and Employment of Rogues and Vagabonds of *Middleſex*, who formerly uſed to be taken into *Bridewell*, as well as the Vagrants of LONDON; but theſe Miſcreants ſo increaſed, that *Bridewell* could not contain them, nor imploy them; neither were the Governors willing to receive them

of

of *Middleſex* from the ſaid Juſtices, holding it contrary to the Charter of LONDON, and the Foundation of *Bridewell*: But the City gave unto this Houſe 500 *l.* in Money, at the Requeſt of the Council, to make a Stock for the Employment of the Poor. The Purchaſe of that Plat of Ground, and the Building, coſt about 2500 *l.* Part of which was the free Gift of the Juſtices, and the reſt levied by the Inhabitants. The 500 *l.* which the City gave, inſtead of making a Stock, was imployed in building and furniſhing the Houſe. The Juſtices appointed over it two Maſters and Governors, and a Matron, who were to order and govern the Vagrants committed there, and to have a Salary of 200 *l.* a Year for their Pains; for which Salary they receive them, and keep them at Work, without further Charge to the County, unleſs they be diſcharged thence by Order of the Juſtices of Peace.

Now to return to *Giltſpur-ſtreet*, where we firſt began with this Suburb, there ſtands the Pariſh Church of St. *Sepulchre* in the *Bailey*, as is before ſhewed, from this Street to *Turn-again-lane* by *Hoſier-lane*, *Cow-lane*, and *Holborn-Conduit*, down *Snow-hill* to *Holborn-bridge*, and up to *Holborn-hill*, by *Gold-lane*, on the Right Hand, and *Leather-lane* beyond it, up to the Bars; beyond which Bars on the ſame Side is *Port-pool-lane*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, ſo called of the Inn of Court, named *Gray's-inn*, as belonging formerly to the Family of the Lord *Gray*, which having its chief Entrance out of this Street, ſhall be here taken Notice of, taking up almoſt all the Weſt Side of *Gray's-inn-lane*, into which it has a Paſſage. This is one of the four Inns of Courts, and is very ſpacious, containing ſeveral Courts, ſurrounded with good Buildings, taken up by Barriſters and Students of the Law. The chief Courts are *Holborn-court*, *Chapel-court*, and *Cony-court*: But ſince the taking down the Middle Row of old Chambers, which ſevered *Cony-court* from *Chapel-court*, both are laid open together; only a Separation of a Paliſado Pail running croſs, to keep the Coachmen from driving their Horſes into *Cony-court*, which ſince the levelling and gravelling, is kept very handſome. And this Court being the beſt ſituate, as to an open Air, eſpecially the Weſt and North Sides, which looks into the Garden and adjacent Fields, is of moſt Eſteem, and has the beſt Buildings. The Hall where the Gentlemen of the Society Dine and Sup, is large and good, but the Chapel adjoining is too ſmall; it were to be wiſhed that the Society would new build it, and raiſe it on arched Pillars, like *Lincoln's-inn* Chapel, and then there would be a good dry Walk underneath, in rainy Weather. Beſides theſe Courts, there is another more Weſtward, having the Garden Wall on the North Side, and Buildings on the Weſt, with ſome Part of the South. Out of this Court there is a Paſſage down Steps into *Holborn-court*, another Paſſage into *Chapel-court*, another into *Fulwood's-rents*, and another into *Bedford-row*.

Grays-Inn.

The chief Ornament belonging to this Inn, is its ſpacious Garden, with curious Walks, as well thoſe that are ſhady by the lofty Trees, as thoſe that are raiſed higher, and lie open to the Air, and the Enjoyment of a delightful Proſpect of the Fields. And this Garden has been, for many Years, much reſorted unto by the Gentry of both Sexes.

Some of their chief and antient Orders for Government are:

That one of the Sons of every double Reader ſhould be admitted without Fine, others to pay for Admiſſion 40 *s.* afterward this was raiſed to 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* excepting thoſe of *Staple's* and *Bernard's-inn*; it was afterwards ordered, that ſetting the Fine on Admiſſion ſhould be left to the Judgment of the Treaſurer and Readers of the Houſe.

After the 30th of *Elizabeth* none to be admitted, unleſs his Fine be paid down; and 36 *Eliz.* thoſe admitted were to find two Sureties for Payment of his Duties, as Penſion to the Houſe, for Chambers and for Commons; which Sureties were to be Fellows of this Houſe.

King *James*, in the 1ſt of his Reign, commanded, that none ſhould be admitted of this Society but Gentlemen by Deſcent, and he to be admitted was to give in his Name, that his Quality might be conſidered; and that none be admitted till they had paid all Duties *per* Order, 6 *January*.

And afterward, that none ſhould be admitted to any Chambers but for three Lives.

By 6 *Car.* I. it was ordered, that thoſe admitted ſhould pay 10 *l.* Fine, and 20 *l. per Ann.* Rent, and no Chambers to be ſold but for one Life; but at preſent the Building Term, for which Chambers are diſpoſed of is 51 Years, and the Renewing Term, 21.

For their better Improvement in Learning, at a Penſion held 24 *Jan.* 12 *Eliz.* ordered, that Moots ſhould be kept three Days in every Week, *Mondays*, *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, if not Holidays; and every Inner Barriſter, not putting Caſes according to the old Order, to pay 2 *s.* for every Default.

In 16 *January* it was ordered, that ſome one of the third Table ſhould aſſign a Caſe, and he that did it once, to be excuſed for that Term.

Any Gentleman who ſhall be expelled the Houſe, he is not to be re-admitted but by Penſion Order, and ſhall pay 40 *s.* for his Re-admittance; and the Fine for Admittance (*Ann.* 1664.) of a new Member not coming from the Inns of Chancery was 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and there are ſeveral other antient Rules relating to Commons not now uſed.

The firſt Reader of this Houſe was *John Spelman*, Eſq; *Anno* 1516, firſt Treaſurer *Anno* 1530, but the Readers, Comptrollers, and Revels have of late (for ſome Years) been laid aſide.

The Arms in the Hall of this Inn of Court are of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, *Thomas Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, *Edward Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. Earl of *Bedford*, Lord *Hunſdon*, Lord *Darcey*, Lord *St. John* of *Bletſo*, *Henry*, Earl of *Kent*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Baron of *Verulam*, Lord *Bergavenny*, Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *John Spelman*, one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, *Clement Spelman*, Eſq; Curſitor Baron of the *Exchequer*, and many others, which here is not Room to inſert.

As to the Building, the Roof of the Hall is finely built of Timber in the Nature of *Weſtminſter-hall*; on the Turret is a Sun-declining Dial, with this Motto, LUX DIEI LEX DEI. That noble Court, called *Cony-court*, was built *Anno* 1687.

The Chapel here is a *Gothick* Building, and was, in the Year 1699, beautified and repaired, the Walls being covered with a handſome Finiſhing.

The Dimenſions are, Length 51 Feet, Breadth 37, Altitude about 20. Here are no Burials, nor (conſequently) any Monument.

THE preſent Preacher to this Honourable Society, is the Reverend Dr. *Stebling*, whoſe Income ariſes from the Members of the Houſe, who pay according to their Degree, as *per* Term :

A Student, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
A Barriſter, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
An Antient, 4 *s.*
And a Bencher, 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

WHICH is paid to the Treaſurer, and he pays the Preacher 160 *l. per Ann.* Quarterly ; out of which the Dr. allows the Afternoon Preacher 40 *l. per Ann.* who is now the Reverend Mr. *William Noble* ; and here are Prayers daily at Eleven and Three.

A Gentleman now pays for Admittance, 4 *l.* 8 *s.*
To the Officers at his coming into Commons, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
To the Preachers and Butlers Rolls, *per* Term, 5 *s.*
To the Penſion or Parliament for Mooting, in order to be called to the Bar, 3 *l.* 3 *s.*
They are to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, for which they pay, 16 *s.*

And in the Winter Terms more, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

THEY are to be ſeven Years admitted (or if they come from the Inns of *Chancery*, five Years) 20 Terms in Commons, and have a Chamber in their own Right, and then having done their Exerciſe are called to the Bar.

THERE are Degrees of Tables for the Benchers, Barriſters and Students : And the Officers of this Houſe, are :

A Treaſurer.	A Pannier Man.
Steward.	Steward's Man, and
4 Butlers.	Chief Butler's Man.
2 Cooks.	2 Porters, and
	1 Gardener.

THE Garden is very ſpacious and pleaſant, and has ſix principal Walks, of which two are Terras Walks.

THE Armorial Enſigns of this Society are, *Argent, a Griffin Rampant, ſegreiant proper.*

Grays-inn-lane is furniſhed with fair Buildings, and many Tenements on both the Sides leading to the Fields towards *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*.

ON the High-ſtreet are many fair Houſes built, and Lodgings for Gentlemen, Inns for Travellers, and ſuch like, up almoſt (for it lacks but little) to St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields*. Among which Buildings, for the moſt Part. being very new, one that was larger than the reſt, in *Stow*'s Time, was built by a Widow, ſome Time Wife to *Richard Arlington*, Eſq; which *Richard Arlington* deceaſed in the Year 1561. And thus much for that North Side of *Holborn*.

Now from *Newgate* on the Left Hand, or South Side, lies the *Old-bailey*, and ſo down by *Seacoal-lane* End to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn-hill*, by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fetter-lane*, to the Bars.

THESE two Croſs-Lanes, *Shoe-lane* and *Fetter*, or (*Fewter*) *Lane*, with the third, called *Chancery-lane* (all which lie between the two High-ſtreets, *Fleet-ſtreet* and *Holborn*, and are Paſſages from one to the other) were foul for Paſſengers and unpaved, till the 9th of King *Edward* II. *Ann.* 1315, when that King granted an Impoſition upon Commodites brought to the City, for the Mending and Paving of thoſe Lanes; and likewiſe to pave and mend the Highway from *Portpole-bridge* to *Tyburn*, and to *Highgate* ; and alſo the ſame Grant extended from the Paving between *Temple-bar* and *Weſtminſter*.

BEYOND the Bars was (in old Time) a Temple built by the *Templers*, whoſe Order firſt began in the Year of CHRIST 1118, the 19th of King *Henry* I. This Temple was left, and fell to Ruin ſince the Year 1184, when the *Templers* had built them a new Temple in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near to the River *Thames*. A great Part of this old Temple was pulled down, but in the Year 1595. Adjoining to this old Temple was the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Inn, wherein he lodged, when he repaired to this City ; *Robert de Curars*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, built it about the Year 1147. And *John Ruſſel*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *Richard* III. was lodged there. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of *Southampton*, and therefore called *Southampton-houſe* ; which Houſe was conveyed in Fee to the Lord *Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Chancellor, in the Time of King *Edward* VI. for which the Biſhop has no other Houſe in or near LONDON, as is thought.

ONE Mr. *Roper* built much there ; by Means whereof, Part of the Ruins of the old Temple was ſeen to remain, built of *Cane* Stone, round in Form as the new Temple, by *Temple-bar*, and other Temples in *England*.

BEYOND this old Temple and the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Houſe, was *New-ſtreet*, ſo called in the Reign of King *Henry* III. when he (of a *Jew*'s Houſe) founded the Houſe of *Converts*, betwixt the old Temple and the new.

CONCERNING this Houſe of *Converts* ſome Things have been ſpoken before in *Farringdon* Ward Without ; let theſe Antiquities thereof be added here, for the better Knowledge of this Place :

Firſt, One *Henry*, a Convert, bequeathed a Tenement to it ſituate over-againſt this Houſe, in the Street called *New-ſtreet*, for the maintaining of a Luminary to the Holy Trinity in the Church of this Houſe ; which Tenement the Maſter of the ſaid Houſe, and the reſt of the Brethren afterwards demiſed to *Will. Ailemer*, the 9th of King *Edward* II.

Secondly, Women Converts were admitted here as well as Men ; and King *Edward* III. in the 18th of his Reign, admitted one *Alioner M.* who had not wherewithal to live, granting her to have ſo much in all Things for her Suſtentation, as well in Money at the Exchequer, *viz.* one Penny a Day, and the *Aiſiamenta*, *i. e.* the Conveniences of the Houſes and Gardens, as any one of the other Women enjoyed ; and alſo of the *Deodands*, and other Profits, as of the Rents and Tenements of the ſaid Converts of LONDON, being within the Kingdom of *England*, as much as any other Convert Women partook thereof.

CONCERNING the *Deodands* before-mentioned, the ſaid King *Edward* III. in the 4th of his Reign, granted to the Maſter of the Houſe of *Converts*, the *Deodands* belonging to him.

THE King preſented a Clerk to the Church of St. *Dunſtan* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the 10th of his Reign ; but it was *Salva penſione inde capiend. Regis in Domo Converſorum*.

THERE was alſo Proviſion made for the maintaining of the Children of ſuch as were of this Houſe. And there is a Patent, *Anno* 15 of that King, concerning providing for the Children of one of them deceaſed in the ſame Houſe.

AND in the 20th of the ſame King, the Converts were ordered to receive 10 *d. ob.* every Week.

THERE was a Governor of this Houſe, who was called the Keeper of it, one *John S. Denys*, Archdeacon

deacon of *Rocheſter*, was Keeper there in the Time of King *Edward* I. which King took a voluntary Oath to make Proviſion for them, *Rex Johanni de St. Dionyſio Archino, Roff. Cuſtodi Domus Converſorium Lond. Salut. Quia ad augmentum Fidei, Nos, ut illi qui a Cecitate ad Lumen Eccleſiæ ſunt converſi, in ipſa Fidei Firmitate roborentur, & alii qui adhuc in errore perſiſtunt, lubentius ad graciam Fidei ſe convertant, depoſuimus in eorum ſuſtentationem ſalubriter providero.*

The ſame Street has ſince been called *Chancery-lane*, by Reaſon that King *Edward* III. annexed the Houſe of *Converts* by Patents, to the Office of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or Maſter of the Rolls, in the 15th of his Reign.

This *Chancellor's-lane*, (now called *Chancery-lane*) in King *Edward* V's Time was ſo foul and miry, that *John Briton*, Cuſtos of LONDON, had it barred up, to hinder any Harm that might happen in paſſing that Way; and the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whoſe Houſe was there, kept up the Bar for many Years: But after divers Years, upon an Inquiſition made of the Annoyances of LONDON, the Inqueſt preſented that *John* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, 10 Years paſt ſtopt up a certain *Lane*, called *Chancellor's-lane*, *Levando ibid. duas Stapulas cum una barra*, i. e. by ſetting up there two Staples with one Bar croſs the ſaid Lane, whereby Men with Carts and other Carriages could not paſs. The Biſhop ſaid, that *John Breton*, while he was Cuſtos of LONDON, for that the ſaid Lane was ſo dirty that no Man could paſs, ſet up the ſaid Staples and Bar *ad viam illum defutand.* and he granted, that what was an Annoyance ſhould be taken away: And ſo the Sheriff was commanded to do it.

In this Street the firſt fair Building to be noted on the Eaſt Side, is called the *Courſitors* (or *Curſitors*) *Office*, built with divers fair Lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, deceaſed in the Year 1578.

Near to this Curſitors Office are divers fair Houſes and large Gardens, built and made in a Ground ſome Time belonging to one great Houſe on the other Side the Street, there made by *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. This Ground he had by the Gift of King *Henry* III. as appears hence, *viz.*

"The King granted to *Ralph*, Biſhop of "*Chicheſter*, Chancellor, that Place, with the "Garden which *John Herlirum* forfeited in that "Street called *New-ſtreet*, over-againſt the Land "of the ſaid Biſhop, in the ſame Street; which "Place, with the Garden and Appurtenance, "was the King's Exchete, by the Liberty of "the City of LONDON, as it was acknowledged before the King, in his Court of the "Tower of LONDON, in the laſt Pleas of "the Crown of that City. *Cart.* 11. King "*Henry* III.

Morris Brown, Citizen and Fruiterer, by his Will, *July 6*, 1488, gave to *Margery* his Wife the Profits of his Tenements and Gardens, which he held to farm of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, lying in *Chancery-lane*, in the Pariſh of St. *Dunſtan* in the Weſt.

The Biſhop of *Chicheſter* has ſtill a Propriety and Rents here for Grounds belonging to the See, on both Sides the Way. Firſt, on the Weſt Side from *Lincoln's-inn*, in the Street Southward near the Pump to ——— Feet of Ground; comprehending two Thorowfares, *viz. Biſhop's-court*, ſiding with *Lincoln's-inn*, and ſome Time taking in Part of it, (which ſaid Inn formerly paid 7 *l. per Ann.* as an Acknowledgment to the ſaid Biſhop;) and *Chicheſter* Rents, the other Thorowfare on that Side. On the Eaſt Side of the Street forwards, the ſaid Grounds extend from *White's-alley* to the *Rolls*; and backwards Eaſt as far as *Bond's-Stables*, with a Patch of Ground joining to it incluſive; comprehending all the Ground uſually called *The Tenter-yard*, and *Simmond's-inn*, and ſiding on the Rolls Southwards.

And *Anno* 7. *Regin. Annæ*, there was an Act made for explaining and making more effectual a former Act, *Anno Reginæ* 1. granting further Time to *John* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and his Succeſſors, to make Leaſes of certain Houſes and Ground in and near *Chancery-lane*, belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*.

The ROLLS LIBERTY.

There were many old Houſes belonging to the Rolls; and to encourage and warrant the Tenants to rebuild or improve them, an Act was made the 12th of King *Charles* II. to impower the Maſter of the Rolls to make Leaſes of them for Years. For before the Maſters could not grant ſuch Leaſes for Terms of Years as might prevail with Tenants to build their Houſes; and ſo they came much out of Repair, and not capable of Improvement.

Thomas Barrow was Maſter of the Rolls in King *Richard* III. his Reign; to whom that King gave a Grant of a Tun of Wine, to be taken in the Port of LONDON, which ſeemed to have been his Fee, as appears in a Ledger of that King.

Which Rolls are a Liberty, tho' of no great Compaſs: To ſet down its Circuit or Bounds, we ſhall begin at the Corner of *Curſitors-alley*, next to *Chancery-lane*, taking in the South Side to the *Roſe* Tavern, where it croſſes *White's-alley*; all which it takes in, and ſo into *Bond's-ſtables*; all which is alſo taken in, except two or three Houſes on each Side next to *Fetter-lane*; and there it croſſes into the *Rolls-garden*, which it likewiſe takes in; and from thence runs into *Chancery-lane* by *Sergeants-inn*, and croſſing *Chancery-lane* runs into *Jackanapes-lane*, about the Middle of which it croſſes into *Pope's-head-court*, which it takes all in, as it doth the Eaſt Side of *Bell-yard*, almoſt to the End next *Temple-bar*, except ſome few Houſes on the Backſide of *Crown-court*, which is in the City Liberty: And then croſſing *Bell-yard*, near *Temple-bar*, runs croſs the Houſes into *Shear-lane*, taking in all the Eaſt Side: And again, croſſing over to *Lincoln's-inn-new-court*, runs up to the Pump by the Palliſado-Pales, where it croſſes over into *Chancery-lane*, taking in the St. *John's-head* Tavern, and thence to the Corner of *Curſitors-alley*, where we began its Bounds, or Girt Line.

The Rolls, formerly a Church, now uſed for the Cuſtody of the Rolls and Records of Chancery; as alſo made Uſe of on *Sundays* in Term-Time for Divine Service and Preaching. Here the Maſter of the Rolls reſides, and has a handſome, new, well-built Houſe.

In the Chapel where Divine Service is performed, the Records are kept; this would admit of new Building. In the Yard belonging to the Rolls, is the Examiners-Office, being two in Number, with their Clerks.

Chancery-lane (wherein theſe Rolls are ſituate, formerly called *New-ſtreet*) is a Place of great Reſort and Trade, occaſioned by its Vicinity to the *Rolls*, *Six-clerks-office*, *Sergeant's-inn*, with *Simmond's-inn*, and the other Inns of Court and Chancery: But the upper Part of this Lane, next

next *Holbourn*, lying in St. *Andrew*'s Pariſh, is beſt built and inhabited, having alſo the Proſpect of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn* Gardens.

THE particular Places in *Chancery-lane* are theſe:

ON the South Part, beginning next to *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, is,

Biſhop's-*court*, new built, with good Houſes, having a Free-ſtone Pavement, and a Paſſage into *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, where there is a Pair of Gates with open Iron Bars.

Chicheſter-rents, a pretty broad Court, with a Paſſage alſo into *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, through a Pair of Gates, ſhut up at Nights as thoſe at *Biſhop*'s-*court*. It is a Place not over well inhabited, nor neatly kept, although it might be otherwiſe, as having a good Freeſtone Pavement. Next to this is a ſmall and narrow Place called *Feathers-alley*, which hath a Paſſage into the upper End of *Bell-yard*.

THE Six Clerks Office is a large Building, the Office is kept above Stairs, where the ſixty Clerks in one large Room, have their Seats; but the Six Clerks have there each their Apartments.

ENTERING into this Six Clerks Office, on the Right Hand, is the Enrollment Office of the Chancery.

THE Maſters of the Chancery have their Office in *Chancery-lane*, near *Jackanapes-lane*, being a Room where generally one or two attend in their Turns to take Affidavits, *&c.* and ſit for Buſineſs. It is ſituate in a Yard where the *Crown* and *Rolls Tavern* is kept. Their Dwelling-Houſes are elſewhere.

THE Maſters of Chancery are twelve of the Civil Law, who are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellor.

WHEN Sir *Thomas Smith* writ his *Commonwealth*, there were but ſix, beſides the Maſter of the Rolls. The Nature of their Office, and what Encroachments were made upon them a good while ago, may appear by a Letter Petitionary, preferred to the Lord Treaſurer, *An.* 1608, drawn and ſigned by Sir *John Tindal*, and other of the Maſters: Complaining againſt extraordinary Maſters in Chancery, the Act of taking away the Rewards of Suitors, loſing the Benefit of the Alienation Office, and other Matters, which had greatly diminiſhed the Benefit of their Places. The Letter was as follows:

Right Honourable and our very good Lord,

WE the Maſters of the Chancery, which be the Maſters of the Chancery in Ordinary, and ſo known (whoſe Names be hereunto ſubſcribed) on the Behalf of ourſelves, and our Fellow Maſters in Ordinary now abſent, do moſt humbly and in all Duty ſhew unto your Lordſhip, That where by the Inſtitution of the High Court of Chancery, there were only twelve principal Aſſiſtants appointed to attend the Lord Chancellor in the Affairs of that Court, which be called *The Maſters* of the ſaid Court, of whom the Maſter of the Rolls is the Chief: Unto which Number the noble Kings of this Realm have given bountiful Allowance of Diet and Robes, and many great Things alſo towards the Charge of their Service, beſides many Fees of Right and Cuſtom belonging to their Places: So it is, Right Honourable, that as in many other Caſes, ſo of later Times, we know not by what deſerved Puniſhment, but by our Unhappineſs (as it ſeems) all our antient Allowances in a Manner (in this extreme Increaſe of Charges, when our Pains and Service by Reaſon of the Multitude of Suits are doubled and trebled) are taken from us, partly by Monopolies of great yearly Revenue, of ſuch Things as belonged principally to the ordinary Maſters, made by Patents unto ſuch as have not at all ſerved in the ſaid Court; partly by a late ſevere Statute whereby all Reward from Suitors is taken from them, a Matter admitted in all other Commonwealths; and not a little by the making in theſe Times of many extraordinary Maſters, which originally were not at all: But in Proceſs of Time a very few were uſed only in the remoteſt Parts of the Land, for the Eaſe of thoſe Subjects: But now, tho' they be not of the King's Fee, nor give Attendance in Court, do not only gleane, but carry away whole Sheaves from the Ordinary Maſters: So as in Effect there is left unto the true Maſters towards their great Pains and Charge, a bare yearly Stipend from the King's Majeſty of about twenty Nobles towards their Robes, and certain petty Duties; which the Extraordinaries take upon them alſo againſt all Right and Reaſon to carry from them.

AND for a plain Evidence thereof, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip to be informed, That the Duties which are payable in the Alienation-Office, whereof your Honour hath now under his gracious Majeſty the Governance, which do belong to a Maſter of the Chancery, were ever before the Erection of that Office belonging only unto the Maſters, and at the firſt Erection of that Office a Maſter in Ordinary was placed there. But in the Time of the laſt Lord Treaſurer, we know not by what Means, but as we believe chiefly by not knowing any Difference between the two Functions, an Extraordinary was placed there, to the great Prejudice and Damage, and (if we durſt ſay it) to the Wrong of the Ordinary Maſters. Now for as much as the ſame Perſon is yet employed in that Service in the ſaid Office, We therefore, the Ordinary Maſters of the ſaid Court of Chancery, his Majeſty's dutiful, faithful and moſt painful Servants in that Court, encouraged by the publick Fame of your admirable Diſpoſition to Juſtice and Equity, do humbly beſeech your Honour, to be a Means unto his Gracious Majeſty, that his moſt humble Subjects and Servants might in ſome reaſonable Sort, according to their Places and Service be reſpected: And your Honour in this very Particular Caſe, would be pleaſed to reſtore unto our Places, the Benefit of ſerving in the ſaid Office of Alienations.

AND ſo ſhall we be found no leſs ready than we ſtand bound to employ our beſt Endeavours, in the ſame his Majeſty's Service, under you: And will alſo teſtify our humble Thankfulneſs, by yielding unto your Honour our moſt willing Duties, and by recommending you always to the gracious Favour of the Almighty.

Jackanapes-lane, lately a bad, as well as frequent Paſſage for Coaches and Carts into *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, and thoſe Parts, being very troubleſome by Reaſon of its Narrowneſs, that two could not paſs by one another. But now by a late Act of Parliament, this Lane is widened. On the South Side, about the Middle, there is a Paſſage into *Popes-head-court*, which is a pretty ſquare Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement. And of this there is another Paſſage into *Bell-yard*.

Bell-yard, a Place of a good Thoroughfare from *Lincoln*'s *Inn* into *Fleet-ſtreet*, and chiefly conſiſting of Publick Houſes.

Shear-lane comes out of *Little Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, and falls into *Fleet-ſtreet* by *Temple-bar*; the upper Part hath good Buildings, well inhabited; but the lower Part is very narrow, and more ordinary. In this Lane is a certain ſmall Court.

THEN on the Eaſt Side of *Chancery-lane* is *Curſitors-alley*, ſo called from the *Curſitors Office* there adjoining. This Alley, at the Entrance into *Chancery-lane*, is but narrow, but opens wider,

DOMVS CAPITVLARIS S.ti PAVLI a Meridie Prospectus.

VERO NIL VERIVS

Ne monumenta domus Capitularis in qua ordo et disciplina Dei servientium non sterquilinia et fercorum cumulos aceruari solebant, foret vacuitas loco subpeditaretur ALBERICVS de VERE XX.mus ejusdem stirpis et agnominis Comes OXONII hanc eiusdem Domus prospectum, pro magis posteritati commendari curavit.

wider, where it hath good Houſes well inhabited.

White's-alley, or rather Alleys, (for theſe are ſeveral) which lead to Buildings all old, and generally ill inhabited. Theſe Buildings have two Paſſages into *Chancery-lane*, the one called *Three Crane-alley*, and the other *Bread's Buildings*, a handſome open Place, with very good Houſes on one Side, the other is only a high Dead Wall, except one Houſe at the North End Corner.

Boar-ſtables hath a Paſſage into *White's-alley*, and another into *Symond's-Inn*; but the beſt into *Fetter-lane*, thro' a Sort of Street now lately built with good Houſes, and called the *Rolls Buildings*. In this Place is a ſmall Court called *Crack-pitcher-court*.

Symond's-Inn, this is one of the Inns of Chancery, but is poſſeſſed by two Maſters in Chancery, ſeveral Solicitors, &c. There are two handſome Brick Structures, and two pleaſant Courts; in one of which is the Regiſters Office; which is of great Import and much Buſineſs belonging to the Court of Chancery. There is one principal Regiſter; which Office is veſted in his Grace *Charles* Duke of St. *Alban's*, and *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin*. The Deputy-Regiſters are *Edward Goldſborough*, Eſq; and *Richard Pyne*, Eſq; For the Rolls, Mr. *Thomas Parnell*, and Mr. *Thomas Parot*. Their Buſineſs is to ſit in Court and regiſter the Proceedings with all Decrees and Orders, &c. of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, or Maſter of the Rolls, and at their Office deliver out Copies of the ſame to thoſe concerned, &c.

THEN was the Houſe of *Converts*, wherein now the Rolls of Chancery are kept.

THUS much for the Rolls and the Liberty thereof. Then is *Serjeants-Inn*.

ON the Weſt Side of *Nese-ſtreet* was anciently, and ſtill is, the Houſe and Office of the Six Clerks, of old called *Hoſtle-Inn*. It belonged ſome Time to *Nutley Park* Priory in *Buckinghamſhire*. Upon the Diſſolution it came to K. *Henry* VIII. who in the 30th of his Reign gave it to *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Katharine* his Wife. It conſiſted of a Meſſuage, a Garden and Curtelage. And here the Six Clerks ſat. In 31 *H.* 8. the ſaid Duke and Dutcheſs parted with it to the ſaid Six Clerks. In which Year an Act of Parliament was made, whereby they were made a Corporation, under the Name of *The Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery*: And for them to hold and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage, Garden and Curtelage, to them and their Succeſſors, the Six Clerks of Chancery, for ever in Succeſſion; and to hold it of the King in Fealty.

ON this Weſt Side of *Nese-ſtreet*, towards the North End thereof, was (of old Time) the Church, and Houſe of the Preaching Fryars: Of which Houſe, it is ſaid, that in the Year of Chriſt 1221, the Fryars Preachers, thirteen in Number, came into *England*, and having to their Prior one named *Gilbert de Fraxineto*, in Company of *Peter de la Roche*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, came to *Canterbury*; where, preſenting themſelves before the Archbiſhop *Stephen*, he commanded the ſaid Prior to preach, whoſe Sermon he liked ſo well, that ever after he loved that Order. Theſe Fryars came to LONDON, and had their firſt Houſe without the Wall of the City by *Holbourn*, near the *Old Temple*.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, was a great Benefactor unto theſe Fryars, and deceaſing at his Manor at *Banſted* in *Surrey*, or, after ſome Writers, at his Caſtle of *Barkhamſted* in *Hertfordſhire*, in the Year 1242, was buried in their Church: Unto the which Church he had given his Place at *Weſtminſter*; which the ſaid Fryars afterward ſold to *Walter Gray*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and he left it to his Succeſſors in that See,

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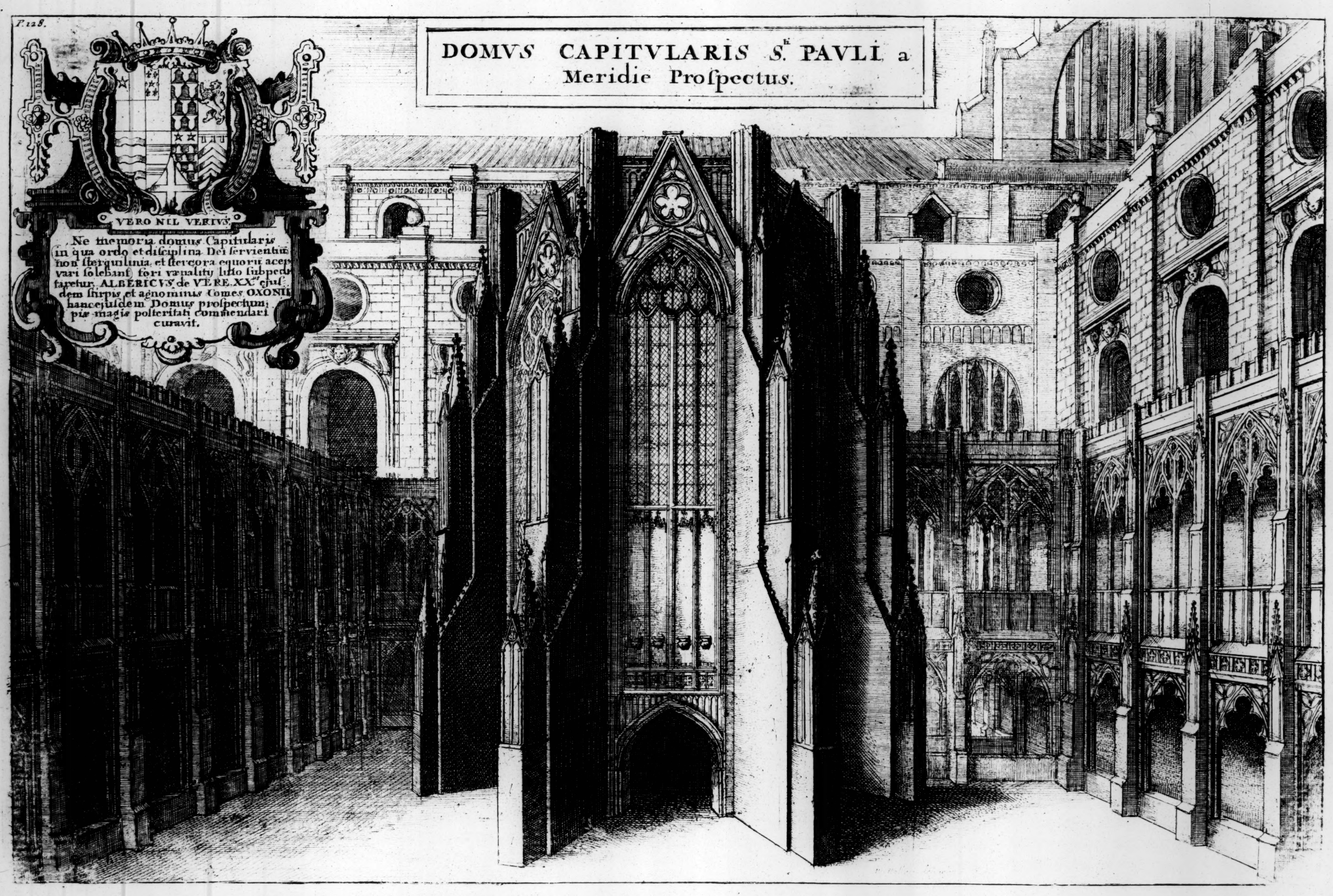
DOMVS CAPITVLARIS S.^{TE} PAVLI a Meridie Prospectus.



wider, where it hath good Houſes well inhabited.

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Bond-ſtables hath a Paſſage into *White*'s-*alley*, and another into *Symond*'s-*Inn*; but the beſt into *Fetter-lane*, thro' a Sort of Street now lately built with good Houſes, and called the *Rolls Buildings*. In this Place is a ſmall Court called *Crack-pitcher-court*.

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THEN was the Houſe of *Converts*, wherein now the Rolls of Chancery are kept.

THUS much for the Rolls and the Liberty thereof. Then is *Sergeants-Inn*.

ON the Weſt Side of *New-ſtreet* was antiently, and ſtill is, the Houſe and Office of the Six Clerks, of old called *Harſtu-Inn*. It belonged ſome Time to *Notton Park* Priory in *Lincolnſhire*. Upon the Diſſolution it came to K. *Henry* VIII. who in the 30th of his Reign gave it to *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Katharine* his Wife. It conſiſted of a Meſſuage, a Garden and Curtelage. And here the Six Clerks ſat. In 31 *H.* 8. the ſaid Duke and Dutcheſs parted with it to the ſaid Six Clerks. In which Year an Act of Parliament was made, whereby they were made a Corporation, under the Name of *The Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery*: And for them to hold and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage, Garden and Curtelage, to them and their Succeſſors, the Six Clerks of Chancery, for ever in Succeſſion; and to hold it of the King in Fealty.

ON this Weſt Side of *New-ſtreet*, towards the North End thereof, was (of old Time) the Church, and Houſe of the Preaching Fryars: Of which Houſe, it is ſaid, that in the Year of Chriſt 1221, the Fryars Preachers, thirteen in Number, came into *England*, and having to their Prior one named *Gilbert de Fraxineto*, in Company of *Peter de la Roche*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, came to *Canterbury*; where, preſenting themſelves before the Archbiſhop *Steven*, he commanded the ſaid Prior to preach, whoſe Sermon he liked ſo well, that ever after he loved that Order. Theſe Fryars came to LONDON, and had their firſt Houſe without the Wall of the City by *Holbourn*, near the *Old Temple*.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, was a great Benefactor unto theſe Fryars, and deceaſing at his Manor at *Banſted* in *Surrey*, or, after ſome Writers, at his Caſtle of *Barkhamſted* in *Hertfordſhire*, in the Year 1242, was buried in their Church: Unto the which Church he had given his Place at *Weſtminſter*; which the ſaid Fryars afterward ſold to *Walter Gray*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and he left it to his Succeſſors in that See, for ever to be their Houſe, when they ſhould repair to the City of LONDON. And therefore the ſame was called *York Place*; which Name ſo continued until the Year 1529; that King *Henry* VIII. took it from *Thomas Wolſey*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *York*. and then gave it to Name, *White Hall*.

Margaret, Siſter to the King of *Scots*, Widow to *Geffery*, Earl Marſhal, deceaſed 1244, and was buried in this Church.

IN the Year 1250 the Fryars of this Order of Preachers, through *Chriſtendom*, and from *Jeruſalem*, were by a Convocation aſſembled together, at this Houſe by *Holbourn*, to intreat of their Eſtate, to the Number of 400, having Meat and Drink found them of Alms, becauſe they had no Poſſeſſions of their own. The firſt Day the King came to their Chapter, found them Meat and Drink, and dined with them. Another Day the Queen found them Meat and Drink: Afterward the Biſhop of LONDON, the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, of St. *Alban*'s, *Waltham*, and others. In the Year 1276, *Gregory Rokeſly*, Mayor, and the Barons of LONDON, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwerby*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard*'s *Caſtle*, and the Tower of *Mountfichet*, to be deſtroyed. On which Place the ſaid *Robert* built Church, with the reſt of the Stones that were left of the ſaid Tower. And thus the Black Fryars left their Church and Houſe by *Holbourn*, and departed to their new.

THIS old Fryar-Houſe (*juxta Holbourn* ſaith the Patent) was by King *Edward* I. in the ſixteenth of his Reign, given to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. Next to this Houſe of Fryars, was one other great Houſe, ſome Time belonging to the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whereof *Matthew Paris* writeth thus:

Ralph de nova villa, or *Nevill*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and Chancellor of *England*, ſome Time built a noble Houſe, even from the Ground, not far from the *New Temple* and Houſe of *Converts*, in which Place he deceaſed, in the Year 1244. His Gardens, on the other Side of the Street, mentioned before. *Matthew Paris* called it the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Palace (ſuch it ſeems was the Magnificence of it,) and writes, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* viſiting St. *Bartholomew*'s, did lie at this Houſe. It is ſaid to be Let in Leaſe by the Biſhop's Predeceſſors for divers Years. Here *Spelman* writes, that Sir *Richard Read*, ſome Time a Maſter of Chancery, and Mr. *Atkinſon* a Counſellor at Law, Men eminent in their Times, (*viz.* under Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*) and others dwelt.

IN this Place, after the Deceaſe of the aforeſaid Biſhop, and in Place of the Houſe of Black Fryars before ſpoken, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and Cuſtos of *England*, built his Inn, and for the moſt Part was lodged there. He deceaſed in this Houſe in the Year 1310, and was buried in the New Work (whereunto he had been a great Benefactor) of St. *Paul*'s Church, betwixt our Lady's Chapel, and St. *Dunſtan*'s Chapel. You enter *Lincoln*'s-*Inn* under a fair antient Gate-houſe, on which are the Arms of *England*: And on the Right Side thereof this Coat within the Garter: *Or, a Lion Azure or Purpure*, belonging to *Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*: On the Siniſter Side another Coat, within the Garter borne quarterly, being the bearing of the *Lovels*; underneath is the Date, *A. D.* 1518. Theſe Arms are of late new painted and refreſhed. By whom they were done, appears by an Inſcription there added underneath, *viz.* Lincoln's-Inn.

Inſignia hæc reſecta & decorata JOHANNE HAWLES,
Armig. Solicitatore Generali, Theſaurario, 1695.

A fair Chapel for the Uſe of this Inn of Court, was built in the firſt Court, Anno 1623, and conſecrated upon *Aſcenſion-Day* that Year, by the Lord Biſhop of LONDON.

THIS *Lincoln's-inn*, ſome Time pertaining to the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, as a Part of the ſaid great Houſe, is now an Inn, as before; but now lately increaſed with fair Buildings, and repleniſhed with Gentlemen ſtudious in the Common Law. In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. Sir *Thomas Lovel* was a great Builder there; eſpecially he built the Gate-houſe and Fore-front towards the Eaſt, placing thereon as well the *Lacie*'s Arms as his own: He cauſed the *Lacie*'s Arms to be caſt and wrought in Lead, on the Lover of the Hall of that Houſe, which was in three Eſcutcheons, *a Lion Rampant, for* Lacie's, *ſeven Maſcules voided, for* Quincie, and *three Wheat Sheaves, for* Cheſter. This Lover being of late repaired, the ſaid Eſcutcheons were left out.

ABOUT the Year 1622, or 1623, the Chapel was built with an Ambulatory, or Walk underneath, paved with Free-ſtone, very convenient for ſtanding or walking in wet Weather, and where the Gentlemen of this Inn are buried, for whom there are numerous Inſcriptions. Over the Arch, at the Eaſt End of the South Walk, under the ſaid Chapel, is placed a Coat of Arms of the Biſhop of LONDON, who conſecrated this Chapel, and theſe Words underneath:

GEORGIUS LONDON Epiſcopus conſecravit in Feſto Aſcenſionis, DOMINI ANNO 1623.

IT is a fair Chapel, built without any Pillars; the Windows all finely painted, with Apoſtles, Kings, and Prophets; under which are many Shields with Coats of Arms of ſuch as either were honourable Members of this Inn, or as gave the Windows, with Inſcriptions under each. As on the North Side there are 12 Windows with the Figures in the Glaſs at large, of *David, Daniel, Eli, Eſaias, Jeremias, Ezekiel, Amos, Zacharias, Abraham, Moſes, John Baptiſt* and St. *Paul*; and on the South Side the 12 Apoſtles. The Inſcriptions under theſe 12 on the North Side as follow:

Jacob. Ley, Miles & Baronettus Capitali Juſticiarius Domini Regis ad placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda aſſignatus & quandam Capitalis Juſticiarium Capitalis Banci in Hibernia.

Humfridus Winch, Miles, unus Juſticiarium Domini Regis de Banco, ac quondam Capitalis Baro Scaccarii in Hibernia, & poſtea Capitalis Banci in Hibernia.

Johannes Denham, Miles, unus Baronum Curia Scaccarii in Anglia; & quondam Capitalis Baro Scaccarii in Hibernia, & unus Dominorum Juſticiariorum in Hibernia.

Willielmus Jones, Miles, unus Juſticiariorum Domini Regis de Banco, ac nuperrimè Capitalis Juſticiarius Capital. Banci in Hibernia.

Ranulphus Crew, Miles, Sereniſſ. Dom. Jacobi Regis Serviens ad Legem.

Thomas Harrys, Baronettus & Serviens ad Legem.

Thomas Richardſon, Miles, Serviens ad Legem & Conventionis Parliamenti inchoati & tent. triceſſimo die Jan. Ann. Dom. 1620. & ibidem continuat. uſque octavum diem Februarii, Ann. 1621, & tunc diſſolut. Prolocutor.

Johannes Darcie, Serviens ad Legem.

Chriſtopher Brook, & Thomas Sanderſon, Magri. de Banco. Quorum Fidei hujus ſacræ Fabricæ Cura credita fuit, fieri fecerunt, 1626. And under their Arms, *Sans Dieu rien.*

Rowland Wandesford, Eboracenſis Armig. & unus Magiſtrorum de Banco, ſumptu proprio fieri fecit, 1626.

Gulielmus Noye de S. Burienſ. Comit. Cornub. Armig. unus Magiſtrorum de Banco, fieri fecit, 1626.

Johannes Took, Armig. hujus Hoſpitii ad Bancum Aſſociatus, & Regi Curiæ ſuæ Pupillorum a rationibus, fieri fecit, 1626.

THE Inſcription under the 12 Apoſtles on the South Side of the Chapel, are as follow:

Henrici, Com. Northamptonienſis.

Gulielmi, Com. Pembrociæ.

Johannis, Com. Bridgwater.

Jacobi, Com. Carliſle.

Georgii Baronis de Abergavenny & Maria fil. Edwardi Ducis Buckinhamiæ.

Bartholom. Henrici Baron. Abergaveny & Franciſca fil. Tho. Comit. Rutland.

Thomas Fane, Eq. aurat. & Maria Uxor. ejus Baroniſſa le Diſpenſer.

Franciſcus Fane, unus ſociorum hujus Hoſpitii, Eques Balnei, Com. Weſtmorland, Baron le Diſpenſer & Burgherſt. Cujus Impenſis, &c. hæc quatuor Lumina vitreis adornatur depictis & Maria filiæ & hæredis Antho. Mildmay, militis An. Dom. 1626.

Robert le Spencer of Wormleighton.

Sir Henry Compton, Kt.

Thomas Spencer of Claredon, Eſquire.

John Spencer of Offley, Eſquire.

THE Eaſt Window has the Arms of *England* painted large, with the Ineſchutcheon of King *William* III. with the Royal Supporters, and the Words *Je meintiendray*, and divers other Coats.

THE Weſt Window alſo full of Coats of Arms, with the Names ſubſcribed.

Lincoln's-inn-hall alſo had divers Coats of Arms in the Windows, pertaining to noble or eminent Perſons formerly of that Houſe, or Befactors to it, *viz.*

Henry Hobert, Kt. John Pickering, Keeper of the Great Seal, Chriſtopher Wray, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England, who had there two Shields, 1. *Azure, on a Chief, Or, three Martlets, Gules.* 2. *Arg. a Chevron, Sable, three Mullets of the Firſt, pierced, between as many Eagles Heads, erazed.* Spencer, Stanley, Earl of

of Derby, Radcliff, Earl of Surrey, Ruſſel, Earl of Bedford, Egerton, Viſcount Brackley, *&c.*

Lincoln's-inn has a conſiderable Part in the Pariſh of St. *Clement*'s; another Part in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s in the Fields; another Part in the Pariſh of St. *Andrew*'s *Holbourn*, and a fourth in the Liberty of the Rolls.

Of late Years it has been much increaſed by the additional Buildings, taken out of *Little Lincoln's-inn-fields*, conſiſting of three very good Rows, all taken up by Gentlemen of the Society, having fair and commodious Apartments, the ſaid three Rows incompaſſing three Sides of the Court; which is ſpacious and neatly kept, and covered with Gravel, raiſed towards the Middle, to caſt off the Rain Water when it falls. In the Middle of the Court is a curious Stone Pillar artificially wrought, on which is a Dial-Clock, with four Boys who uſed to ſpout Water out of *Triton* Shells, and at the Bottom is a Baſon that received the ſaid Streams of Water falling down from the Shells, all incompaſſed with handſome Iron Bars. The North Side lies open to the Gardens, which are now exceedingly improved with curious Walks, Graſs-Plats, fine Rows of ſhady Trees to walk under, and a Terras Walk or Mount, which gives the Proſpect of *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.

To return to the Chapel; it is a ſtrong, neat, well-built Structure; the Walls are beautiful Stone, ſtrengthened with Buttreſſes, and adorned with Vaſes on Acroters: It is elevated on ſtrong *Gothick* Pillars and Arches, adorned with Coats of Arms, Carving, *&c.* ſo that there is a Cloiſter, or open Wall, under the Chapel; the Windows are ſpacious of the ſame Order, and it has a camerated Roof.

As to the finiſhing and ornamental Part, the Roof is neatly cieled with Timber, and the Walls are wainſcotted round with Oak about ſix Feet high.

The Pews and Pulpit are of the ſame Kind of Timber, the Fronts of the former being carved in the Semblance of the *Gothick* Arch.

The Communion-Table is incloſed with ſtrong Rail and Baliſter, and the Window over is ſpacious and beautiful. The *Commandments* are placed on the South Side of the Church, done in Black on Gold, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, in Gold Colour on Black.

The Door-Caſe at the Entrance, at the Weſt End, is very handſome, being Oak, with Pillars and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order.

Within the Cloiſter, under the Chapel, are ſeveral Gentlemen buried; ſome of the moſt remarkable, Grave-ſtones are theſe, with the following Inſcriptions:

Here lyes the Body of
JOHN THURLLO,
Secretary of State to the
Protector OLIVER CROMWELL, and
a Member of this Society, he
dyed Feb. the 21ſt, 1667.

Another with this Inſcription:

Hic conditur Gulielmus Martyn, Ar. antique Socius & Benefactorus hujus Hoſpitii.

Qui ob. 21 Octob. 1696. Ætat. 60.

Here lyes the Body of Thomas Jones, Eſq; Son of Sir Thomas Jones, Kt. late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, who departed this Life the 6th of Sept. 1711.
aged 72.
Senior Bencher of this Society.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Greene, who departed this Life the 23d Day of Auguſt, 1716, aged 70 Years.

Rodericus Lloyd, Arm.
Nuper hujus Hoſpitii Socius.
Ob. 26°. Maii, 1730.
Ætat. ſuæ 72.

Here lies the Body of Thomas Barneby, Eſq; late of Lincoln's-inn, who departed this Life the 1ſt of Sept. 1730, aged 78.

N. B. This Mr. *Barneby* had the good Fortune to win the great Prize of 20,000 *l.* in one of the State Lotteries.

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN DOBSON,
Son of THOMAS DOBSON of Vicarage,
in the County of York, Gent.
Student of this Society,
who dyed the 4th of May, 1732,
aged 20 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN FREWEN, Gent.
a Member of this Society, who
departed this Life, April the 1ſt, 1733,
aged 60.

PENISTON LAMB, Eſq;
dyed 31ſt January, 1734,
aged 64.

The Preacher to the Society of *Lincoln's-inn*, is the Reverend Mr. *Cranks*, Value 31 *l. per* Term. The Afternoon Preacher and Reader is the Reverend Mr. *Rawlings*. Prayers are daily at Eleven and Five.

There is no Organ in this Chapel. In one of the Windows Hall of this Inn, are lately painted the Arms of the Lord *Talbot*, the preſent Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and the Arms of Sir *Robert Walpole*, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, both Members of this Honourable Society.

Here within the Bounds of *Lincoln's-inn* was lately propounded by Mr. *Wheedon*, the Erection of a beautiful Range of Building, to be only one Story, without Chimneys, and to be covered flat with Lead, all along by the dead Wall, on the Eaſt Side of *Lincoln's-inn-garden*, upon the waſte Ground between the ſaid Wall and the Gravel Walk, for the Uſe of ſome, or all the Offices in Chancery, *viz.*

The Six Clerks
The Curſitors
The Maſters in Chancery
The Examiner
The Petty Bag
The Regiſters
The Affidavit
The Hamper and
The Subpœna
} Office.

The Reaſons offered for this Erection, were, that the ſaid Building would be much more ſecure and ornamental to the ſaid Garden, and all the Chambers in the ſame; defending them from Robbery, and the Duſt and Noiſe of the next adjoining Street. And a Row of fine regular Saſh Windows would be a much pleaſanter Sight on the Garden Side, than an old dirty black Wall. And it might yield a very conſiderable Ground-Rent to the Society. And theſe Offices would be moſt coveniently ſituated, almoſt in the Centre of the Inns of Court and Chancery. And the ſame Offices being thus joined together

ther would be of very great Eaſe to all the Officers; and alſo to all Attorneys, Solicitors and Practiſers, as well as all other People that ſhould have Occaſion to reſort to the ſame; whereby all the Offices might have a mutual Correſpondency one with another: And the Situation being healthful, it might contribute not only to the great Eaſe, but the Health alſo of the ſeveral Officers and their Clerks, eſpecially thoſe of the Six Clerks Office, who, the greateſt Part of the Year, write by Candle-Light in the Day-Time, annoyed with the Smoak and Smell of Candle-Greaſe, and are ſo many, and ſo near crowded up together in little Boxes.

Now *High-holborn-ſtreet*, from the North End of *New-ſtreet* ſtretches on the Left Hand up to St. *Giles* in the Fields; but the Way leading from the Bars in *Holborn*, Weſtward, towards the ſaid St. *Giles*, was very foul and full of Pits and Sloughs, and very perilous and noiſome to all that repaired and paſſed that Way, as well on Foot as on Horſeback, or with Carriages; and ſo were other Lanes and Places that led out of or into *Holborn*, as *Shoe-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *New-ſtreet*, or *Chancery-lane*, and *Gray's-inn-lane*. Upon Complaint whereof an Act was made in the 32d of King *Henry* VIII. *An.* 1542, to pave all thoſe Places with paving Stones; as alſo on the Eaſt of the City, the Way from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel* Church, which had the ſame ill Paſſage; all to be paved and made convenient for Paſſengers, by the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, 1542, in Manner and Form as the Cauſeway, or Highway leading from *Strand-bridge* to *Charing-croſs*, had been made and paved.

THE Extent of this Pavement in *Holborn-ſtreet* was to the far End of it, to St. *Giles* in the Fields.

WHICH St. *Giles* was an Hoſpital founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to *Henry* I. about the Year 1117. This Hoſpital, ſays the Record of King *Edward* III. the 19th Year, was founded without the Bar, *Veteris Templi London. & Converſorum.*

MOREOVER, ſays the ſame Record, in the 20th of King *Edward* III. the ſaid King ſent Commandment under his Great Seal, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, willing them to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City and Suburbs, That all leprous Perſons within the ſaid City and Suburbs ſhould avoid within 15 Days; and that no Man ſuffer any ſuch leprous Perſon to abide within his Houſe, upon Pain to forfeit his ſaid Houſe, and to incur the King's farther Diſpleaſure; and that they ſhould cauſe the ſaid Lepers to be removed into ſome Out-Places of the Fields, from the Haunt and Company of all ſound People; whereupon it followed, that the Citizens required of the Guardian of St. *Giles*'s Hoſpital, to take from them, and to keep continually the Number of 14 Perſons, according to the Foundation of *Matilda*, the Queen, which was for leprous Perſons of the City of LONDON, and the Shire of *Middleſex*.

THIS Hoſpital of St. *Giles* for Lazars was confirmed by King *Edward* III. in the 4th of his Reign.

IN this Hoſpital was a Chapel, wherein King *Edward* I. in the firſt of his Reign, founded a Chantry ('tis like, for his Father and Anceſtors,) for which this Hoſpital took yearly, at the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of it 3 *l.* and 20 *s.* more, at the Hand of the Sheriff of *Surrey*.

THERE were Alms due, and accuſtomably paid toward this Hoſpital, in the City of LONDON; and there was a Patent the 15th of King *Richard* II. for requiring and confirming them.

THIS Hoſpital was founded as a Cell to *Burton Lazar*, of *Jeruſalem* in *Leiceſterſhire*, as may appear by a Deed dated the 24th of *Henry* VIII. in theſe Words:

" *Thomas Norton*, Knt. Maſter of *Burton* " *Lazar*, of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, and the " Brethren of the ſame Place, Keepers of the " Hoſpital of St. *Giles*, without the Bars of the " Old Temple of LONDON, have ſold to " *Jeffery Kent*, Citizen and Draper of LON- " DON, a Meſſuage or Houſe, with two Sollars " above edified, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows-hony-* " *lane*, in *Weſt-cheap*, adjoining to the Weſt " Part of a Tenement, called *The Goat on the* " *Hope*, pertaining to the Drapers of LON- " DON, for 31 *l.*

AT this Hoſpital the Priſoners conveyed from the City of LONDON towards *Tyburn*, there to be executed for Treaſons, Felonies, or other Treſpaſſes, were preſented with a Bowl of Ale, thereof to drink (at their Pleaſure) as their laſt Refreſhing in this Life.

Now without *Ludgate* lies the South End of the *Old-bailey*, then down *Ludgate-hill* by *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, up *Fleet-ſtreet*, by *Shoe-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *New-ſtreet*, or *Chancery-lane*, and to *Shear-lane*, by the Bar on the Right Hand; and from *Ludgate*, on the Left Hand or South Side, by *Bride-lane*, *Croker's-lane*, now *Water-lane*, *Sergeants-inn*, and the New Temple by the Bar, all which is of *Farringdon* Ward, as is afore ſhewed.

The Pariſh of St. *Giles* in the Fields.

THE antient Hoſpital of St. *Giles* was taken Notice of before by *Stow*, but the Pariſh not at all, perhaps becauſe it ſtood at ſuch a Diſtance from the City in his Time; but ſince that, being ſo exceedingly ſpread in Buildings, it is become contiguous, and ſo reckoned among the Suburbs.

AND the preſent State of the Pariſh ſtands thus:

IT is of a very large Extent, and as populous, with a Mixture of rich Inhabitants, *viz.* of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, but withal abounding in Poor.

As to the Bounds, or Girt-Line, of this Pariſh, we ſhall begin on the Backſide of *Portugal-row*, in *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, towards *Clare-market*, at the Pariſh-Mark; thence it runs along the Stabling in the ſaid Row, taking in only the Houſes; from thence it croſſes into *Lincoln's-inn-new-ſquare*, where the Pariſh-Mark is ſet up in the Wall, and ſo to the Pump that ſtands by the Garden Pales; and from this Pump it runs Northward in a direct Line, croſſing the Garden into *Holborn*, by the Entry called *Grid-iron-alley*, which is about 10 Doors from *Turn-ſtile*; and from thence it runs on the South Side as far as *New-turn-ſtile-alley*, where it croſſes the Street to the North Side, to the Houſe where the Stone-Mark is at the Door, being ſix Doors from *King's-gate*; thence it croſſes the Buildings into *Eagle-ſtreet*, and turning to the Corner of the ſaid Street, runs Northward by the Wall of the Gardens belonging to *King's-ſtreet* in *Bloomsbury*; and ſo ſtrait into the Fields to the Conduit called *The Devil's Chimney*.

IN

In *Duke-ſtreet* it extends on the South to one Houſe beyond the *Stable-yard*, adjoining to the Popiſh Chapel, incluſive, and on the North Side of that Street to *Great-wild-ſtreet*, which it takes in; and alſo all *Prince's-ſtreet*, all the Eaſt Side of *Drury-lane*, beginning at one Houſe Southward of the *Rummer* and *Horſe-ſhoe* Tavern to St. *Giles's-ſtreet*.

And on the Weſt Side of *Drury-lane*, beginning at *Little-turn-ſtile-alley*, it reaches Northward to St. *Giles's-ſtreet*. It takes in alſo the North Side of *Little-turn-ſtile-alley* and *Caſtle-ſtreet* to *Cock-and-pye-fields*, all thoſe Fields, the Eaſt Sides of *Weſt-ſtreet* and *Hog-lane*, or *Crown-ſtreet*.

On the North Side of St. *Giles's-ſtreet*, it begins at *Dyot-ſtreet*, taking in the Weſt Side of that Street, and extends Weſtward thro' St. *Giles's-ſtreet* and *High-ſtreet* to the End of *Tottenham-court-row*, together with all Lanes, Streets, Courts, *&c.* in this Circuit.

There is a new Church built, and lately finiſhed here; but firſt let us ſpeak of the old one. This Church was dedicated to St. *Giles* the Abbot and Confeſſor, and is ſaid to be in the Fields, becauſe it was ſo till the Town was built up to it, as is ſaid before; and alſo to diſtinguiſh it from St. *Giles Cripplegate*. It was begun to be raiſed in the Year of our Lord 1623, was finiſhed 1625, and encompaſſed with a Brick Wall, *Anno* 1631, as was expreſſed over the Door on the North Side, by the following Inſcription:

Quod felix bonumque ſit
Poſteris,
Hoc Templum loco veteris ex Annosâ
vetuſtate
Collapſi, Mole & ſpendore Auctum
Multo Paræcorum Charitas
Inſtauravit,
In quibus pientiſſimæ Heroinæ
D. Aliciæ Duddeley
Munificentia gratum marmoris hujus
meretur eloquium
Huc etiam acceſſit aliorum quorundam pietas,
Quibus proviſo Cœlo ſunt grates.

Opus { Surgere Cœpit / Ad umbilicus deductum / Muro undiquaque vallatum } Anno { 1623. / 1625. / 1631. }

Heus! Viator, an effætum eſt bonis operibus hoc ſeculum?

To the raiſing, finiſhing and (in every Part of it) richly and very excellently beautifying of this great Work, there were many and great Benefactors. The Names of all, with their particular Gifts, my Time, ſays *Stow*, gave not Leave to compaſs them; neither for many of them, could by any Enquiry get, they deſiring to be concealed, and by Virtue of what they have done, obliging thoſe that knew them, not to divulge or reveal them.

For the rich and coſtly Glazing of this Church, the Work and Work-Maſters thus follow:

A very rich and beautiful Window in the Head of the Chancel, of four ſeveral Panes or Parts. In the firſt, the Figure of *Abraham* ſacrificing his Son. In the ſecond, *Moſes* with the Tables of the *Commandments*. In the third the Figure of the Holy Prophet *David*. In the fourth and laſt, *Solomon*.

The Inſcription to the firſt is this:

Credidit Abraham Deo, & reputatum eſt illi ad Juſtitiam. Anno Dom. 1628.

Of the ſecond is this:

Erat vir Moyſes. Mitiſſimus ſuper omnes homines qui morabantur in terra, 1628.

Of the third this:

Solum medium tutum, 1627.

Of the fourth this:

Dum Spiro, Spero, 1628.

The firſt of theſe was the Charge of *Abraham Speckart*, Eſq;

The ſecond of *Hamo Claxton*, Eſq;

The third of Sir *John Fenner*, Knt.

The fourth of *Francis*, Lord *Mount-Norris*.

A very fair Window on the South Side of the Chancel; at the Top of it,

JEHOVAH.

Under the Figures in it:

Shelbery 1617, *Shelbery* and *Wrothe*.

Domine miſerere noſtri.

A very fair Window on the North Side of the Chancel; two Figures in it, the one of the Virgin *Mary*, with *Chriſt* in her Arms, the other of *Mary Magdalene*.

Under this Window lies buried the Body of *Mary Pill*, of this Pariſh; which Window was ſet up at the Charge of *Mary Maudit*, her Daughter and Heir, 1629.

Under the firſt theſe Verſes:

From *Mary*'s Fears to *Mary*'s Joy,
This *Mary* is tranſlated:
And after threeſcrore Years annoy,
In Heaven ſhe is inſtated.
With this ſhe choſe the better Part
Never to be repented;
And held her Saviour in her Heart,
Thus are her Joys augmented.

Under the other theſe:

This, ſought her Saviour at his Tomb,
His Feet with Tears bedewed,
That, bore our Saviour in her Womb,
Whereby our Joys renewed.
Then happy Soul, thrice happy this,
Happily intereſſed;
In *Mary*'s Tears, and *Mary*'s Bliſs,
Reſt thou for ever bleſſed.

A very fair Window, with the King's Arms in it, over the Entrance into the Chancel:

Glazed at the Charge of Sir *Willam Segar*, Knt. alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms, *Ann. Dom.* 1626.

A very fair Window at the upper End of the South Iſle:

Glazed at the Charges of *Marmaduke Rawdon*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, *Anno Domini* 1625.

Another next to this downward:

Glazed at the Charge of *Robert Rawdon*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of LONDON, *Anno Dom.* 1625.

Another next to this downward, bearing the Figure of a Lion in the Wilderneſs:

Glazed at the Charge of Mr. *John Johnſon*, Inn-keeper in *High Holbourn*, 1625.

ANOTHER next to this downward, having the Figures of St. *John*, St. *Philip*, and St. *Matthew*.

Glazed at the Coſt and Charges of *Philip Parker*.

NEXT to this downward, a very fair Window:

Glazed at the Charges of *Catharine Beſt*, Widow, late Wife of *John Beſt*, deceaſed: Who gave Order in his Life-time for the Glazing of this Window, and was buried thereunder, the 7th of *April*, 1625. And there lie alſo his Son *James*, and his Daughter *Dorothy*.

NEXT to this downward, a very fair Window:

Glazed at the Charges of *Alice Hodges*, Widow, late Wife to *Thomas Hodges*, Baker, deceaſed, who was buried under this Window, the 6th Day of *October*, 1625. And here lie alſo his three Children.

A fair Window next to this, the loweſt in the South Wall:

Glazed at the Coſt of *William Perkins*, of LONDON, Merchant-Taylor, 1626.

AT the lower End of this Iſle, over the South Weſt Door, a very fair Window, bearing in it (very curiouſly done) the Figure of our Saviour.

OVER his Head, as in a Garland ſupported by two Angels, theſe Letters:

I.H.S

Round about him Clouds full of Cherubims.

On one Side of him this:

I am the Door, by me if any Man enter in, he ſhall be ſaved, John x. 9.

On the other Side:

Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you Reſt, Mat. xi. 28.

Beckinghamus Boteler, Armiger fieri fecit.
Anno Dom. 1627.

OVER the great Weſt Door is a fair Window, with the Carpenters Arms, and a fair Coat of Arms cloſe by it.

THIS Window hath no Name, or other Inſcription; it was the Gift of a Stranger.

ONE, that upon a Day that they made a Collection for it, being there, was (among the reſt) deſired to beſtow his good Will, he anſwered, He had no Money, but if the Glazing of a Window, if they had any yet undiſpoſed of, would be accepted of, he would be at the Charge to do it. The Collectors giving him Thanks, and ſhewing this Window, he ſuddenly ſet a Glaſier on Work, and what he had promiſed he performed.

A very fair Window at the Head of the North Iſle, bearing the Figure of Chriſt crucified, as alſo (one on the one Side, the other on the other) of the two *Maries*.

On the Right Side of him this:

Woman, Behold thy Son.

On the Left:

Behold thy Mother.

Glazed at the Coſt of *Thomas Eſto*, Cook, of this Pariſh, *Anno Dom.* 1625.

Another next to this downward:

Glazed at the Charges of *John Beacon*, of the City of *Weſtminſter*, Yeoman, 1625.

Another next to this downward:

Glazed at the Charges of *Robert Johnſon*, free of the Company of the Joyners. 1625.

A fair Window over the Door in the Middle of the North Iſle, bearing a worthy Coat of Arms, with theſe Words:

Whitaker & Egerton.

THIS Window is divided into three Parts; under the firſt this:

Ego ſum oſtium, per me ſi quis introierit, ſervabitur, & ingredietur, & egredietur, & paſcua inveniet. *Joh.* x. 9.

Under the ſecond thus:

In tuo Lumine (Domine Jeſu) Lumen Æternum videre ſperantes, vitreum hoc luminare fabricari fecerunt Laurentius & Margareta Whitaker, Anno ſalutis humanæ, 1625.

Under the third thus:

Eligo frequentare limen in domo Dei mei magis quam habitare in tentoriis improbitatis, *Pſal.* lxxxiv. 11.

A fair Window next to this downward, bearing a very fair Coat of Arms, with theſe Words:

Cope & Aſton.

Glazed at the Charges of the Lady *Katharine Cope*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *Ed. Cope*, of this Pariſh. 1625.

A very rich Window next downward, divided into three Parts, bearing the curious Figures of the three Theological Virtues under them:

Fides, Spes, Charitas.

Under *Faith* this:

Faith Root, Hope Stock,
the Branch is Charity;
Faith ſees, Hope looks,
for Charity is free;
Faith knits to God, to
Heaven Hope, Love to Men;
Faith gets, Hope keepes,
and Love pours out agen.
1626.

Mandatum

Mandatum novum do nobis, ut diligatis unus alium, *Joh.* xiii. 34.

Under *Hope* this:

Tres Elohim: pater eſt
Primus qui procreat, inde
Filius eſt, ex his
Spiritus almus adeſt.
Sunt Tria dona Dei:
Sit prima Fides pia Mater,
Filia ſpes, ex his
Tertius ortus Amor.
1626.

Nam ſpe ſervati ſumus, ſpes autem ſi cernatur non eſt ſpes; quod enim quis cernit, cur ſperet? *Rom.* viii. 24.

Under *Charity* this:

Now remain theſe three, Faith, Hope, Charity; but the greateſt of theſe is Charity, 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

Scriptum eſt, Juſtus ex Fide vivet, *Rom.* i. 17.

Next to this downward, the laſt of this North Iſle, is a plain Window, without either Colour or Inſcription.

This Church was built all of rubbed Brick, and ſo was the Steeple. The South Gallery was built in the Year 1671, by Gift, for the Benefit of the Poor, and made uniform to the other Galleries. The North and Weſt Galleries, as they appeared laſt, were begun 1676-7.

Now for the Monuments in this Church of St. *Giles*'s *in the Fields.*

Upon a fair Grave-ſtone in the Middle Iſle was this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth, late Wife of Richard Maunſel, Eſq; one of the Daughters and Heirs of Roger Wingfield, of great Dunham, in the County of Norfolk, Eſq; She departed this Life upon the 6th of October, in the Year of our Lord God, 1620.

Upon a fair Stone near to the other this Inſcription:

Interred the Corps of Baron Birch lies here,
Of Grays-Inn, ſome Time by Degree, Eſquire;
In Chequer eighteen Years a Judge he was,
Till Soul from aged Body his did paſs
Alive his Wife Eliza doth remain,
Of Stydfolk Stock, one Son and Daughters twain
She bare by him; the eldeſt in his Life,
He gave to Thomas Boyer for his Wife.
His Body ſleeps till Angels Trump ſhall ſound,
God grant we all may readily then be found.

Johannes Birch, obiit Ann. Dom. 1581, Maii, Ætatis ſuæ 66.

On another Stone near to the former, this Inſcription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth Birch, Widow, late Wife of John Birch, Eſq; and one of the Barons of her Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, Daughter of John Stydfolk, Eſq; who deceaſed the third Day of December, 1588.

Cloſe by the former,

Lieth buried the Body of John Denſill, ſome Time Sergeant at Law, and Mary his Wife.

In the ſame Iſle was a very fair Stone, which hath been beautified with many fair Figures in Braſs; but much of it being gone, all that could be ſeen of it before the Church was pulled down, was this:

Here lieth George Carew, the fourth Son of Sir Edmund Carew, &c. 1583.

In the South Iſle:

Lies buried the Body of Alexander Barns, Vintner, ſome Time Church-warden of this Pariſh, &c. He deceaſed the 4th of November, 1714, being of the Age of 57 Years.

Alexander Barns
here doth lie,
Glory be
to God on high,
For he on Earth
hath finiſhed his Days
And now liveth in Heaven
to God give Praiſe.

On the North Side of the Choir:

Chariſſimæ Matris Alliciæ Uxoris venerabilis olim viri Alexandri Sheppard, Legum Doctoris: necnon ſuaviſſimæ nuper Conjugis Annæ ex antiquâ Daunte-ſeyorum Familia in agro Wilton oriundæ.

Pietatis & Amoris ergô.

Poſuit Thomas Sheppard hic loci; juxta quem (ſi Deo videbitur) mortales ſuas Exuvias humandas, deſignavit providus, Anno Dom. 1631.

Another Monument on the North Side:

Here before lieth buried the Body of William Styddulphe, third Son of John Styddulphe, of Mickleham in the County of Surrey, Eſquire. He had Iſſue by his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of John Fox of St. John's in LONDON, Gent. William, Jane, Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth. He departed this Life at the Age of 55, being the laſt of December, Anno Dom. 1600.

Alſo here before reſteth the Body of the above-named Elizabeth, who departed this Life at the Age of 60 Years, the 10th of February 1623.

And now having done with the Monuments in the Church, we begin in the Church-yard with this Inſcription, ſtanding in the middle of the South Wall.

Laus Deo.

In cujus, & Chriſtianæ Sepulturæ, honorem, nimis arcti olim Cœmeterii fines, novi hujus, 128, pedes longi, & 17 lati, Donatione, Abrahamus Speckart, Arm. & Dorothea Uxor ejus Ampliarunt, Anno Dom. 1630.

A very fair Tomb-ſtone in the Church-yard; about it theſe Verſes:

Thornton of Thornton,
in Yorkſhire bred,
Where lives the Fame
of Thornton's being dead:
Full South this Stone
four Foot doth lye,
His Father John,
and Grandſire Henry.

Upon

Upon it:

Johannes Thornton, in Memoria Chariſſimæ Uxoris Margaretæ, Filiæ Georgii Collins, hujus Parochiæ ſancti Ægidii in Campis, hoc Monumentum poſuit:

Under this ſad
Marble ſleeps,
She, for whom
even Marble weeps:
Her Praiſe lives ſtill
though here ſhe lies
Seeming dead,
that never dyes:
Religion, Love,
in ſuffering Breaſt,
Her Charity, Mildneſs,
and the reſt,
Hath crowned her Soul;
all mourn with Fame,
Her Husband's Loſs,
and Midwife's blame
She dyed in Childbed:
ſeventy Times bleſt and ſeven,
Her Children and ſhe deliver'd
both in Heaven.

Obiit octavo die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1611. Ætat. ſuæ 16.

On a fair Stone in the Church-yard is this Inſcription:

I.H.S.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of Joan Barker, late Wife of Richard Barker, ſeventeen Years of this Pariſh, who deceaſed the laſt Day of July, Anno Dom. 1626. *Whom the Lord ſend a joyful Reſurrection.*

Expecta donec veniat.

Upon it thus:

Honeſta Mors initium vitæ.

Turn again then unto thy Reſt, O my Soul, for the Lord hath rewarded thee; and why? thou haſt delivered my Soul from Death, mine Eyes from Tears, and my Feet from falling.

I will walk before the Lord, in the Land of the Living, Pſal. 116.

This Stone was laid by her Husband Richard Barker, one of the Yeomen of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth and King James thirty Years, and now to King Charles: And was married to his late deceaſed Wife twenty Years and one Month, and had ſeven Children, whereof five live, Horatio, Anne, Elizabeth, Katharine and Mary.

Cloſe by this lies buried the Body of William How, April 3, 1626.

Alſo the Body of Elizabeth Maſon, Wife of Amos Maſon, Curate of the Temple, July 18, 1632.

Of John Cartwrite, Gent. Aug. 13, 1620.

Of Richard Beſtbitch, Son of Daniel Beſtbitch.

THE Perſons that have more lately been interred in the Church of St. *Giles in the Fields*, and have monumental Memorials for them, are theſe;

In the Chancel North Wall:

Sir Tho. Widdrington, Knt. Serjeant at Law;

Vir in dicendo cæleſtis.

His four Daughters ſet up his Monument. He died 1674.

Chriſtopher Wray ..... 1645. in his laſt Will and Teſtament deſired this Inſcription following: *Chriſt Jeſus came into the World to ſave Sinners; of whom I am Chief*, 1 Tim. i. 5.

Rhoda, Widow, Relict of John Amcots of Aſtrope, in the County of Lincoln, Eſq; 1659.

Frances Widdrington, the Wife of Sir Thomas, died in Childbed, 1649, Daughter of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax of Cameron. And their Daughter Dorothy, 1649, aged 12 Years.

ON the North Side of the Chancel was a black and white Marble Monument, with Columns and Entablature of the *Ionick* Order, and theſe Arms: *A Chevron between three Flowers de liz, with a Creſcent for a Difference; impaled with three Swords in Pile.*

Alſo theſe ARMS:

A Feſs between three Croſs Croſlets; and this Inſcription:

This Monument was erected Anno 1670, in the Memory of the Honourable John Lord Belaſyſe, Baron Worlaby, ſecond Son of Thomas Lord Viſcount Fauconberg, his Wives and Children.

Who for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage, was promoted to ſeveral Commands of great Truſt by their Majeſties King Charles I. and II. viz. having raiſed ſix Regiments of Horſe and Foot in the late Civil Wars, he commanded a Tertia in his Majeſty's Armies at the Battles of Edghill, Newbury, and Naſeby; the Sieges of Reading and Briſtol; afterwards being made Governor of York, and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in Yorkſhire. He fought the Battle of Selby, with the Lord Fairfax; then being Lieutenant-General of the Counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Derby and Rutland, and Governor of Newark, he valiantly defended that Garriſon againſt the Engliſh and Scotch Armies, till his Majeſty came in Perſon to the Scotch Quarters, and commanded the Surrender of it; at which Time he alſo had the Honour of being General of the King's Horſe Guards. In all which Services, and during the Wars and other Atchievements, he deported himſelf with eminent Courage and Conduct, and received many Wounds, ſuſtained three Impriſonments in the Tower of LONDON; and after the happy Reſtauration of King Charles II. was made Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, Governor of Hull, General of his Majeſty's Forces in Africa, Governor of Tangier, and Captain of his Majeſty's Guard of Gentlemen-Penſioners.

He married to his firſt Wife Jane, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall, by whom he had Sir Henry Belaſyſe, of the Honourable Order of the Bath, who lyes interred in this Choir; and Mary married to the Lord Viſcount Dunbar.

He married to his ſecond Wife Ann, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Robert Crain, of Chilton in the County of Suffolk, Knight; who lies alſo interred in this Choir.

And

And to his third Wife, the Lady Ann Paulet, Daughter to the Marquiſs of Winchester, by whom he had Iſſue, beſides other Children now living, Ann, John, Elizabeth, and Francis, who all died young, and are alſo interred in the Choir of this Church.

By the North Door-Caſe, opening into the Chancel, a very neat Marble Monument, inſcribed thus:

Near this Place interred lyes the Body of the much lamented William Thorold, Eſq; Son and Heir apparent of Sir William Thorold, of Marſton in the County of Lincoln, Baronet.

The Arms are:

Sable three Goats Springant Argent, impaled with Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Mullets Sable.

South Wall in the Chancel:

Philip Lord Stanhope of Shelford, and Earl of Cheſterfield, Son and Heir to Sir John Stanhope, by Cordel, Daughter and Coheir of Richard Allyngton, Eſq; and Jane his Wife, Siſter and Heir to Sir William Cordel of Long Melford, Knt. 1656.

To the Memory of his dear Father, Arthur Stanhope erected this Monument. Which Arthur had Iſſue Philip and Henry, interred in this Church.

Near this was another handſome white Marble Monument adorned with Cherubims, Cornucopia's, &c. and this Inſcription:

To the living Memory of Chriſtopher Dudley, of Yeanwith in Weſtmerland, Eſq; was this Monument by his ſorrowful Wife Agnes, for her dear Husband, here erected.

A Dudley lodgeth here, Peace Idle Fame,
It's Epitaph enough to have that Name:
A Dudley too, who in the baſeſt Time,
When to be juſt and loyal was a Crime;
Was both; and 'gainſt the Rebels bravely ſtood,
Unſhaken and undaunted with a Flood
Of Tyranny. Now his Tomb's ſole Intent
Shews he deſerv'd, but needs not Monument.
When Rebels die, a Tomb ſome Life may give,
He actuates the Marble, makes it live.
Shrines may pourtray our Treaſures on a Wall;
But Goodneſs crowns them, that is all in all.
Statues preſent Lives, Families and Days;
But th' inward Structure only merits Praiſe.
This Shrine was rear'd by her, whoſe Love was ſuch,
Her Charge in his Concern was ne'er too much:
So dear his nuptial Zeal, tho' th' outward Part
Turn Duſt, it holds Impreſſion in the Heart.
Obiit Sept. 9, 1660.

His Arms: *Or, a Lion with a double Rampant Vert, impaled with Argent a Fret Gules.*

On the South Side of the Chancel was a neat blue veined Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Underneath lyeth the Body of Thomas Cornwallis, Eſq; Son of Sir Francis Cornwallis and Elizabeth his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir Henry Jones, Baronet, of Abermarleſs in the County of Caermarthen.

He married Emma, Daughter to Sir Job Charleton, Knight and Baronet, by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters; three Sons died before him, and one Son and five Daughters ſurvived.

His Perſon was graceful, and his Soul ſublime; Virtue, Honour, and Complacency, guided all his Actions; a Lover of his Country; moſt tender and indulgent to his Wife and Children; obliging and ſerviceable to his Friends; hoſpitable and generous to his Neighbours; juſt, charitable and courteous to all he converſed with.

He lived beloved, and died much lamented by them all, the 16th of July, A. D. 1703. His Noon was Night, being made perfect in thirty-three Years.

His Grandfather Charles, his Father Sir Francis, and his Brother Charles, lye buried in this Church near the Pulpit.

His diſconſolate Widow cauſed this Monument to be erected in Memory of her dear Huſband and his Relations.

His Arms here are, *eight Goats quarterly.*
1. *Sable Gutte de l'eau on a Feſs Argent, three Black Birds.*
2. *Sable three Bars Gemells Argent, on a Canton Or, a Creſcent Gules.*
3. *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules.*
4. *Gules, 10 Bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1.*
5. *Sable, a Croſs Flowry Or.*
6. *Argent a Chevron Sable between three Black Birds, within a Bordure ingrailed Gules, charged with Entior 10 Bezants.*
7. *Azure on a Mount proper, a Lion Paſſant Guardant Or.*
8. *As the third, and the Creſt a Buck lodged (or cumbant) Argent attired Or.*

Anna Maria, Counteſs of Shrewsbury, firſt married to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, afterward to George Redney Bridges, Eſq; of Avington in Hampſhire, 1702.

Dorothy Wanke, 1690.

Two other Monuments on this South Wall, obſcure and ſcarce legible before the Church was taken down; one was as follows:

In Hope of Reſurrection to eternal Life, here reſteth near, the Body of Dame Catharine Cope, Daughter of Sir Edward Aſton, of Tixhall in the County of Stafford, Knight. She was firſt Wife to Stephen Slany of London, Eſq; to whom ſhe bare one Daughter only; next to Sir William Chitwin, of Ingſtre in the County of Stafford, Knight; and laſtly, to Sir Edward Cope of Cannons Aſhby in the County of Northampton, Kt.

A virtuous Matron full of Days, abounding with all the eminent Graces of Charity, Piety, Religion, Conſtancy, and Patience. She departed this Life January the 15th, Anno 1646, aged 80 Years.

Her Paternal Coat, which is *Argent a Feſs, three Lozenges in Chief Sable; is impaled ſeverally with thoſe of her three Husbands,* viz.

1. *Gules, a Bend between three Martlets Or,* for the Name of *Slany.*
2. *Husband, Gules a Chevron between three Eſtoiles Or,* by the Name of *Chitwin.*
3. *Argent on a Chevron between three Roſes ſlipt Gules; as many Flowers de Liz Or,* by the Name of *Cope.*

These Arms are in three ſeveral Places under the Inſcription:

Notth Wall:

Urſula Hutton, only Daughter of Richard Hutton, of Popleton in the County of York, Eſq; 1649.

Nathaniel Brackenbury, obiit funebri illo An. 1665. His Widow Elizabeth, after married to Leonard Sowersby, died 1672, buried in the ſame Grave.

Leonard Sowersby, and his two Wives, 1694.

John Lewis, Son of William Lewis, late of the Van in the County of Glamorgan, Eſq; 1670.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir Edmund Andrews, Kt. 1703.

John Wooly, of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1699.

ON a ſmall White Marble Monument on a South Pillar, almoſt over-againſt the Pulpit, was this Inſcription:

Near to this Marble Judith Bailey lies,
Who was both modeſt, ſober, chaſt and wiſe.
Religion was her Study, and her Care,
A fervent Lover of the Houſe of Prayer;
Her Parents had her Duty and her Love,
Who now are pleas'd in Hope ſhe's bleſt above.
Virtue was ſtill her Guide her End and Aim,
Her Zeal was conſtant to her as her Name:
Near 18 Years of Age, who can forbear
To read her Character without a Tear?

She departed this Life the 18th of October, 1683.

Her Brother John 14 Days after dy'd,
Aged ſeven Years, lies by his Siſter's Side.

She was the eldeſt Daughter, and he the only Son of John and Judith Bailey, of this Pariſh.

Sarah another Daughter ſleeps in Mould,
She left this Life when almoſt ſix Years old:
She that was fill'd with Duty, Wit and Love,
Is ſurely happy with the Saints above.
November twenty-four in Eighty-five,
She dy'd to us to be with Chriſt alive.

THE ſaid Mr. *John Bailey*, their Father, died *January* the 7th, 1696, in the 63d Year of his Age.

THIS Monument was adorned with Urns, Leaves, Fruit, &c.

Elizabeth Bacon, 1663. Francis Bacon, 1666. Mary, Edward, and Elizabeth, Children of Francis Bacon of Grays Inn, Eſq; by his Wife Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of Thomas Waller of Erleham in the City and County of Norwich, Sergeant at Law.

TOWARDS the lower End of the Church:

Pleydal Hale, Gent. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth, 1694.

Frances Cotton, Widow, Lady of Boſcobel, of the Privy Chamber to the Queen, 1677.

Joyce Burford, Widow, 1677.

Theodoſia Ingoldsby, 1693.

James, Son of William Woodman, and Eleanor his Wife of this Pariſh, 1686; with his Siſters Elizabeth and Eleanor, and Richard their Brother, and Mary.

ON the South of the Church, and at the Weſt End, was an extraordinary ſpacious Monument moſtly Marble, adorned with Cartouches, Cornice, Pediment, Mantling and Feſtoons; on the Pediment is a Death's Head, having a Laurel Chaplet, and under, the Word *Reſurgamus*, between two Boys ſupporting a large Mantling, ſuppoſed to let down and cover the whole Monument; as alſo her Effigies lying at full Length, finely carved, and this Inſcription:

The Right Honourable Lady Frances Kniveton, Wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Bradley in the County of Derby, Baronet, lyeth buried in the Chancel of this Church: She was one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dudley, Knight, Duke of the Empire, by the Lady Alice his Wife and Dutcheſs: Which Robert was Son of the Right Honourable Robert Dudley, late Earl of Leiceſter, and his Dutcheſs was Daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, and Aunt to the Right Honourable Thomas, late Lord Leigh, of Stonely, in the County of Warwick: And the ſaid Honour and Title of Dutcheſs Dudley, was by Letters Patents of his late Majeſty, of glorious Majeſty, King Charles I. allowed, and ſince graciouſly confirmed to her by his Majeſty King *Charles* II. and ſhe lived and died worthy of that Honour.

The Right Honourable Lady Anne Holbourne, Siſter of the ſaid Lady Frances, another Daughter of the ſaid Duke and Dutcheſs, did will this Monument, which ſhe had provided in her Lifetime, to be erected to the Memory of her dear Siſter, near to whom herſelf (who died Auguſt 1663,) lies interred, and it is placed here for want of convenient Room in the Chancel:

HERE are theſe Arms; *Ruby, a Chevron, Verry on a Canton, Pearl, a ſiniſter Hand of the firſt impaled with Topaz, a Lion Rampant, Diamond; which laſt is alſo impaled, with Pearl on a Feſs, Diamond, three Creſcents, Topaz in Chief, two Birds riſing Diamond.*

NEAR the laſt was a Monument erected to the Memory of *Suſan Bradford*, youngeſt Daughter of *Charles Parry*, Rector of *Colwick*, near *Northampton*, and Wife to *John Bradford*, 1691.

ON one of the South Pillars was a ſmall white Monument:

To the pious Memory of John and Alice Pearſon, and their Son John, late of this Pariſh; ſhe died the 13th of April 1682, and the Son, March the 30th 1695.

ARMS; *Party per Feſs, embattled, Azure and Gules, three Suns proper.*

ON the ſame Side of the Church was another Monument with this Inſcription:

Here near lyeth the Body of Suſan Wynne, Daughter of Francis Dayrell, of Lillington-Dayrell, in the County of Bucks, Eſq; and Wife of Thomas Wynne, of Bodvean in the County of Carnarvon, Eſq; and of Barbara Wynne, their Daughter, who died in the Beginning of July, 1662, and were both exemplary for Piety, Goodneſs, and other Chriſtian Graces; which Suſan died the 30th of May, 1664, in full Aſſurance of a joyful Reſurrection at the laſt Day, by the Merits of the Death and Paſſion of their Bleſſed Lord and Saviour and Redeemer JESUS CHRIST.

The Arms; *A Chevron between three Flowers-de-lis, impaled, with a Lion Rampant.*

ON

On the ſame Side were Monuments for the following Perſons:

M. S. Hic ſita eſt mulierum caſtiſſima Elizabetha Conyers, Gulielmi Langhorn Armigeri filia, natu maxima, uxorque chariſſima —— Conyers Armigeri, &c. Proh. dolor puerpera, ob. 1644.

P. M. S. Quod mortale fuit Margarettæ Beaw, uxoris Guilielmi Beaw, Legum Doctoris Com. Eſſexiæ, Suffolciæ, Norfolciæ, Admiralitatis Judicis Regis, & filii natu maximi, Gulielmi, Epiſcopi Laudavenſis, &c. 1694.

Ann Gifford, 1602.

Benjamin Bradborn, Gent. 1676,

Arthur Newman, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, 1659.

Thomas Harculus, late of this Pariſh, Gentleman, 1697.

Lionel, Son of Lionel and Elizaberh Fletcher, 1678, and Elizabeth the Mother, 1678, and Lionel the Father, 1683.

John Hind, 1698-9, and Roſe his Wife, 1697.

John Ball, who married Mariamne Hind, their eldeſt Daughter, cauſed the aforeſaid Inſcription to be made, in Reſpect to his Wife's Relations.

In the Church-Yard are many raiſed Tombs and Tomb-ſtones, for John Hokeer, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler, 1658, and Agnes his Wife, 1666, with others of the Kindred.

Thomas Cook, Armig. ſumma erga tres Reges fide conſpicuus, &c. Cunctis Sphæriſteriis Regiis per Angliam præpoſitus, &c. 1697.

Mary, the Wife of Edward Briſco, of LONDON, Gentleman.

Robert Edwards, Eſq; born at Wrexham in Denbighſhire, once a Servant to the Right Honourable William Earl of Pembroke. Laid in a Vault, which, according to his Deſire, his Wife Judith, Daughter of Thomas Dyke, of Horſeham in Suſſex, purchaſed of the Pariſh, obiit 1673, aged 78.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall outwards:

John, the Son of Robert and Conſtance Wight, 1678.

Francis Harrowel, 1652, he bequeathed to the Poor of this Pariſh 5 l. the Year, for twenty Years and upwards, beginning the Year 1652, to be diſtributed every Chriſtmas by the Miniſter and Church-Wardens then in being.

James Hearden, 1658, Prudence his Wife, and William his Son, 1662.

Reader, let thy Reaſon know
We were once as thou art now,
Whilſt we liv'd we wrought in Stone,
And now attend the Corner one;
And in Health did this prepare
For us, our Wives, and Children here.
Death's only by the Wicked fear'd,
The Righteous 'gainſt his Sting's prepar'd:
Then Reader, let thy Care in Life be ſuch,
Earth may thy Body, not thy Spirit touch,

George Chapman the Poet, MDCXX —— Ignaſius Jones, Architectus Regius ob honorem bonarum Literarum famliari ſuo hoc Mon. D. S. P. F. C.

Againſt the South Portal:

Thomas Walton, 1668, and his two Sons and two Daughters.

Richard Shepheard, Church-Warden, erected this Stone in Memory of Elizabeth, his Wife, who died 1685, with three Daughters and one Son, her Mother and Brother.

Petrus Reggio: Cujus Corpus ex adverſo jacet, natus Genuæ, divinam Muſicæ Scientiam, a clariſſ. in ſua Patria atque a Deo in toto Orbe Magiſtris excultam, ab ipſo ulteriùs ornatam, &c. in Angliam tranſtulit. Poſtremò, ad cœleſtes Choros ſecum evexit, 1685.

Robert and John Wogden, Sons of John Wogden and Suſanna, his Wife, 1678, and Edward another Son, 1687.

On a grey Marble Tomb-ſtone, Southward from the Chancel in the Church-Yard, was this Inſcription:

Here lye the Bodies of John, Anne, and Obediah, Children of John and Anne Eaſton, of this Pariſh:

The ravenous Eagle, Death, greedy of Prey,
Whoſe piercing Eye found where theſe Infants lay;
He cruſh'd them with his Talons, and convey'd
Their Souls to Heaven, and here's their Aſhes laid,
Where now they reſt in Providence's Store,
'Till Time and Death and Years ſhall be no more.

Alſo Anne, the Wife of the ſaid John Eaſton, died Auguſt 1679.

Earth hath poſſeſs'd their Aſhes, Clay, and Duſt,
And Heaven contains their Souls among the Juſt.

On a Marble Tomb-ſtone near the South Eaſt Corner of the Church: Here lyeth Richard Pendrell, Preſerver and Conducter to his ſacred Majeſty King Charles II. of Great Britain, after his Eſcape from Worceſter Fight, in the Year 1651, who died Feb. 8, 1671.

Hold, Paſſenger, here's ſhrouded in this Herſe
Unparellell'd Pendrel thro' the Univerſe.
Like when the Eaſtern Star from Heav'n gave Light
To three loſt Kings; ſo he in ſuch dark Night
To Britain's Monarch, toſs'd by adverſe War,
On Earth appear'd a ſecond Eaſtern Star.
A Pole a-ſtern in her rebellious Main,
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal Sphere,
He's hence advanc'd for his juſt Steeridge here;
Whilſt Albion's Chronicles, with matchleſs Fame,
Embalm the Story of Great Pendrell's Name.

Jane Baker, 1701, and Edmund Wright, her former Husband.

Worly Benion, 1698, and Judith, his Wife, 1700.

On a Pillar Weſtward of the Pulpit, was a very neat poliſh'd Marble Monument, adorned with Cartouches, Leaves, Fruit, &c. and this Inſcription thereon:

In

In the Middle of the Iſle, near this Place, lyeth the Body of Sir Roger L'Eſtrange, Knight.
Born the 17th of December, 1616.
Died the 11th of December, 1704.
His Arms; *Gules, two Lions Rampant.*

THIS Gentleman was an excellent *Latin* Scholar, and much improved the *Engliſh* Language, as appears by his admirable Tranſlation of *Seneca*'s Morals, *Æſop*'s Fables, &c.

THERE was another Monument on the ſame Pillar for *Elizabeth Downing*, Daughter of *Richard Dickſon*, Eſq; who died *Jan.* 18, 1713, alſo for Mrs. *Sarah Dickſon*, *Oct.* 2, 1709.

ON a ſmall Monument on the next North Pillar H. S. E. Pleydel Hale, Gent. Tho. & Eliz. F. E. Familia Pleydellorum de Schrivenham in Argo Bercherienſi. Quem è Schola Ventæ Belgarum & Literas Regis ſecretas vocutam, intercipiunt Variolæ & hoc condunt Sepulchro.

O! Mortem nimis invidam
Qua ex eadem manu rapuit
Calamum Poetæ, Oratoris, & Secretarii.
O! Fatum tamen non infauſtum
Quod Juveni, cui nihil plus ultra
Datur vel Literaturæ, vel Ingenuî
Vitam dedit nunquam
Morituram.

Ob. iv. Oct. MDCXCIV. Ætat. xviii.

A Monument on the Outſide of the South Wall in the Church-Yard, in a Vault, is
Interred the Body of Alatheia Payler, Daughter of Watkinſon Payler, and Dame Mary Stoughton, his Wife, and Grand-daughter and Coheir of Sir Watkinſon Payler, late of Thoroldly Hall in the County of York, Bar. ſhe died Oct. 14, Ann. Dom. 1716, aged 15.
Sicitur ad Aſtra.

UPON a mural Monument at the Outſide of the North Iſle:

All that was mortal of HUGH MERCHANT, Gent. born in this Pariſh; a Perſon eminent for all Chriſtian Vertues, and a great Lover of Art, lies interred underneath. In Memory of whom his beloved Wife, the Daughter of William Jarman, Citizen of LONDON, (by whom he had Iſſue nine Sons and nine Daughters) erected this Marble. Ob. Jan. 24, 1714. Ætat. 55.

When by Inclemency of Air,
Theſe golden Letters diſappear.
And Time's old cankred Teeth have ſhown
Their Malice on this Marble Stone,
Vertue and Art ſhall write his Name
In Annals, and conſign his Fame
To Monuments more laſting far,
Than Marble Stones, or Golden Letters are.

IN this Church was interred the famous *Andrew Marvell*, Eſq; and in the Year 1688, the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull* contributed a Sum of Money to erect a Monument over him; for which an Epitaph was compoſed by ſome able Hand, expreſſive of the ſincereſt Grief and Gratitude of an obliged and afflicted People. They embraced the Opportunity of the glorious Year of the Revolution, to do what they were fearful of in the two foregoing Reigns; but they were even then prevented ſhewing their Zeal in the Manner they much deſired, by the Oppoſition of the Miniſter of this Church, who, thro' a Spirit, either of Bigotry or Envy, forbid both the Inſcription and Monument being placed there. The Inſcription was as follows:

Near this Place
lyeth the Body of Andrew Marvell, Eſq;
A Man ſo endowed by Nature,
ſo improved by Education, Study and Travel,
ſo conſummated by Experience,
That joining the moſt peculiar Graces of Wit and Learning, with a ſingular Penetration and Strength of Judgment, and exerciſing all theſe, in the whole Courſe of his Life, with an unalterable Steadineſs in the Ways of Virtue,
He became the Ornament and
Example of his Age; beloved by
good Men, feared by bad, admired by all:
Tho' imitated, alas! by few,
and ſcarce parallelled by any,
But a Tomb-ſtone can neither contain his Character; nor is Marble neceſſary to tranſmit it to Poſterity; it is engraved in the Minds of this Generation, and will be always legible in his inimitable Writings.
Nevertheleſs, he having ſerved near
20 Years ſucceſſively in Parliament, and
that with ſuch Wiſdom, Dexterity, Integrity and Courage, as became a true Patriot.
The Town of Kingſton upon Hull,
From whence he was conſtantly deputed to the Aſſembly lamenting in his Death the publick Loſs, have erected this Monument of
their Grief and Gratitude, 1688.
He died in the 58th Year of his Age,
on the 16th Day of Auguſt, 1678.
Heu fragile humanum Genus! heu terreſtria Vana!
Heu quem ſpectatum continet Urna Virum!

THERE were ſome few charitable Gifts taken Notice of, by Inſcriptions in the lower Part of the Church.

Againſt a Pillar theſe Words:

To the Intent the Poor of this Pariſh may for ever hereafter receive the Gift of the Donor, this following Inſcription was here fixed and ſet up:

Sir William Cony, of this Pariſh, Kt. hath been pleaſed to give to the Poor of the ſame Pariſh 50 l. to the End that the Intereſt thereof may be for ever diſtributed in Bread to the Poor, that is to ſay, twelve Penniworth every Sunday in every Year, and eight Holidays in the ſame Year; ſuch as are particularly mentioned in the Act Book of the ſaid Pariſh, remaining in their Veſtry. Given in the Year of our Lord 1672.
James Partherick, } Church-Wardens.
Robert Hulcup, }

Another Inſcription to this Tenor:

Deo Votiva, Pauperibuſque Tabula. The Honourable Robert Bertie of this Pariſh, one of the Sons of the Right Honourable Robert, Earl of Lindſey, L. Great Chamberlain of England, and General of all the Forces of King Charles I. who was ſlain at the Battle of Edgehill; hath given into the Hands of the Church-Wardens 50 l. that ſo the Intereſt thereof may be diſtributed from Time to Time, and for ever, to the Poor in Bread, viz. Twelve Penniworth on every Sunday in the Year, and on every New Years Day 5 s. if Sunday, if otherwiſe, 4 s. and on the laſt Sunday of Auguſt in the ſame Year, 5 s. Began the firſt Day of January 1677.

Again, The Gift of Richard Holford, in the Year of our Lord God, 1658.

R. H. of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; did give the Sum

Sum of 29 l. yearly, for ever, to be iſſuing out of three Meſſuages or Tenements lying in the ſaid Pariſh; to be diſtributed Quarterly, among the moſt aged and neceſſitated poor People of the ſaid Pariſh, by the Miniſters, Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the ſaid Pariſh, ſucceſſively for ever; and to no other Perſon or Perſons, or Uſes whatſoever.

On the Top is an Arm holding a Bag of Money.

Upon a Mural Monument at the Weſt End of the Church, over the Belfry Door, South Corner, this Inſcription:

In Memory of Mr. John Pearſon, late of this Pariſh, who, at his Deceaſe, Ann. Dom. 1707. left a Gift of 50 l. a Year, for 99 Years, *viz.* 25 l. a Year to put out five Boys, Sons of poor decayed Houſe-Keepers of this Pariſh, Apprentices yearly, to Handicraft Trades: And 25 l. a Year to the twenty Women in the Alms-Houſes at the End of Monmouth-Street.

John Marriot, James Cannon, } Truſtees.

And after their Death to the Care of the then Rector of the ſaid Pariſh.

Upon a Monument fix'd to a Pillar on the South Side of the Church:

To the pious Memory of Alice, Wife of John Pearſon, late of this Pariſh, and of John Pearſon, Goldſmith, Son of the ſaid John and Alice; ſhe died the 13th of April, MDCLXXII, aged 45; he died March the 30th, MDCXCV, aged 21. Alſo of the firſt aboveſaid, John, who died the 7th of January, MDCCVII, in the lxviii Year of his Age.

Upon the Gallery on the South Side of the Church, is this Inſcription:

William Bambrigg, late of this Pariſh, Eſq; gave toward the Building of the South Gallery, 3000 l. for the Uſe of the Poor, in the Year 1671.

But of all the Benefactors to St. *Giles*'s Church and Pariſh, the Lady *Alice*, Dutcheſs *Dudley*, muſt ſtand in the Fore Front; ſhe lived in her Houſe near the Church, and there ſhe died, at the Age of 90 Years, and has a Monument in the ſaid Church, though her Corpſe was conveyed to the Church of *Stonely* in *Warwickſhire*, and there entombed, in which Pariſh ſhe was born. But now to give a Catalogue of this Lady's Charities, as Dr. *Boreman*, ſome Time Incumbent, took them out of the Church's Regiſter, and publiſhed them with her Funeral Sermon, *Anno* 1669.

When the old Church before the laſt, which was decayed by Age, lay as it were in Rubbiſh, there being a void Space at the upper End of the Chancel, wherein were old Coffin-Boards, and the Bones of dead Men thrown, ſhe being offended at that unhandſome Proſpect, erected a decent Skreen to divide the ſaid Chancel from that Place, to hide it from the Eyes of thoſe that paſſed by.

When the aforeſaid old Church was fallen, with the Fall whereof that Skreen was demoliſhed, the Pariſhioners erected a new Church in the Room and Place where the former ſtood. It began to be built *Anno* 1623, and was finiſhed with the Wall about it, *Anno* 1631, many Hundreds of good Chriſtians in other Pariſhes contributing to ſo good a Work. And then did this Lady give to the ſaid Work, and the Wall encompaſſing the Church, many Hundred Pounds: Of which her magnificent Bounty the then grateful Pariſhioners erected a Monument, which was placed over the Great Gate on the North Side of the Church. The Words engraven in a large Square are theſe:

Quod fœlix bonumque ſit Poſteris, hoc Templum loco veteris ex annoſa Vetuſtate Collapſi mole & ſplendore auctum multo, Paræcorum Charitas inſtauravit. In quibus pientiſſimæ Heroinæ D. ALICIÆ DUDLEY Munificentia gratum Marmoris hujus meretur Eloquium. Huic etiam acceſſit aliorum quorundam pietas. Quibus proviſæ in cœlo ſunt Grates.

The Church being finiſhed, that the Inſide of it might correſpond with that which was without, the ſaid Lady gave Hangings of Watcher Taffata, to cover the upper End of the Chancel, and thoſe bordered with a Silk and Silver Fringe.

Item, For the Back of the Altar, a rich green Velvet Cloth, with theſe three Letters in Gold I. H. S. embroidered on it.

Two Service-Books in Folio, emboſſed with Gold.

A green Velvet Cloth, with a deep Gold Fringe, to cover the Altar on Sundays.

A Cambrick Altar-Cloth, with a deep Bone-Lace round about.

Another fine Damask-Altar-Cloth.

Two Cuſhions for the Altar, richly embroidered with Gold.

A large Turky Carpet, to be ſpread on the Weeks Days over it.

A beautiful Skreen of carved Work, which was placed where the former in the old Church ſtood.

Moreover, ſhe gave a neat Pair of Organs, with a Caſe richly gilded.

Item, Very coſtly handſome Rails, to guard the Altar, or the Lord's Table, from prophane Abuſes.

Item, The Communion Plate of all Sorts in Silver, and gilt for that ſacred Uſe; which is as large and rich as any in the City and Suburbs.

Besides all this, ſhe was at the Charge of Paving the upper End of the Church with Marble, and gave the great Bell in the Steeple; which, as often as it rings, ſounds her Praiſe, and was at the Charge of Caſting and Hanging the other five Bells.

Only this Bell, and the aforeſaid Plate excepted, all the forenamed Ornaments of the Church (being counted Superſtitious and Popiſh) were demoliſhed and ſold (under Pretence of relieving the Poor out of the Money received for them) by the *Reformers* (as they were called) in the Civil War Time.

Besides theſe Largeſſes and Chriſtian Liberalities to St. *Giles*, ſhe gave, long ſince, to the Churches of *Stonely*, *Mancheſter*, *Leke*, *Wotton*, *Aſhow*, *Kennelworth*, and *Monks Kirby*, all in *Warwickſhire*, 20 *l.* and upwards, *per Ann.* a-piece, for a perpetual Augmentation to the poor Vicarages of thoſe reſpective Churches for ever.

Moreover, ſhe beſtowed on the ſame Churches, and likewiſe upon the Churches of *Bidford* in the aforeſaid County of *Warwick*, *Acton* in *Middleſex*, St. *Alban*'s in *Hertfordſhire*, *Patſhil* in *Northampton*, divers Pieces of fair and coſtly Plate, to be uſed at the Celebration of the Holy Communion in each of them.

Besides all this, ſhe purchaſed a fair Houſe and Garden near the Church of St. *Giles* aforeſaid, and gave it for a perpetual Manſion to the Incumbents after three Lives, whereof two were expired, *Anno* 1669.

She alſo allowed a yearly Stipend to the Sexton of this Church, to toll the great Bell, when the Priſoners condemned to die, ſhall be paſſing

ſing by, and to ring out after they ſhall be executed.

She likewiſe gave great Sums of Money for the repairing of the Cathedral Church at *Litchfield*, and for the re-edifying of St. *Sepulchre*'s in LONDON.

ALL theſe, with many more, were the Products and Fruits of her noble Charity, while ſhe lived; and at her Death, ſhe made theſe following Bequeſts:

I. For the Redemption of Chriſtian Captives from the Hands of Infidels, 100 *l. per Annum* for ever.

II. To the Hoſpital ſituate near the Church in St. *Giles*'s, 400 *l.* for 20 *l.* a Year, for ever.

III. For the placing out for ever of poor Pariſh Children of St. *Giles*'s Apprentices, 200 *l.* to purchaſe a Piece of Land at 10 *l. per Annum*, and two to be put out every Year.

IV. To the Poor of the aforeſaid Pariſhes of *Stonely*, *Kenilworth*, *Leke-Wotton*, *Aſhaw*, *Bidford*, in the aforeſaid County of *Warwick*; and *Patſhil*, *Lichborow*, and *Blakeſley* in the County of *Northampton*, 100 *l. per Annum*, to be diſpoſed and diſtributed among them, in ſuch Sort and Manner as her Will directs her Executrix. And

V. Upon the Day of her Funeral 50 *l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Giles*'s, and other adjoining Pariſhes.

VI. To fourſcore and ten Widows, according to the Number of Years ſhe lived, ſhe bequeathed to each a Gown and a fair White Kerchief, to attend the Hearſe wherein her Body was carried; and one Shilling a Piece for their Dinner after that Solemnity was performed; which was on the 16th Day of *March* 1668.

VII. She appointed by her Will 5 *l.* to be given to every Place or Town, where her Corps ſhould reſt in its Paſſage from LONDON unto *Stonely*; where ſhe had a noble Monument long ſince prepared by herſelf.

VIII. She ordered that Six-pence ſhould be given to every poor Body that ſhould meet her Corpſe on the Road.

IX. She gave to *Blakeſley*, *Litchborough*, and *Patſhil*, 10 *l.* a Piece to be diſtributed among the Poor the ſame Day her Corpſe was interred.

X. To the Pariſh of *Stonely* 50 *l.* which was diſtributed the ſame Day.

THERE is a Monument ſet up for her in St. *Giles*'s Church thus inſcribed:

ALICE, Dutcheſs DUDLEY,

A Lady of a charitable Mind, and who did many good Deeds to that Pariſh. She dyed Anno 1669, third Daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stonely in Warckſhire, Knt. and Bart. Her Mother was Katharine, Daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, Knight, and Great Grandfather to Earl Sunderland. The foreſaid Sir Thomas Leigh had by the ſaid Katharine, John Leigh, Knt. who was the Father of the Lord Leigh, Baron of Stonely.

THERE is her Funeral Sermon preached by Dr. *Boreman*, Miniſter of St. *Giles*'s; and a Narrative of her Life and Death, which was publiſhed after the Sermon.

SHE was the Relict of Sir *Robert Dudley*, Kt. Son to *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*. And for his excellent Merits created a Duke by *Ferdinand* II. late Emperor of *Germany*. She was by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Oxford* the 20th of *May*, 20 *Car.* I. advanced by him to the Title of a Dutcheſs: Being by the foreſaid *Robert* the Mother of five Daughters, *Alice Douglas*, *Frances*, Wife of Sir *Gilbert Kniveton*, Knt. *Anne*, Wife of Sir *Robert Holburne*, late of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*. All theſe deceaſed; and *Katharine*, the only ſurviving Picture, in Piety and Goodneſs, of her Lady Mother, and Widow of Sir *Richard* Leviſon, Knight of the *Bath*. She was born in the Town of *Stonely*.

THERE is a Catalogue of her Charities to the Reparation and Rebuilding of the Church, and the Ornaments of the Altar; beſides her Charities to *Stonely*, where her Body lies intombed; and many other Churches and Augmentations of poor Vicarages. She purchaſed a fair Houſe and Garden near the Church of St. *Giles*, for the Incumbent there, and other Charities: Which are all ſet down in an Account of her good Deeds in her Life, and at her Death.

As to the New Church built here, the Author of the *Critical Review* gives the following Account of it:

"THE New Church of St. *Giles*'s is one of "the moſt ſimple and elegant of the modern "Structures: It is raiſed at very little Expence, "has very few Ornaments, and little beſide the "Propriety of its Parts, and the Harmony of the "Whole, to excite Attention, and challenge "Applauſe; yet ſtill it pleaſes, and juſtly too; "the Eaſt End is both plain and majeſtick, and "there is nothing in the Weſt to object to but "the Smallneſs of the Doors, and the Poverty of "Appearance that muſt neceſſarily follow. The "Steeple is light, airy, and genteel, and argues "a good deal of Genius in the Architect, and "looks very well both in Compariſon with the "Body of the Church; and when 'tis conſider'd "as a Building by itſelf in a diſtant Proſpect. "Yet after all I have confeſs'd in Favour of this "Edifice, I can't help again arraigning the Su-"perſtition of ſituating Churches due Eaſt and "Weſt; for, in Complaiſance to this Folly, the "Building before us has loſt a great Advantage "it might otherwiſe have enjoy'd; I mean the "making the Eaſt End the Front, and placing it "in ſuch a Manner, as to have ended the Viſta "of what is call'd *Broad St. Giles*'s; whereas, "now, it is no where to be ſeen with Eaſe to "the Eye, or ſo as juſtly to comprehend the "Symmetry and Connection of the Whole.

THE Ornaments within this Church are not many; the Roof is arched, adorned with Fret-work, and is ſupported by ſtately Columns of the *Ionick* Order. The Chancel is raiſed one Step higher than the reſt of the Church, and is paved with Marble; there is an Iron Rail and Baliſter before the Communion-Table, and ſeveral Wainſcot Pannels about it, but nothing written in them. The Organ that was in the Old Church is a very good one, and is intended to be ſet up again in this New one; but at preſent there is none, nor any Bells.

THIS Church being finiſhed, was opened upon *Eaſter Sunday*, the 14th Day of *April*, 1734.

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; the Value upwards of 400 *l. per Annum*, and rated in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Galley*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Smith*.

PRAYERS are every Day at Ten in the Forenoon, and at Three in the Afternoon.

THE Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of the Rector and Church-wardens for the Time being, and 36 other Inhabitants.

The

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* WARD-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	5 Conſtables.
10 Overſeers.	10 Headboroughs.
2 Sideſmen.	10 Surveyors of the High-ways.
	10 Scavengers.

HERE is a Charity-School, endowed by the late Earl of *Southampton.*

AT the End of *Monmouth-ſtreet* are Alms-houſes for 20 poor Women, with theſe Inſcriptions, *viz.*

St. Giles's in the Fields, Anno Dom. 1656.

This Ground was given and granted by Leaſe unto this Pariſh by the Right Honourable the Earl of Southampton, for the Term of 500 Years, for the only and ſole Uſe of Alms-houſes. Whereon they built theſe five Houſes, and encloſed within the Bounds of the ſaid Grant. Which Fabrick was erected and built at the Coſt and Charge of the ſaid Pariſh, in the Year above-written:

Thomas Blythe, } Church-wardens.
John Seagood, }

In Memory that Henry Carter of this Pariſh did give in the Hands of the Church-wardens and other Gentlemen of the Veſtry, the Sum of 50 *l.* to the Intent that the Intereſt thereof ſhould be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of this Alms-houſe in this Manner, viz. 5 *s.* the firſt Sunday in every Month, and 5 *s.* on Chriſtmas-Day and Good-Friday, in every Year, by the Church-wardens, from Time to Time for ever. Given the 16th of December, 1674.

Henry Hargood, } Church-wardens.
Henry Rogers, }

HERE is a Work-houſe in this Pariſh, erected at the Charge of the Pariſh to maintain their Poor in.

THIS Pariſh conſiſts of five Diviſions, *viz.* the *Firſt Part of the Old Town*; Part of the *Second Old Town*, third Part of the *Old Town*, *Holbourn End* and *Drury-lane.*

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the firſt Part of the Old Town.

Cock-and-pye-fields, and therein *Great St. Andrew-ſtreet*, *Little St. Andrew-ſtreet*, *Great White-lion-ſtreet*, *Little White-lion-ſtreet*, *Great Earl-ſtreet*, *Little Earl-ſtreet* and *Queen-ſtreet*, *Neal's-yard*, *King-ſtreet*, *Orange-court*; Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*; Part of *Weſt-ſtreet*, *Lumbard-ſtreet*, *Tower-ſtreet*, *Lumbard-court*; Part of *Hog-lane*, or *Crown-ſtreet*, *Dudley-court*, *Wood-yard*, *Farmer's-court*, *Brown's-gardens*, and therein *Two Brewers-yard*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Steedwell-ſtreet*, *Vinegar-ſtreet*, *Stacey-ſtreet*, *Phœnix-ſtreet* and *Plough-yard*, *Monmouth-ſtreet*, *Monmouth-court*, *Lloyd's-court*, *Denmark-ſtreet*; Part of *St. Giles's-ſtreet*; and Part of *High-ſtreet.*

In the ſecond Part of the Old Town.

Part of *Great Ruſſel-ſtreet*, *Wyan's-court*, *Tottenham-court-road*, *Weld's-yard*; Part of *High-ſtreet*; Part of *Lawrence-lane*, *Maynard-ſtreet*; Part of St. *Giles's-ſtreet*, *Phœnix-ſtreet*; Part of *Duke-ſtreet*, *Bambridge-ſtreet*, *Fletcher's-court*; Part of *Buckridge-ſtreet*, *Earl's-court*; Part of *High-ſtreet*; Part of St. *Giles's-ſtreet*; Part of *Dyot-ſtreet*, *New-ſtreet*; Part of *Hart-ſtreet*, and *Stable-yard.*

In the third Part of the Old Town.

Part of *Holbourn*, *Dumb-alley*, *Smart's-buildings*; Part of *Coal-yard*; Part of St. *Giles's-ſtreet*, *Eagle-and-child-yard*, *Hampſhire-hog*, or *Wincker's-yard*, *Baniſter's-alley*, *Middle-row*; Part of *Bowl-yard*, *Roſe-and-crown-yard*, *Salutation-court*, *Lamb-alley*, *Hanſon's-alley*; Part of *Crown-court*; Part of *Vinegar-yard*, *Giles's-court*; Part of *Dyot-ſtreet*, *Church-lane*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Fletcher's-court*, *Ivy-ſtreet*, *Farmer's-court*; Part of *Buckridge-ſtreet*, and *Carriers-ſtreet.*

Holbourn End.

Part of *Holbourn*, *Gridiron-court*, *Great Turnſtile*, *Whetſtone's-park*, *Titchburn-court*, *Feathers-court*, *Queen's-court*, *Monmouth-court*, *Gregory's-court*, *Little Turn-ſtile*, *New Turnſtile*, *Little Prince's-ſtreet*, *Lukener's-ſtreet*, *Little Queen-ſtreet*, *Stone-cutters-alley*, *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, *Holbourn-row*, *Portugal-row*, *Arch-row*, *Louche's-buildings*; and Part of *Searl-ſtreet.*

Drury-Lane.

Drury-lane; Part of *Turn-ſtile-alley*, *Prince's-court*, *Calender's-court*, *Bear-and-ragged-ſtaff-court*, *Short's-gardens*; Part of *Crown-court*, *King's-head-court*, *Brown-low-ſtreet*; Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Nottingham-court*, *Nottingham-paſſage*, *New Belton-ſtreet*, *Old Belton-ſtreet*; Part of *Vinegar-yard*; Part of *Bowl-yard*; Part of *Coal-yard*, *Lukener's-lane*, or *Charles-ſtreet*, *Goldſmiths-alley*, *Lyon-court*, *Carter's-rents*, or all *Parkhurſt's-lane*, *Hart-court*, *St. Thomas's-ſtreet*, *Croſs-lane*, or *Street*, *Ray's-court*, *Star-court*, *Great Queen-ſtreet*, *Bull-head-court*, *Great Wild-ſtreet*, *Wild-paſſage*, *Wild-court*, *Little Wild-ſtreet*, or *Little Lincoln-ſtreet*, *Golden-ball-court*, *Cock-pit-alley*, *Holford's-alley*, *Colſon's-court*, *Prince's-ſtreet*; Part of *Duke-ſtreet*, and *Little Duke-ſtreet.*

Number of Houſes upwards of 2000.

THERE is a Chapel in *Great Queen-ſtreet*, in this Pariſh of St. *Giles's*, erected by the Means of one *William Baguley*, pretending to be a Miniſter of the Church of *England.* Wherein, for ſome Time, he preached without Licence or Authority, conſecrated the Holy Sacrament, and adminiſter'd the ſame. Wherefore in this Chapel the Biſhops of LONDON and *Peterborough* cauſed two Declarations, *Dec.* 22, 1706, to be read.

THAT of the Biſhop of LONDON was: "That whereas he was credibly informed that "Mr *Baguley* gave out to the Congregation aſ-"ſembled in that Place, that he had his [the "Biſhop's] Permiſſion and Encouragement for "what he did, he thought it neceſſary, for the "undeceiving of this Part of his Flock, with the "Care of whoſe Souls the Divine Providence had "entruſted him, to publiſh and declare that he "had ſeveral Times ſent to the aboveſaid Mr. "*Baguley*, and had ordered him to exhibit to "him the Teſtimonial of his Ordination, that "he might be the better enabled to judge of "his Qualifications for the Miniſtry: But that "the ſaid Mr. *Baguley*, though often called up-"on, had never given him any Satisfaction in "this Particular. That he had Reaſon there-"fore to conclude that he had not been admitted "into the Order of Prieſthood in the Church of "*England.* And that therefore he was not duly "qualified for the reading of publick Prayers, or "preaching of God's Word, and adminiſtring "of the Holy Sacrament in the ſame. And "that for this Reaſon all good Chriſtians ought "to take Care how they communicated with

"ſuch

" ſuch a Perſon who proceeded in Contempt of " the Epiſcopal Authority, and the good Diſci- " pline eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*.

Henry London.

AT the ſame Time was publiſhed the following Certificate under the Hand of the Biſhop of *Peterburgh*, *viz.* "Theſe are to certify whom it may " concern, that *William Baguley* offered himſelf " to me this Day to be admitted to the Order of " Prieſthood; which I refuſed him, there being " Crimes of a very heinous Nature alledged " againſt him. Witneſs my Hand this 21ſt Day " of *Decemb.* 1706.

Rich. Peterburgh.

THIS Chapel was not built for this Purpoſe, but made out of an old Houſe, and is but ordinary, conſidering the Neighbourhood, and how many Perſons of Faſhion attend it. The Length of it being North and South, the Communion-Table is on one Side the Pulpit, on the Eaſt Side, there are three Pannels over it againſt the Wall, with the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Creed*, and *Ten Commandments*, done in Gold coloured Letters upon Black. There are three Galleries, one on the Weſt Side, and two other at the North and South Ends; that on the North has Doors into it out of ſome Houſes in *Great Queen-ſtreet*.

THERE are Prayers here every Day at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and twice on a *Sunday*. The Morning Preacher is the Reverend Mr. *Stevens*, and the Afternoon Preacher and Reader the Reverend Mr. *Burges*, whoſe Father is the Owner of the Chapel.

THERE is no Organ, and but one little Bell.

The PARISH of *St.* GEORGE *at* Bloomsbury.

OUT of the Pariſh of St. *Giles* was taken the new Pariſh of St. *George* at *Bloomsbury*. The Church here takes its Name from St. *George* the Martyr, to whom it was dedicated in Honour of of his late Majeſty King *George* I.

IT was conſecrated *January* the 28th, 1731.

IT is ſituated on the North Side and at the Weſt End of *Hart-ſtreet*, and *Bloomsbury* is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint.

THE Author of the *Critical Review*, before quoted, gives the following Account of this Church: "It will be impoſſible, ſays he, to " paſs by the new Church of St. *George*, *Bloomsbury*, without giving it a very particular Survey: 'Tis built all of Stone, is adorned with " a pompous Portico, can boaſt many other Decorations, has been ſtinted in no Expence; and " yet, upon the Whole, is ridiculous and abſurd " even to a Proverb. The Reaſon is this, the " Builder miſtook Whim for Genius, and Ornament for Taſte; he has even err'd ſo much, " that the very Portico does not ſeem to be in " the Middle of the Church, and as to the " Steeple, it is ſtuck on like a Wen to the reſt " of the Building: Then the execrable Conceit " of ſetting up the King on the Top of it, excites nothing but Laughter in the Ignorant, " and Contempt in the Judge. In ſhort, 'tis a " laſting Reflection on the Fame of the Architect, and the Underſtanding of thoſe who employed him.

THIS Living is a Rectory, is in the Gift of the King, the Value is about 400 *l. per Ann.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Vernon*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Kapper*.

PRAYERS are twice every Day, *viz.* at Eleven in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon. No Organ, 1 Bell. The Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Conſtables.
4 Overſeers.	2 Headboroughs.
2 Sideſmen.	4 Scavengers.

IN *Plumbtree-ſtreet* is a School for 101 Boys, and as many Girls; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with each of them when put Aprentice. The Girls are taught to Read, Mark, Knit, and Sew, and put to Service, but no Money given with them. Thirty of the Girls are cloathed, fed, and maintained, in the School, which is ſupported by Subſcription, and Collections at the Church twice in the Year.

THIS Pariſh begins two Houſes Eaſtward from the *Vine* Tavern in *Holbourn*, and extends to *Dyot-ſtreet* in St. *Giles's-ſtreet*, and takes in all the Eaſt Side of *Dyot-ſtreet*; thence croſſing *Great Ruſſel-ſtreet*, it takes in Part of Dr. *Stewart's* Houſe, and ſo to the End of the Ground belonging to the Pariſh in the Fields behind the ſaid Houſe. From the Doctor's Houſe Eaſtward it reaches to *King-ſtreet*, taking in *Southampton-row* and *Southampton-court*, at the North End of *King-ſtreet*, *Swan-paſſage*, the Weſt Side of *King's-gate-ſtreet*, and thence to the ſecond Houſe, incluſive, beyond the *Vine* Tavern in *Holbourn*; and all the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.* in this Compaſs.

THIS Pariſh, which is taken out of St. *Giles* in the Fields, as is before ſaid, conſiſts of Part of the ſecond Part of the Old Town, and Part of the third Part of the Old Town.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.*

In Part of the ſecond Part of the Old Town:

PART of *Dyot-ſtreet*, *Nottingham-ſtreet*, *Plumbtree-ſtreet*, *King's-head-court*, *Plumbtree-court*, *Plumbtree-ſquare*, *Nottingham-court*; Part of *Vine-ſtreet*, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Duke-ſtreet*, *Little Ruſſel-ſtreet*, *Gilbert-ſtreet*, *Chapel-ſtreet*, *Wyan's-court*, *Hole-in-the-wall-yard*; Part of *King's-ſtreet*; Part of *Swan-paſſage*, and *King's-gate-ſtreet*.

Part of the third Part of the Old Town:

PART of *Vine-ſtreet*; Part of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, *Bow-ſtreet*, *Brewer-ſtreet*, *Peter-ſtreet*, *Hart-ſtreet*, *Stable-yard*, *Soapers-row*, *Bloomsbury-ſquare*, *Bloomsbury-market*, *Bloomsbury-court*, *Hide-ſtreet*, *Fiſher's-alley*, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Southampton-ſtreet*; Part of *King-ſtreet*, *Southampton-row*, *Southampton-court*; Part of *Great Ruſſel-ſtreet*; Part of *Holbourn*; Part of *King's-gate-ſtreet*, and Part of *Swan-paſſage*.

NUMBER of Houſes about 900.

IN this Pariſh is the Houſe of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, which, ſays the ingenious Author before quoted, " has been long, but very " ridiculouſly eſteemed one of the moſt beau- " tiful Lodgings about Town. I muſt own 'tis " grand and expenſive, will admit of very noble " Ranges of Apartments within, and fully an- " ſwers all the Dignity of a *Britiſh* Nobleman of " the firſt Rank: But after I have allowed this, " I muſt add, that the Entrance into the Court- " Yard is mean and *Gothick*, more like the Por- " tal of a Monaſtery than the Gate of a Palace; " and the Cupola over it is even ſtill more con- " temptible and abſurd. I am ready to confeſs " the Area ſpacious and grand, and the Colon-

nade,

" nade to the Wings, graceful and harmonious; " but then the Wings themſelves are no Way " equal to it, and the Body of the Houſe has " no other Recommendation than merely its " Bulk, and the Quantity of Space it fills. It is " my Opinion, that the Height is not equal to " the Length, and that the Roof and Garrets " are both a Load to the Fabrick, and abſurd " in themſelves; that the Windows are too large " and numerous; that Decorations are wanting, " and that the whole Front is defective, both in " Beauty and Variety.

The Houſe of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, in *Bloomsbury-ſquare*, which is likewiſe in this Pariſh, is ſituated as well as any Houſe poſſibly can be; and being likewiſe much decayed in its Beauty, is now lately repaired in a Manner that ſhews the fine Taſte of the Owner.

The PARISH of St. GEORGE *the Martyr, in* Queen-Square.

THE Pariſh next adjoining to St. *Giles*, is St. *George* in *Queen-ſquare*: The Church here was originally a Chapel of Eaſe to the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Holbourn*, and was built by Subſcription of divers Gentlemen, in the Year 1706. It was made Parochial, *Anno Domini* 1723, by Virtue of the Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne* for building 50 new Churches.

It takes its Name from being dedicated to St. *George* the Martyr, in the County of *Middleſex*, and *Queen-ſquare* being added to it, partly by Reaſon of its Situation, and partly to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint.

It is ſituated on the Weſt Side of *Queen-ſquare*, near *Great Ormond-ſtreet*, and at the End of *Gloceſter-ſtreet*, in the ſaid County of *Middleſex*.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Duke of *Montagu*.

The Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Green*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Richard Lucas*.

Prayers are every Day at Eleven and Four. No Organ, one ſmall Bell. Here are two Charity Sermons in the Year, one for the Boys, and one for the Girls.

The Veſtry is Select, conſiſting of 30 Gentlemen.

The Parish-Ofeicers *are,*	*The* Peace-Officers *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	2 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	2 Headboroughs.

The remarkable Places and Things are, the Lord *Powis*'s Houſe in *Ormond-ſtreet*, now let to the *Conde Montijo*, Ambaſſador from *Spain*; it is a noble Houſe looking into the Fields backwards towards *Highgate*, and was built at the Expence of the late *French* King, his Ambaſſador, the Duke *d'Aumont*, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, living in the former Houſe of the Lord *Powis*, which at that Time was conſumed by Fire; the Front is Stone, adorned with Pilaſters of the *Corinthian* Order, and over the Door is carved the Emblem of a Phœnix riſing out of the Flames alluding to the afore-mentioned Accident. The Stair-Caſe within is finely painted by that great Artiſt Signior *Amiconi*.

In this Pariſh are two Charity-Schools for 50 Boys and 40 Girls. The Boys are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts; and when put out to Trades, with each Boy is given 5 *l.* The Girls are taught to Read, Write, Knit, Sew, and do Houſhold Work, and with each of them is given 3 *l.* when put out to Service or Trade.

The Burying Ground belonging to this Pariſh is at ſome Diſtance from the Church, in the Fields, where are ſeveral Monuments and Grave-ſtones, the moſt remarkable are the following:

A handſome Marble Monument with an Urn at Top, being the firſt that was erected here; there is a very long *Latin* Inſcription on it, which tells us it was placed here to the Memory of *Robert Nelſon*, Eſq; who died the 16th of *January* 1714, aged 59.

This Gentleman was a Man of great Piety, and wrote ſeveral Religious Books, particularly one on the Faſts and Feſtivals of the Church.

A ſquare Marble Monument with Iron Rails round it, erected to the Memory of Dr. *Thomas Gibſon*, Phyſician, who died the 16th of *July*, 1722, aged 75; and *Anne Gibſon*, Daughter of *Richard Cromwell*, the prudent, pious and chaſte Wife of *Thomas Gibſon*, who died the 7th of *Deeember*, 1727, aged 69.

On a large Marble Monument, having an Urn at the Top, with a Flame iſſuing out it, is this Inſcription:

To the Memory
of
Mr. ROBERT BURFORD,
who departed this Life the 10th of *March*, 1727, in the 65th Year of his Age.

This Monument is erected according to his laſt Will.

On the Baſe of a high and very handſome Stone Obelisk, is this Inſcription:

In this Vault lies the Body of Thomas Falconer, Eſq; deſcended from an antient honourable Family of the ſame Name in Scotland, who after having been employed eighteen Years by the Honourable Eaſt-India Company at Bengal, returned into England in 1727, with the juſt Reward of his extenſive Skill, and honeſt Induſtry, in Commerce, an eſtabliſhed good Name, and a very ample Fortune, with that rare Felicity and Largeneſs of Mind, that knew the Pleaſure of poſſeſſing only from the Power it gave him of diſpenſing; of being generous to his Acquaintance, grateful to his Friends, and charitable to the Poor; with the ſame ſound Church of England Principles in Religion that he took with him from home, and in which he died on the 25th of *January* 1729-30, and in the 35th Year of his Age. To the Memory of this, her much beloved Son, his Mother erected this Monument.

On a poliſh'd white Marble Table-Monument, erected in the Wall, at the Eaſt End of the Burying Ground, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Reverend Dr. Marſhal; he was many Years Morning Preacher of St. George's Chapel in Queen-Square, and the firſt Rector of St. George the Martyr, in the County of Middleſex.

Obiit 2d die Octob. An. Dom.
MDCCXXX.
Ætatis 69.

On a white Marble Grave-ſtone:

To the Memory
Of Dame Alice, the late Wife of Sir Brocas Gardiner, of Roche Court in the County of Southampton, Bart. who intends to be buried in the ſame Grave. She dyed on the third Day of January, 1734, in the 66th Year of her Age.

The Buttings and Boundings of this Pariſh are as follow; beginning at the North End of

 Lamb's

Lamb's-conduit-ſtreet, it extends on the North Weſt Side of *Red-lion-ſtreet* to *Eagle-ſtreet*, and extending Weſtward on the North Side of *Eagle-ſtreet* to *King's-gate-ſtreet*, taking in the Eaſt Side of that Street. It takes in all *Gloceſter-ſtreet*, *New Little Ormond-ſtreet*, and all *Queen-ſquare*, and *Brunſwick-court*, and from thence extends to the End of *Great Ormond-ſtreet*, with all the Streets, Courts, &c. in this Compaſs.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, &c.

Lamb's-conduit-paſſage; Part of *Red-lion-ſtreet*, *Great Ormond-ſtreet*, *Great Ormond-yard*, *Little Ormond-yard*, *Eaſt-ſtreet*, *Theobald's-row*, *Bedford-court*, *Theobald's-court*, *Prince's-ſtreet*; Part of *Gray's-inn-paſſage*; Part of *Eagle-ſtreet*, *Lee-ſtreet*; Part of *King's-gate-ſtreet*, *Fiſher-ſtreet*, *Orange-ſtreet*, *Red-lion-ſquare*, *Drake-ſtreet*, *Old-north-ſtreet*, *New-north-ſtreet*, *Corten's-yard*, *Boſwell-court*, *Devonſhire-ſtreet*, *Paſſage-ſtreet*, or *Blue-poſt-alley*, *Gloceſter-ſtreet*, *Queen's-ſtreet*, *Little Ormond-ſtreet*, and *Brunſwick-court*.

NUMBER of Houſes 666.

CHAP. IV.

The LIBERTY *of the* DUTCHY *of* LANCASTER.

NEXT without *Temple-bar*, and the Liberty of the City of LONDON, the *New Temple* is a Liberty pertaining to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, which begins in the Eaſt on the South Side, or Left Hand, near the River *Thames*, and ſtretches Weſt to *Ivy-bridge*, where it ends. And again, on the North Side or Right Hand from ſome ſmall Diſtance without *Temple-bar*, to where ſtood a Stone Croſs, taking in one Middle Row of Houſes, opening partly to the South, and partly to the North.

IN the Room of which Croſs of later Years was placed a *Maypole*, commonly called *The Maypole in the Strand*, being above 100 Feet in Height. This being grown old and decayed, was, *Anno* 1717, obtained by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Knt. of the Pariſh; and being taken down, was carried away thro' the City in a Carriage of Timber, to *Wanſtead* in *Eſſex*. And by the Leave of Sir *Richard Child*, Bart. Lord *Caſtlemain*, now Earl *Tinley*, granted to the Reverend Mr. *Pound*, Rector of that Pariſh, was reared up and placed in his Park there, the Uſe whereof is for the raiſing of a Teleſcope, the largeſt in the World, given by a *French* Gentleman to the Royal Society, he being a Member thereof.

AND theſe are the Bounds of this Liberty.

BUT to go over the Bounds again, with the modern Names of the Places, for the better underſtanding thereof, according to a late Survey.

THIS Dutchy begins without *Temple-bar*, and runs on the South Side, as far as the Eaſt Side of *Cecil-ſtreet*, which is built on the Ground where Great *Salisbury* Houſe and Garden ſtood; and ſo running down to the *Thames*, and thence to *Eſſex* Buildings, taking in all to *Temple-bar*. Then on the North Side, ſome Diſtance from *Temple-bar*, there is a large Row of Houſes which runs up in the *Strand* Side, as far as the ſaid *Maypole*, where antiently ſtood the Stone Croſs; and ſo coming down to *Hallowel-ſtreet*, commonly called the *Backſide of St. Clement's*, paſſes by the *Butcher-row*, taking in all that large Rank of Buildings: Then beyond the Place of the *Maypole*, this Liberty again begins by the *Fountain* Tavern in *Catharine-ſtreet*, and thence into the *Strand* by *Wimbleton* Houſe; thence to *Exeter-change*, and ſo turning up *Burleigh-ſtreet* runs up to the Corner of *Exeter-ſtreet*, except four Houſes, and thence it croſſes over the Buildings into *Catharine-ſtreet*, by the *Fountain* Tavern.

AND theſe are the Bounds of that Liberty which ſome Time belonged to *Brian Liſle*, ſince to *Peter* of *Savoy*, and then to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, as ſhall be ſhewed.

BY a Record it is likely that this Place of the *Savoy* did alſo ſome Time belong to *Montford* Earl of *Leiceſter*, before it was the Earl of *Lancaſter's*. The Record is this, *Tho. Comit. Lancaſtr. placea ſubtus litus Thamiſe, ubi Com. Leic. aliquando hab. manſum ſuum*, &c. "The "Earl of *Lancaſter's* Place, near the *Thames* "Side, where ſome Time the Earl of *Leiceſter* "had his Manſion, and 37 *s.* Rent there of a "Meſſuage below the Bars, called the *New* "*Temple*, and 4 *l.* 9 *s.* Rent belonging to the "ſame Meſſuage of a Place of Land near the "*Thames* Side, bordering upon the Curtalage of "the Biſhop of *Landaff*.

IN the Reigns of King *Edward* I. and II. were many vacant Pieces of Land from *Temple-bar*, and ſo toward the *Strand*, lying in the Pariſhes of St. *Clement's Danes*, and St. *Mary Strand*, which were then granted and built upon. Theſe are to be met with in the 29th of King *Edward* I. "*Walter Le Barbur* had granted "him a void Place in the *High-ſtreet* in the "Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes* without the Bars "of the *New Temple*. The ſame Year *Robert Le* "*Spencer* had another vacant Place of Ground in "the ſame Pariſh, containing 40 Feet in Length, "40 in Breadth. The 2d of King *Edward* II. "*Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* granted to the "Biſhop of *Landaff*, a Place of Ground near "the Church of St. *Mary at Strond*, containing fourſcore Feet in Length, and eight in "Breadth, *pro manſo ſuo ibidem elangand*, i. e. "for the enlarging of his Manſion-Houſe there. "And 15 *Edward* II. *John de Langton* obtained "for the Biſhop of *Worceſter* a Place in the Pa-"riſh of St. *Mary at Strond*, containing thirty "Perches in Length, and four in Breadth.

Henry III. in the 30th Year of his Reign, did grant to his Uncle, *Peter* of *Savoy*, all thoſe Houſes upon the *Thames*, which ſometimes pertained to *Brian de Inſula*, or *Iſle*, without the Walls of this City of LONDON, in the Way or Street called the *Strand*, to hold to him and to his Heirs, yielding yearly in the Exchequer, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, three barbed Arrows for all Services, dated at *Reading*, &c. This *Peter* of *Savoy* built the the *Savoy*.

THIS

This Liberty of the Dutchy lying between LONDON and *Weſtminſter*, was look'd upon as ſome Security to the Court, when any Plague ſhould happen to be in the City, by the Care that ſhould be taken to keep it thence: And therefore, when the Plague came among the Citizens, great Care was taken to keep it from ſpreading Weſtward. In the Year 1577, the City being infected, and the Court removed to *Windſor* and elſewhere, in this Dutchy was appointed one *Ledſham*, Bailiff, who had been negligent in taking Care of the Dutchy. The Earl of *Leiceſter* hearing of the Increaſe of it there (where he alſo had a Houſe) grew very angry with him, and threatned the ſaid *Ledſham* (who was his Servant) to pluck his Coat from his Back, and to puniſh him otherwiſe for his Negligence: And for the Sick there he offered very honourably, to give as much as any ſhould for their Relief. But *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, an active and a good Man, having ſomething to do in that Liberty alſo, was very comfortably diligent, weekly himſelf ſurveying the Dutchy; and took order there to ſtop the Increaſe of it. He twice paſt with all the Conſtables between the Bars and the Tilt-yard in both Liberties, to ſee the Houſes ſhut in.

Amongst other Buildings, memorable for Greatneſs, the firſt was *Exeter* Houſe, ſo called, for that the ſame belonged to the Biſhops of *Exeter*, and was their Inn, or LONDON Lodging; who was the firſt Builder thereof, is not to be read; but that *Walter Stapleton* was a great Builder there, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. is manifeſt; for the Citizens of LONDON, when they had beheaded him in *Cheap*, near to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, they buried him in a Heap of Sand or Rubbiſh, in his own Houſe without *Temple-bar*, where he had made great Building. *Edmond Lacy*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, built the great Hall in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *&c.* The ſame has ſince been called *Paget* Houſe, becauſe the Lord *William Paget* enlarged and poſſeſſed it; obtained from *John* Biſhop of *Exeter* (who made a great Spoil of his Church Revenues) and was confirmed to Sir *William Paget*, and alſo a certain Parcel of Land within the Garden of the *Middle Temple*, LONDON.

Then *Leiceſter* Houſe, ſo named, becauſe *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, of new built there; and *Eſſex* Houſe, the Earl of *Eſſex* there inhabiting. And it was thought the Biſhop of *Exeter* had no Recompence for the ſame, of any other Houſe in or near LONDON, as Sir *Henry Spelman* writes.

Then Weſt was a Chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, called *St. Spirit*, upon what Occaſion founded is unknown.

Then is *Milford-lane* down to the *Thames*; but why ſo called, none have conjectured.

Then was the Biſhop of *Bath*'s Inn, called alſo *Hampton-place*) built (for a great Part threof) by the Lord *Thomas Seymour*, Admiral, being Parcel of his Poſſeſſion. This Houſe of the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* was aſſured to the ſaid Admiral *Seymour* in King *Edward* VI's Reign, and was quite ſevered from that Biſhoprick without Recompence; which Houſe came ſince to be poſſeſſed by the Earl of *Arundel*, and thereof called *Arundel* Houſes. This Earl having upon the Admiral's Attainture, bought it of King *Edward* VI. in the 3d of his Reign, with ſeveral other Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in the Pariſh, for 41 *l.* 6*s.* 8 *d.*

Next beyond which, on the Street Side, was ſome Time a fair Cœmitory, or Church-Yard, and in the ſame a Pariſh Church, called *of the Nativity of our Lady, and the Innocents at the* Strand; and of ſome (by Means of a Brotherhood kept there) called of St. *Urſula* at the *Strand*.

William Wynningham, Rector Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Le Strand, Anno 1376.

In former Time it was an Highway leading from LONDON to *Weſtminſter*, and ſo was called in a Deed. *Roger*, called *The Amner*, gave and confirmed to *Roger de Mulent*, or *de Molend*, who was alſo called *Longeſpe*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in the Year 1257, a Parcel of Land and Buildings lying in the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Strand*, without LONDON, toward *Weſtminſter*; and the ſame to hold to the ſaid *Roger* and his Succeſſors, by the yearly Rent of 3 *s.* at *Eaſter*, for the Purchaſe of which, the ſaid Biſhop gave 20 Marks of Silver. On this Land we preſume *Cheſter* Inn was built, ſituate by St. *Mary le Strand*.

For near adjoining to the ſaid Church, betwixt it and the River *Thames*, was an Inn of Chancery, commonly called *Cheſter*'s-*inn*, becauſe it belonged to the Biſhop of *Cheſter*; by others named of the Situation, *Strand-inn*.

Then was there a Houſe belonging to the Biſhop of *Landaff*: For it is ſaid in a Record, the 4th of King *Richard* II. that a vacant Place, lying near the Church of our Lady at *Strand*, the ſaid Biſhop procured of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, for the enlarging of this Houſe.

Then in the High Street was a fair Bridge, called *Strand-bridge*, and under it a Lane or Way down to the Landing-Place on the Bank of *Thames*.

Then was the Biſhop of *Cheſter* (commonly called of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) his Inn, or LONDON Lodging. This Houſe was firſt built by *Walter Langton*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, Treaſurer of *England*, in the Reign of King *Edward* I.

These two Biſhops Places, *viz.* that of the Biſhop of *Landaff*, and this of the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, (that is, of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) were defaced and taken away, without any Recompence to the ſaid Biſhops.

And next adjoining to it was the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s-*inn*. All which, *viz.* the Pariſh of St. *Mary at Strand*, *Strand-inn*, *Strand-bridge*, with the Lane under it, the Biſhop of *Cheſter*'s-*inn*, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s-*inn*, with all the Tenements adjoining, were by the Command of *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI. and Lord Protector, pulled down and made level Ground, in the Year 1549. In Place where he built that large and goodly Houſe, now called *Somerſet* Houſe.

King *James* I. his Queen made this Houſe her Palace, and on *Shrove Tueſday*, *Anno* 1616, ſhe feaſted the King here. At this Time the King changed the Name of this Houſe, appointing it to be henceforth called *Denmark* Houſe. This Houſe was much repaired and beautified, and improved by new Buildings and Enlargements by this Queen, who alſo brought Water from *Hyde-park* in Pipes.

The Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in Reſpect of his former Houſe demoliſhed, was recompenced with an Houſe in *White-friars*; which formerly in Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Time, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* enjoyed. This, perhaps, was in Favour to Biſhop *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter* and *Worceſter*, ſome Time the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Chaplain.

In the High-ſtreet near to the *Strand*, ſome Time ſtood a Croſs of Stone, againſt the Biſhop of *Coventry* or *Cheſter* his Houſe, where it is read, that in the Year 1294, and divers other Times, the Juſtices Itinerants ſat without LONDON, at the Stone Croſs over-againſt the Biſhop of *Coventry*'s Houſe; and ſome Time they ſat in

in the Biſhop's Houſe, which was hard by the *Strand*, as is aforeſaid.

AT or near which Croſs in the *Strand* ſtood, 'till of late a *Maypole*, commonly called the *Maypole* in the *Strand*; near to which is erected a Stone-building over a Spring, deſigned at firſt to ſupply the Neighbourhood with Water, but now of little Uſe.

THE *Savoy* Houſe is a very great, and at this preſent a very ruinous Building. In the Midſt of its Buildings is a very ſpacious Hall, the Walls three Feet broad at leaſt, of Stone without, and Brick and Stone inward. The Ceiling is very curiouſly built with Wood, and having Knobs in due Places hanging down, and Images of Angels holding before their Breaſts Coats of Arms, but hardly diſcoverable: On one is a *Croſs, Gules, between four Stars, or elſe Mullets.* It is covered with Lead, but in divers Places periſhed where it lies open to the Weather. This large Hall is now divided into ſeveral Apartments; a Cooper has a Part of it for the ſtowing of his Hoops, and for his Work. Other Parts of it ſerve for two Marſhalſeas for keeping Priſoners, as Deſerters, Men impreſs'd for Military Service, Recruits, *&c.* Towards the Eaſt End of this Hall is a fair Cupola with Glaſs Windows, but all broken, which makes it probable the Hall was as long again, ſince Cupola's are wont to be built about the Middle of great Halls.

IN this *Savoy*, how ruinous ſoever it is, are ſome good Houſes, as Mr. *Nut*'s Printing-Houſe, a Priſon, a Pariſh Church, and three or four other Churches and Places for Religious Aſſemblies, *viz.* for the *French*, for *Dutch*, for *High Germans* and *Lutherans*; and laſtly, for the Proteſtant Diſſenters. Here are alſo Harbours for many Refugees and poor People.

IN the Year 1687, Schools were ſet up and ordained here at the *Savoy*, the Maſters whereof were Jeſuits. Rules were provided for theſe Schools, and publiſhed in print. It was declared therein, that the Intention of them was to teach Youth, Vertue and Learning: That thoſe that came thither ſhould be taught *gratis*, and to be at no further Charge than in buying of their own Pen, Ink, Paper and Books: That theſe Schools ſhould be common to all of what Condition ſoever, and none to be excluded when they ſhould be thought fit to begin to learn *Latin*, and writ ſufficiently well. In theſe Schools, to be taught *Greek* and *Latin*, Poetry and Rhetorick. And whether Catholicks or Proteſtants came to theſe Schools, yet in Teaching no Diſtinction to be made, but all to be taught with equal Diligence and Care; neither by Maſters or Scholars any tampering or meddling, to perſuade any one from the Profeſſion of his own Religion. But few there were but did believe, nay could not believe otherwiſe than that this pretended charitable Project was for the Advantages hereby to be compaſſed for the promoting the *Roman* Religion. Theſe Schools were ſoon diſſolved, upon the ceaſing of the Government of King *James*; and the Clock that was made for the Uſe of this *Savoy* School, was afterwards ſet up upon a Gentleman's Houſe in *Low-Leyton*, as was ſaid.

IN this *Savoy* were placed by King *William* III. many Families of poor *French* Proteſtants, and where they that had Skill in Trade and Manufacture, wrought to get ſomething for their Livelihood; however they were oppoſed and complained of by many of the Tradeſmen of LONDON, as hindering and prejudicing many of them. Here alſo was, and is, a Church for them. The late Biſhop of LONDON came thither himſelf ſometimes, and paſſionately deſired their Good, and maintained many of their Proſelytes. The poor *French* here inhabiting with their Families had, many of them, three Shillings Allowance weekly, and ſome four. To countenance them the more, to this Church came many of the ſaid King's Privy-Counſellors, Secretaries of State, and other great Officers of the Kingdom. And thro' them and their Contributions, the Church chiefly was able to ſubſiſt. They uſed the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, turned into *French*, and their Miniſters are epiſcopally ordained.

THE Deans of *Weſtminſter* hold themſelves Viſitors of the *Savoy*; and when ſome Exchange of Lands belonging to this Hoſpital was in Hand, *Anno* 1565, with Mr. *Fanſhaw*, Dr. *Goodman*, the Dean, out of his great Care that no Wrong might be done to that charitable Foundation thereby wrote an earneſt Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, "That being in Conſcience much bound to that "poor Hoſpital; and conſidering the good "Meaning of the moſt noble Founder, he de"ſired him for God's Sake, that in that Bar"gain of Exchange that was towards, nothing "might paſs to the Prejudice thereof"; ſuſpecting it ſeems, and not without Cauſe, the Integrity of that Maſter.

THE Pariſh of St. *Clement Danes* is large, well built and inhabited, by many Perſons both of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as rich Tradeſmen: Where alſo many Noblemens Seats ſtood, as *Eſſex* Houſe, *Arundel* Houſe, *&c.* though now pulled down, and improved in Rents, by building them into fair Courts and Squares.

To give the Girt Line, or preſent Bounds of this Pariſh, we muſt in abundance of Places run through, or croſs Houſes, nay long Piles of Buildings. We ſhall begin at the Weſt End of *Portugal Row* in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, where the Pariſh Stone-Mark is ſet up; and from thence it runs croſs the Back-ſides of the Houſes in *Portugal Row*, taking in the Play-houſe, and the Stablings into the New Court in *Lincoln's-Inn*, almoſt to the Pump placed at the Palliſado Pales by the Garden; and from thence ſtrait croſs the Court and the Row of New Buildings into *Shear-lane*, and down the ſame to the Gate by *Temple-bar*, taking in all the Weſt Side thereof. Then it runs from *Temple-bar*, croſs to the *Cock* Ale-houſe on the other Side of the Way, and ſo to the River *Thames*; taking in all the Buildings, except the *Temple*: Which the Templers and Bariſters claim a Juriſdiction unto: So that it paſſes from the *Cock* Ale-houſe in the Street-ſide, unto all the Buildings to the *Palſgraves Head Court*, which it takes in, and ſo down into *Devereux-court*, with all *Eſſex* Buildings on both Sides to the River *Thames*: Then along the Banks of the River from *Eſſex* Stairs unto *Strand Bridge*; and there it runs Northwards, taking in the Eaſt Side, with Part of the Weſt Side, at the upper End; where it joins to the Garden-Wall of *Somerſet-houſe*: Which Buildings it croſſes, and ſo up to *Three-helmet-court*, over-againſt St. *Mary* in the *Strand*, and there it croſſes the High Street to the *Bell-Inn*; thence through the ſaid Inn, and croſſes *Wich-ſtreet* to *May-pole-alley*; from whence it paſſes by *Craven* Houſe and *Craven* Buildings, on the Eaſt Side of *Drury-lane* to two Doors on this Side the *Horſe-ſhoe* Tavern; and there it croſſes the Houſes on the Back-ſide of *Princes-ſtreet*, and ſo croſs *Stanhope-ſtreet* and then runs down the South Side of *Duke-ſtreet*, to the Houſe where the Pariſh Stone Mark is ſet up; and from this Houſe it croſſes the Houſes into *Bear-yard*, and ſo into *Sheffield-ſtreet* by *Clare-market*, next the Oil-Shop, where it croſſes the Street to the Glaſiers, and ſo thro' the Houſes; and again croſſes to the Pariſh Stone Mark, on the Backſide of *Portugal Row*, where we began. But there is a conſiderable Part of the

the Pariſh ſeparate from the reſt, and that Part begins at *Wimbleton* Houſe in the *Strand*, over-againſt *Dutchy-Lane*, and ſo runs to the Corner of *Exeter Exchange*, and from thence up *Burleigh-ſtreet*, taking in *Exeter-court*, with *Exchange-alley*, and the back Buildings againſt *Exeter-ſtreet*, with all the Eaſt Side of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, except two or three Houſes by the Corner of *Exeter-ſtreet*. Then again from the Corner of the ſaid *Exchange* it runs croſs the *Strand*, taking in *Fountain-court* down to the River *Thames*, with all *Beauford* Buildings, and the Eaſt Side of *Cecil-ſtreet*, built out of Great *Salisbury* Houſe: All which ſaid Buildings it takes in: And this is the Extent of this Pariſh.

Now for the Deſcription of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts in this Pariſh, with their Buildings of chief Note: We ſhall firſt begin at *Temple-bar*, and ſo go Weſtward. Firſt is the *Strand*, on both Sides to St. *Mary*'s Church; and here this Street is not ſo broad as by and beyond the ſaid Church; but being ſo great a Thoroughfare, is well inhabited by Shop-keepers. The *Blue Poſts* Tavern, adjoining to *Temple-bar*, is a noted Houſe. Thence, paſſing Weſtward, is *Croſs-key-alley*, very ſmall; the *Roſe* Tavern is a well accuſtomed Houſe with good Conveniences of Rooms, and a good Garden. The next Place that offers itſelf is the *Palſgrave*'s-*head-court*, very handſome, large, well built and inhabited, with Free-ſtone Pavement, aſcended by Steps, which cauſes it to lie dry and clean. It has an Outlet into the Temple with a Door to it. Next to this is a ſmall Alley not worth naming. Then through a Paſſage is an Entrance into *Devereux-court*, which leads to the *Temple* Back-gate. It is a large Place with good Houſes, and by Reaſon of its Vicinity to the *Temple*, has a good Reſort, conſiſting of Publick Houſes, and noted Coffee Houſes; from this Court is a Paſſage into *Eſſex-ſtreet*.

Almoſt againſt St. *Clement*'s Church is an open Paſſage for Coaches into *Eſſex-ſtreet*, or Building, being a broad, clean, and handſome Street, eſpecially beyond the Turning into the *Temple*, where it croſſes *Little Eſſex-ſtreet* into *Milford-lane*. It conſiſts of two Rows of good built Houſes, well inhabited by Gentry; at the Bottom of which Street is a Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water Side where Watermen ply. This Place, before its being converted into Buildings, was a large Garden with one great Houſe, firſt called *Exeter* Houſe, as belonging to the Biſhop of *Exeter*. Afterwards it came to the Earls of *Eſſex*, and was called *Eſſex* Houſe. Which Name it retained, although afterwards poſſeſſed by *Seymour*, Marquis of *Hertford*. At length it was purchaſed by Dr. *Barbon*, the great Builder, and by him and other Undertakers converted into Buildings, as now it is; of late the Paſſage into it out of the great Street is widened and made more convenient.

Out of this *Eſſex-ſtreet*, Weſtward, is a ſmall Street or Paſſage for Carts, called *Little Eſſex-ſtreet*, which leads to *Milford-lane*, which opens out of the *Strand*, againſt St. *Clement*'s Church, and this Lane runs down on the Backſide of *Eſſex-ſtreet* to the Water Side; a Place much peſtered with Carts and Cars, for the bringing Coals and other Goods from the Wharfs by the Water Side, and therefore this Lane is but ill inhabited, with old Buildings, and the rather for that the Entrance into it out of the *Strand* is ſo narrow. On the Weſt Side of this Lane, and oppoſite to *Little Eſſex-ſtreet*, is *Greyhound-court*, a handſome new built Place, which has a Paſſage into *Water-ſtreet*, on the Backſide of *Norfolk-buildings*. Then lower down in *Milford-lane*, near the Wood-Wharf, is a ſmall Place called *Piſſing-alley*, a very proper Name for it; and this Alley goes down to *Milford Stairs*, and alſo up into *Water-ſtreet*, being aſcended by Steps.

Betwixt *Milford-lane* and *Arundel-ſtreet*, is *Crown-court*, very ſmall. Then betwixt *Norfolk-ſtreet* and *Surrey-ſtreet* in the *Strand*, is *Angel-court*, containing two or three Houſes, and hath a Free-ſtone Pavement. Then beyond *Surrey-ſtreet* is the *Talbot-Inn*, well reſorted unto, which hath a Paſſage into *Surrey-ſtreet*, next to Mr. *Foxe*'s Houſe.

Strand-bridge goes down to the *Thames* Side, a Place of ſome Note, for its Stairs to take Water at. The Eaſt Side of this Lane joins to *Surrey-ſtreet*, into which there is a Paſſage up Stone Steps; and the Weſt Side hath a Brick Wall belonging to *Somerſet-houſe* Garden.

Beyond *Strand-bridge*, towards *Somerſet-houſe*, is a ſmall Court called *Three-halbert-court*, which is the Extent or Out-bounds of this Pariſh Weſtward.

Now back to *Norfolk-buildings*, formerly the Biſhop of *Bath*'s Inn, which in Proceſs of Time came to the Family of the *Howard*'s, Dukes of *Norfolk*; it then was a very large and old built Houſe, with a ſpacious Yard for Stabling, towards the *Strand*, and with a Gate to encloſe it, where there was the Porters Lodge; and as large a Garden towards the *Thames*. This ſaid Houſe and Grounds was ſome Years ſince converted into Streets and Buildings, and contains four large Streets graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited, and reſorted unto by Gentry; three of which, in a ſtrait Line from the *Strand*, run down to the River *Thames*, where there are good Stairs for taking Water, *viz.* *Arundel-ſtreet*, *Norfolk-ſtreet*, and *Surrey-ſtreet*; and the fourth, *viz.* *Howard-ſtreet*, runs croſs about the Midſt. The firſt of theſe Streets Eaſtward is *Arundel-ſtreet*, which hath the beſt Buildings towards the *Thames*; on the Eaſt Side is a Street called *Water-ſtreet*, chiefly for Coaches and Stabling; at the Bottom of which is a pretty handſome Houſe with a Garden towards the *Thames*; and under the Houſe there is a Paſſage into the *Thames* for the watering of Horſes. Out of this Street are two Paſſages into *Arundel-ſtreet*, one of which is broad for Coaches, and the other narrow, which is called *Piſſing-alley*. And out of this Place there are two Paſſages into *Milford-lane*, the one towards the Bottom very ſmall and bad, being deſcended by Steps, very ill built and inhabited; the other is called *Grey-hound-court*, already mentioned in the Deſcription of *Milford-lane*. At the upper End of this Street is the *Crown* Tavern, a large and curious Houſe, with good Rooms and other Conveniencies fit for Entertainment.

Norfolk-ſtreet, very large and ſpacious, lies in the Midſt, and is eſteemed the beſt both for Buildings and Pleaſantneſs of a Proſpect into the *Thames*.

Surrey-ſtreet, alſo repleniſhed with good Buildings, eſpecially that of *Neviſon Fox*, Eſq; towards the *Strand*, which is a fine, large and curious Houſe of his own Building; and the two Houſes that front the *Thames*; that on the Eaſt Side being the Houſe of the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Eſq; Brother to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, both fine Houſes, with pleaſant tho' ſmall Gardens, towards the *Thames*.

Howard-ſtreet, alſo a large open Street, running croſs as aforeſaid, but not ſo well inhabited as the others.

The North Side of the *Strand* begins at *Temple-bar*, from thence runs to the *Butcher-Row*, which goes to the Paſſage into *Clement*'s-*Inn*, thence to the *Angel-Inn*, and ſo on the Backſide of St. *Clement*'s Church, unto where the May-Pole ſtood.

THE Pariſh-Church of St. *Clement*'s is before-mentioned; near to which, on the North Side, is *Clement*'s-*Inn*, which has a Paſſage into *New-Inn*, and another into *Clare-market*.

St. *Clement*'s-*lane* comes out of *Butcher-Row*, and fronts *Clements*'s-*Inn*. And near the Gate is the *Lamb-Inn*, of ſome Note and Trade. Then paſſing by *Clement*'s-*Inn*, and *Boſwel-court*, it runs Northwards into *Clare-market*, and in its Paſſage takes in St. *Clement*'s Pump, or Well, of Note for its excellent Spring-Water. A little above this Pump, is *Plough-alley*, which with three Turnings, goes into a Street by the *Plough* Stables, which fronts the Play-houſe by *Lincoln*'s *Inn* Grange, in little *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*. More towards *Clare-market* is *Horſe-ſhoe-court*, a pretty handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, having a Proſpect into *Clement*'s-*Inn* Garden. And oppoſite to this Court is *Yates*'s-*court*, not over good nor large; and then nearer to *Clare-market*, on the Right Hand, is a very ſmall Place, with a narrow Entrance, called *Pigmy-court*.

BETWEEN *Temple-bar* and the Turning into *Clement*'s-*Inn* on the North Side of the *Butcher-Row*, (ſo called from the Butchers Shambles on the South Side) are ſeveral Courts, moſt of which are but ſmall. The firſt is *Ship-yard*, a Thoroughfare into *Little Shear-lane*, with a pretty broad Paſſage; on the Eaſt Side is an open Place going into a ſmall Court, called *Chair-court*, with a fair Free-ſtone Pavement. This Yard ſeems to take its Name from the *Ship* Tavern at the Entrance thereof. Next to *Ship-yard* are theſe Courts, *Swan-court*, very ſmall; *Star-court*, indifferent good and large, with an open Air. *White-hart-court*, long, but narrow; *Lock-alley*, but ſmall; *Windmill-court*, very ſmall and inconſiderable; *Crown-court*, hath an open Air about the Midſt, and leads into *Little Shear-lane*; *Bear* and *Harrow-court*, ſo called from ſuch a Sign, a noted Tavern, at the Entrance into it. This Court (or rather Alley for its Length and Narrowneſs) runs into *Boſwel-court*. Then, beyond St. *Clement*'s-*lane* is the *Angel-Inn*, a very large Place, and of great Reſort, eſpecially for the *Corniſh* and *Weſt-country* Lawyers. And near unto this Inn is *Knights-court*, a Place of ſmall Account.

Hollowel-ſtreet, commonly called the *Backſide of St. Clements*, a Place inhabited by divers Saleſmen and Piece-Brokers. This Street runs up to the New Church in the *Strand*, where is the *Five-Bell* Tavern, which is a Thoroughfare into *Wich-ſtreet*; and near it is a ſmall Alley called *Sallets Alley*, alſo with a Paſſage into *Wich-ſtreet*. In this *Hollowel-ſtreet* is *Lyon*'s-*Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery, which is but ſmall and old. It hath a Back-door into *Wich-ſtreet*; and againſt the Fore-Door is a ſmall Paſſage into the *Strand*, called *Piſſing-alley*, perhaps in Contempt.

Wich-ſtreet begins at the *Angel-Inn*, and ſo runs into *Drury-lane*; it is a Street much taken up by Upholſters for the Sale of Bedding and ſecond-hand Houſhold Goods. In this Street is *New-Inn*, another Inn of Chancery; and here the Students of *Strand-Inn* ſettled, when that Houſe was pulled down in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. for the Building of *Somerſet-houſe*. This Inn is of late much increaſed by the new Buildings in the Garden Part; which is ſevered in with Palliſadoes, and neatly kept with Graſs-Plats and Walks, ſet with Rows of Trees, ſo that the Chambers (which all front the Garden) are very pleaſant and airy. Through this Inn there is a Paſſage into *Haughton-ſtreet*, and another into *Clement*'s-*Inn*.

Near unto *New-Inn* is *Wickham-court* and *Wich-alley*, both very ſmall; and on the North Side, next to *Lyon*'s-*Inn*, is *Ogden*'s-*court*, alſo but ordinary. *May-pole-alley* alſo hath a narrow Paſſage into *Stanhope-ſtreet*, but meanly inhabited; the Eaſt and Weſt Sides are taken up by the back Buildings of *Craven-houſe*: And over-againſt *Haughton-ſtreet* is *Sherborn-Court*, which is but ſmall and ordinary.

Drury-lane, ſo called from *Drury-houſe*, once the Seat of the Earl of *Craven*, which with the Additions built by his Lordſhip, called *Craven-houſe*, made together a very large Houſe, or which may be termed ſeveral Houſes: The Entrance into this Houſe was thro' a Pair of Gates which leads into a large Yard for the Reception of Coaches, and on the back Side was a handſome Garden.

Blackmoor-ſtreet, near unto *Craven-houſe*, a Street of no great Account. In this Lane, on the Eaſt Side, which is in this Pariſh, are theſe Places of Name, *Clare-court*, a very handſome open Place with a Paſſage into *Blackmoor-ſtreet*; and another into *White-horſe-yard*; it hath very good new built Houſes, fit for good Inhabitants, and is handſomely paved with Free-ſtone. *White-horſe-yard* hath a Paſſage into *Stanhope-ſtreet*, being a Place but ill built, nor over well inhabited. *King*'s-*head-court* hath a Paſſage down Steps into *Stanhope-ſtreet*, an indifferent good Court. *Rain-deer-yard*, but ordinary, and hath a Paſſage into *Stanhope-ſtreet*, and *Drum-court*, or *alley*, a ſmall Place.

Stanhope-ſtreet, a pretty broad, well built and inhabited Street; and beſides the Places which come out of *Drury-lane*, on the ſame Side is *Blue-boar-court*, which is but ſmall.

Peter-ſtreet, but ſhort and ordinary.

Clare-ſtreet, a good open Place fronting the Market, here is *White-horſe-inn*.

Holles-ſtreet, alſo fronting the Market.

Haughton-ſtreet, alſo falling into the Market, all which three laſt Streets are well built and inhabited; and from this Street to *Peter-ſtreet*, there runs an Alley without a Name, that croſſes *Holles-ſtreet* and *Clare-ſtreet*.

Vere-ſtreet comes out of *Duke-ſtreet*, and falls into *Clare-ſtreet*, a Street well inhabited by Tradeſmen; on the Eaſt Side is a Paſſage into *Bear-yard*, which is a broad Place with Shambles and Stalls built, as deſigned for a Market-Place to join to *Clare-Market*, but the Project did not take; ſo of no Uſe, and but ordinarily inhabited. Out of this Yard is an Alley which leadeth into *Lincoln's-inn-fields* againſt *Portugal-row*, and another Paſſage into *Shefford-ſtreet*, adjoining to the Market, a Place of ſome Trade.

Clare-market, very conſiderable and well ſerved with Proviſions, both Fleſh and Fiſh; for beſides the Butchers in the Shambles, it is much reſorted unto by the Country Butchers and Higglers, the Market Days are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. The The Toll belongs to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, as Ground Landlord thereof.

ON the Backſide of *Portugal-row*, is a Street which runneth to *Lincoln's-inn-gate*, which uſed to paſs without a Name, but ſince the Place is increaſed by the new Buildings in *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*, and the Playhouſe being built there, it is called *Playhouſe-ſtreet*. Fronting the Playhouſe, is a Street which goes to *Plough-ſtables*; which alſo had no Name; but it is now called *Carey-ſtreet*, in this Street is the *Grange-inn*, a Place of good Reſort; near which is the Pariſh Round-houſe, on the Backſide of which is a Church-yard alſo belonging to the Pariſh.

The new Buildings made by Sir *Thomas Cook* in *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*, now make a large Street with good built Houſes, and before likewiſe had no Name; but now may be called *Lincoln's-inn-ſtreet*, at the Upper End of this Street is *Plough-alley*, and *Stable-alley*, already ſpoken of; then *Hooker*'s-*court*, a very fine large Court, with

with very good Buildings, well inhabited; it hath a Paſſage down Steps in *Boſwel-court*, and to both Paſſages or Entrances are Gates to ſhut up in the Night, for the Safety of the Inhabitants.

Boſwel-court, chiefly for Stablings and Coach-Houſes, except the End towards St. *Clement's-inn*, where there are ſome Houſes; this Court hath a Paſſage into *Little-ſhear-lane*; which is but narrow and not over well built.

Hemlock-court, a neat Court with a Free-ſtone Pavement, lately new built with pretty good Houſes; it hath a Paſſage into *Lincoln's-inn*, and fronts *Ship-yard*.

Shear-lane, very narrow towards *Temple-bar*, but upwards againſt *Little-ſhear-lane* it groweth wider, hath better Buildings and well inhabited: Of this Lane, only the Weſt-ſide is in this Pariſh, the other being in the Liberty of the Rolls.

Serle's-ſtreet, hath on the Eaſt, the new Row of Buildings of *Lincoln's-inn*, and on the Weſt that large Pile of Buildings which takes up the reſt of *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*; and in the Midſt of which is *Cook's-Court*, which is a very handſome and cleanly Place, with good Buildings very well inhabited.

We ſhall next ſhew the Buildings lying Weſtwards and ſeparate from the Body of the Pariſh; to wit, in the *Strand*, beginning at *Wimbleton* Houſe, a very handſome large Houſe, and ſo all the Houſes, with *Exeter-Exchange* and *Court*, and the Houſes adjoining, the Eaſt Side of *Burleigh-ſtreet*, except ſome few Houſes, together with all the Back Buildings into the *Fountain* Tavern in *Catharine-ſtreet*, and the Courts within the ſame, as aforeſaid; likewiſe all *Beauford-Buildings*, and the Eaſt Side of *Cecil-ſtreet*, built on Part of great *Salisbury* Houſe and Garden.

To begin with *Exeter Change*, with *Exchange-alley*, *Exeter-ſtreet*, and *Burleigh-ſtreet*, &c. Theſe formerly belonged to *Exeter-houſe* and Garden, until thus built, being a large Houſe belonging to the Earls of *Exeter*, and was antiently ſaid to be a *Convent* or *Monaſtery*; and *Covent-Garden*, then unbuilt, was the Gardens and Fields belonging to it. This Exchange contains two Walks below Stairs, and as many above, with Shops on each Side, for Semſters, Milleners, Hoſiers, &c. the Builders judging it would come in Great Requeſt; but it received a Check in its Infancy, perhaps by thoſe of the *New Exchange*; ſo that inſtead of growing in better Eſteem, it became worſe and worſe, inſomuch that the Shops in the firſt Walk next the Street can hardly meet with Tenants, thoſe backwards lying uſeleſs, and thoſe above converted to other Uſes; and here the Managers of the *Land Bank* keep their Office. From hence the Company of Upholders furniſh out Funerals. Here was lately drawn the Lottery granted by Parliament to the Sufferers in the *Charitable Corporation*. Adjoining to this Exchange Eaſtwards in the *Strand* is *Exeter-court*, very handſome, and well inhabited, with a good Free-ſtone Pavement.

Burleigh-ſtreet comes out of the *Strand* and runs up to *Exeter-ſtreet*, a Place not over well inhabited. And behind the Exchange is *Exchange-alley*, which hath one Paſſage into this Street, another into *Exeter-ſtreet*, and a third into the Change. The Court is indifferent large, and well inhabited.

Then on the South Side of the *Strand*, near adjoining to the *Savoy*, but more weſtwardly, is *Beauford-buildings*, which formerly was a very large Houſe with a Garden towards the River *Thames*, with vaſt Ground and Yards behind it Eaſtward, called *Worceſter* Houſe, as belonging to the Earls of *Worceſter*, and deſcending to *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*; his Grace finding it crazy, and by its Antiquity grown very ruinous; and altho' large, yet not after the modern Way of Building, thought it better to let out the Ground to Undertakers, than to build a new Houſe thereon, the Steepneſs of the Deſcent to the *Thames* rendering it not proper for great Courts, nor eaſy for Coaches, if the Houſes were built at ſuch a Diſtance from the Street as would have been proper: And having, at the ſame Time, bought *Buckingham* Houſe at *Chelſea*, in an Air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the Town for Buſineſs. However, his Grace cauſed a leſs Houſe to be there built for himſelf to diſpatch Buſineſs in, at the End of of a large Street leading to it, and having the Conveniency of a Proſpect over the *Thames*. On both Sides are now very fair and good Houſes built, well inhabited generally by Gentry, eſpecially in the Part next the *Thames*, which is much broader than at its Entrance out of the *Strand*. The Front Houſes in the *Strand*, which are lofty and well built, are inhabited by Tradesmen, with one very large Tavern, the Sign of the *Fountain*, very conveniently built for that Purpoſe, with excellent Vaults, good Rooms of Entertainment, and a curious Kitchen for dreſſing of Meat, which, with the good Wine there ſold, makes it well reſorted to: Cloſe by this Tavern is an Alley that leads to *Fountain-court*, a very handſome Place, with a Free-ſtone Pavement, and good Buildings, which are well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Paſſage into the Street, where the Duke's Houſe ſtood, which gave the Name to *Beauford-buildings*. This Houſe of the Dukes, with ſome others, was formerly burnt down by the Careleſsneſs of a Servant in one of the adjacent Houſes. This is now built into a very handſome Court: On the Weſt Side of this Houſe is a Paſſage out of the *Strand* for Carts and Cars that belong to the Wharfs adjoining to the *Thames*.

Concerning building the old Houſe there goes this Story; that there being a very large Walnut Tree growing in the Garden, which much obſtructed the Eaſtern Proſpect of *Salisbury* Houſe, near adjoining, it was propoſed to the Earl of *Worceſter*'s Gardener, by the Earl of *Salisbury*, or his Agent, that if he could prevail with his Lord to cut down the ſaid Tree, he ſhould have 100 *l.* Which Offer was told the Earl of *Worceſter*, who ordered him to do it, and take the 100 *l.* both which was performed to the great Satisfaction of the Earl of *Salisbury*, as he thought; but there being no great Kindneſs betwixt the two Earls, the Earl of *Worceſter* ſoon cauſed to be built in the Place of the Walnut Tree, a large Brick Houſe, which then took away the whole Eaſt Proſpect.

Near to this Houſe was *Salisbury* Houſe, already ſpoken of, built by Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, made Lord Treaſurer and Earl of *Salisbury*, by King *James* I.) being both large and ſtately, and called *Salisbury* Houſe; and to make it commodious for Paſſengers, he cauſed the High Street of the *Strand*, near adjoining, to be levelled and paved.

This Houſe afterwards became two, the one being called *Great Salisbury* Houſe, as being the Reſidence of the Earl, and the other *Little Salisbury* Houſe; which was uſed to be let out to Perſons of Quality, being alſo a large Houſe; and this was many Years ago contracted for, of the then Earl of *Salisbury*, for a certain Term of Years to build on, and accordingly it was pulled down and made a Street, called *Salisbury-ſtreet*, which being too narrow, and withal the Deſcent to the *Thames* too uneaſy, it was not ſo well inhabited as was expected. Another Part, *viz.* that next to *Great Salisbury* Houſe, and over the long Gallery, was converted

verted into an Exchange, and called the *Middle Exchange*, which conſiſted of a very long and large Room, (with Shops on both Sides,) which from the *Strand* run as far as the Water Side, where was a handſome Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water Side to take Boat at; but it had the ill Luck to have the Nick-name given it of the *Whores-neſt*: Whereby, with the ill Fate that attended it, few or no People took Shops there, and thoſe that did, were ſoon weary and left them. Inſomuch that it lay uſeleſs, except three or four Shops towards the *Strand*; and coming into the Earl's Hands, this *Exchange*, with *Great Salisbury* Houſe, and the Houſes fronting the Street were pulled down, and now converted into a fair Street called *Cecil-ſtreet*, running down to the *Thames*, having very good Houſes fit for Perſons of Repute; and is accordingly very well inhabited. The Eaſt Side of this Street only is in this Pariſh, the Weſt Side being in that of St. *Martin*'s in the Fields.

THUS much for the Bounds and Antiquities of this LIBERTY, which is governed by the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who is at preſent the moſt Noble John Duke of Rutland.

To the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaſter alſo belongs an Attorney-General.

Receiver-General, Richard Lechmere, Eſq;

Auditors, William Eaſt, Thomas Wyndham, Eſqs;

Clerk, the Hon. Sir Thomas-Lumley Saunderſon, Knight of the Bath.

King's Serjeant, John Fenwick, Eſq;

King's Counſel, Hon. John Finch, Tho. Trevor, Eſqs;

Record Keeper, Mr. Wainwright.

Attornies, Mr. Thomas Aſheton, Mr. John Page.

Uſher, John Grubb, Eſq;

Deputy-Clerk and Regiſter, Mr. John Wolfe.

A Deputy-Uſher and Meſſenger.

THEN are there four Burgeſſes, and four Aſſiſtants, to take up Controverſies; a Bailiff, who has two or three Under-Bailiffs, that make Arreſts within that Liberty; four Conſtables, four Wardens that keep the Lands and Stock for the Poor; four Wardens for Highways; a Jury or Inqueſt of 14 or 16, to preſent Defaults; four Aleconners, which look into the Aſſize of Weights and Meaſures, &c. four Scavengers and a Beadle; and their common Priſon is *Newgate*.

THERE is in this Liberty 50 Men, who are always to be at an Hour's Warning, with all neceſſary Furniture, to ſerve the King as Occaſion ſhall require. Their Charge at a Fifteen is 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Thus much for the Suburb in the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*.

CHAP. V.

St. PAUL's SHADWELL, *and other Pariſhes within the Bills of* MORTALITY.

THE Pariſh Church of St. *Paul Shadwell* is ſituated on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, near the Market, without the Walls, Liberty and Freedom of LONDON, being Eaſtward of the *Tower* about 1560 Yards.

IT is denominated from St. *Paul* the great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*, as is farther explained in the Account of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

IT was firſt built *Anno* 1656, and made Parochial, and diſtinct from the Pariſh of *Stepney*, in the Year 1666, the diſmal Fire that Year not ſpreading ſo far Eaſtward as this Church, by about a Mile. The Veſtry was built about 1675, the South Gallery at the Charge of the Inhabitants in 1683, and the North at the Charge of Mr. *Thomas Bryant*, *Anno* 1691; in which Year the Porch on the South Side was alſo built, and the Church repaired at the Pariſh Charge: The Tower has theſe Dates on it, 1671, and 1683.

THE Walls and Tower are built of Brick. The Roof within appears camerated, and is ſupported with Columns which are of no ſingle Order; the Galleries are ſupported with Columns of the *Tuſcan* Order; there are three Iſles, and Areas paved with Stone.

THE Finiſhing and Ornament is as follows: The Roof is adorned with Arches of Timber; there are Galleries on the North, South and Weſt Sides of Deal, painted White, and veined. It is pewed with Oak, and about half the Church towards the Eaſt is wainſcotted, and the Pillars caſed about ſix Feet and a half high. The Altar-Piece is adorned with the *Decalogue* between the Portraitures of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, and theſe between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, done as the *Commandments*, Black on Gold, each in a handſome moulded Frame. Over the *Commandments* is a *Glory*, and a little higher, the King's Arms under a Compaſs Pediment, all embelliſh'd with painted Cherubims, Roſes, &c. encloſed with Rail and Baliſter; the South Portico is adorned with Pilaſters and Entablature of the *Tuſcan* Order, enrich'd with Cherubims, Feſtoons, &c.

DIMENSIONS within are, Length, 87 Feet, Breadth, 63, and Altitude about 28 Feet; and that of the Tower (wherein are ſix Bells to Ring in Peal, that chime at Twelve and Four) is about 60 Feet.

BENEFACTORS.

A large Table of Benefactors on the South Wall of the Communion-Table, and another oppoſite to the North Side.

DONORS.

1667. Edward Arlibear, late of Wapping-Wall, Maſt-Maker, by his Will gave to the Poor, before this was made a Pariſh, 25 *l.*

1667. Captain William Curtis, late of Mile-End, deceaſed, by Will, gave to the Poor of Shadwell, and ſome other Hamlets of Stepney, and for other Charitable Uſes, a perpetual Annuity of 60 *l.* a Year. Of which this Pariſh received 6 *l.* one Year, and 3 *l.* another, and ſo alternately, 6 *l.*

1677. Judith Darling, late of Limehouſe, deceaſed, by her Will gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, for the Term of 15 Years, an Annuity of 10 *l.*

1681.

1681. Mrs. Margery Trumbal of this Pariſh, Widow, gave by her Will Part of the Rent of four ſmall Houſes, during the reſpective Leaſes, for the Uſe of the Poor.

1686. Mr. William Oxenbridge, late of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 *l.*

1684. George Wilkinſon, of this Pariſh, gave and paid down 30 *l.* for 30 *s.* to be given yearly on *Shrove Sunday*, to the Poor in Bread for ever, 30 *s.*

The ſaid Wilkinſon by his Will gave to the Poor the further Sum of 10 *l.*

Robert Hooker of this Pariſh, Rope-Maker, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 *l.*

1689. Robert Marriot, late Rector of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 *l.*

1689. Henry Dennis, late of this Pariſh, by his Will gave to the Poor, 24 *l.*

1690. Captain James Cook, ſome Time of this Pariſh, deceaſed in the Eaſt-Indies, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, 50 *l.* which, by Conſent of Sir Thomas Row, Knt. and his Lady, Relict and Executrix of Captain Cook, is to be employed in putting out poor Seamens Children Apprentices, 50 *l.*

1691. Anne Shot, late of this Pariſh, Widow, by her laſt Will, 10 *l.*

1692. Henry Mudd, late of Ratcliff, Eſq; by his Will, 25 *l.*

1696. Thomas Berry, at the Requeſt of Iſabella his Wife, deceaſed, has given to the Poor, 10 *l.*

1697. Elizabeth Bell, late Widow of Humphrey Bell, by her Will, 10 *l.*

Anno 1693.

Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, Rector.
Jacob Pachet, Abraham Barret, } Church-Wardens.

On the other Table:

1699. Captain Poſthumus Salwey, late of this Pariſh Mariner, deceaſed, by his Will gave to this Pariſh, 30 *l.*

1698. Captain Robert Blake, late of this Pariſh, Mariner, deceaſed, by his Will gave to the Pariſh, 10 *l.*

On another Table in the North Iſle, againſt the Eaſt Wall, with Cook's Arms, and the Date of 1700.

1690. Captain James Cook, ſome Time of this Pariſh deceaſed, *&c.* as before.

1699. Mr. James Cook, Son of the aboveſaid Captain James Cook, has given to the Poor of this Pariſh, 50 *l.* for a Proviſion of 60 Dozen of Bread, to be diſtributed every firſt *Sunday* in *January*, for ever, 50 *l.*

Alſo the Lady Row, Relict of the ſaid Capt. Cook, being ſince deceaſed, has likewiſe been a good Benefactor.

MONUNENTS *and* GRAVE-STONES.

In the Chancel is a black Marble Grave-ſtone, in Memory of *John Mott*, Vintner, *obiit* 1703.

Arms; *A Wing on a Chief, three Roundlets, impaled, with a Chevron between three Eſcallop Shells.*

A Marble-ſtone near the laſt, thus inſcribed:

Here lies interred the Body of James Cook, who departed this Life the 8th of January, 1699, aged 16 Years ſeven Months.

To the pious Memory of Mr. James Cook.

View, Traveller, as you paſs by,
Cook's Relicks of Mortality;
Whoſe Angel's Face, Seraphick Skin,
Proclaim'd ſome noble Soul within;
Whoſe blooming Hope, whoſe airy Breath,
Whoſe Bud was nipp'd by cruel Death.
Whoſe ſacred Gueſt was forc'd to fly
By Death's tyrannick Cruelty,
And take a Manſion in the lofty Sky.
View all his Virtues (if you could
Have Time to ſtay) Modeſt and Good,
Pious to God, to all was kind,
In ſhort, a univerſal Friend.
Go, Traveller, and now begin
A virtuous Life, make God thy Friend,
Give him thy Heart in youthful Days,
As pious Cook, whoſe very Praiſe
Will warbled be, Ages ſhall hear
Cook's great and mighty Character.

Arms as above, under the Account of his Donation.

Another Stone in Memory of *Sarah*, late Wife of *Edward Williams*, *obiit Sept.* 1680. Epitaph as Mr. *Tinſley*'s at St. *James*'s, *Weſtminſter*..

Another in the North Iſle, of black Marble, in Memory of the ſaid Benefactor, Mr. *Thomas Bryant*, *obiit Feb.* 1681, aged 55.

James the ſecond Son of Captain James Cook, and Alice his Wife, 1678, and James the third Son, who died 1680, and Nicholas their fourth Son, 1687.

Widow of Captain John Mathews, 1700.

Other Stones before the Table, the Inſcriptions whereof are worn out:

Anne late Wife of Edmund Hulme, 1677, alſo Edmund Hulme, of lower Shadwell, Diſtiller, 1685.

Tho. Grimble, Shipwright, 1696, and his Son Green Grimble, 1698.

Elizabeth England, 1696, and Margaret, 1697, Children of James England.

John Crab, Son of John Crab, 1658.

North Iſle:

Mark Chichely, Son-in-Law to Richard Thorneton, 1682, and his Mother, 1690.

Margaret, Wife of John Legre, 1669.

Barbara Short, late Wife of Ralph Short, 1699.

Frances Nayler, late Wife of Richard Nayler, 1695; alſo Richard Nayler, Apothecary, 1695.

Jaſper Sketcher, 1679.

Captain Iſaac Woodgreen, of Wapping-wall, 1689, and Jone his Wife, 1693-4.

Suſan, the Daughter of John Dalby, Eſq; late Wife of Captain William Thomas of this Pariſh, 1662.

Edith Williams, late Wife of Thomas Williams, Mariner.

At the lower End of the North Iſle there is this Inſcription:

This Vault was then built and erected by and for the Uſe of Mr. Henry Dennis, Senior, and his Family only.

And herein he and his Wife lie; he buried 1689-90, and ſhe, 1703, with ſome of their Children.

On the South Side of the Church, theſe Interments:

Adam Skinner, Brewer, 1698, and ſeven Children.

Eleanor Wale, late Wife of Thomas Wale, Citizen and Apothecary of LONDON, 1689, alſo Thomas Wale, 1694-5.

Sarah, late Wife of Edward Williams, 1680.
Ancilla, Suſanna, Richard and Mary, Children of Richard Worceſter of Wapping-wall, Apothecary.
Thomas Batſon, Diſtiller, 1669, and Anne Batſon, his Wife, 1686.
Alice Smith of Wapping-wall.
Captain Anthony Archer of Shadwell, 1680, and Hannah, his Wife, 1673.
John Bunch, 1658.
——— Hancock, Daughter of William and Urſula Bunch, 1658.
Ralph, Son of Will. Hancock, 1668.
Thomas Bowſer, Chirurgeon, 1698.
Mary King, late Wife of George King, 1686, alſo the ſaid George King, 1695.

In the Church-Yard are divers Tombs:

At the Weſt End:

Anne Hooker, late Wife of Robert Hooker, Rope-maker, 1689.
Walter Jones, 1691, Governor of his Majeſty's ſecond Rate Ship the French Rus.
John Spilman, Vintner, 1696.
Captain Richard Young, Mariner, 1699, and Mary his Wife, 1699, alſo Hannah their Daughter, 1699.

A little Northward from the Church is a black Marble Tomb adorned with Cherubims, &c. this Inſcription:

Iſabella Berry, Wife of Thomas Berry, deceaſed, 29 March, 1696, aged 54.

Reſt thou, whoſe Reſt gives me a reſtleſs Life,
Since I have loſt a kind and virtuous Wife;
Whoſe Charity procured her ſuch a Name
As is recorded in the Book of Fame.
Her well plac'd Charity the Needy knew;
None that were truly poor eſcap'd her View.
But Vagabonds and common Beggars ſhe
Never admitted to her Charity.
The real Objects were her chiefeſt Care
To ſuch ſhe never would her Bounty ſpare;
Therefore the Poor do much her Loſs deplore,
For few did give ſuch Alms, but none gave more.

Arms; *Ermin, on a Bend ingrailed, three Flowers de Lis, impaled, with a Lion rampant within a Bordure, ingrailed, charged with ſix Mullets.*

On the North Side of the Church, the Children of Mr. *Robert* and *Anne Spelman*; and on a Stone ſtanding upright this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Martha Willis, Wife of Thomas Willis, obiit Decemb. 1699, aged 21 Years.

Of Death and Judgment, Heaven and Hell,
Who oft does think, muſt needs die well.

On a Tomb near the North Eaſt Angle of the Church, this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred three Sons and two Daughters of Richard and Anne Merry; and alſo three Sons and two Daughters of Andrew Herring, Grandchild to the ſaid Richard and Anne Merry.

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While ſweetly in the Duſt they ſleep.
This toilſome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were ſhort, like Winter's Sun,
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run:
God bleſs the reſt with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praiſe.

On a Grave-ſtone a little Weſtward from the laſt, this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Anne, Wife of Ambroſe Goodwin, ob. Febru. 20, 1673; alſo ſix Sons of Henry Goodwin and Jane his Wife.

No Age ſo young that Death will ſpare,
All Ages they muſt die;
Therefore to die, let us prepare
To live eternally.

At the Eaſt End of the Church is this Inſcription on a Grave-ſtone:

Here lie the Bodies of five Children of John Coſin and Elizabeth his Wife; alſo of the ſaid Elizabeth, who departed this Life the 5th of April, 1691, aged 29 Years, one Month and five Days.

Here now ſleeps one that lived her Sexes Wonder,
For Wife, for Friend, or Mother, none beyond her:
And ſleep ſhe muſt, 'till the laſt Trump ſhall wake her,
And her dear Lord to his vaſt Glory take her.

At the Weſt End of the Church a handſome black Marble Tomb, in Memory of *Anne*, the Wife of *Henry Duffield*, *ob. May* 1705, in the 40th Year of her Age, with two Sons and one Daughter.

Arms; *A Chevron between three Lapwings, impaled, with two Lions paſſant, guardant.*

Elizabeth, late Wife of Captain Richard Merry, 1703-4.
Martha Collins, Wife of Henry Collins, Shipwright, 1699, and Henry Collins, 1701.
John, and other Children of Charles and Mary Cope.
Frances Claro, Wife of Thomas Claro, 1694.
Elizabeth Cole, late Wife of John Cole of Stepney Pariſh, Maſter Cooper of her Majeſty's Victualling-Office, 1703.

On the South Side of the Church-Yard:

Elizabeth Terry, late Wife of Capt. Abraham Terry, 1696.
Several Children of Joanna the Wife of Rob. Kirby, Shipwright, who died 1687.
Mary, late Daughter of John Ackerley, 1696.
John King, Cheeſemonger, 1695. And eight Children.
Thomas Graffington, Mariner, 1683-4. And Elizabeth his Daughter, and Anne his Wife.
Capt. Roger Graffington, Mariner, 1701.
A fair Tomb near the South Door, for Capt. Junifer Plovier, 1682-3.

Weſt Part of the Church-yard.

Gabriel Kerby, 1666. Alſo William and Mary their Children, 1665.
Alice Carnabie, 1695.
Margaret Barret, Wife of Abraham Barret, 1686.
John Beveridge, and Margaret his Wife, and two Children.

North Part.

Thomas Webber, 1692.
Capt. Samuel Vincent, and Mary his Wife. And their Children, Elizabeth, 1693-4; and Samuel, 1694-5.

Our Time was ſhort, the longer is our Reſt:
God took us hence, becauſe he thought it beſt.

And Mary Vincent, 1697.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s, Value 300 *l. per Annum*, with Fees and Perquisites; not rated in the King's Book, being a new Foundation.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Vernon*.

No Lecturer.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ. Six Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, composed of the Antients, or those pass'd Upper Church-warden.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are*,	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are*;
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Constable.
3 Overseers and Collectors.	7 Headboroughs.
	2 Scavengers.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, *Shadwell-market*, and *Shadwell* Water-works.

IN *Upper Shadwell* is a very handsome Charity School, for 50 Boys and 50 Girls; the Boys are cloathed, taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with each of them when put out Apprentice. The Girls learn to Read, Knit, Sew, Mark, and are Cloathed, and each of them, when put out Apprentice, or to a Trade, has also 3 *l.* This School is supported by Subscription, and Collection made at the Door of the Church once in every Month, at which Time there is a Charity Sermon.

IN *Elbow-lane* are five Alms-houses, handsome Tenements, containing three Rooms in each Tenement, for the poor Inhabitants of this Parish, founded by Mr. *George Baron*, Merchant, who left an Annuity of 5 *l.* for ever, to be distributed at 2 *s. per* Week, among the Inhabitants of the said Tenements, as does appear by an Inscription on a large Stone on the Front of the said Tenement; but the poor miserable People, who dwell therein, are deprived of this charitable Donation.

IN *West*'s-*gardens* in *New Gravel-lane*, is a Workhouse for the Poor.

IN *Shakespear*'s *Walk* is a Dissenting Meeting-House, at the Back of which is a Charity-School for thirty poor Boys of their own Persuasion, who are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts; and when put out, the Sum of 3 *l.* is given with each of them. This is done by Subscription and Collection.

THIS Parish begins at the East Side of *Blue-gate-field*, (taking that Side and from the North End thereof, the South Side of *Back-lane*) in *Upper Shadwell*, in *Ratcliff Highway* on the North Side, and extends Eastwards to *Love-lane* or *Cut-throat-lane*, including the West Side of that Lane, and taking in most Part of *Sun Tavern fields*. On the South Side of *Upper Shadwell* it begins at the Sign of the *Bull-head*, and extends Eastward to *Cock-hill*, taking in all the West Side of that Hill to *Lower Shadwell*, and from thence to the Sign of the *Still* on the South Side of *Wapping* inclusive, and to the *Gunsmith's* Shop on the North Side inclusive, comprehending all the Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Compass.

THIS Parish is divided into *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower Shadwell*.

In Upper Shadwell.

Part of *Ratcliff Highway*, or *Upper Shadwell*, in which is Part of *Blue-gate-fields*, and therein *Still-alley* and *Blue-post-alley*; *Hasting*'s-*court*, *Amsterdam-yard*, *Chambers-street*, in which is *Shitten-alley*; *Ship-and-tun-yard*, or *Herring*'s-*rents*; the *Match-walk*, *King David*'s-*lane*, *Musick-house-court*; Part of *Sun-Tavern-fields*; Part of *Love-lane*, or *Cut-throat-lane*, in which is *Cradle-alley*; Part of *New Gravel-lane*; Part of *Farmers-street*; Part of *Shakespear's*, vulgarly *Shagby's-walk*; Part of *Foxe's-lane*; Part of *Burn's-hill*; and Part of *Cock-hill*.

In Middle Shadwell.

Part of *New Gravel-lane*, and therein *West*'s-*garden*, in which is *Pump-yard*, *Elbow-lane*, *Cow-lane*; Part of *Williams-court*, *Milk-yard*, and therein *Swan-court*, *Linton*'s-*court*, and *Green-yard*, *Nuns-alley*, *Sarah-street*; Part of *Coleman-street*, and *Crabb*'s-*court*; Part of *Farmer*'s-*street*, and therein *Collins-court*, *Savory*'s-*alley* and *Baker*'s-*alley*; Part of *Shakespear*'s-*walk*, and therein *Upper-turning*, *Middle-turning*, *Lower-turning*, in which is *Taylor*'s-*alley* and *Christopher*'s-*alley*; Part of *Foxe*'s-*lane*, in which is *Brewers-yard*; Part of *Broad-bridge*, *Cock-hill*, and therein *Dean-street*, in which is *Bell-alley* and *Three-cup-alley*; Part of *Barn*'s-*hill*, in which is *Middle Shadwell-street*, and therein *Spring-yard*, *Shadwell-market*, in which is *Monmouth-street*, *Labour-in-vain-street*, in which is *Orchard-alley*, *New-street*, *Peel-alley*, *Griffin-street*, and therein *Leyder-street*; *Spring-street*, and therein *Horn-alley*, or *Trips-alley*, and therein *Coxe*'s-*hole*.

In Lower Shadwell.

Lower Shadwell-street, and therein *Bailiff-wharf*; *Bell-wharf*, *Cheney*'s-*wharf*, *Forster*'s-*wharf*, *George-alley*, *Shadwell-dock*, *Fitzers-wharf*, and *Kirby*'s-*wharf*; *Wapping-wall*, and therein *Thede*'s-*yard*; *Hill*'s-*wharf*, *Beardley*'s-*yard*, *Steer*'s-*wharf*, *Bock*'s-*alley*, *King James*'s-*stairs*, *Star-street*, in which are *Fox-and-goose-yard*, *Garden-court*, *Cox*'s-*garden*, *Hill*'s-*dung-hill*, or *Wrays-mast-yard*, *Sheppard-yard*, *Blood-worth*'s-*yard*, *round-about-alley*, *Jones*'s-*yard*; Part of *Wapping*, and therein *New-crane*, and *Green-dragon-alley*.

NUMBER of Houses 1800.

The PARISH of St. JOHN'*s at* Hackney.

ON the Side of the River *Ley* is situated the pleasant and healthful Town of *Hackney*, where divers Noblemen in former Times had their Country Seats, as an Earl of *Northumberland*, a Countess of *Warwick*, Lord *Brook*, &c. This Church of *Hackney* hath been of late stiled by the Name of St. *John*'s at *Hackney*, as tho' it belonged to the Knights Templars of St. *John* at *Jerusalem*, as certainly they had a Mill and some Tenures in the Parish. But in an antient Record of the *Tower*, it is found to have been written *Ecclesia Parochialis S. Augustini de Hackney*. And in the *Cotton Library* there is a Volume about the Knights Templars, wherein Mention is made of St. *Augustin*'s *Hackney*, and of the Lands and Rents they had there, namely, about twelve Acres, and 7 *l.* Quit Rents, and a Mill commonly called *Temple Mill*.

THERE is in the *Tower* Records a Patent, being a Licence to erect a Guild in the Church of *Hackney*, to the *Holy Trinity*, and the Glorious Virgin *Mary*, granted to *Henry Sharp*, *Persone Ecclesie Parochialis S. Augustini de Hackney*.

THE Bishop of LONDON had Demesnes in *Hackney*, in the Time of *Edward* I. In the 19th of whose Reign, which was *Anno* 1290, free Warren was granted to *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, *in terris suis dominicis de Stepenhethe*, [alias *Stebunhithe*] *& Hackeneye*.

THERE was one *John Duckett* held Lands in *Hackney*, of the Bishop of LONDON, who had granted them to St. *Mary*'s *Spittle* without *Bishopsgate*, as was found by an Inquisition in

12 *E.* 1. concerning a Licence, *Hoſpitali Ste. Marie extra Biſhopſgate*, for Lands in *Hackney* granted to *John Duckett*. The Inqueſt found that he held thoſe Lands of the Biſhop of LONDON, and the Biſhop of the King.

Hackney Church had, five hundred Years ago, a diſtinct Rectory and Vicarage, as appears by a Record in the *Tower*, 20 *E.* 1. of the Value of that Eccleſiaſtical Preferment: *Eccleſia de Hackeney val.* 50 *Marc. Vicaragia* 12 *Marcas.* Which was occaſioned by an Order from Pope *Nicholas*, that all the Benefices in *England* ſhould be taxed, to know their Values.

ADD alſo a Patent 26 *Ed.* 3, about 1352, to the Biſhop of LONDON, that inſtead of the Church of *Stortford* in *Hertfordſhire*, (which belonged to the Precentor of St. *Paul*'s) for the Church of *Hackney*, to be appropriated to the ſame Precentor of St. *Paul*'s, for the Maintenance of his Quality. The Patent run to this Tenor:

" UPON the Supplication of *Radulph*, Biſhop " of LONDON, for the better Suſtentation " of the Eſtate of the Precentor of St. *Paul*'s, " to which the Church of *Stroteford* of the Tax- " ations of twenty Marks, was only annexed; " which by Reaſon of the Smallneſs of it, was " not ſufficient to ſuſtain a Man of ſo great Eſ- " tate: We do will and grant to the ſaid Bi- " ſhop that he, for the Augmentation of the " ſaid Precentorſhip, and that he that is now " Precentor, and his Succeſſors, may more de- " cently live, and in a more competent Manner " ſuſtain themſelves, may annex, appropriate, " and unite the Church of *Hackney*, which is of " the ſame Biſhop's Advowſon, taxed at fifty " Marks to the ſaid Precentorſhip, in the Room " of the ſaid Church of *Stortford*. So that the " Precentor of the ſame Dignity, and his An- " ceſtors, may have the ſaid Church of *Hackney* " annexed and appropriated, in the Room of the " ſaid Church of *Stortford*, to him and his Suc- " ceſſors.

THE King once preſented a Clerk to the Living of *Hackney*, in the Vacation of the Biſhoprick. So it is found in the Patent Rolls of the 10th of *E.* 2. (*i. e.* about the Year 1316) *Robertus de Wodehouſe Clericus habet literas Regis de Preſentatione ad Eccleſiam de Hakeney, Lond. Dioc. vacantem ad Regis donationem Spectant. rone. Epatus. London. vacantis & in manu Regis exiſtent. Et diriguntur litere Regis Electo Lond. Confirmato. In cujus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Clarryndon* x *die April.*

WE will here alſo ſubjoin King *Edward* IV's Letters Patents, for allowing the Chantry abovemention'd in the Church; that as well ſomething may be ſeen of the Devotion of the Inhabitants of *Hackney* in thoſe Times; as alſo what Tutelary Saint this Church then owned.

Omnibus ad quos, &c. That is in *Engliſh*, " To all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greet- " ing. Know ye, that of our ſpecial Grace, we " have granted and given Licence for us and our " Heirs, as much as lies in us, To our beloved " Maſter *Henry Sharp*, Parſon of the Parochial " Church *Sti. Auguſtini de Hakeney*, to our be- " loved *Symon Elryngton*, Gentilman, and *John* " *Elryngton* of *Hackney*, Gentilman, Pariſhioners " of the Parochial Church aforeſaid; that he, or " any of them, or their Executors, longeſt li- " ving, to the Praiſe, Grace, and Honour of " the *Holy Trinity*, and the Glorious Virgin " *Mary*, may, either he or they, in the ſame " Church, begin, found, erect, unite, create, " and eſtabliſh one perpetual Fraternity or Guild, " conſiſting of two Guardians, and Brethren, and " Siſters of the ſame Pariſh, and of others, who, " of their Devotion, will be of the ſame Frater- " nity or Guild. And that the Guardians, and " Brethren, and Siſters, may augment the ſame " Fraternity or Guild, as often and when it " ſhall ſeem hereafter to them neceſſary: And " on the Feaſt of *Trinity* they might chooſe to " themſelves two Guardians.

Hackney has ſeveral Wells of wholeſome and excellent Water; as *Pig-well*; another Well in Church-field; another, which gives the Name to *Well-ſtreet*; another on the *Downs*; and alſo *Shacklewell* ſeems to take its Denomination from ſome Well thereabouts. There is alſo another Chalybeat Well, paſſing a little Way out of *Church-ſtreet* towards *Dorleſton*, but now diſuſed. For the greater Convenience of this Pariſh, Pipes have been lately laid from the River up to *Clopton*, and ſo to other Parts and Places of the ſaid Town, at the Charge of Mr. *Tyſſen*, late Lord of the Manor.

IN *Shacklewell* is an antient Manor-Houſe, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Rowes*, eminent Citizens, ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time: Late poſſeſſed by *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſq; Father and Son, both deceaſed. In the Hall and Parlour Windows are ſeveral painted Coats of Arms, that ſeem to have ſtood there from antient Times; as, beſides the *Rowes*, the *Mortymers*, &c.

THE Manor of *Wyke* in *Hackney* and *Stepney*, was granted antiently, 1 *Hen.* 4. to *Matild* Wife of *Alane Buxhul*, and *John Aubrey*; and after married to *John Montague*, Earl of *Sarum*. She was Daughter and Heir of *Adam Francis*, a mighty wealthy Citizen, and Alderman of LONDON.

THERE is a Manor in this Pariſh, called, *The King's Hold*; where, near *Well-ſtreet*, is an antient Houſe, called *Shore-place*; becauſe, they ſay, *Jane Shore* had an Habitation here. And, in this Houſe, to preſerve this Tradition, now, or late, was her Picture. We have been told, it was formerly the Manor-Houſe, and the Lord's Court kept here. It now belongs to St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*. But more probably its right Name is *Shoreditch-place*; and ſo *Stow* calls it, though he cannot tell why it is ſo named. 'Tis likely enough it was the Manſion of Sir *John Shoreditch*, a Gentleman that lived 3 or 400 Years ago, read of in our Chronicles, and whoſe Corpſe lay in *Hackney* Church, and had antiently a Monumental Stone and Inſcription, tho' now gone.

THERE was a fair Houſe near the Church, called, *The Black and White Houſe*, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Viner*, ſome Time Alderman and Mayor of LONDON, now a School for young Gentlewomen. In a large Dining-Room above Stairs, is a very fair Bow Window, with ſeveral Coats of Arms curiouſly painted; whereof one is the Arms of K. *James* I. underneath is his Motto, *Beati Pacifici.* Next, the ſame Arms with a Label, for *Charles* Prince of *Wales*; underneath are theſe two Letters, *C. P.* then are the Arms of the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, (whoſe Titles were Elector, Cup-bearer, and High Steward of the Empire) impaled with the Arms of *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid King *James*, with the Creſt and Supporters of the ſaid Elector, who married the ſaid Princeſs *Elizabeth*, *Feb.* 14, 1612, the Anceſtors of our preſent King *George* II. All which Arms make it probable, that that Prince ſome Time dwelt here, or, at leaſt, that it was his Houſe of Country Retirement.

ONE *Stephen Cobbe*, Eſq; formerly lived in this Pariſh: And by his Will, bearing Date *Dec.* 4. 1565, willed to be buried in the Chapel of the ſaid Pariſh-Church: " Where my Wife lyeth " buried; and my Arms there to be ſet up for " a Memorial. At which Burial I will, ordain, " and

" and appoint, that there be 24 poor Men, and " that every one of them, during the Funeral " Service, bear and hold a black Staff in his " Hand, ſtanding about the Corpſe; to every " of which poor Men I give, will, and bequeath, " a Gown of Black Frieze at 18 *d.* the Yard, " and 12 *d.* in Money. *Item*, I give and be- " queath to all ſuch poor People, Man, Woman, " or Child, as ſhall inhabit in the ſaid Pariſh of " *Hackney*, and to every of them, 4 *d.* *Item*, I " give and bequeath to the worſhipful and ableſt " to live in the ſaid Pariſh, for Token of good " Will, for a Dinner among them, to be had on " the Day of my Burial, 10 *l.* And to the " Preacher that ſhall fortune to preach at the " ſaid Time of my Burial, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, I give " and bequeath 10 *l.* of lawful Money of *Eng-* " *land*, to be paid by my Executors at their " Diſcretion, toward and for the Maintenance " of two Singing-Men, or Conducts, for the due " Miniſtration of God's Service, celebrated and " done within the Pariſh-Church of *Hackney* " aforeſaid" And he appointed his well-be-loved Son *Rob. Cobb*, and his faithful Friend *Henry Smith*, Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, to be his Executors, *&c.*

Joh. Roberd of *Hackney*, Yeoman, by his Will, dated *Oct.* 28, 1484, gives to the Vicar of *Hackney*, and his Succeſſors for ever, an half Acre of Land, in a Field called *Dammold's Field:* To the Intent, that they every *Sunday* pray for the Souls of him the ſaid *John*; *Alice* and *Iſabel* his Wives; *Nicholas Roberd*, his Father, and *Agnes* and *Cecille* his Wives; *Joh. Roberd*, and *Elyn* his Wife; in the Pulpit in the Church.

Alexander Broke of *Hackney*, buried in the Church-yard there, by Will, *Aug.* 16, 1484, gave to *Agnes* his Wife 20 *l.* and his whole Houſe; and one Cottage, called *Buſterd's Houſe*, with a Garden, in Fee Simple. And alſo bequeaths to his Son *William Broke*, Baſtard, xx Marks, and two Cottages in *Well-ſtreet*, in Fee Simple.

THIS Church takes its Name from the Saint to whom it was dedicated, and the Word *Hackney*, partly by Reaſon of its ſtanding in that Town, and partly to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches, which are dedicated to St. *John*.

IT is ſituated in *Church-ſtreet*, on the Eaſt Side.

THIS Living is a Vicarage in the Gift of the Lady *Tyſon*, Value 3 or 400 *l. per Annum*.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Peter Newcome*, and the Lecturers are the Rev. Mr. *Dubourdieu*, Mr. *Simſon*, Mr. *Coppin*, and Mr. *Sherlock*.

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock. An Organ and Six Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are; one on the Fifth of *November*, the Gift of Mrs. *Ann Wood*, for which the Miniſter has 20 *s.* One on the 17th of *November*, the Gift of *George Clarke*, Eſq; to the Miniſter 20 *s.* to the Clerk 5 *s.* to the Sexton 5 *s.* One on *New-Year's-Day*, the Gift of a Perſon unknown. One on *Good Friday*; and one on *Aſcenſion-Day*, both the Gift of the Rev. Mr. *Jamſon*, who was Vicar of this Pariſh; for which the Miniſter has 20 *s.* each Sermon.

THE Veſtry is Select.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	2 Conſtables.
2 Sideſmen.	8 Headboroughs.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	2 Surveyors of the Highways.
	2 Aleconners.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, three Diſſenting Meeting-Houſes, one of which is lately ſet up in *Brook-houſe*. And in this Pariſh are ſix Boarding-Schools, three for Gentlemens Sons, and three for young Ladies. And here is a Chapel in *Homerton*, built by *Stephen Ram*, Eſq;

ONE Free-School in the Church-yard, wherein twelve Boys of this Pariſh are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts. This School was built by *Chriſtopher Uſwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. who was then Rector of this Pariſh, and about one hundred Years after endowed by Mrs. *Margaret Audely*, with 20 *l.* a Year to the Maſter, paid by the Skinners Company.

ONE Charity-School, wherein 50 Boys are taught to Write, Read, and caſt Accompts, and 5 *l.* given to put each of them out to Trades: Alſo twenty Girls, who are taught to Write, Read, and Work with their Needle, with each of whom is given 5 *l.* all done by Subſcription of the Gentlemen of the Pariſh.

IN *Church-ſtreet* are ſix Alms-houſes for ſix poor Widows, who are allowed 4 *l.* a Year, the Gift of Dr. *Spurſtow*, who was Vicar of this Pariſh.

IN *Clopton* are Ten Alms-houſes, for ten poor Widows, the Gift of Biſhop *Wood*, they have 5 *l.* a Year allowed them, and cloathed once in two Years.

IN *Well-ſtreet* are Alms-houſes for ſix poor Men and their Wives, and are allowed 50 *s.* a Year to every Houſe.

THE Bounds of this Pariſh are as follow: *Cambridge-heath*, near the Watch-houſe, is the South Bound. The Weſt is the *Spittal-houſe*, in *Kingsland* Road, and takes in the Eaſt Side of the Road through *Newington*. The North Bounds are the Lower Part of *Stamford-hill* next *Tottenham*. The Eaſt is *Temple Mills*, which were formerly Powder-mills, and were blown up, but now are Lead-mills.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, *&c.*

PART of *Cambridge-heath*, *Hackney-road*; Part of *Kingſland*, *Hackney*, and therein *Mare-ſtreet*; and therein is *Shoulder of Mutton-lane*, *Flying-horſe-yard*, *Water-gruel-row*, *Tower-ſtreet*, or *London-fields*, *Church-ſtreet*, and therein is *Baxter's-ſtreet*, *Jeruſalem-ſquare*, *Mourning-lane*, *Clopton*, in which Street is *Brook-houſe*, and *Homerton*; in this Street is *Homerton-Row*, *Shepherd's-lane*, *Tattlebury-court*, *Adam and Eve-yard*; Part of *Hackney-marſh*, *Hackney-marſh-bridge*, *Jeremy's-ferry*, *Morris's-ferry*, *Temple-mills*; *Well-ſtreet*, *Grove-ſtreet*, *Dorlſton*, *Love-lane*, *Shacklewell*, *Shacklewell-lane*; Part of *Newington*; and Part of *Stanford-hill*.

NUMBER of Houſes are upwards of 600.

IN this Church of *Hackney* are theſe enſuing Monuments of later Times.

Firſt, in a Chapel South of the Communion-Table, the Monument of Sir *Henry Row* and his Lady, repreſented in Effigy kneeling: Before him a Head-piece and Gauntlet, before her a Bible.

Here, under Fine of Adam's firſt Deſection,
Reſts in the Hope of happy Reſurrection,
Sir Henry Row, Son of Sir Thomas Row,
And of Dame Mary, his dear Yokefellow:
Knight and right worthy (as his Father late)
Lord Mayor of London, with his virtuous Mate,
Dame Suſan, his twice fifteen Years and ſeven:
Their Iſſue five, ſurviving of eleven.
Four named here, in theſe four Names forepaſt;
The fifth is found, if Eccho ſound the laſt.
Sad Orphans all, but moſt their Heir (moſt Debtor)
Who built them this, but in his Heart a better.
Pie obiit Anno Salutis 1612, die Novembr. 12.
Ætatis 68.

His Coat, *Gules, a Quaterfoil, Or, impaled with hers, a Feſſe Sable.* Underneath, kneeling, ſix Figures, viz. three Sons and three Daughters.

This Monument is oppoſite unto the other, ſupported by two Boys in white Marble, one with a Spade, ſetting one Foot on it, and the other holding a Torch downwards, reſting on a Death's Head, and has this Inſcription on the Wall North.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

What needs an Epitaph, to ſound our Praiſe,
Our Wealth, our Greatneſs, Birth, or Length of Days;
When briefly on this Marble we may read
The Glory of the Living and the Dead?
A modeſt, chaſte, religious, loving Wife,
Lyes here at reſt, patient in Death and Life:
Even all the Graces which 'mongſt many were
Divided, ſweetly flow'd and met in her.
And tho' Death did his worſt, thinking in Rage
To leave no Pattern for ſucceeding Age;
Yet lives her Vertue, and this Memory
Tells what ſhe was, and what her Sex ſhould be.

Erected by John Bennet, in Memory of Elizabeth his beloved Wife, who departed this Life the 18th of Novemb. 1625. The Coat of Arms, *Gules, three Demi-Lions, Argent.*

In the ſame Chapel, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is another very handſome large Table Monument of black poliſhed Marble; and on it theſe Words:

In Memoriam Henrici Rowe de Shacklewell in Com. Middleſex. Armig. Qui duxit in uxorem Warwick Staverton, unam è filiis Deodati Staverton de Everſly in Comitat. Southampton, Armig. Obiit 15 die Auguſti, An. Dom. 1670, & Ætat. ſuæ 36. Poſuit hoc illi mœſtiſſima Conjux.

In the Chancel, over the Veſtry Door, a Monument againſt the Wall, with the Effigies of a Man and Woman, and this Inſcription:

Here-under lyeth the Body of Henry Thoresby of Thoresby in the County of York, Eſquire, late Counſellor in the Law, Bencher and Reader of Lincoln's-inn, Juſtice of Peace, and of the Quorum; one of the Maſters of the moſt Honourable Court of Chancery, and one of the ſixteen Governors of King James's Hoſpital, elected at the firſt Foundation thereof by John Sutton, Eſquire, the only Founder. Which Henry Thoresby paſſed his Pilgrimage in this Life in all Godlineſs and Chriſtian Piety, and ſo conſtantly did continue unto his laſt Breath, which he yielded up to the Almighty in this Town of Hackney, on the eleventh Day of May, 1615.

Under the Woman thus:

Here-under lieth the Body of Jane, late Wife of the ſaid Henry Thoresby, Eſquire, Daughter to John Palmer of Clerkenwell, in the County of Middleſex, Eſquire, and Paulina his Wife, Daughter of Anthony Sandes of Throwly in the County of Kent, Eſquire; which Jane lived with the ſaid Henry in Wedlock 30 Years and more, and had Iſſue by him two Daughters, viz. Jane, who died in her Infancy about ſix Years of Age, and Eleanor Lady Hardres, the now Wife of Sir Thoms Hardres of Great Hardres in the County of Kent, Knight, by whom ſhe had Iſſue four Sons and one Daughter; which ſaid Jane over-lived her ſaid Husband Henry Thoresby, and died in all Chriſtian Piety on the 18th Day of Auguſt, 1616.

An Epitaph upon the Death of the virtuous and worthy Gentleman, *Edward Saunders*, Eſq; *obiit ultimo die Novembris, Anno* 1599.

His Name, his Place, the Gentry of his Birth,
And Credit held unto his dying Days,
Were Things that gave him Favour here on Earth,
But gave him not the greateſt of his Praiſe.

His greateſt Glory was his godly Life,
The Bounty of his Houſe, and open Door;
His Country's Love, his Kindneſs to his Wife,
Faith to his Friend, and Pity to the Poor.

His Virtue, Valour, and all good Deſires,
His Zeal and Life agreeing to the ſame;
And laſt the Death that ſuch a Life requires,
Theſe be the true Records of laſting Fame.

Theſe write him Bleſſed in the Heavens above,
And leave him in the World Good-will and Love.

On the North Side of the Chancel, firſt an antient Table Monument, with a fair grey Marble Stone without Inſcription; there were Coats of Arms on the Sides, but torn off. This Monument is concealed by the School-maſter's Pew.

Next a Memory of the Right Honourable the Lady *Lucy Latymer.*

Such as ſhe is, ſuch ſurely ſhall ye be,
Such as ſhe was, ſuch if ye be, be glad;
Fair in her Youth, tho' fat in her Age ſhe grew,
Virtuous in both, whoſe Glaſs did never fade:
Tho' long alone ſhe led a Widow's Life,
Yet never Lady liv'd a truer Wife.
From Wales ſhe ſprang, a Branch of Worceſter's Race,
Graft in a Stock of Browns her Mother's Side,
In Court ſhe held a Maid of Honour's Place,
Whilſt Youth in her, and ſhe in Court did bide.
To John Lord Latymer then ſhe became a Wife;
Four Daughters had they breathing yet in Life,
Earl of Northumberland took the firſt to Wife,
The next the Heir of Baron Burleigh choſe;
Cornwallis Hap the third for Term of Life,
And Sir John Danvers pluck'd the youngeſt Roſe.
Their Father's Heirs, them Mothers all ſhe ſaw;
Pray for, or praiſe her, make your Liſt the Law.

Made by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knt. this Lady's Son-in-Law.

This is a very advanced Monument, whereon lies a Lady with a Coronet, in a Scarlet Robe, praying, her Hands broke off; and againſt the Eaſt Wall are theſe Words inſcribed:

The Right Hon. Baron John Nevyl, Kt. Lord Latymer, departed this Life at his Manor of Snape, in the County of York, the 22d of April, 1577, in the Year of his Age 61, and lyeth buried with his Anceſtors at his Church in his Town of Well.

Under her Head, near the Bottom, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Right Honourable Lady Lucy, Daughter to the Right Noble Henry Earl of Worceſter, Wife to the late Right Honourable John Nevyl, Kt. Lord Latymer; by whom ſhe had Iſſue four Daughters, Katharine, Dorothy, Lucy, Elizabeth; ſhe departed this Life the 23d of February, 1582, in the Year of her Age 59.

As ſhe had four Daughters, ſo they are placed kneeling under her, two on one Side of the Monument, and two on the other; their Names, and with whom they matched, mentioned, and

ſet

ſet over their Heads, and their Children Names under them. The two former on the South Side, are obſcured by a Pew, that they cannot be read. Thoſe on the North Side are as follows:

Dorothy, her ſecond Daughter, married with Sir Tho. Cecyll, Kt. and had Iſſue as hereunder appeareth, viz. William Cecyl, Richard, Edward, Chriſtopher and Thomas; Katharine Cecyl, Lucy, Mildred, Mary, Suſan, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Frances.

Next on the ſaid North Side, kneels the youngeſt Daughter, and over her thus written:

Elizabeth her youngeſt Daughter, married with Sir John Danvers, Knt. and had Iſſue as hereunder appeareth, Charles and Henry Danvers, Anne, Lucy, Eleanor and Mary; with another Name obſcure.

Near this, againſt the North Wall, Altarwiſe, is an old Monument without any Inſcription at all; only on the Sides appear the Arms of the *Hernes*, antiently Lords of *Shacklewell*.

But to return back to the upper-moſt Part of the Chancel:

On the North Side, againſt the Veſtry Wall, is another antient Monument, whereon is engraven,

Anno Dni. 1519.
Chriſtophero. Urſwyk. Rectore.
M. J. A.

The Coat of Arms is, *The Field —— a Bend, Sable, charged with three Lozenges, on each of which are as many Croſſes, Gules.*

At the Foot of this Monument is the Effigies of the Man at Length, in Braſs, with his Habiliments, and this Subſcription under him:

Chriſtoferus Urſwicus Regis Henrici VII. Elemoſynarius: Vir ſua ætate clarus; Summatibus atque Infirmatibus juxta charus: At exteros Reges undecies pro Patria Legatus: Decanatum Ebor. Archidiaconatum Richmondiæ, Decanatum Windoſore habitos vivens reliquit. Epiſcopatum Norvicenſem oblatum recuſavit. Magnos Honores tota vita ſprevit, frugali vita contentus hic vivere, hic mori maluit; plenus annis obiit, ab omnibus deſideratus. Funeris Pompam etiam Teſtamento vetuit. Hic ſepultus carnis Reſurrectionem in adventum Chriſti expectat.
Obiit anno Chriſti incarnati MDXXI. die xxiiii Martii, Anno ætatis ſuæ LXXIIII.

Above this old Monument is the Effigies of another Churchman, a Biſhop in his Ruff and Lawn Sleeves, and a Book in his Hand, in a preaching Poſture.

P. M. S.

Hic jacet, Juſtorum Reſurrectionem expectans, Reverendus in Chriſto Pater David Doulben, S.S. Theolog. Dr. Epiſcopus Bangorenſis Gegrotti in Agro Denbienſi natu. Penatibus non obſcuris. Qui cum in Paſtorali hujus Eccleſiæ Curâ tria annorum Luſtra tranſegiſſet, Epiſcopus Bangorenſis factus eſt. Unde in Beatorum numerum adſcitus eſt xxvii die Novembr. An. Dom. 1633. Ætatis ſuæ LII.

Above his Head are theſe *Latin* Verſes:

Conditus exiguâ jacet hic Doulbenus in urna,
Qui nuper Præſul Bangorienſis erat.
Hic tria Luſtra prius Chriſti invigilabat Ovili,
Et Domino errantes voce reduxit Oves.
Ergo quies ubi ſudor erat, meſſemq; ubi ſevit,
Expectat, munuſq; hic, ubi pavit Oves.

Not far hence, ſomewhat on the North Side of the Communion Table, was buried alſo another Vicar of this Pariſh, under a flat Stone, having a Braſs Plate faſtened on it, with the Reſemblance of a Man in a Gown, and this Inſcription:

Robertus Stokes, vir Doctrina & morum Probitate inſignis, Cantabrigiæ olim Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus fuit; necnon hujus Villæ Hackneæ per duos & viginti annos Vicarius. Qui Anno Dom. 1570, Octavo Calendas Aprilis Naturæ conceſſit: à Summis juxta atque ab infimis magnopere deſyderatus.

There is yet in this Chancel the Monument of another Vicar of this Pariſh; where, upon a Pillar on the North Side is a Braſs Plate, with the Effigies of a Miniſter in a Pulpit, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Hugh Johnſon, who was Vicar of this Church 40 Years, and departed this Life the 16th of Jan. 1618, aged 72; and was a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Pariſh, and to the Poor of the Town of Macclesfield in Cheſhire, where he was born.

Mr. *Strype* retrieved one Vicar more, incumbent here in former Times, but whether buried in this Chancel, he could not tell, namely, Thomas Hert, who had his Monument in this Church, and his Effigies thereon, and theſe Monkiſh Verſes:

Subjacet hic ſtrictus hoc marmore nunc homo pictus
Thomas Hert dictus hic Vicarius benedictus.
O Cambrig. per te fuit ille Magiſter in Arte.
C. quater & Mille, Sex X. quarto ruit ille,
Et Julii plena Septena luce ſerena.

So that you may compute his Death to fall on the 7th of *July*, *Ann. Dom.* 1464.

Advanced on the South Wall againſt the Communion Table, is the Monument of the *Woods*; the Man and Woman ſtanding before one Desk, facing one another, with their Hands in a praying Poſture; Sons and Daughters behind them, with a Mitre at the Side of the third Son, who was a Biſhop, viz. of Litchfield. The Inſcription is as follows:

In the Vault near to this Place lye the Bodies of Thomas Wood, Eſquire and Suſan his Wife:
He was buried the 18, May, 1649, } aged {84
She was buried the 17, Octob. 1650, } {80
They had Iſſue four Sons and four Daughters; Sir Henry, Kt. and Bart. John Citizen of LONDON, Thomas, D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. and King Charles II. and William, one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's Spicery.
Joan Dorothy, Mary and Elizabeth.

All go unto one Place: All are of the Duſt, and all turn to Duſt again, Eccl. iii. 20.

Juſt without the Rail on the South Side of the Communion Table, a flat Stone thus engraven:

Here lyeth interred the Body of George Clark, deceaſed 14 Aug. An. Dom. 1668.

If any deſire to be me nigh,
Pray let my Bones in quiet ly,
'Till Chriſt come in the cloudy Sky,
Who will us all both judge and try.

This

This Gentleman left 20 *s.* yearly for an Anniverſary Sermon to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*; and other Monies to be diſtributed charitably in the Pariſh on that Day.

In the Body of the Chancel, under a fair black Marble, is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Joannes Ivat de LONDON, Mercator, filius natu ſecundus Gulielmi Ivat, hujus Parochiæ Generoſ. Qui dum rem mercatoriam per varios annos proſperè egiſſet, tandem hanc vitam pro beatiori ſine prole mutavit, 23 die Februarii, 1693. P. M. tam dilecti viri Maria conjux ſuperſtes hoc Marmor mœrens ploranſq; poſuit, Ætatis ſuæ 44.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is *Baron and Femme. Baron, a Croſs charged with five Flowers de Lis. Femme, a Feſſe with three Trefoils, between as many Bulls Heads guardant, erazed.*

Upon the Ground, on the North Side of the former, under a fair Marble Stone with an Inſcription, is buried the Body of Thomas Blackall, Eſquire, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life, Novemb. 7, 1688, in the 68th Year of his Age. And Thomas Blackall, his eldeſt Son, who departed *Jan.* 22, 1693, in the 45th Year of his Age. The Coat of Arms engraved upon this Stone is, *A Greyhound running, upon a Chief indented three Roundlets.*

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, on the upper End of the North Iſle, is a Monument for Richard Hallily, Gent. who married Margaret Lathom, died 1605.

Now to paſs over to the South Iſle:

Firſt, againſt the Eaſt Wall, a good Monument, where appear two Statues, the one of a Man in a Gown kneeling, the other of his Wife kneeling alſo, facing each other, and this Epitaph:

Near this Place interred ly the Bodies of Henry Baniſter, Eſq; of late Citizen, Goldſmith, and ſome Time Sheriff of LONDON, and Juſtice of the Peace in the County of Middleſex. He was born in Preſton in Anderneſs in Lancaſhire, and deceaſed in this Pariſh on the 25th of July, Ann. Dom. 1628, aged 90. He was

The Hand of Amity to all deſerving,
The Heart of Integrity in all his Dealing,
And the Soul of Sincerity in religious Living.

And of Anne his Wife, who, after his Deceaſe, married to Sir William Bulſtrode, of the County of Rutland, Kt. She left this Life on the 4th of Jan. Anno Dom. 1633, aged 55. She was

The Mirrour of Diſcretion, in chuſing and uſing her Friends,
The Platform of Providence for her Kindred.
And the Pattern of Piety both in publick and private.

Reader, note this, and labour to lay down,
Such Earneſt for an everlaſting Crown.

A Tablet hung up near this Monument, thus inſcribed:

An EPITAPH,

Made by Sir William Bulſtrode, Kt. upon the Death of his moſt dear Wife Anne, Lady Bulſtrode, and conſecrated to the Memory of her excellent Virtues, and his faithful Affection:

Sad Fate! here lies interred Woman's Glory;
Whoſe rich and rare Endowments were a Story,
Fit for the Shrill and golden Trump of Fame
To make eternal; that her virtuous Name
Might be a ſober Pattern, Rule and Guide,
To all her frailer Sex, in whom, beſide
Her modeſt Beauty, grave and pious Wit,
Wiſdom and Judgment ſo enthron'd did ſit,
And ſo unnatur'd in her Female Paſſion,
As all the Actions of her Life, Diſcretion
Did always meaſure; and to crown her Praiſe,
Religion was the Pilot of her Ways.
Nor did ſhe her great Zeal as fruitleſs ſmother,
But by her Practice ſtill incited other:
Her Nature ſweet, fix'd with a Mind ſo even,
As here on Earth her Soul enjoy'd a Heaven.
Which to Perfection her ſtrong Faith hath carried,
And to the Lamb for ever bleſſed married.
So that her Death but Jacob's Dream expreſt,
A Ladder to convey her Soul to reſt.
Reſt then, dear Soul, ne'er to return to me.
While I here mourn, and long to come to thee.

She dyed Jan. 4, 1633.

On one Side of this Monument, againſt the ſame Eaſt Wall, is a Braſs Plate, repreſenting a Man kneeling before a Desk, and four Women kneeling before Desks, behind each other, and Children behind them; and upon the ſame Plate theſe Epitaphial Verſes:

Here-under lyeth Authur Dericote,
Who was buried of late:
Of LONDON ſome Time Citizen
And of Eſquires State.
Of Drapers whilome Company,
But late of Hackney Town,
A Pariſhoner he was full good;
All Vice he laid a down.
Wives four by Marriage he had,
That lawful was and right,
Mary, Anne, and Margaret,
And Jane the fourth the hight.
By whom two Children here he had,
And ended then his Life,
The twelfth Day of November Month,
One Child alive and Wife.
A thouſand and five hundred
And ſixty Years and two.
Since Chriſt his Incarnation,
He 'gan to live a-new.
God grant to Chriſtians all,
Of Life ſuch Race to run,
That at length they may receive
Of Chriſt a joyful Doom.

The Coat of Arms of this Dericote ſet here, is, *A Dragon paſſant, on a Chief three Eſcalop Shells.*

This Gentleman's Funeral was ſolemnized after this Manner, on the 18th of *November*, 1562. He gave 24 poor Men 24 Gowns of Rats Colour, at 7 *s.* the Yard. He had a *Penon of Arms, and Coat Armour.* Mr. *Richmond* was the Herald attending. Many black Gowns more were given, and 32 Dozens of Eſcutcheons were uſed; 20 Clerks of LONDON ſinging before the Corpſe, with the Maſters of the Hoſpital walking with their green Staves; Mr. *Avenon* and Mr. *Minors* Chief Mourners.

The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Pleſſyon*, and after, all return'd to his Place to Dinner.

On the other Side of *Baniſter*'s Monument are the Reſemblances of a Boy and two Girls kneeling upon Cuſhions, named Henry, Mary, Anne, holding each by their Hand over their Heads, and theſe Verſes:

By

By Truth, the Word of God, theſe guided were,
By Death, the Way together they did go:
The happy Life where living now they are
In Joy celeſtial, void of earthly Woe.
Theſe Daniels far ſurpaſt the Graces three,
Which did in Life and Death ſo well agree.

Between them kneeling is this Word:

The Way,

The Boy points upward to a bright Cloud, wherein is writ,

To Life.

Above their Heads theſe Words:

Menſe Oct. 1592, *diem obierunt.*

But who theſe were, it is not mentioned, their Sirnames being omitted, but probably the Children of *Henry Baniſter.*

In this Iſle, on the South Wall, is Sir *Thomas Row*'s Monument: The Man and his Wife kneeling before a Desk, with their Hands together in the Poſture of Praying. The Coat of Arms is, *Sable, a Chevron charged with three Bezants, between as many Cinquefoils.*

Anno Dom. 1570, *Septemb.* 2.

Sir Thomas Rowe lies buried here,
Of LONDON Knight and Alderman;
Who late was Maior, and Rule did bear,
To right the Cauſe of every Man.
A Merchant Venterer was he,
Of Merchant-Taylors Company:
A Citizen by Birth alſo,
And eke his Wife Dame Mary Rowe.
In Wedlock one and thirty Year,
They did continue Man and Wife:
Eleven Children ſhe did bear,
But five of them have left this Life,
And ſix alive do yet remain,
Four of them Sons, and Daughters twain.
His Soul, we hope, with God is bleſt,
And doth remain in Abraham's Breaſt.

Next to this, againſt the Wall in the Chancel, is a little neat Monument of white Marble, thus inſcribed:

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of John Stock, late of LONDON, Gent. born at Royle in Comitat. Lancaſt. May 18, 1631, deſcended from a very antient and good Family, Ob. 17 Jan. 1703. Ætat. 73.

Lower in this South Iſle, againſt the Wall, is this Inſcription in gilded Letters, for the Father of the wealthy and wiſe, notable and proſperous *Eaſt-India* Merchant, Sir *Joſiah Child*, Bart.

Richard Child, Merchant of LONDON, died May the 7th, 1638, and Elizabeth his Wife, late Wife of Thomas Sone, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, departed Jan. 1, 1670; left behind her two Sons and one Daughter, by her firſt Husband, viz. John, Joſiah, and Anna.

Lower, towards the Belfrey, is a very comely Table Monument of black Marble poliſhed, inſcribed with Letters deeply engraven:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Fredeſwede Kekewich, Wife of Mr. Samuel Kekewich, Merchant, who dyed in Puerto Sta. Maria, [in Spain] the 29th of Aug. 1693.

And there alſo is buried her Husband, being a Gentleman of a good Family in *Cornwall*, who dyed about the Year 1701.

UNDER the Belfrey, another fair Table-Monument of black Marble, with this Inſcription:

Here lye the Bodies of Capt. Robert Dean, who dyed the 13th of Feb. 1699, the 46th Year of his Age. And Mary and Robert, and Katharine his Children, who all dyed before him.

THIS was lately erected at the Charge of his Wife, now or late living at *Portſmouth.*

AT the lower End of the North Iſle of the Church, joining to the Wall, is a Table-Monument of black Marble poliſhed, for

JOHN DOD, Citizen and Mercer of London, Son of Peter Dod of Tuſſingham in Cheſhire, Gent. by Jane his Wife. Who married Mary Daughter of Richard Thorowgood, Eſquire, Alderman of LONDON, and Elizabeth his Wife. By whom he left Iſſue five Sons, and one Daughter, viz. Benjamin, Richard, John, Piers, Edward, and Mary. He departed this Life June the 4th, 1681. Ætat. 44.

ON the Stone is this Coat: *On a Feſſe three Creſcents, between two Bars wavy.*

AGAINST this Wall, at the Weſt End of the Church, is ſet up a handſome Monument of white Marble, of *Thomas Cartwright*'s making, with this Inſcription:

Prope jacent Cineres BENJ. DOD, Generoſi & Civis Londinenſis: Ob patrium ferè in ſuos, & verè fraternum animum, ab iis præcipuè multum Lugendi: Ob genii autem Probitatem & Mores ſuaviſſimos, ab omnibus deſideratiſſimi. Qui vitæ benè tranſactæ Documentis mortis incertæ Monitionem adjecit, præcipiti ex Equo Caſu immaturè, improviſò decumbens, Anno Ætat. 32. Domini 1706.

Memorati etiam jacet chara, unica & dilectiſſima Soror MARIA CRADDOCK, ejuſdem Tumuli Conſors, tridui ſolummodò ſuperſtes: Hujus vitæ exuvias deponens in ſpem melioris.

Obiit { Jun. 10. / Ætat. 19.

THE two laſt Monuments ſet up in this North Iſle, ſomewhat higher againſt the North Wall, are:

ONE for *Richard de Beavoir* of *Balmes*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; of the Iſland of *Guernſey.* Who departed this Life the 17th of *June, A. D.* 1708, in the 67th Year of his Age. His Arms: *Argent, a Cheveron Gules, between three Quatrefoils* of the ſame.

THE other higher Eaſtward: In Memory of Mr. *James Cæſar Paget*, of LONDON, Merchant. Who dyed the 11th of *Dec.* 1714. In the 80th Year of his Age.

IN the Body of the Church, upon a flat white Stone, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Matſon, Citizen and Salter of LONDON. Departed the 18th of Novemb. 1695. Aged 44.

The Body of Edward Matſon, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON. Departed the 30th of September, 1688. Son of John Matſon of Dover, and Mary his Wife.

Mr. John Johnſon, departed the 4th of November, 1686.

ON a fair Marble:

The Body of Sarah, the loving and beloved Wife of John Pierſe. She departed the 26th of Aug.

Aug. 1702. And John Pierſe, their Son, the 23d of Jan. 1694. Aged 4 Years.

THE Coat: *A Bend wavy, between two Unicorns Heads erazed.*

IN the Body of the North Iſle, a fair Stone covering the Body of Mr. Thomas Cook, Merchant: Who departed the 20th of December, 1694, in the 60th Year of his Age.

AND lower, under another Marble Stone:

Alex. Johnſtown, Eſq; buried 1709. Aged 60.

A Hatchment upon a Pillar in the Chancel Northward, thus inſcribed:

In the Vault near this Place, lyeth the Body of Dame Katharine Reynolds, Widow to Sir Samuel Reynolds of Caſtle Camps in Cambridgeſhire: Who was buried the 3d of March, 1658, in the Year of her Age 52. Alſo the Bodies of Phebe Berry her Mother, and Elizabeth South her Siſter.

IN this Church was buried *Frances*, the Wife of *John Mauchel*, or *Machel*, of *Hackney*, Eſq; Daughter to *Will. Coton* of *Panfield* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; Dyed at her Houſe in *Homerton*, *May* 11, 1574, in Childbed: Deliver'd of two Children, *John*, Son and Heir, and *Frances*. Buried *May* 21. But her Monument (if ſhe had any) is gone.

THE Monuments of many more of antienter Times are periſhed and gone; and ſo had their Names and Memories too, had they not been preſerved by an induſtrious Antiquarian in the former Age. Some of the moſt remarkable we ſhall ſpecify:

Henry Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, of the moſt Honourable Order of the Garter. Who died 1537, 29 H. 8. the laſt Day of July.

Sergeant Alexander, a Lawyer, who, in his Inſcription, was characſtered to be,

——— Sacer Eccleſièq; Deiq;
Cultor, & in populo Pacificator erat.

He dyed 1438.

The Date of his Death being ſet out by this Diſtich:

Seno ter deno bis centeno quater anno,
Milleno Domini qui pius aſſit ei.

Alice Ryder, ſhe dyed 1517.

HER Portraiture was in Braſs, with a Milk-pail upon her Head. She ſeems to have been a Milk-woman, and to have obtained great Wealth by ſelling it into the City. She was ſaid to have been a good Benefactreſs to the Church. This was her Epitaph:

For the Sowl of Allis Ryder of your Cherite,
Say a Pater Noſter, and an Ave.

Hic jacet in foſſa Robertus Stork, Elizabeth uxor ſuo honore vivebant Pauperes debiles & alebant Robert. Obiit primo die Menſis Octobr. Anno Dom. M°CCCC°XVI. Elizabet. obiit ..... die Menſis, Anno Domini M°CCCC°.

Quorum aiab. propitietur Deus.

Jane Onely, the onely moſt faithfull Wiffe of John Onely of Warwickſhire, Eſquire.

To whoſe Sowle the Onely Trinity be mercifull, Amen. She dyed 1525.

BY another induſtrious Collector of Monuments, ſhe is written, *Jane*, Daughter of *Henry Smith*, of *Sherſand* in the County of *Warwyke*.

William Heneage, the Son of Robert Heneage, one of the King's Auditors. Dyed Auguſt the 5th, 1535.

John Elryngton, Filycer [or Filazer] of LONDON, and Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas. Departed 1504. He was Founder of a Guild in this Church.

Robert Walſingham, third Clerk of the Spicery to King Henry VIII. and Margaret his Wife. Dyed 1522 [1524]

BY the Review of theſe Perſons here interred, one might conclude, that many of the Nobility and Court in former Times, choſe to have their Country Seats at *Hackney*.

To all the reſt we ſhall add theſe few very antient:

Here lies Joan Curtelys, the Daughter of .... Shordych, Anno 1399. This Gentleman might give Denomination to that old Houſe near *Well-ſtreet* in this Pariſh, called *Shoreditch-place*.

Roger Ford, 1453.
John Butterfield, 1454.
Thomas Symond, May 11, 1542.
John Catcher, May 9, 1487.
Henry Therket, 1503.
John Jennyngs, 1423.
William Lowthe, of LONDON, Goldſmith, 1528.

John Hern, Eſq; hath a Monument without an Inſcription or Date, and was the Founder of this Church, as is ſuppoſed, by the Repreſentations of Herons graven in Stone upon every Pillar of the Church.

MONUMENTS *in the Church-yard.*

ON the North Side of the Church are theſe Table-Monuments adjoining to the Church.

NEAR the little Chancel-Door is a Table-Monument for *Bailiff*, thus inſcribed:

Succeſſioni.

You that remain, diſturb not the Reſt of the Body of Thomaſine, when ſhe lived, the Wife of John Bailiff, Eſq; ..... here under this Stone preſerve the Duſt, by the Power of the Almighty, unto the appointed Day for the Reſurrection of the Juſt. She died the ſecond Day of February, in the Year of Chriſt her Redeemer 1641.

Erat. Eris.
Cogita. Para.

ANOTHER well-wrought Table-Monument of Marble, more Weſt, on the ſame Side, is ſet up for *Thomas Trench*, a very honeſt, diſcreet, charitable, pious, as well as wealthy Merchant of LONDON, while he lived; buried here according to his laſt Deſire, with this Inſcription only:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Trench, Eſq; who died the 10th of December 1699, aged 51. Near this Place lye Rebecca and Thomas, his Children, that dyed very young.

ON this Side alſo Eaſt, is a Monument for *George* and *James*, Sons of *Andrew Hutchinſon*, and *Luce* his Wife. The former dyed *An.* 1688. The latter 1689.

A raiſed Monument alſo on this Side adjoining to the Church, for *William Gray*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON. Who dyed *Aug.* 5, 1663. And his Son *Joſiah Gray*, 1669, aged 26.

ON the South Side of the Church in the Church-yard, is a Monument for *John Burſtall*, late of LONDON, Merchant: Who dyed *May* 28, 1681, aged 40.

ANOTHER more Weſt for *John Kent*, Chirurgeon: Who dyed 1660.

AT the Weſt End of the Church-yard, a fair Table-Monument ſomewhat antient, without any Inſcription or Coat of Arms.

THERE be many other raiſed Tombs lately made in the ſame Church-yard. One of the laſt, on the North Side, is for *Sarah Hill*, Widow of the Rev. *John Hill*, of *Worceſterſhire*, who died *December* 18, 1715, the 87th Year of her Age.

Reader, if thou wouldſt know her Character, examine all the Duties of Nature and Religion: Which, as conſcious of the End of her Being, ſhe fulfilled. And then go, and do thou likewiſe.

To all the reſt, we ſhall add this Inſcription upon a Head-Stone in the Eaſt Part of the Churchyard:

PENINNAH JUCKES.

A Maid near eighteen, we have laid in this Green,
To reſt herſelf here a ſhort Space:
And after that Time, this Roſe in her Prime,
Shall riſe up again by God's Grace.
Anno 1716.

THIS Pariſh is endowed with theſe annual Revenues of Charity for the Relief of their Poor, and Reparation of their Church and Ways.

DONORS.

1603. Thomas Herne, to the Poor in Bread, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*

1613. Will. Swaine gave 100 *l.* to the Poor, for which the Pariſh have Hilly Field.

1616. Mrs. Margaret Audley gave 700 *l.* to the Skinners Company in Truſt, for theſe Uſes, at four Quarterly Payments yearly, viz.

Towards the Maintenance of the School-maſter of the Free-School, 20 *l.*

To the Poor for Bread, 5 *l.* 4 *s.*

For the Repair of the Church, if needful, otherwiſe for the Poor in Coals, 5 *l.* 16 *s.*

To repair Bridges, Stiles, and Rails, which ſhe had made betwixt Clapton and Shoreditch, if needful; otherwiſe to the Church-wardens for other Uſes, 4 *l.*

1618. Hugh Johnſon, ſome Time Vicar, to the Drapers in Truſt, for the Poor, and Collectors for the Poor, with the Advice of the Vicar or Miniſter, *per Ann.* 10 *l.*

1620. Sir Henry Rowe, to the Mercers Company in Truſt, to the Poor in Bread and Coals, 4 *l.* 16 *s.*

1624. Valentine Pool, to the Poor, 8 *l.*
For which the Pariſh have Ryfield.

1625. Richard Cheyney, Eſq; payable by the Church-wardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, 2 *l.*

1626. Henry Baniſter, Eſq; to the Goldſmiths Company in Truſt, to put out four Children Apprentices, 8 *l.*

1632. Bp. Dolben, ſome Time Vicar of this Pariſh, gave 30 *l.*

WE will here inſert, in Memory of this pious Biſhop, his Letter, wrote ſcarce a Fortnight before his Death, to the Inhabitants of *Hackney*; concerning his charitable Gift, as it is extant in their Pariſh Books.

To the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of Hackney, *but eſpecially to the pooreſt Sort of People, that maintain their Livelihood by Carriage of Burthens to the City of* LONDON: *All Bleſſing from the Fountain above and below, be multiplied upon you.*

I *DAVID*, by the Permiſſion of God, Biſhop of *Bangor*, ſome Time your unworthy Paſtor, in Teſtimony of my unfeigned Chriſtian Love to you, as to the Place where I was ſo much beholden unto you all, do earneſtly intreat you to accept and take in good Part, this Mite of 30 *l.* according to my poor Eſtate; which I have ſent unto you by my worthy Friend Mr. *Richard Davies*, to be employed for continuing and everlaſting repairing (I hope) to Poſterity, of the Cauſeway, or Footway leading from *Clopton* and *Hackney* Church unto *Shoreditch*. Which poor Mite of 30 *l.* I deſire may be employed or laid out on ſome proportionable Parcel of Ground, Tenement, or yearly Rent-charge, or otherwiſe, by my loving Acquaintance, Mr. *Richard Davies*, Mr. *George Robins*, and Mr. *Roger Jones*, as ſoon as poſſible may be: But with the Approbations of my Right Worthy Friends, Sir *William Bulſtrode*, Mr. *John Baily*, Mr. *John Milward*, and Mr. *William Cheney*, or by any four of theſe Men.

And likewiſe my Deſire and Requeſt is, that the ſaid yearly Rent, iſſuing out of the ſaid Lands, Tenement, or Rent-charge, may be, by Order of the Veſtry, yearly paid unto the Church-wardens, for the Time being, of the ſaid Pariſh: And the Church-wardens to be accountable thereof.

And *laſtly*, my earneſt Deſire is, that according to my ſaid Truſt, the ſaid Rent, with its Profits, or Increaſe, at every three or four Years, being accounted for by itſelf, and particularly reſerved for that Uſe, may be employed every third or fourth Year at the fartheſt, for the ſufficient Repair of the ſaid Way. Conceiving, for divers Reaſons, that it will not be requiſite to repair it oftener. Wherein I do earneſtly deſire the Vicar for the Time being, in the Bowels of Charity, to have a ſpecial Care to accompliſh this my Requeſt.

Provided always, that if there be a Surpluſage remaining of the ſaid Rent, after the Repair or Mending of the ſaid Way at the Term aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Money and Surpluſage ſhall be diſtributed by the Diſcretion of the Vicar, Church-wardens, and four of the antienteſt ſubſtantial Pariſhioners, among them of the pooreſt Families, that have the greateſt Charge of Children: Alſo, likewiſe provided, that if it may appear that the ſaid 30 *l.*

it ſhall revert and be for the Uſe of the Poor of the Town of *Denbigh*, where I was born.

Your Faithful Friend and

Bangor-Houſe in *Shoe-Lane*, *London*, this 11th Day of *Novemb.* 1633. *Servant in the Lord Jeſus*, DAVID BANGOR.

George Humble, Eſq; gave 50 *l.* for annual Rent 5 *l.*

To repair the Foot Path from Clapton and Hackney Church to Shoreditch, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

To twelve poor People in Bread, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

At the Diſcretion of the Veſtry, 1 *l.*

The Pariſh gave 20 *l.*

1664. Sir Tho. Viner gave 80 *l.*

1666. Mr. Tho. Viner gave 100 *l.*

The Pariſh 5 *l.*

Whereby

Whereby is purchaſed the Houſe called the *Queen's Head*, at the yearly Rent of 12 *l.*

For theſe Uſes:

To put forth poor People's Children Apprentices, 5 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*
To the Poor in Bread, 3 *l.* 12 *s.*
To be diſtributed among the Poor every Chriſtmas-Day, at the Diſcretion of the Miniſter and Church-wardens, 4 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*

1668. George Clark, Eſq; payable by Alderman Thorold, and his Heirs, on the 17th of *November*, 6 *l.*

For theſe Uſes:

To the Vicar for a Sermon on that Day, commemorating Queen Elizabeth's Acceſſion to the Crown, 1 *l.*
To the Clerk and Sexton, 10 *s.*
To ſix poor Widows in Dr. *Spurſtow*'s Almshouſe, by 5 *s.* a-piece, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
To twelve 3 *l.*

1669. Henry Monger, Eſq; payable by Sir John Caſſe, Knt. and his Heirs, 12 *l.*

For theſe Uſes:

To Mr. Monger's Six Almſmen, by 30 *s.* a-piece, 9 *l.*
For Stock to repair the Alms-Rooms, 3 *l.*

1670. Joanna Martin.

Sir Stephen White, Knt. gave 100 *l.* to purchaſe *per Annum* 5 *l.*

For which the Pariſh have the Field *Revenleys*, to be beſtowed for the Uſe of the Poor, by the Church-wardens and two other Inhabitants, to be choſen at Eaſter yearly.

1675. Anne Wood, 5 *l.*

Payable out of certain Marſh Land, on the 5th Day of November. Given for theſe Uſes:

To the Vicar for a Sermon on the 5th of November, 1 *l.*
To 16 poor Widows paſt Labour, at 5 *s.* a-piece, 4 *l.*

1677. Thomas Hawkes, Eſq; 200 *l.* to the Poor, that is *per Ann.* 12 *l.*

1678. Stephen White, Kt. gave 100 *l.* more, that is *per Ann.* 5 *l.*

1679. Mr. Thomas Jameſon, late Vicar, gave 100 *l.* to the Goldſmiths Company in Truſt, to be paid yearly on the 10th of March, 5 *l.*

For theſe Uſes:

To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on Good Friday, 1 *l.*
To the Poor on that Day, by 12 *d.* a-piece, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on Holy Thurſday, 1 *l.*
To the Poor on that Day, by 12 *d.* a-piece, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

And more of late, theſe Gifts following:

1706. 4 *l. per Ann.* The Gift of Mrs. Johanna Huſſey, to the Poor of Hackney for ever, payable at Michaelmas yearly, and is iſſuing out of the Lands of greater annual Value lying in Hackney Marſh.

1714. March. Mr. John Hammond, deceaſed, by his laſt Will left 100 *l.* to be continued and put out at Intereſt, upon good Security, by the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor: The Profits to be diſtributed in Manner following:

3 *l.* 12 *s.* Part of the yearly Intereſt and Profit thereof ſhall be laid out and diſtributed by 3 *s.* a Week in Bread, on every Lord's Day, between Michaelmas and Lady-Day, in every Year, unto twelve poor Houſe-keepers belonging to the Pariſh: And the Reſidue of the Intereſt and Increaſe thereof ſhall be once in four Years paid and applied towards and for the ſetting out of a poor Boy of the Pariſh an Apprentice to ſome honeſt Employment, whereby he might get himſelf a Livelihood.

1716. An Anniverſary Sermon, to be preached on New-Years-Day, given by a Perſon unknown, yet alive.

IN this Pariſh ſtands *Kingſland*, where there is an antient Hoſpital, with a Chapel: Some Account whereof, this Extract from an old Will in the Biſhop of LONDON's Regiſter, will ſhew:

JOHN *Pope*, Citizen and Barber, by his Will, dated 1437, gave to the Maſters and Governors of the Houſe of *Lepers*, called *Le Lokes* at *Kingſland*, without LONDON, an annual Rent of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* iſſuing out of certain Shops and Tenements ſituate in *Shetebone* (*Sherebone-lane*) in St. *Mary Abchurch* Pariſh, towards the Suſtentation of the ſaid Houſe at *Kingſland* for ever. The following is

An ABSTRACT, *or brief Relation of the two Manors or Lordſhips of* Stebunhith, alias Stepney, *and* Hackney, *Suburbs North Eaſt in the County of* Middleſex; *with the free Cuſtoms, Benefits and Privileges to them belonging; and how they are holden by the Copyhold Tenants of the Right Honourable* Thomas *Lord* Wentworth. *With ſome other eſpecial and remarkable Notes, both of reverend Antiquity and modern Memory.*

Concerning the INDENTURE *of* COVENANTS, *&c.*

WHEREAS (of late) Differences have ariſen between the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, Lord of the Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, and his Lordſhip's Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manors, for and concerning ſome of the Cuſtoms, Benefits, and Privileges of the ſaid Tenants; It has now pleaſed the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, in Conſideration of Three Thouſand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Copyholders of the ſaid Manors, to the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Wentworth* (his Lordſhip's Father) then ſatisfied and paid: As alſo of other Three Thouſand and Five Hundred Pounds more, to him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* now paid, by Indenture bearing Date the twentieth Day of *June*, in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the fiftieth, made between him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, Lord of the ſaid Manors on the one Part, and Sir *John Jolles*, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, and divers other of the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manors (whoſe Names are particularly in the ſaid Indenture recited) on the other Part: For the appeaſing and final End of the ſaid Differences, and for Prevention of the like, and all other which (in Time to come) might happen, ariſe or grow betwixt the ſaid Lord, his Heirs or Aſſigns, Lords of the ſaid Manors, and the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs or Aſſigns, do covenant, grant, conclude, and fully agree to the Effect following: That is to ſay,

Imprimis, That the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* is, and until a perfect Act of Parliament ſhall be had and made, (whereby all the Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Cuſtoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Additions, Alterations, Enlargements, Matters and Things, in the ſaid Schedules to the ſaid Indenture annexed, mentioned, ſhall be for ever confirmed)

confirmed) ſhall be and continue ſeized of a good, abſolute and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee-ſimple to him and his Heirs for ever in Poſſeſſion of, and in the ſaid Manor, and either of them, and of the Copyhold Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants before-mentioned, Parties to the ſaid Indenture. And that he now has, and then ſhall have, full Power and lawful Authority, to ratify, confirm, eſtabliſh, and make good, all and ſingular the Covenants, Articles, Alterations, Enlargements, free Cuſtoms, Immunities, Diſcharges and Agreements contained in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules, or either of them, to the ſaid Copyhold Tenants reſpectively, and to their ſeveral and reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns, of and in the ſeveral and reſpective Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they are ſeized of any Eſtate by Copy or Court-Roll.

And that the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs, Aſſigns, and all other Lords of the ſaid Manors, ſhall for ever hereafter obſerve, perform, fulfil, allow, ratify, make good and keep all the ſaid Articles, Certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Privileges, Benefits, Immunities, Diſcharges, Compoſitions and Agreements in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules contained: And ſhall not at any Time hereafter levy, take, require, or demand any other Fines, Suits, Cuſtoms, Works or Services, or in any other Manner, than in the ſaid Schedules are ſpecified; and the Rents which for the ſaid Copyhold Tenements, by the Space of two Years now laſt paſt, have been yielded and paid by the Copyhold Tenants thereof. And alſo, that the ſaid Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns ſhall for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, maintain, and enjoy their ſeveral and reſpective Copyholds, with their Appurtenances, according to the ſeveral Grants thereof to them made; and under the ſeveral Rents for the ſame reſpectively, now due and payable according to the true Meaning of the ſaid Indenture and Schedules, without Let, Suit, or Hindrance, Interruption, Alteration, Queſtion, or Contradiction whatſoever of him the ſaid Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or under any other claiming any Eſtate, Right, Title, Uſe, Intereſt, Office, Profit, Charge, or Demand, under his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or under the ſaid *Henry* Lord *Wentworth*, deceaſed.

And that the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns has not, nor hereafter ſhall grant or convey, ſevered from the Manor thereof, the ſame is now holden; any of the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the ſaid Copyholders, for any other Eſtate or Term, other than by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, except the Freehold to be ſevered, at the Deſire of ſuch Perſon, as then ſhall be Copyholder thereof reſpectively: And that the Certainty of Fines, free Cuſtoms, Immunities, Liberties, Privileges, Articles, Diſcharges, and Agreements in the ſaid Schedules contained, for and concerning the ſeveral Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the ſaid Parties to the ſaid Indenture are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders; ſhall (for ever) be, and be had, uſed, accounted, adjudged, taken and enjoyed, as the true Cuſtoms, Uſages, Privileges, Immunities, Diſcharges, and Liberties, of and within the ſaid Manors, and either of them, not to be violated, altered, changed, or denied by the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them now or hereafter, at any Time or Times in any wiſe being.

Item, That for the better ratifying, eſtabliſhing, confirming, ſtengthening, perfecting, and making good of all and ſingular the ſaid Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Enlargements, and Alterations of Uſages and Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules contained, and for the ſetting forth of what Eſtate the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, is now and then ſhall be ſeized of the ſaid Manors and Premiſes, upon a Bill of Complaint againſt his Lordſhip, in his Majeſty's Court of Chancery to be exhibited; his Lordſhip will appear, and make ſuch Anſwer, and further ſuch Proceedings, that thereupon a perfect Decree (with the free Conſent and Agreement of his Lordſhip) may be had, and there enrolled againſt his Lordſhip, his Heirs and Aſſigns: By which the ſaid Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Uſages and Cuſtoms, and all the Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules, or any of them contained, ſhall be decreed, ratified, eſtabliſhed and made good, and put in Uſe, uſed and enjoyed for ever.

That he the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* his Heirs and Aſſigns, at his and their own proper Coſts and Charges, will procure at the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, one Statute or Act of Parliament, by Force whereof the ſaid Articles, Covenant, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Uſages, Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Enlargements and Alterations of Uſages, Cuſtoms, Compoſitions, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Freedoms, Immunities, Diſcharges, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules, or either of them expreſſed, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, ratified, enacted and confirmed to be, and to continue for ever of Force, and to be put in Uſe, and uſed for ever hereafter, in ſuch State, Manner and Form, Quality, Condition, and Degree, as the ſame are in the ſaid Indenture or Schedules, or any of them expreſſed, for and concerning the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they now are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders. Towards the Charges of procuring of which the ſaid Act of Parliament, the ſaid Tenants are to pay to the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Executors, within one Month next after the obtaining and paſſing thereof, the Sum of twenty Pounds.

That he ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, at any Time within five Years next enſuing the Date of the ſaid Indenture, before ſuch Act of Parliament, as aforeſaid, had and obtained, at the Coſts in the Law of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, or ſome of them, upon Requeſt made to him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, by the ſaid Sir *John Jolles*, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, *William Gough*, *Edmund Barber*, *John Egleſfield*, *Iſaac Cotton*, *Thomas Beſt*, *Richard Hoskins*, *George Saris*, *Henry Dethick*, *John Howland*, *Thomas Yardly*, *John Lowden*, *Richard Cheyney*, *Greſham Hoogan*, *William Palmer*, *Nicholas Dickens*, *Nicholas Diggins*, *Peter Summer*, *John Bennet*, *Richard Edwards*, *Michael Bonner*, and *Nicholas Hollam*, or any ten of them, or any ten of the Heirs or Aſſigns of them, ſhall and will make, do, acknowledge, execute and ſuffer all and every ſuch further Acts, Deeds and Aſſurances, for better ſettling, aſſuring and confirming of the Uſages, Cuſtoms, Benefits, Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, Diſcharges, Certainty of Fines, Compoſitions, Agreements, Matters and Things in the ſaid Indenture and Schedules contained, as by them, or any ten of them ſhall be reaſonably deviſed, adviſed and required. That every one of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may freely hereafter from Time to Time, grant, leaſe or demiſe by Deed or otherwiſe (without Licence or Copy of Court-Roll) ſuch

ſuch or ſo much of their ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to ſuch Perſon and Perſons, and for ſuch Term and Eſtate, not exceeding one and thirty Years and four Months, in Poſſeſſion from the Time of the making of any ſuch Grant or Demiſe, as to them, and every, or any of them reſpectively ſhall be thought fit or neceſſary, without any Forfeit of Eſtate, Seizure, Claim, Diſturbance, Denial or Impeachments of his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or of any of his or their Officers. So always that ſuch Grant, Leaſe and Leaſes ſo to be made, be at the firſt or ſecond general Court, (for the Manor whereof the Lands or Tenements ſo happening to be granted, leaſed or demiſed are Parcel) to be holden next after the making thereof, be publiſhed in open Court of that Manor, before the Homage there, and a Remembrance thereof to be required to be made in the Rolls of the ſaid Court, for the Date, Term and Quantity of Lands, Cottages or Tenements ſo granted, leaſed or demiſed; which Remembrance the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* covenants and grants for him, his Heirs and Aſſigns, to and with the ſaid Sir *John Folles*, and the reſt of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, upon the Tender of a Certainty thereof in Writing, to the Steward, or Deputy Steward of that Manor for the Time then being, together with Six-Pence in Money, for the entering thereof, ſhall be in the Court-Rolls of that Manor duly, and in convenient Time, and without Delay enrolled, and a Note thereof delivered by the Steward or his Deputy, to the Party ſo leaſing, or any for him, without any other Conſideration, Fee or Reward, to be given or paid for the ſame.

That whereas the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, by his Highneſs's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the nineteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign of *England*, and forty eight of *Scotland*, has obtained Licence to grant to ſuch of his Majeſty's Liege-People as he ſhall think fit, Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Parcel or reputed Parcel of the ſaid Manors: To hold to them, their Heirs and Aſſigns (in free and common Socage) reſpectively, of his ſaid Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, by ſuch and the ſame Rents and Services, and other Profits, as in the Conveyances thereof ſhall be expreſſed, and not to hold of the King *in Capite*, nor of any of his Majeſty's Honours, or Manors in Knights-Service, as by the ſaid Letters Patents more at large may appear.

Now if the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* ſhall not at the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament procure ſuch an Act of Parliament to be good and effectual in Law for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: Then his Lordſhip will at all Times, after the End of the ſaid firſt Seſſion of the ſaid next Parliament, upon reaſonable Requeſts, and at the Coſts of the Tenants (whom it ſhall concern) their Heirs or Aſſigns, make, do and execute ſuch reaſonable Acts, Devices, and Aſſurances in Law, whereby the ſaid Copyholders, their Heirs or Aſſigns reſpectively, ſhall hold and enjoy their, and every of their ſaid Copyholds, Meſſuages, Houſes, Lands, Cottages and Hereditaments, with the like Ways, Eaſements, Commons and Commodities, as are now thereto belonging, or now therewith uſed or enjoyed. And the Freehold and Inheritance thereof reſpectively to them and to their reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, to be holden for ſuch of the ſame Manors, whereof the ſame is now holden in free and common Socage, for and under the ſeveral and reſpective yearly Rents for all Services and Demands, as they or any of them do now ſeverally and reſpectively pay for the ſame, as by them, or their Council learned, ſhall be reaſonably deviſed and required.

That the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Aſſigns reſpectively, ſhall and may for ever hereafter, without any Lett, Impediment, Interruption, Denial, or Contradiction of his Lordſhip, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or any claiming under the ſaid Lord *Henry Wentworth*, deceaſed, not only during the Time they ſhall be Copyholders, but alſo afterwards, when they have obtained the Freehold and Inheritance of their ſeveral and reſpective Copyholds, peaceably hold and enjoy ſuch and the like Commons of Paſture, and in ſuch Manner, in all the Commons, Waſtes and commonable Places of the ſaid Manors, as they or any of them heretofore have had, uſed, held, taken, or enjoyed, or might lawfully have taken or enjoyed. Nevertheleſs it is agreed, That neither the ſaid Indenture and Schedules, nor any Covenant therein contained, ſhall in any wiſe extend or enure to the Benefit or Advantage of any other Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manors, other than the Copyhold Tenants named Parties to the ſaid Indentures, their Heirs and Aſſigns, and that for ſuch and the ſame Lands, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances only, as they or any of them now hold, or claim to hold, by Copy of Court-Roll of the ſaid Manors, or one of them, as by the ſaid Indenture (whereunto Relation be had) more plainly and at large appears.

Memorandum, That the ſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, together with a Duplicity thereof, were acknowledged by the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, the twenty firſt Day of *July*, 1617, before Sir *Matthew Carew*, Knight, to be enrolled, and is enrolled in the Chancery accordingly. The one Part of which Indentures is left in the Cuſtody of the Company of Goldſmiths in the City of LONDON, and the other in the Cuſtody of the Brethren of the *Trinity Houſe* at *Radcliff*, in Truſt, and to the Uſe of the ſaid Copyhold Tenants, named Parties to the ſaid Indentures.

The ninth Day of *July*, 1617, in the ſaid fifteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* acknowledged a Statute of the Sum of Twelve Thouſand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to *Alexander Preſcot* and *John Gore*, Aldermen of LONDON, *Thomas Jones*, Common Sergeant of LONDON, *Francis Fulner* and *George Whitmore*, Eſquires, and *Robert Mildmay*, Grocer, in Truſt for, and to the Uſe of the Copyholders named in the Indenture, and thereof is a Defeaſance by Indenture, dated the ſame Day, to this Effect, *viz.* That if the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* do perform the Covenants and Agreements contained in the aforeſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*: Then the ſame Statute to be void, and that the ſaid Conuſees ſhall deliver up the ſame Statute to the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſo ſoon as the ſaid Act of Parliment ſhall be procured, according to the Intent and true Meaning of the ſaid recited Indenture.

To this End, the ſaid Statute and Defeaſance are left in the Chamber of the City of LONDON, to be kept in ſuch Sort as that the ſaid Conuſees may have the ſame to be delivered according to their Covenant. And the Chamberlain of the ſaid City has charged himſelf with the Receipt thereof, by Order of the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 1617, Sir *John Leman*, being then Mayor, and Maſter *Cornelius Fiſh*, Chamberlain.

IN *Trinity Term*, in the ſaid fifteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, to a Bill of Complaint was by the Copyholders, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture

Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, exhibited againſt the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, in his Majeſty's High Court of *Chancery*; whereto the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* did appear, and by his Anſwer confeſſed the Contents of the ſaid Bill to be true. Whereupon, a perfect Decree (with the free Conſent and Agreement of the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, bearing Date the two and twentieth Day of *July*, in the ſaid fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*) was obtained. And by the ſame, the ſaid free Cuſtoms, Orders, Immunities, &c. and all and whatſoever contained in the ſaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, and the Schedules unto the ſame Indenture annexed, are for ever eſtabliſhed and confirmed. The ſaid Decree is likewiſe there enrolled. The true Copy of the ſaid Schedules followeth.

The SCHEDULES *containing the free Cuſtoms, Orders, Immunities, Diſcharges, Benefits, and Privileges of the Manors of* STEPNEY, *alias* STEBUNHITH *and* HACKNEY, *in the County of* Middleſex, *agreed unto, approved, allowed and ratified, as well by the Right Honourable* Thomas *Lord* Wentworth, *Lord of the ſaid Manors; as alſo by his Lordſhip's Copyhold or Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, whereunto thoſe Schedules are annexed: By which all and every the ſame Copyholders, or Cuſtomary Tenants, their, and every of their Heirs and Aſſigns, are to hold, uſe, and enjoy, inherit, alien, demiſe, or diſpoſe all and every, or any of the ſaid Lands Meſſuages, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, which they, every or any of them reſpectively do hold, claim, or enjoy, by Force, or Pretext of any Grant heretofore made by the Copy of Court Roll of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, the Day of the Date of the ſaid Indentures: That is to ſay, the twentieth Day of* June. *in the Years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* James, *by the Grace of God, of* England, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith,* &c. *the fifteenth, and of* Scotland *the fiftieth.*

Theſe COPYHOLDS *are of Inheritance, held of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom.*

Imprimis. By the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manors, and either of them, all the Copyhold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which the particular Perſons, (named Parties to the Indentures, whereunto theſe Schedules are annexed) do hold or enjoy, and (Time whereof the Contrary hath not been within the Memory of Man) have been Copyhold and Cuſtomary Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of Inheritance, demiſed and demiſeable, by Copy of Court Roll of the Manors aforeſaid, or one of them reſpectively, according to the Cuſtoms of the Manor whereof the ſame are holden. And all Copies of Court Rolls of the ſame Manors, and either of them, by all the Time aforeſaid, for the ſame Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, have been made, and ought to be made, to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor whereof the ſame is holden, by the Rents and Services therefore due and accuſtomed. And all the ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments have been paſſed, and are to paſs and go from ſuch Perſons, as (according to the Contents of theſe Schedules) have Power, and are enabled to make Surrenders to any other Perſon or Perſons by Way of Surrender, to be made to the Hands of the Lord, by the Acceptance of the Steward of the Manor, or his Deputy for the Time being, in Court or out of Court; or by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manor, whereof the ſame are holden, or by his Deputy within the ſame Manor, or elſewhere, in Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants, or by any Headborough of ſome Townſhip or Hamlet within that Manor, in Preſence of ſix cuſtomary Tenants in or out of the ſame Manors; which Surrender or Surrenders have been, and ſhall, and may be to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons, and their Heirs for ever, in Fee-tail, or for Life or Lives, with Remainders, or without Remainders, as Lands may be aſſured by the Courſe of the common Laws of this Realm, or elſe to the Uſe of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Surrenders, or of any other Perſons, according to the Intent and Limitation of ſuch laſt Will and Teſtament.

QUIT-RENTS *are to be paid Yearly at* Michaelmas.

Item. The Rents of all the Tenants both Freeholders and Copy-holders, which hold any Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, are yearly payable only at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, to the Lord and his Heirs, the ſame to be collected by the Reeves of the ſaid Manors, (ſeverally and reſpectively to be yearly choſen, as hereafter is expreſſed) or their Deputies: And all and every the ſaid cuſtomary Copyhold Tenants to pay the ſeveral yearly Rents, now yearly due and payable for their ſeveral Copyholds. And if any of the ſaid Copyholds, for which any intire Quit-Rents is now paid, ſhall hereafter come into ſeveral Hands, the Rents thereof ſhall then be appointed by the Homage, at the Court of the Manors whereof the ſame are holden, and ſo much only as by Homage ſhall be appointed to be paid, (*pro rata*) ſhall be paid to the Lord for the Time being.

At what Court TENANTS *are bound to appear.*

Item. All and every Copyhold Tenant of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, which now be, or hereafter for the Time being ſhall be, ought to appear yearly at two ſeveral general Courts holden for the Manor, whereof his Lands or Tenements are holden, upon Warning, as hereafter followeth: And alſo ſo many of them, at all other ſet or appointed Courts, ſet, appointed, and kept for the ſaid Manor whereof their Lands are holden, under the Number of eighteen, as ſhall be (for that Purpoſe) eſpecially warned thereunto by the Reeve, or his ſufficient Deputy for the Time being. And the ſaid Tenants ſhall do their Suits and Services according to their Tenures, except they be eſſoined, licenſed, or have ſome other lawfull Excuſe, upon the Pain hereafter following. Which two general Courts have been commonly kept, (and are to be kept yearly) the one of them on *Tueſday*, the ninth Day after *Eaſter-Day*; and the other, about the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, upon reaſonable Warning; that is to ſay, in the Churches and Chapels, within the ſaid Manors, openly upon the *Sunday* Sevennight, or *Sunday* Fortnight before the Day of ſuch Courts to be holden.

TENANTS *failing to appear, and not eſſoined, or reaſonable Excuſe, ſhall be amerced.*

Item. If any of the Copyhold, or cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, do, or ſhall make Default of their Appearance at any of the ſaid two general Courts,

to

to which their Suits ſhall be due; or if ſuch Copyhold Tenants, as ſhall be eſpecially and lawfully warned to appear at any of the ſaid Courts (in Form aforeſaid) yearly to be holden, do make Default (to which the ſaid Suit is or ſhall be due) and Warning openly given (as aforeſaid) of the Day and Place of the holding of the ſame General Courts, and upon ſpecial and lawful Warning to be given for the ſaid ſet or purchaſed Courts: That then they that ſhall ſo make Default (except they be eſſoined, or have ſome other lawful or reaſonable Excuſe) ſhall be amerced by the Homage of the ſaid Court, to be taxed and afferred by two Afferrors of the ſaid Court; that is to ſay, by two Tenants of the Homage, or of either of them for the Time being, hath always uſed to chuſe, and ſhall chuſe one for the Lord, and the Reſidue of the Homage have choſen, and hereafter ſhall chuſe the other.

What the TENANTS *are to be allowed at ſet* COURTS.

Item, if any Tenant be ſummoned to appear at any ſet Court or Courts to be holden within the ſaid Manors, or in any of them, and doth appear upon the ſaid Summons, he ought, and is to have for his Pains four Pence, and his Dinner, or eight Pence and no Dinner; which ought and is to be paid (by the ſaid Cuſtom) by ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall be the Cauſe that any ſuch Tenants do appear for his or their Matter: So it be not any Matter or Cauſe that concerneth an Enquiry or Preſentment to be made, only for the Lord for the Time being, his Heirs and Aſſigns.

The like Allowance for View, Partitions, and other Summons.

Item, the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, ought to have every of them like Allowance, upon every View by them to be made, and upon every Partition by them to be made, or upon other Summons to appear betwixt Tenant and Tenant, when they be appointed thereunto by Precept from the Steward of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them for the Time being, or by his ſufficient Deputy.

How TENANTS *may be righted againſt Encroachments, Annoyances*, &c.

THE Homage of the Court of the ſaid Manors, or of any of them, may appoint ſix or ſeven Tenants, upon any Complaint to them made, by any Perſon or Perſons, being Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them in open Court; that he or they be wronged by any Incroachment, or any other Annoyance to their Copyhold Tenements, which Tenants ſhall (after the ſaid Court) view the ſame Incroachment, Annoyance, and Impediment, or Place whereof any ſuch Complaint ſhall be made. And thereupon, to preſent or notify the ſame by a Day to the Steward, or to the Homage at the next General Court; that there may be ſet a Pain or Amerciament, or both, for the ſame, by the Homage at the ſaid next Court, according to the Quality of the Offence.

The Homage at every General Court is to preſent deceaſed TENANTS.

Item, the Homage of either of the ſaid Manors, are to make Preſentment at every General Court to be holden for the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, of all the Cuſtomary or Copyhold Tenants, that they ſhall know ſhall be deceaſed after the Court then laſt paſt, or at any Time before the ſaid Court, whoſe Deaths were not then found and preſented, and that held any Copyhold, or Cuſtomary, or reputed Copyhold or Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them. And alſo (as near as they can) preſent what Lands every of them died ſeized of, and of what Eſtate, and when he died, and who is the next Heir or Heirs to the ſame Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized, and of what Age or Ages the ſaid Heir or Heirs ſhall then be of, as near as they can.

Alſo they muſt preſent the Deaths of FREEHOLDERS, *&c.*

Item, the Homage likewiſe ought to preſent the Deaths of the Freeholders, and when they died, and who be their next Heir or Heirs, and the Ages of their Heirs, which held any Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, and the Nature of their Tenures, ſo near as they can: To the Intent the Lord may have his Relief, which is but the Value of one Year's Quit-Rent, of the Tenements holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them by Socage Tenure.

What ſhall be done, if the next HEIR *be not known.*

IF the Homage at any of the ſaid Courts of either of the ſaid Manors, ſhall not know who is next Heir or Heirs to any of the ſaid Cuſtomary Tenants ſo dying ſeized, when they ſhall make their Preſentments; that then they ſhall make their Preſentment ſo accordingly, and then upon the ſaid Preſentment at the next General Court then after, the Steward of the ſaid Manors of either of them, or his Deputy for the Time being, within the ſaid Preſentment ſhall ſo be made, ſhall cauſe a Proclamation to be made in open Court, to the Intent every ſuch Heir or Heirs may have Knowledge to come, and take up the Lands and Tenements of his or their Anceſtors; and ſo the Steward or his Deputy ſhall cauſe a Proclamation to be made, from General Court to General Court, until three open and publick Proclamations be made in full Court, at three General Courts: Which General Courts (by the ſaid Cuſtom) are uſed to be holden commonly one half Year after another, or thereabout: So that from the Preſentment made by the ſaid Homage, of the dying ſeized of the ſaid laſt Tenant, unto the laſt Proclamation, ſhall be fully two Years.

And if there ſhall come no Heir of the ſaid Lands or Tenements, nor any for him or them, before the End of the Court next after the Court whereat the laſt of the ſaid three Proclamations ſhall be made, to make his or their Claim, and prove himſelf, or themſelves to the Homage of the Court in ſuch Sort as They, or the greater Part of Them ſhall allow of, to be the next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the ſaid Tenant deceaſed, or to have Title to the Lands and Tenements, nor to ſhew and prove, as aforeſaid, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the ſaid Tenant deceaſed, or next Heir or Heirs expectant, upon any Eſtate determined: Then the Lord of the Manor, whereof the ſame Land is holden for the Time being, ſhall and may, after the next Court, next after the ſaid three Proclamations ſo to be made, ſeize the Lands and Tenements, which were the ſaid Perſons ſo dying ſeized, whoſe next Heir or Heirs, or ſuch as ſhall have Title thereunto cannot be found, or ſhall not come and make his or their Claim and Proof as aforeſaid: And the ſame Lord then to make the Iſſue and Profits thereof to his own Uſe until ſuch Perſon or Perſons

ſons come, that ſhall prove him or them next Heir or Heirs to the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized. And if none ſhall come in within three Years next after the third and laſt Proclamation made as aforeſaid, that ſhall and can convey and prove him or them to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood, or ſhew or prove, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs, or to have Title as next in Remainder or Reverſion as aforeſaid; that the ſaid Lands and Tenements be forfeited, or ſhall eſcheat unto the Lord of the ſaid Manor or Manors for the Time being.

Except, that if the ſaid Land and Tenements ſhall or ought immediately to deſcend, remain, revert, come to any Woman Covert, or Infant within the Age of one and twenty Years, or to any Perſon or Perſons being in Priſon, or any Perſon or Perſons not of *Sanæ Memoriæ*, or that ſhall not be within the Realm at the Time of the Death of the ſaid laſt Tenant dying ſo ſeized, or at the Time of the firſt, ſecond and third Proclamation to be made as aforeſaid; that there in every ſuch Caſe, the Lord (for the Time being) ſhall have but the Profits of the ſaid Lands and Tenements, until ſuch Perſons, or his or their Heir or Heirs ſhall come and make their Claim: So that the ſaid Claim be made by the ſaid Woman, or her Heirs, within five Years next after the Death of her ſaid Husband, or by her Huſband and herſelf during Time of her Coverture: And by ſuch Perſon being within Age, or his Heirs, before he ſhall or ſhould accompliſh his Age of one and twenty Years: And by the Perſon of *Non Sanæ Memoriæ*, within five Years next after he ſhall recover, and be of *Sanæ Memoriæ*; and by the Heir of ſuch Perſon of *Non Sanæ Memoriæ*, within five Years next after the Death of his ſaid Anceſtor, or before: And by the ſaid Perſon that ſhall ſo be out of the Realm, or his Heirs, within five Years after he ſhall return; or if he ſhall not return within five Years after his Death: And by the ſaid Perſon or Perſons in Priſon, within one whole Year next after his or their Enlargement from ſuch Impriſonment.

No Dower for Women, *nor Courteſy of* England *for* Men.

Item, In the ſaid Manors, or either of them, Women ought not to have Dowers of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements within the Manors aforeſaid, nor any of them: Nor Men to have any Eſtate as Tenants, by the Courteſy of *England*.

Estates *of Inheritance ſhall deſcend according to Gavelkind.*

Item, If any ſhall be ſeized of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, of an Eſtate of Inheritance, and ſhall have two Sons, or three Sons, or more; or having no Sons, ſhall have divers Daughter; or having neither Sons nor Daughters, ſhall have divers collateral Heirs in one Nearneſs of Blood; or that are to make their Reſort from thoſe that were of the ſame Nearneſs of Blood to the Tenant dying: They ſhall be all Coheirs to their ſaid cuſtomary Lands and Tenemehts, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

Touching Deſcents where the Tenant *left Iſſue.*

Item, If any Man or Women die ſeized (as aforeſaid) of any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements of any State of Inheritance, holden of the ſaid Manors or of any of them, and ſhall have Iſſue two or three Sons, or more, whereof one or two or more of them ſhall be married, and have Iſſue in the Life of their Father or Mother, and ſhall die before his or their Father or Mother; or having no Sons, ſhall have divers Daughters, whereof one or more ſhall be married and have Iſſue, and die in the Life of the Father or Mother; that then the ſaid Iſſue ſhall inherit, and be Coheir with the ſaid Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters that ſhall ſurvive his, her or their ſaid Father or Mother that ſo ſhall die ſeized as is aforeſaid, whether the ſaid Iſſue be Male or Female, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

How Lands *ſhall deſcend to thoſe of the whole Blood, where the Tenant left no* Issue.

Item, If any Perſon or Perſons die ſeized as aforeſaid, and ſhall leave behind him neither Son nor Daughter, then the next of his or their Kin (being of the whole Blood) ſhall be Heir or Heirs to the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſo dying ſeized; that is to ſay, his, her or their Brother or Brothers, Brother or Brothers Children, or Childrens Children, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind, *&c.* as long as any of that Iſſue ſhall be alive, being of the whole Blood. And in Default of ſuch Iſſue, the Siſter and Siſters Children, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind, *&c.* ſo long as any Iſſue ſhall be alive, and of the whole Blood; and for Lack of ſuch Iſſue, the Uncles and their Iſſues, being of the whole Blood, ſo long as any Iſſue ſhall be living: And in Default of ſuch Iſſue, the Aunts and their Children, ſo long as any ſhall be living of the whole Blood; and for Lack of ſuch Iſſue the next of Kin of the whole Blood, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

Males *and* Females *of one Womb cannot join to be* Coheirs.

Item, If any Perſon ſo dying ſeized as aforeſaid, without Iſſue of his Body, and having divers Brothers of the whole Blood, whereof the one or ſome of them ſhall have been married, and ſhall have Iſſue, and after Iſſue had, ſhall die, before the ſaid Brother dying ſeized as aforeſaid; that then the Iſſues of the ſaid Brother or Brothers, ſo dying before him that died ſeized, as aforeſaid, ſhall join and be Coheir with his Brother or Brothers that ſurviveth the Brother that ſo died ſeized, as aforeſaid, whether the ſaid Iſſue be Males or Females. But Males and Females of one Belly or Womb cannot join to be Coheirs together: So that the Courſe of Deſcents is to be obſerved by the ſaid Cuſtom, according to the Cuſtom and Nature of Lands in Gavelkind.

Touching Descents.

Item, Likewiſe ſhall the Iſſue of the Daughter, that ſhall die in the Life of the Father or Mother, be Coheir with the Aunt that liveth, being of the whole Blood.

Descents.

Item, Likewiſe ſhall the Uncles, and the Uncles Brothers Children (being of the whole Blood) be Coheirs together as aforeſaid.

Descents.

Item, Likewiſe ſhall the Aunts, and the Aunts Siſters Children join and be Coheirs as aforeſaid, and ſo forth of all other further Degrees, of all collateral Heirs, being of the whole Blood, which may convey themſelves to be any Couſins, and Heirs of the whole Blood to any Perſon or Perſons dying ſeized of any of the aforeſaid cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, according to the Cuſtom of Gavelkind.

How COPYHOLDERS *of Inheritance may ſurrender.*

ITem, By the Cuſtom of the ſaid ſeveral Manors, every Copyholder of Inheritance in Fee Simple, may ſurrender his ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements, or any Part or Parcel thereof unto the Lord, to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons, and to his and their Heirs for ever, or to his or their Heirs of his or their Bodies, or any otherwiſe in Taile, or for Life, or Lives, or Years, or to any Perſon or Perſons, and his or their Heirs: To the Intent the ſaid Copyhold Tenant may declare his laſt Will and Teſtament upon the ſame Lands and Tenements, or to any other Uſe or Uſes, unleſs it be to any Corporation or Corporations, or Bodies Politick or Corporate. And every Copyholder in Tail, or for Life, Lives or Years, of either of the ſaid Manors, may in like Manner (by the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manors and of either of them) ſurrender their Copyhold Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, according to the Nature of their Eſtates; ſo the ſame Surrender be made according to the Cuſtom concerning Surrenders, as afore in theſe Preſents is ſpecified, or hereafter enſueth. And all the ſame Perſons, to whoſe Uſe every Surrender ſhall be made, are to have their Copies made to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, whereof they have been holden by the Rents and Services therefore due and accuſtomed. Upon every of which Surrender, the Fine and Fines for the ſame hereafter expreſſed, is by the ſaid Cuſtom to be paid, and to be entered into the ſeveral Copies or the Margents of them.

SURRENDERS *taken by the Headborough or Reeve, in Preſence of ſix* TENANTS.

ITem, By the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, every Surrender taken out of the Court by the Headborough or Reeve, or his Deputy, and in the Preſence of ſix Cuſtomary Tenants of the Manor, of which the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſurrendered ſhall be Parcel, witneſſing the ſame Surrender of any Perſon or Perſons, of his or their Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them. And being of the full Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards (except Women Covert-baron, and ſuch as are not of perfect Mind) to the Uſe of any Perſon or Perſons; are, and ought to be as good, as if it were taken in open Court by the ſaid Steward of the Manors, or of either of them; ſo that ſuch Surrender be by the Homage preſented, as hereafter followeth.

Surrender of WOMEN *Covert-baron, in Extremity of Sickneſs.*

ITem, The Surrender by a Woman Covert-baron, being of the Age of one and twenty Years, made together with her Husband, of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof ſhe is ſeized or eſtated; is, and ſhall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof ſhe is ſeized and eſtated; and ſhall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of the ſame; the ſame Surrender being made in her Extremity of Sickneſs, or Likelihood of Death, by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manor, whereof the Lands and Tenements ſo ſurrendered, are Parcel, and his Deputy, or either of them, in the Preſence of ſix Cuſtomary Tenants, or by the Acceptance of the Headborough, in the Preſence of ſix Cuſtomary Tenants. But if any ſuch Woman Covert-baron, ſo ſurrendering, do after that recover her Health, and do not at the next General Court then following ratify and confirm the ſame, before the Steward or his Deputy, in the Preſence of the Homage, then the ſame Surrender is and ſhall be void. And all other Surrenders made by any Woman Covert-baron, except before the Steward of the Manor, or his Deputy, where ſhe ſhall be ſolely examined, or in Extremity of Sickneſs, as is aforeſaid, are and ſhall be void.

All SURRENDERS, *taken by the Reeve or Headborough, muſt be preſented at the firſt or ſecond next General Court.*

ITem, All Surrenders taken of Women, as aforeſaid, or of Men by the Reeve, or his Deputy, or by a Headborough for the Time being, and in the Preſence of ſix Cuſtomary Tenants, as aforeſaid; ſhall be, and ought to be, by the Homage preſented, at the firſt or ſecond next General Court, holden for the Manor whereof the ſame is holden, after the taking thereof; or within one Year and a Day next after the taking of the ſame Surrender, if any ſuch General Court be holden within a Year and a Day next after the ſame Surrender ſo taken: Or elſe if no ſuch General Court be holden within a Year and a Day; then to be by the Homage preſented at the next General Court to be holden for the ſame Manor, next after the ſame Year and Day; is and ſhall be a good Surrender, as if the ſame had been taken by the Steward or Deputy of that Manor; or Woman examined, as aforeſaid, in open Court, or otherwiſe. All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or his Deputy, or by a Headborough, and in the Preſence of ſix Tenants, and not preſented by the ſaid Homage in Manner and Form aforeſaid, are and ſhall be void. But when any Surrender ſhall be made by any Perſon, to the Uſe of his or her Will and Teſtament, to the Intent that he or ſhe may thereby, or thereupon, make and declare his or her laſt Will and Teſtament; that Surrender is to be preſented at the firſt or ſecond Court General of that Manor, happening next after the Deceaſe of the Party ſo ſurrendering perfectly known, and not before. But if the ſame be not at the firſt or ſecond Court (next after Death of the ſame Party) preſented; or if the ſame Party hath before (in his Life-time) made any other Surrender of the ſame Lands or Tenements, and the ſame to be preſented; then the ſaid Surrender, to the Uſe of ſuch laſt Will and Teſtament, is, and ſhall be void.

The HOMAGE *muſt write* Billa Vera *upon their Preſentments and good Surrenders.*

ITem, The Homage muſt write *Billa Vera* upon every Surrender by them preſented, when they find the ſame Surrenders agreeable to the Cuſtom. And alſo upon every other of their Preſentments, ſhall make *Billa Vera*, when they be agreable to the ſaid Cuſtom: Or elſe, if the ſaid Homage receive any Surrender, or other Bills to them exhibited, which be doubtful or repugnant to the Cuſtom of the Manor whereof the Land is holden, upon every ſuch Surrender or Bill, *Ignoramus* ſhall be made, or the like Superſcription, to the Intent it may be known to be doubtful or naught, or elſe return the ſame naughty Surrenders or Bills back again, to the Parties that exhibited the ſame.

What WOMEN COVERT-BARON *may do.*

ITem, Every Woman being Covert-Baron, of the Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards, having any cuſtomary Lands or Tenements to her or her Heirs for Life, Lives, or Years, and holden of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, may, together with her Husband, (by the Hands of

of the ſaid Steward, or his ſufficient Deputy) ſurrender all her ſaid Lands and Tenements, Intereſt and Term of Years, to the Uſe of her ſaid Husband, or to any other Perſon or Perſons at their Will and Pleaſure, ſo as ſhe be ſolely and ſecretly examined before the Steward, or his ſufficient Deputy.

SURRENDERS *taken out of Court by the Steward, or his Deputy.*

Item, All Surrenders taken out of the Court by the Steward of the ſaid Manors, or of any of them, or his ſufficient Deputy, of any Perſon or Perſons, being of the full Age of one and twenty Years or more, and of *Sanæ Memoriæ*, of any of their cuſtomary Lands and Tenements holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, be good by the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them; and the ſame ought to be publiſhed and notified to the Homage at the next General Court, or elſe Surrenders are alſo void.

The FINES *are certain, and not arbitrary.*

Item, All the Fines upon Admittances for any the now Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of all and every the Perſons named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, holden by Copy of Court-Roll, are and ought to be certain, and not arbitrary, or at the Will of the Lord. And the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, ought to have and take Fines upon Admittances, as hereafter follows, and not other or greater; that is to ſay, upon the Admiſſion of the Heir or Heirs, after a Deſcent for every Acre of Land (of what Nature and Kind ſoever) ſixteen Pence, and ſo after that Rate, for greater or leſs Quantities of Land. And upon Admiſſion of one Perſon only, after any Surrender, the like Sum of ſixteen Pence for every Acre; and ſo after that Rate for every greater or leſs Quantity of Land: But if more than one Perſon be admitted after or upon any Surrender, then every of the ſame Perſons are to pay half ſo much as one Perſon ought to pay, and not more. Likewiſe upon Admiſſion of the Heirs or Heir, after a Deſcent for every Meſſuage cuſtomary, with the Courts, Yards, Eaſements, Orchards, and Gardens, thereunto belonging, for a Fine, the Sum of thirteen Shillings, four Pence, and not more. And for a Dwelling-Houſe, called a Tenement, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, Eaſements, and Gardens thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings, and not more. And for a Cottage, uſed for a Dwelling, with Eaſements and Gardens thereunto belonging, or without Garden, and not demiſed for more than three Pounds by the Year, the Sum of twenty Pence. But for a Building, not uſed for a Dwelling-Houſe, ſo much only as according to the Quantity of the Land after the Rate of ſixteen Pence the Acre. And for greater Cottages uſed for dwelling, and which ſhall be let for above three Pounds by the Year, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, and Eaſements thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings And the like is of Meſſuages, Tenements and Cottages hereafter to be built. And upon or after any Surrender, at the Admiſſion, the like Fines are to be paid for one Perſon: But if any Surrender be made by any Perſon or Perſons, to a Man and his Wife, then a whole Fine is to be paid for the Husband, and half a Fine is to be paid for the Wife. And if more Perſons be admitted upon one Surrender, then every of the ſame Perſons are to pay for Fine, half ſo much as one Perſon ought to pay, and not more.

All Acres to be accounted, according to the Statute or Ordinance, *De terris menſurandis*, and Orchards and Gardens not belonging to ſuch Meſſuages, Tenements or Cottages, are to pay as Lands, according to the Quantity thereof, according to the Rate aforeſaid. And Parts of Meſſuages, Parts of Tenements, and Parts of Cottages, are to pay for Fines reſpectively (in regard of the Whole) according to the Rate of the Whole. And all Fines paid are to be ſet down and expreſſed in the Copy of the Court-Roll thereof, or in the Margent of the ſame Copy. And if any Queſtion or Doubt ſhall hereafter ariſe, about the diſcerning and true Eſtimation what, or which be, or ought to be accounted a Meſſuage; and what, or which, a Dwelling-Houſe, called a Tenement; and what, or which, a Cottage, the ſame is to be referred to the Homage of the Manor at the next General Court, and by the ſame to be tried, ordered, determined, and preſented, and according to ſuch Preſentments, Fines are to be paid.

If the LORD *refuſe to admit, then*, &c.

Item, If the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, or his or their Steward (for the Time being) ſhall refuſe to admit any Perſon or Perſons, to whom or to what Uſe ſuch Surrender (as in the precedent Article is expreſſed) ſhall be made, or ſhall refuſe to admit ſuch Perſon or Perſons, to whom any of the ſaid Copyhold, or cuſtomary or reputed Copyhold, or cuſtomary Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments ſhall deſcend, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, and true Meaning of theſe Schedules: Then the Perſon ſo not admitted, paying or tendering to the Lord or his Reeve, Fine or Fines for the ſame (according to the true Meaning of theſe Schedules) ſhall and may into ſuch Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, ſo ſurrender or deſcended, reſpectively enter; and the ſame quietly have, hold, and enjoy as freely, and in ſuch Sort, as if he or they had been thereunto lawfully admitted, and not otherwiſe.

SURRENDER *to make the Wife a Jointure.*

Item, If any Man make a Surrender, only to the Intent to make his Wife a Jointure, or to aſſure it to his Wife for Term of her Life, or during her Widowhood, not altering the Eſtate of the Inheritance; then for the Fine of the ſame, or any Admittance thereupon, there ſhall be paid but half a Fine for the ſame Things ſo ſurrendered: That is to ſay, half ſo much as one Perſon ſhould pay upon Admittance, according to the true Meaning of theſe Schedules. And the like is to be uſed where the Husband and Wife make a Surrender of the Lands of the Wife; to the End only to make an Eſtate thereof to the Husband jointly with his Wife, or to the Husband for Term of his Life in Poſſeſſion or Remainder. And likewiſe (by the ſaid Cuſtom) for every Tenant that ſhall not be admitted in Reverſion or Remainder expectant, upon the Eſtate of any particular Tenant for Life, in Taile or for Years, granted by the Copy; the ſame is but half ſo much as it is upon other Admittances, upon Alienations, Surrenders, or dying ſeized as aforeſaid.

DUTIES *to the* HOMAGE *and Tenants for Bills and Surrenders.*

Item, Every Perſon that exhibits or delivers any Surrender, or Bill to the Homage, ought to give and pay to the ſame Homage, for every ſuch Surrender or Bill, four Pence, and every of the ſaid ſix Tenants, and alſo the Headborough or Reeve (which ſhall be at the taking of any Surrenders

Surrenders as aforeſaid) ought to have four Pence a-piece of the Parties that make the Surrender, if the ſame Surrender be taken within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them. But if they go out of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, for the taking of the ſame; then to have eight Pence a-piece, and their Charges, if they ſhall go further off. And the Party that procures the ſaid Surrender, ought to give to the ſaid Tenants four Pence, beſide the ſaid Fees, which four Pence is to be delivered with the ſaid Surrender, or elſe he that brings in the ſaid Surrender, without the ſaid four Pence, ſhall pay it of his own Purſe to the Homage.

Though an HEIR *be admitted, yet upon a new Claim, the* HOMAGE *ſhall enquire, &c. for a* CO-HEIR.

Item, If it chance at any Time, upon the Death of any Copyholder, or cuſtomary Tenant, that there is an Heir or Heirs found, and preſented by the Homage, and after is or are admitted to the Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Copyholder, and at that Time no other Heirs ſhall be known; and after it ſhall chance that one other comes and claims to be Co-heir with the ſaid Heir that is admitted; then the Homage ought thereof to enquire, and if they find his Claim true, they ought to preſent the ſame. And then he or they ſo claiming, ſhall be likewiſe admitted, and pay his Fine, and have his Part of the Premiſſes, notwithſtanding the former Admiſſion.

Where TENANTS *are admitted, and after that another claims the Whole: The* HOMAGE *is not bound to enquire, but he is driven to his Suit.*

Item, If any Man be admitted to any Poſſeſſion, or to any Reverſion or Remainder of any Lands or Tenemenrs, whether they be to him deſcended as ſhall be ſuppoſed, or to him ſurrendered by any other Perſon, and after that comes another Perſon or Perſons, who pretends a Title to the whole Premiſes, or any Part thereof, and deſires that the Homage may enquire thereof: In this Caſe the ſaid Homage is not bound thereof to enquire; but he or they are driven to his or their Suit or Plaint, whether his or their Title be right or wrong; except in ſuch Caſe where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall claim as in the next precedent Article. And yet if any ſhall require the Homage, to find whether he or they were the Son or Daughter, or Sons or Daughters of ſuch a one or no, and the Homage knowing, or well informed of the Truth, that he or they ſhall be the Son, or Sons or Daughters of him or her, that died ſeized of the Lands then in Queſtion; the Homage ought therein to preſent the Truth: But not to preſent, whether he or they ought to have the Premiſes, or any Part thereof, to which another Perſon is already preſented. But in ſuch Caſe, he or they ſhall be driven to his or their Suit or Plaint, as aforeſaid, for Recovery of their ſaid Right, if any Right they have; except in ſuch Caſe where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall claim, as in the next precedent Article.

How LANDS *deſcended are to be taken up.*

Item, After the Death of every Perſon, being a cuſtomary Tenant of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, the next Heir or Heirs ought to come and take up the Lands and Tenements, whereof his or their Anceſtors ſo ſhall die ſeized, of what Age ſoever he be. And if he or they be of the Age of fourteen Years or upwards, he is to be admitted in his own Perſon, within a convenient Time after he or they ſhall be preſented. Or elſe if he or they be under the Age of fourteen Years, then to come and take it up by his Guardian, until he be of the Age of fourteen Years, as aforeſaid, and to pay for his Fine, according to the Rates expreſſed in theſe Schedules; and the Guardian to pay but three Shillings and four Pence at the moſt for his Fine for the Guardianſhip, or leſs, as the Steward or his Deputy ſhall think fit. And for Lands deſcended from the Part of the Father; the next Couſin of the Part on the Mother, not able to inherit thoſe Lands, ought to be Guardian. And if the Lands came from the Part of the Mother, then the like Couſin of the Part of the Father ought to be Guardian, if that Perſon will accept thereof. And upon their Refuſal, or not praying to be admitted Guardian at the firſt or ſecond Court after that Infant ought to be admitted; then may the Steward admit any other of the Kindred of the Infant (to whom his Lands cannot deſcend) to be Guardian. And if none of the Kindred will accept of the Guardianſhip, then may another be admitted. And every Guardian ſhall account to the Heir of the Profits, and repair the Copyhold Tenements of him whoſe Guardian he is: And upon Admittance be bound to the Lord for the Time being, with Condition for Performance thereof, in ſuch Sum as the Homage of the ſaid Court, or the greater Part thereof ſhall like of. And of the Lands of every Infant under fourteen Years of Age, that ſhall be a Purchaſer; a Guardian ſhall be admitted, and ſhall ſo demean himſelf in ſuch Manner, as for the Guardian of an Infant (having Lands by Deſcent) is limited and appointed.

They to whoſe Uſe LANDS *are ſurrendered ought within three Years after the Preſentment take them up.*

Item, Every Perſon to whoſe Uſe any of the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſhall be ſurrendered, ought to come within three Years after the ſame be preſented, and take up the ſame by himſelf, if he be of Age, and to be admitted as aforeſaid, and to pay his Fine, or elſe by his Guardian, as is aforeſaid.

The LORD *may diſtrain for the* FINES, *or by Default of Diſtreſs, ſeize the Lands.*

Item, If any of the ſaid Heirs, Aliens or Guardians, do not pay their Fines within one Month after the ſame Fines be extracted, and the Extracts delivered to the Reeve or his Deputy, for the gathering thereof, and by them or either of them demanded; then it ſhall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manor or Manors for the Time being, or his or their Officers to diſtrein, and avow as for Rents: And for Want of Diſtreſs, to ſeize the Lands and Tenements, for which the ſaid Fine or Fines are to be paid, and to enjoy the ſame to his or their own Uſe, until he or they ſhall be fully ſatisfied, and paid the ſaid Fine or Fines to be paid by him or them that ſo ought to pay the ſame.

The like he may do for Non-payment of the QUIT-RENT.

Item, If any Cuſtomary or Copyhold Tenant of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, ſhall not pay his Rents for his Copyhold, for which the ſame is due, and demanded by the ſaid Reeve or his Deputy, then it ſhall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manor or Manors, for the Time being, or his or their Officers, to diſtrein and avow. And for Want of ſufficient Diſtreſs, to ſeize the Lands and Tenements, out of which the ſame ought to be paid, and to take and enjoy

joy the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of the ſame to his or their own Uſe, until he or they ſhall be fully ſatisfied and paid the ſame Rents by him or them that ſo ought to pay the ſame.

Who ſhall be the GUARDIAN

Item, That when any Tenant dies ſeized, leaving his Heir under the Age of fourteen Years, the next of the Kin (to whom the ſaid Lands and Tenements cannot deſcend) ſhall have, if he ſhall require it, the Cuſtody of the Heir, and of his Lands and Tenements, committed to him for the Uſe of the Heir, until he come to the Age of fourteen, as is aforeſaid, and then he to chuſe his own Guardian, and the former Guardian at any Time after (upon reaſonable Requeſt) to yield Account to the Heir of the Profits of his Lands received.

TENANTS *may let Leaſes for one and thirty Years, and four Months, without any Licence or Fine.*

Item, If any Perſon or Perſons be diſpoſed to let his or their Cuſtomary Lands, or Tenements to any other Perſon or Perſons, and to their Executors and Aſſigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years, or leſs; the ſame Perſon or Perſons have, and ſhall have full Power and Authority, to ſet or let to Farm, his or their Copyhold Lands or Tenements to any Perſon or Perſons, their Heirs, Executors and Aſſigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years, and four Months or leſs, in Poſſeſſion from the Time of the making thereof in Writing, without any Licence to him or them to be granted, and without paying Fine to the Lord, or incurring any Forfeiture or Seizure of or for the ſame; ſo as the ſame Leaſe do not exceed one and thirty Years and four Months, from the Time of the making thereof; but ſuch Leaſe is and ought to be preſented to the Homage of the Manor, whereof the Lands or Tenements ſo leaſed are held, within one Year after the making thereof, or elſe the ſame Leaſe ſo made and not preſented as aforeſaid, ſhall be void and of none Effect.

Either Manor is upon every Change of LORD, *to pay five Pounds for Recognition-Money.*

Item, The Cuſtom of the Manor is, to give to the Lord of every of the ſaid Manors, upon the Change of every Lord, at the next Court after the firſt Entry, *bona fide*, ten Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, that is to ſay, out of each Manor five Pounds for the Recognition and acknowledging the Service, which is to be levied and collected by the Reeve for the Time being, amongſt all the ſaid Copyholders of the ſaid Manors reſpectively, according to the Rates they ſhall be taxed at by the Homage at the next Court to be holden after the Coming of the new Lord.

How the REEVE *of either* MANOR *is to be choſen.*

Item, The Homage of every of the ſaid Manors ought yearly (at the General Court to be holden next after *Michaelmas*) to elect and chuſe ſeveral Reeves for every of the ſaid Manors; that is to ſay, to elect and chuſe two Cuſtomary Tenants, either of the ſaid Perſons named Parties to the ſaid Preſents, their Heirs or Aſſigns, or of others not named, to bear the Office of the Reeve for each of the ſaid Manors; namely, he that was before in Election (if he be alive) and one other; or if he be dead, two other, to the Intent the Lord of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, or his Steward, may appoint the one of them ſo elected for one whole Year; that is, one to ſerve for each of the ſaid Manors; ſo he be appointed within that Manor of which he is a Tenant, and for which he ſhall be ſo choſen. Which Reeve being ſo appointed, ought to take upon him the ſaid Office for one whole Year then next enſuing, to execute the ſame by himſelf or his Deputy, for whom he ſhall anſwer, and to be ſubject to account and anſwer for the ſame, as in the ſaid Preſents is ſet down.

And if a Copyholder ſhall be duly choſen, and appointed by the Homage to be the Lord's Reeve, as aforeſaid, and (according to his Turn) preſented by the Homage, and ſhall refuſe to ſerve the ſaid Office by himſelf or his Deputy; then every ſuch Perſon ſo refuſing, within the ſaid Manor of *Hackney*, ſhall pay for a Fine ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. And every ſuch Perſon ſo refuſing, within the ſaid Manors of *Stebenhith* or *Stepney*, ſhall pay for a Fine ten Pounds to the Lord of the Manor, whereof his Lands are holden. And the Homage of the ſame Manor ſhall be charged from Time to Time to chuſe another Reeve, in the Place of him that ſhall ſo refuſe until ſuch Time as (for the ſame Manor) one be choſen that ſhall and will ſerve the ſaid Office. And every Copyholder that ſhall be choſen and appointed to the ſaid Office as aforeſaid, and ſhall refuſe to ſerve the ſame Office, ſhall pay the Fine aforeſaid to the Lord of that Manor for his Refuſal. The one half of all which Fines or Fine of Tenant or Tenants ſo refuſing to accept and execute the ſaid Office of Reeveſhip, according to the true Meaning of theſe Schedules, the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, of whom ſuch Tenant or Tenants ſo refuſing ſhall hold, ought, and ſhall from Time to Time allow to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as being choſen and appointed to be Reeve, as aforeſaid; and ſhall and will, next after the Refuſal of any one or more of the ſaid Tenants ſo choſen, accept and ſerve the ſaid Office; the Moiety of the ſaid Fine or Fines, reſpectively to be by him defaulked and retained in his Account. And by the Lord of that Manor, upon the ſame Reeves Account (whenſoever he ſhall account for the ſame) to be duly and juſtly allowed.

In what Caſes the LORD *may ſeize the Reeves Lands.*

Item, If any Copyholder, that ſhall accept, and execute the ſaid Office of Reeve, ſhall refuſe to ſatisfy and pay to the Lord, the yearly Quit-rents and Fines for Admittances upon Alienations or Deſcents, wherewith ſuch Reeve ſhall or may be lawfully charged, by and according to the true Meaning of theſe Preſents; or ſhall refuſe to account with the Lord, within two Months next yearly after *Michaelmas*, having had the Rental and Extracts of Fines upon Admittances, as aforeſaid, for that Year, by the Space of two Months: Every ſuch Reeves Lands, and Tenements, that ſhall ſo refuſe to account, and pay the ſaid Rents and Fines which he ſhall or may have collected, as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſeized into the Lord's Hand, and the Lord ſhall and may take to his own Uſe the Iſſues and Profits of his ſaid Lands and Tenements, until he ſhall pay to the Lord the Rents and Fines aforeſaid: And until he has alſo ſatisfied and paid for his ſaid Offence, (*viz.*) being Reeve of *Hackney*, ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings four Pence, and being Reeve of *Stepney*, ten Pounds. Nevertheleſs, the Reeve ought not, nor ſhall be charged or chargeable to anſwer any Quit-Rents contained in any Rental or Extracts,

tracts, unleſs it appear to him by the Rental of the former Reeve, or otherwiſe be made known to him by ſome of the Lord's Officers, who is the Tenant, or where the Land lies, for and in Reſpect of which the ſame Quit-Rents ought to be paid.

No REEVES, *within this Compoſition, ſhall be charged with the Leet, or Court-Baron, otherwiſe than in Article* 45, *nor provide for any Dinners, except*, &c.

Item, No Copyholder of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, being named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, nor their Heirs or Aſſigns, ought or ſhall (at any Time) be charged to collect or gather any of the Amerciaments, Fines, or other Iſſues or Profits of the Courts-Leets, or Courts-Baron, holden within the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, otherwiſe than in the laſt precedent Article is mentioned; nor to provide or allow for any Dinners, either on the Day or Days the Court-Leet ſhall be holden upon, or on the Day or Days of the two General Courts, but are and ſhall be thereof for ever freed and diſcharg'd, except that ſuch Tenant, or his Heirs, ſhall hereafter purchaſe or have other cuſtomary Lands than thoſe that the ſaid Perſons, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, or ſome one of them the ſaid Perſons do now hold, which ſhall be worth to be ſold (at leaſt) two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, or ſhall be of the clear yearly Value of twenty Pounds of like Money.

What TENANTS *may be choſen* REEVES.

Item, Every one of the ſaid Cuſtomary Tenants, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture, whoſe Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden by Copy or Court-Roll of either of the ſaid Manors, are worth ſixteen Pounds of like Money, as aforeſaid, by the Year to be let, or two hundred Pounds to be ſold, by the Eſtimation and Preſentment of the Homage of the ſame Manor, ſhall bear the Office of Reeve, of and for ſuch of the ſaid Manors whereof he ſhall be a Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, and for which he ſhall be choſen and appointed Reeve, as aforeſaid, when his or their Time and Courſe doth come.

What Allowances the REEVE *is to have of the* LORD.

Item, Every of the ſaid Reeves is to be allow'd of the ſaid Lords or Lord, for the executing of the ſaid Office for one Year, as follows, *viz.* The Reeve of *Stebenhith*, three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence; and ſix Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Reſpect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the ſaid Reeve; and the Reeve of *Hackney*, fifty three Shillings and four Pence, and ſix Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Reſpect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the ſame Reeve; and all other Commodities due and incident to the ſaid Office for either of them, or uſed heretofore to be paid to the ſaid Reeve, by any of the Tenants of the ſaid Manors reſpectively.

The REEVE *to deliver the Rental to his Succeſſor.*

Item, The Reeve of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, ſhall at the next General Court, after his Year of Service expired, deliver the Rental by which he made his Account, to the Reeve that ſhall next ſucceed him, upon Pain to be amerced or fined by the Homage, if he ſhall not ſo do.

What the COPYHOLDERS *may freely do without Forfeiture.*

Item, All the Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, may break and dig their Copyhold Grounds holden of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, at his or their Will and Pleaſure, and fell and cut down their Timber and Woods growing, or that ſhall grow upon the ſame, and convert it to their beſt Uſe and Profit, and may alſo ſuffer their Copyhold Tenements and Houſes to decay without incurring any Seizure or Forfeiture of their Eſtates therefore, or other Pain; and may take and pull down their ſaid Tenements, and erect or ſet them up again, either where they ſtood before, or upon any other Lands holden by Copy of Court-Roll of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them; but they may not, or ſhall not take or pull them down, to ſet them (or any Part of them) upon their own Freeholds, or upon the Freeholds of any other.

COPYHOLDERS *may lop Trees growing upon the Waſte before their Houſes.*

Item, Every of the ſaid Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture may lop and ſhred all ſuch Trees as grow before their Houſes or Tenements upon the waſte Ground, and convert the ſaid Trees ſtand for the Defence of their Houſes, Yards or Gardens: And alſo they may dig Gravel, Sand, Clay and Lome upon the ſaid waſte Grounds, to build or repair any of their Copyhold Tenements within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them, without any Licence, ſo always as every of the ſaid Copyholders do fill up ſo much as ſhall be digged by him or them.

Letting of LANDS *for more than thirty one Years and four Months, is a Forfeiture.*

Item, If any Perſon or Perſons, being Tenant Cuſtomary, ſhall (without Licence by Indenture, or other Writing, or otherwiſe) let his ſaid Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements for more than one and thirty Years and four Months, it ſhall be a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, by the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, being found and preſented by the Homage, or elſe otherwiſe lawfully and ſufficiently proved.

For what Offences theſe COPYHOLDERS *may forfeit their Eſtates.*

Item, For Treaſon or Felony whatſoever, that ſhall be committed by any Copyholder of the ſaid Manors, or of any of them, for which he ſhall be lawfully attainted, he ſhall forfeit Copyhold Lands and Tenements to the Lords of the ſaid Manor; and for all other Offence or Offences, Act or Acts whatſoever, for which a Freeholder ought (by the common Laws of the Land) to forfeit his Freehold Lands and Tenements: There a Copyholder of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, ſhall forfeit, as a Freeholder ought to forfeit, in like Caſe, his Freehold. But if a Copyholder be outlawed for any Cauſe, ſaving Felony or Treaſon, the Lord ſhall not have the Iſſue or Profits of his Lands. And if a Copyholder make a Feoffment of his Copyhold, Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for Life or Lives, by Deed or without Deed, by Livery and Seiſin thereupon, or ſhall ſuffer a Recovery at the Common Law, levy a Fine, or willfully refuſe or deny to pay, do or perform his Rents, Fines, Suits, Cuſtoms and Services at any Time due to the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either

either of them for the ſaid Copyholds: The ſame willful Refuſal being preſented to the Homage, the ſame ſhall be holden and reputed a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, whatſoever he ſhall have by Copy of Court-Roll, at the Time of any ſuch Act committed or done; in ſo much of his or their Copyhold Lands and Tenements, as he ſhall have committed by any ſuch Act; and only for ſo much of his Lands and Tenements out of which the ſaid Quit-Rent and other Duties is demanded and ſhall be due, and willfully denied by the ſaid Tenants, as aforeſaid. Or if any Copyholder ſhall in the Lord's-Court, or elſewhere in any Court of Record, diſclaim to hold his ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements of the Lord of the Manor, whereof his Lands and Tenements are holden, or ſhall (by pleading in the Lord's Court, or other Courts of Record) willfully claim their Copyholds to be Freeholds, or willingly and wittingly plead in any Real Action at the Common Law in chief as a Freehold Tenant, or ſhall willingly and wittingly do any other Act or Things, in or concerning his now Lands and Tenements, which ſhall be a Diſſeiſin or Diſinheritance of the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, their Heirs or Aſſigns other than ſuch Acts, as in theſe Articles are eſpecially mentioned (or diſpenſed withal) that then he ſhould forfeit his and their Eſtate, of and in the ſaid Lands and Tenements ſo diſclaimed, to be holden or claimed to be Freehold; or for which he ſhall plead in Chief, or do any ſuch Act or Thing, as is aforeſaid. Finally, the Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, ſhall have all ſuch other Forfeitures, Iſſues, Profits and Advantages of the ſaid Copyholds, as ſhall grow due to him by any Statute-Laws of this Realm, being not againſt and contrary to theſe Articles and Cuſtoms here expreſly ſet down.

The Act or Neglect of the TENANT *for Lives or Years, ſhall not prejudice thoſe in Remainder.*

Item, If any Perſon or Perſons, having any Eſtate of any Copyhold Lands or Tenements, holden of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, for Term of Life or Lives, or for Term of Years, or (in the Right of their Wives) of any Eſtates, although he, ſhe, or they, ſhall do or ſuffer, or neglect to do any Act or Acts during the Time aforeſaid, in or upon the ſaid Copyhold Lands and Tenements, which may or ſhall be contrary to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, or either of them. The ſame Act or Acts ſo being done, ſhall not be prejudicial or hurtful to the next Perſon or Perſons to whom the ſaid Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements ſhould or ought to remain, revert, or come, nor to the ſaid Wife or her Heirs, not being Party in Court, or conſenting in Court to the ſaid Act or Forfeiture. Nor that the Lord of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, ſhall take any longer Advantages, Iſſues, or Profits of the ſame Copyhold Lands or Tenements, than during the Time of ſuch Eſtates as aforeſaid, of the Party committing, doing, or aſſenting to ſuch Act or Acts; ſo that after his or their Deceaſe, or Eſtates determined, the ſaid Lands and Tenements ſhall remain, revert, or come to the next Perſon or Perſons, or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons to whom the ſame ſhould have come or remained, or go or revert immediately after ſuch Eſtate or Eſtates ended or determined; as tho' there had been no ſuch Act or Acts done, contrary to the Tenor or true Meaning of theſe Preſents, by any ſuch Perſon or Perſons.

Private Acts of TENANTS *hurt not the Cuſtoms of the reſt.*

Item, The particular or private Act or Acts of any Cuſtomary Tenant or Tenants of any of the ſaid Manors, which ſhall happen to be done by, or between them, or any of them, and the Lord or Lords of the ſaid Manors, or either of them, and his or their Reeve, or of either of them, contrary to the Articles and true Meaning of theſe Preſents, neither doth nor ſhall extend to be conſtrued to be a Breach of the antient Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, to the Hurt or Prejudice of the reſt of the Cuſtomary Tenants, but of themſelves only, doing the ſaid particular Act.

TENANT *for Life or Years, making waſte, ſhall be fined by the* HOMAGE.

Item, That if any Tenant for Term of Life, or Lives only, or for Term of Years of Cuſtomary Lands, ſhall make any Waſte, then he ſhall be fined by the Homage; the third Part of which Fine ſhall be to the Lord, and the other two Parts ſhall come to him in the Reverſion or Remainder of the ſaid Copyhold.

The LORD *may diſtrain, but not ſeize.*

Item, the Lord, for Non-payment of Amerciaments, may diſtrain his ſaid Tenants, Parties to theſe Preſents, and avow for the ſame as for Rents: But he cannot ſeize any of his or their Cuſtomary Lands or Tenements, Parties to theſe Preſents, for Non-payment thereof, until he be payed.

How PARTITION *is to be made between Co-heirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common.*

Item, Upon the Admiſſion of any Coheirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common, if they cannot agree to occupy their Lands and Tenements, or to make Partition among themſelves; then he or they that be grieved, may (by the Cuſtom of either of the ſaid Manors) have a Precept from the Steward, directed to ſeven Cuſtomary Tenants, or more, of the ſaid Manors within which the ſaid Lands and Tenements do lie: And they ſhall make Partition thereof, and the ſame return to the Steward of the ſaid Manors again, to be enrolled in the Court Rolls of the ſaid Manors, whereof the ſaid Lands or Tenements be holden. Whereupon the ſaid Heirs ſhall go to the Steward of the ſaid Manor, within which the ſaid Lands or Tenements ſhall lie; and then elect and chuſe their Parts in Form following:

That is to ſay, The youngeſt Son to chuſe firſt, and then he that is next to the youngeſt to chuſe next, and ſo after that Rate unto the eldeſt (how many ſoever) which eldeſt ſhall chuſe laſt. And likewiſe the ſame Order is to be obſerved amongſt Daughters, if there be no Sons, and amongſt all other Degrees of Heirs, touching the Cuſtomary Lands and Tenements holden of the ſaid Manors, or either of them. And upon every ſuch Partition, they ſhall pay for a Fine to the Lord, two Shillings and Six Pence, or leſs, at the Diſcretion of the Steward, according to the Quantity of the Lands or Tenements ſo parted between Tenants in common and Joint-Tenants; for the like Fine the ſaid Diviſion to be by the ſaid Tenants, without Election of the Parties themſelves, but by caſting of Lots, if they cannot otherwiſe agree.

COPYHOLDERS *ſhall pay but a Penny for Poundage.*

Item, if any Cuſtomary or Free Tenants Cattel, or the Cattel of their Farmers, be brought to the Lord's Pound, the ſaid Tenant, or his Farmer, ſhall pay for all his Cattel (if they be a hundred Heads, or upward or under) for the Poundage thereof, but one Penny. And he that is no Tenant, ſhall pay for every Diſtreſs of Cattel ſo pounded, four Pence.

CATTEL

CATTEL *impounded to be delivered by two* COPYHOLDERS.

Item, If any Cattel be impounded within the Lord's Pound, by any Perſon or Perſons, being a Cuſtomary Tenant or Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, for any Treſpaſs committed or done within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them, upon their Copyholds; that all ſuch Cattel being ſo impounded, may by two of the ſaid Cuſtomary Tenants, of ſuch of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, wherein the ſaid Treſpaſs ſhall be committed, which will anſwer for ſuch Damages and Coſts as ſhall be recovered in the ſaid Court, againſt the Owners of the ſame Cattel for the ſaid Treſpaſs, be delivered out of the ſaid Pound, unto the Owner of the ſaid Cattel, by the Cuſtom of the ſame Manors, and of either of them.

No Suits for Title of COPYHOLDS *out of the Lord's Court, without Licence.*

Item, No Cuſtomary Tenant ſhall ſue, vex, or trouble any other Cuſtomary Tenant, for any Title of Lands or Tenements, lying and being within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them, being Copyhold Lands or Tenements of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, out of the Lord's Court, without the ſpecial Licence firſt had and obtained of the Lord of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, or of his Steward for the Time being. If any Perſon do the contrary, he ſhall have his Lands or Tenements ſeized into the Lord's Hands, until he pay a Fine to the Lord for the ſame Offence, *viz.* ſuch Fine as ſhall be ſeized by the Homage at the next General Court of the ſaid Manor.

CATTEL *offending, ſhall be driven to the* LORD'S POUND.

Item, That no Cuſtomary Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, for any Offence to be done by any Man's Cattel, within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them, ſhall drive the ſame Cattel to any Foreign Pounds, but to the Lord's Pound, being within the ſaid Manors, or in either of them: If any Man do the contrary, to be amerced at the next General Court, by the Homage; ſo always as there be a ſufficient Pound of the Lord's there.

How Stakes, Marks, and Mears, between TENANT *and* TENANT *ought to be ſet.*

Item, That no Tenant, or any other Perſon, ſhall ſet any Stake, Mark, or Mear, between Tenant and Tenant, or between Tenant and any other Perſon that lieth next to him, without the Parties do thereunto agree, unleſs an Order be appointed by the Homage, or the greateſt Part of them, that it may be firſt viewed by twelve Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, where the Stake or Mear is to be ſet; and there to ſet the Stake or Mear (indifferently) between both the ſaid Parties, and ſo to continue it, upon Pain of Amercement by the Homage.

DRIVERS *of Commons, when to be choſen.*

Item, The Homage do, and ſhall yearly uſe at the next General Court, holden upon the *Tueſday*, the ninth Day next after *Eaſter-Day*, to elect and chuſe out of the Hamlets within every of the ſaid Manors, certain Cuſtomary Tenants, to be Drivers and Viewers of the Waſtes and Commons of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, for one whole Year. Which Tenants ſo elected, have Authority (by the ſaid Cuſtom) to drive the Commons at any Time when they find it ſurcharged, and to impound the Cattel by them ſo taken; and no other to drive the ſaid Common, than the Perſons that were ſo choſen as aforeſaid.

How ſurcharging the COMMON *is to be remedied.*

Item, If by their driving, the ſurcharging cannot be remedied, then they ought to inform the Homage thereof at the next Court, that they may amerce the Offenders, whether the Offenders be Tenants or no Tenants. And alſo to put a Pain or Amerciament upon their Heads, that they ſhall not likewiſe offend.

The DRIVERS *ſhall account to the Homage.*

Item, If the ſaid Drivers receive by the ſaid Poundages, any more Money than they ſpend in Travel, the reſt ſhall be employed to the ſcowring of the Common Sewers, which be upon the ſaid waſte Ground and Commons, and laying of Bridges over the ſaid Common Sewers; and ſhall make their Account (in that Behalf) to the Homage at the General Court, when the Year (for which they were choſen) ſhall expire.

The Homage may make BY-LAWS, *which ſhall bind the Tenants.*

Item, The Copyhold and Cuſtomary Tenants may make By-Laws at their General Courts, when Need ſhall require, which Cuſtom ſhall be ſo continued. And the ſaid By-Laws ſo by them made, ſhall bind all the Copyhold Tenants of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, ſo the ſame be not contrary to the true Meaning of theſe Articles.

RECOVERIES *may be ſuffered to barre* ENTAILS.

Item, By the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manors, and of either of them, Tenants in Tail of Cuſtomary Lands and Tenements, may ſuffer common Recoveries within the ſaid ſeveral Manors, with ſingle or double Vouchers; or (by Agreement) forfeit the ſaid Lands and Tenements into the Lord's Hands, for the cutting off the Eſtate Tail: Which Cuſtom (by theſe Articles) ſhall have ſtill Continuance, and ſuch Recoveries and Forfeitures, are and ſhall be good to barre the ſaid Entail.

TENANTS *not appearing at Set Courts, ſhall not be amerced above Four Pence.*

Item, Whenſoever there ſhall be any Court, or Courts Baron (or other than the ſaid two General Courts) kept within the ſaid Manors, or either of them; no Copyholder ought or ſhall be amerced above the Sum of four Pence, for any Default of his Appearance at any the ſame Court or Courts, except the ſaid two General Courts: Neither ſhall incur any Forfeiture, or Seizure of his Copyhold Lands or Tenements, or any other Damage for any ſuch Default. And the ſaid Amerciament to be taxed by the Aſſurers Tenants of that Court.

The STEWARD'S *Fees.*

Item, The Steward or his Deputy, is to have ſuch Fees and Allowances, as hereafter is expreſſed, *viz.* for every Surrender taken out of the Court five Shillings, and nothing for any Surrender taken in Court. For every Woman Covert-baron, that ſhall be examined, ſix Shillings and eight Pence; for every Admittance of every Perſon, two Shillings; for entering every Surrender, and

and making the Copy of Court Roll thereupon, ſix Shillings and eight Pence; for every Precept for a View of Partition, and entering the ſame, and the Return thereof upon the Court Roll, and the Copy thereof, two Shillings and Six-pence: And if it exceed two Sheets of Paper, then for every Sheet over and above two Sheets, twelve Pence more. For ſearching the Court Rolls for every Year, four Pence. For every purchaſed Court, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. For entering a Note of a Leaſe, granted of any Lands or Tenements, containing the Date, Quantity of Lands or Tenements, and Certainty of Term, and to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, and for a Note thereof to the Party, ſix Pence. For theſe Things before expreſſed, the Steward ſhall have only ſuch Fees as before is declared; and for all other Things, he ſhall have as formerly hath antiently been uſed, and no more.

BUILDINGS *to be erected, ſhall pay Fines, as thoſe already built.*

Item, All Meſſuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that ſhall hereafter be built upon any the Copyhold Lands, whereof the Cuſtoms are hereby meant to be declared, ſhall be held and enjoyed by the Copyhold Tenants thereof, under the ſame Cuſtoms and Articles herein declared, as the Lands whereon they ſhall be built are holden and enjoyed; but ſhall pay ſuch Fines therefore, as is before expreſſed or declared for Meſſuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that ſhall be new built.

The LORD *ſhall not ſever from the Manor any of theſe* COPYHOLDERS, *to any Perſons in Fee Simple, or other Eſtate of Freehold.*

Item, The Lord of the ſaid Manors, or of either of them, their Heirs or Aſſigns, ſhall not at any Time hereafter grant, or convey (ſevered from the Manor whereof the ſame is now holden, or ought to be holden) any of the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof any of the ſaid Perſons, named Parties to the ſaid Indenture hereunto annexed, is now Copyholder or Cuſtomary Tenant, to any Perſon or Perſons in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life, or other Eſtate of Freehold, or for any Eſtate or Term, other by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Manors, and true Meaning of theſe Preſents, and the Indenture whereunto the ſame are annexed; except the Freehold to be granted or ſevered, at the Petition and Deſire of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as then ſhall be Copyholder thereof, according to the true Meaning of theſe Preſents.

And if the Lord hath granted away the Freehold of any the Copyhold Lands or Tenements, whereof the Cuſtom is hereby meant to be declared; he ſhall get and take the ſame back again; and the ſame ſhall (notwithſtanding ſuch Grant or Alienation) be annexed to the Manor whereof it was, or is held, and ſhall be held and enjoyed by the Tenant, his Heirs and Aſſigns thereof, by Copy of Court Roll of the ſame Manor, under the Rents, Services, and Cuſtoms in theſe Articles expreſſed, and not otherwiſe; and alſo, that the Lord ſhall admit by his Steward or his Deputy, all ſuch Tenant and Tenants that ought of Right to be admitted upon the Preſentment of the Homage.

The PARISH of St. MARY *at* ISLINGTON.

WINDING Weſt from the Pariſh of *Hackney*, by *Dorleſton* and *Kingſland*, Wards in the ſaid Pariſh, is *Iſeldon*, corruptly and commonly called *Iſlington*, placed pleaſantly upon a Hill; whence is a fine Proſpect of LONDON, on the North Weſt Side of which it is ſituated.

THE Church here is on the North Weſt Side of the Town; the firſt Foundation of which is unknown; but the preſent Structure is ſuppoſed to be about 230 or 40 Years ago. The Gallery was built *Anno* 1663, the Fire of LONDON three Years after not having Power thus far Northward. The preſent Altar-piece was made in 1671.

As to the Nature and Order of the Building; the Walls are Brick and Boulder Roof cover'd with Tile, and the Columns (which ſupport it) and Arches are *Gothical*; the Windows of the modern *Gothick*; the Floor paved with Stone and Tile, which is higher by two Steps at the Altar, than in the Body of the Church, which has three Iſles. It is built directly Eaſt and Weſt, as appears by an Erect direct South Dial on the Tower, whereon is this Motto:

Dum ſpectas fugit Hora.

As to the Ornament, it cannot be expected any conſiderable ſhould be in ſo old and decaying a Structure: But what is there to be found, is agreeable enough.

THE Roof is divided into Pannels, and (over the Chancel) painted. Here are good Pews of Oak, and the Church is wainſcotted in many Places about ſeven Feet high; but higher round the Communion-Table, painted Olive Colour, and the Mouldings gilt with Gold, adorned alſo with a Cornice at the Eaſt End, in the Middle whereof is a *Glory*; over which is a ſpacious Window, (wherein appears the Ruins of fine Glaſs Painting) between the two Tables of the *Decalogue*, depencill'd in black Letters on the white Wall.

THE Dimenſions are, Length 92 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude 28, and that of the Tower 74 Feet, in which are ſix Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS.

ON the South Wall, near the End of the South Iſle, is a very ſpacious coſtly Marble Tomb and Monument of white and veined Marble, adorned with two Columns, and their Entablament, of the *Corinthian* Order; alſo pyramidal Figures and thoſe of the Lady, lying on her Left Side under an Arch, as reading; and of eleven Children in a kneeling Poſture, in the Front of the Tomb lower; alſo Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit and Leaves, partly gilt, and the whole encloſed with Iron Rail; with this Inſcription:

Under the Hope of the Reſurrection,

Here lyeth the Body of Alice Owen, Widow, the Daughter of Thomas Wilkes: She was firſt married to Henry Robinſon; by whom ſhe had ſix Sons, John, William, Henry, John, Thomas, and Henry; which ſaid Henry the younger was married unto Mary, the Daughter of Sir William Glover, Kt. Alderman of LONDON. And five Daughters, Margaret, married to Sir John Bret of Edmonton, in the County of Middleſex, Kt. Suſan, Anne, and Anne the Younger, married Robert Rich of Horndon on the Hill in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire; and Alice, married to John Waſhborn of Wittingfoord in the County of Worceſter, Eſquire.

The ſecond Husband was William Elkin, Eſq; Alderman of the City of LONDON; by whom ſhe had Iſſue only Urſula Elkin, married to Sir Roger Owen of Condover in the County of Salop, Knight.

The third Husband was Thomas Owen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to Queen Elizabeth.

ARMS of *Owen: Vert on a Chevron between three Bucks Trippant Or, as many Lozenges Gules.*

Impaled with that of Wilkes; Argent on a Mount in Baſe proper, a Fig-tree Vert Fructed Or.

On a fair Stone in the Chancel is the following Inſcription:

Hinc
Sperat Reſurrectionem
(Filius HARBOTELLI GRIMESTON,
Militis & Baronetti
Natus tertius)
HENRICUS GRIMESTON.
Anagramma:
En! Chriſti Regno ſum.
Qui moritur, vivit Chriſto: huic mors
Semita, Ductor
Angelus, ad vitam janua Chriſtus erit.
Hac iter ad ſuperos, calcans veſtigia lethi,
Intrabam Chriſti Regia, Templa Dei.
12° die Menſis Julii, An. Dom. 1627.

On the North Side of the Chancel is a very ſpacious Marble Monument, adorned with four black Columns and Entablament; alſo the Figure of him between thoſe of his two Wives, in a kneeling Poſture, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Gilding, &c. and this Inſcription:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knight, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and an Honourable Member of the High Commiſſion Court, &c. who had to his firſt Wife Cicelia, with whom he lived in bleſſed Amity near forty Years together; with Sarah his ſecond Wife ſix Years; and having paſt, with much Proſperity, Love and Credit, the reverend Years of 72, he changed this terreſtial Condition, for that everlaſting State of Bleſſedneſs, the third of September 1624.

Wiſe, loving, liberal, religious, juſt:
Thoſe Graces fill'd the Soul of him whoſe Duſt
Lies here intomb'd all that Praiſe can bring forth.
There are not Words enough t'expreſs his Worth
For his good Works, this Stone cannot compriſe
Half the Particulars of his Pieties:
What Goodneſs ever was is, and to come,
In mortal Man, that makes up his juſt Sum.

Near this is a Stone for D—— Kempe, married to Thomas E——, and after to Sir —— Knt. She dyed 1650, in the 77th Year of her Age.

Another Monument on the North Side of the Chancel hath this inſcribed:

Vivit poſt funera virtus.

Here lyeth the Body of William Richorne, late of Canonbury, Eſq; Which William married with Anne the Daughter of John Quarles of LONDON, Merchant, and dyed without Iſſue the 18th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord God 1582, and in the 54th Year of his Age.

A Monument in the South Iſle with this Inſcription:

To the Sacred Memory of Anne late Wife of Henry Chittin, Eſq; Cheſter Herald at Arms, eldeſt Daughter of William Bennet, Gentleman, by Joice, Widow of Richard Joſelin, of Newhall Joſelins in Eſſex, Eſq; and Daughter of Robert Atkinſon of Stowell, in the County of Glouceſter, Eſquire. She had four Children, whereof three are living Thomas, Joyce, and Henry; of which laſt ſhe died in Childbed the 8th of May, 1630, in the 27th Year of her Age, and 4th Year of her Marriage.

Mors mihi vita.

Life is Death's Road, and Death Heaven's Gate muſt be,
Heaven is Chriſt's Throne, and Chriſt is Life to me.
The Angels of the Lord protect,
All thoſe that are his own Elect.

Vivit poſt funera virtus.

Later Monuments erected in *Iſlington* Church, or more antient omitted before, are for theſe Perſons following:

In the Chancel for John Short, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, born at Doncaſter in Yorkſhire, who departed this Life at Canbury-houſe in this Pariſh the 26th of March, 1689, in the 66th Year of his Age.

John Short, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, begun this Life in Kent; departed this Life in the ſame Place as above, in October 1666. Aged near 60 Years.

Omnium vereatur Urna.

Under the Communion-Table a Marble Graveſtone, with this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Spooner, the Wife of Abraham Spooner, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, who was married 20 Years to her Husband, and lived an affectionate and faithful Wife to him, a diligent and tender Mother in the Inſtruction of her Children, a kind and careful Miſtreſs of her Servants, upright and circumſpect in all her Converſation, bearing always a Conſcience void of Offence towards God and Man.

She departed this Life in the full Aſſurance of a better, the 1ſt of March, 1690, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Alſo within the Rails lies Anne Woolnough, Daughter of Henry Woolnough, Clerk; deceaſed the 11th of June, 1679. Aged 14 Years.

Edmund Pott, of Pott in the County of Cheſter, Gent. firſt married to Sarah, Daughter of Anthony Thompſon, of Cambridge, Gent. and had Iſſue by her two Sons and one Daughter. She deceaſed 1640. His ſecond Wife was Jane, the Daughter of Joſeph Lane, of LONDON, Gent. who had Iſſue by her two Sons. He deceaſed March the 28th, 1650.

Chriſtopher Waſe, of Upper-Holloway, Eſq; and Judith Maſter, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the ſaid Chriſtopher Waſe. She died the 4th of November, 1669. and George Maſter, Son of the abovenamed Judith Maſter, the 6th of June, 1666.

On the South Wall of the Chancel: A black and white Marble Monument, adorned with his Effigies and a Feſtoon, this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacr. Hic componitur Hugo Daſhfield, Wigornienſis, Vir Pietate in Deum, Liberalitate in egenos, Comitate ergo omnes inſignis. Cujus Induſtria, Prudentia, & Spectata Fides Honoratiſſimo Thomæ Domino Coventriæ (cui tandem a Carolo Rege concredita eſt magni Sigilli Cuſtodia) ita placuerunt, ut tanto Hero, publiciſque muniis inſerviens, apud ipſum duodecim

cim pæne trietericas vixerit, quam hinc excederet, &c. Fidei plenus & ſpei, curſum perſolvit September 17, Ann. Dom. 1638. Ætat. 59.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Judith Maſter, &c. Wife to George Maſter of Lincoln's-Inn, third Son of Sir William Maſter of Ciceter, in the County of Glouceſter, Kt. She was a Woman of exemplary Vertue: Towards God truly pious, towards Man exactly juſt, to her Husband, during their ten Years in their Marriage, ſhe was ever a moſt affectionate and judicious Friend, by whom ſhe had many Children; but left him only one Son.

Upon a Braſs Plate:

Mr. William Langham, late one of the Prebends of Litchefield, Parſon of Thurnbie, and Doctor of Phyſic, who deceaſed the 16th Day of Sept. 1603.

North Iſle, at the Eaſt End:

Hic ſepelitur Margaretta Savil, nuper uxor Henrici Savil, Armigeri: Filia Thomæ Fowler, in hac Parochia item Armigeri, &c. 15°. die poſt partu editum in ipſo Juventutis flore ex hac vita exceſſit. Anno ætatis ſuæ 19, 27 Menſis Auguſti, Ann. Dom. MDCXLVI.

On a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth the Body of Gregory Charlet, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of LONDON, who had one only Daughter, named Jane, married to Thomas Fowler of Iſlington, Eſq; which ſaid Gregory was buried the 6th of June, 1593, whoſe Soul reſteth with the Lord. Ætat. ſuæ 67.

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Fowler, Daughter to Gregory Charlet, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler, &c. ſhe had Iſſue by the ſaid Tho. Fowler two Sons, Thomas and Edmund: She was buried the 14th of Octob. 1601, whoſe Soul reſteth in the Lord.

Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. who took to Wife Jane Charlet, by whom he had Iſſue Sir Thomas and Sir Edmund Fowler. After the Death of Jane, he took to Wife Mary the Widow of Sir John Spencer of Althrop, in the County of Northampton, Kt. and Mother to the Lord Spencer, that now is, by whom he had no Iſſue. The ſaid Mary departed this Life the 5th of January, 1620. He afterwards married Dorothie, the Daughter of Sir Walter Coape of Kenſington, in the County of Middleſex, Kt. and had by her no Iſſue. The ſaid Sir Thomas departed this Life the 14th of January, 1624. He was one of his Majeſty's Deputy-Lieutenants of this County of Middleſex; as alſo a High Commiſſioner for the Verge, and likewiſe in the Commiſſion of the Peace and Quorum for this County.

Elizabeth Lady Fowler, late Wife of Sir Tho. Fowler, the Younger, Kt. the Daughter and Heir of William Perſon, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; 19 Sept. 1628. She had Iſſue by the ſame Sir Tho. four Sons and ſeven Daughters.

John Fowler, ſole Son and Heir of Sir Tho. Fowler of this Pariſh, Kt. and Bar. who married Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of Aunſeline Fowler, of the County of Glouceſter, Eſq; died without Iſſue the 1ſt of Sept. 1638.

Jane, the Daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, of this Pariſh, Kt. and Bar. and Wife of Mr. Richard Corbet of ——— in the County of Lincoln, the 20th Day of Novemb. 1633, and had Iſſue by the ſaid Corbet two Sons, viz. Thomas and Rowland.

Martha, the Daugther of Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. and Bar. the 11th of June, 1634.

Dedicated by Richard Fiſher, Bar. to the honoured Memory of his Grandfather Sir Thomas Fowler, late of this Place, Kt. and Bar. and his Lady Elizabeth, Daughter of William Perſon, Eſq; by whom he had one Son and four Daughters, viz. John who married Sarah Daughter to John Fowler of Staffordſhire, Eſq; who dyed Childleſs. Sarah married to Sir Thomas Fiſher, Kt. and Bar. Jane married to Richard Corbet, Eſq; Elizabeth married to Gerard Gore, Eſq; and Martha dyed a Virgin. Theſe all ſleep in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, 1678.

Erected by Sir Richard Fiſher, Bar. to the dear Remembrance of his Father Sir Tho. Fiſher, Kt. and Bar. and his beloved Lady Sarah, eldeſt Daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. and Bar. by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, viz. Thomas, who married Jane the Daughter of Sir John Preſcot, Kt. He had only one Son Thomas, who dyed at the Age of 18 Years: John dyed young: Sarah married Sir Hugh Ducie, Kt. of the Bath, both deceaſed; Richard, Suſan, and Urſula are now living, March the 30th, 1678.

Upon a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth Tho. Walker, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Cicele his Wife; Thomas deceaſed the 25th Day of the Month of July, the Yere of our Lord God, a Thouſand CCCCLXXXXVI, on whos Sowlys Jhu. have Mercy. Amen.

James Ward, Son of Lieutenant James Ward, Eſq; and of Frances his Wife, 30 Apr. 1686.

Upon a Plated Stone:

I preye the Cryſten Man, that haſt Ey to ſee thys,
To preye for the Sowlles of theym that here buryed is.
And remembre that in Cryſt we be Bretherne; the whych hath commaunded every Man to prey for other.
Thys ſeyth Robert Andertone and Johan hys Wyff, here wrapped in Cley,
Abydyng the Mercie of Almyghty God themſelf Domedey.

Whych was ſome Tyme Servaunt to Sir George Haſtyng Knight, Earl of Huntingdon. And paſſyd ..... my Lyff in the Yere of our Lord God M CCCCI ..... on whos Sowl Almyghty God have Mercy. Amen.

Suſanna the Wife of John Marſh, of Wilſden in the County of Middleſex, Yeoman and Daughter of Robert Merry, Yeoman, the 4th of Sept. 1687.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus Hugonis Ratclyffe ex hac Parochia, Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ Londinenſis; quondam pileonis Sacræ Majeſtati Caroli Imi. beatæ Memoriæ totiq; familiæ Regali. Ob. 28 Nov. 1678.

This Man had two Wives, viz. Margaret, Daughter of Gervaſe Handel of Wilford in Nottinghamſhire, Gent. And Elizabeth Coheir of Thomas Chewning, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON. This Monument was erected by Chewning Ratcliff, his Heir, 1681.

South

South Iſle:

Here are the Monuments of Henry Chitting and Alice Owen, mentioned before. Alſo on a plated Graveſtone over one Markham, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of John Markham, Eſq; one of the Sergeants at Arms to our moſt gracious Sovereign Lord King James, &c. who dyed the 26th of Aug. 1610.

He was both gentilke born, and gentilke bred;
And ere he dyed was well marryed
Unto a vertuous and a loving Wife,
Who looſing him, loathed her own Life.
Whoſe Love hath built this for Eternity,
That he may ſtill be had in Memory.

Another Plated Stone thus inſcribed:

Thomas Draper de Strond Green dum vixit Civis Londinen. poſtquam omnia Societatis ſuæ munia obiiſſet, & in communi Civitatis Concilio diu ſediſſet, placide deceſſit in Domino. Vir probus, prudens, & pius, &c. Ob. 23 Octobr. Anno Dom. 1711.

By his Wife Sarah he left three Sons and one Daughter.

Sarah Fowke, Wife of Tho. Fowke, of LONDON, Merchant, Mar. 10, 1663. By her he had Iſſue five Sons and ſix Daughters.

In the Chancel on the South Side:

Near this Place lyes the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, late Wife of Robert Barber of Aſhcomb, in the County of Wilts, Eſq; who dyed March the 7th, 1724, aged 59.

And alſo her Daughter, Mary, who dyed December 3, 1696, aged 12 Weeks.

Againſt the Wall in the North Iſle, is a white Marble Table Monument, with this Inſcription:

To the Memory of John Harwood, who departed this Life December the 30th, A. D. 1730, aged 72.

And likewiſe of Anne Harwood, his Wife, who departed Sept. the 4th, A. D. 1729, aged 55.

They were both interred in a Vault at the Weſt End of the Chancel.

Alſo in the ſame Place lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Harwood, their youngeſt Son, who departed this Life March the 18th, 1734, aged 19.

In the Church-yard of *Iſlington*:

A Tomb cloſe to the Church Wall for William Norman of this Pariſh, Yeoman, and Chriſtian his Wife: And Chriſtian, late the Wife of William Strode of this Pariſh, Gent. only Daughter of the ſaid William and Chriſtian, who dyed the 17th of Nov. 1698.

John Patten, late of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, Founder, and Tho. Patten his Son. John dyed 1696, and Thomas 1693.

Edward Sympſon, Son of Giles, 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Nicholas Rufford, Gent. and Judith his Wife, 14 Jun. 1702. In Memory of her, and four more their Children, this Tomb was erected: And

Elizabeth late Wife of Nicholas Rufford, 18 Jan. 1685, and his Mother, 1674, and three of his Brothers.

Richard Cloudeſley, a good Benefactor to this Pariſh, who deceaſed 9 Hen. 8. An. Domini 1517, repaired and poliſhed, and reinſculp'd, An. Domini 1690.

Here lyeth the Body of William Taylor, who departed this Life the 14th of October, 1700, in the 72d Year of his Age, and now reſteth in Hope of the Reſurrection of the Juſt.

Sleep then, bleſt Man, till this thy Body be
Rais'd from the Duſt to Immortality:
That Soul and Body may, rejoin'd again,
With Chriſt in perfect Bliſs for ever Reign.

Here lyeth the Body of Hannah Dundſdon, Daughter of John and Mary Dunſdon, Malſter, of Tulbrock; ſhe died April the 9th, 1721, aged 23 Years.

You that are young, and do paſs by,
I was young, and here muſt lye;
My Marriage-bed is in the Duſt,
And Chriſt my Bridegroom, in whom I truſt.

Here lieth the Body of Iſaac Huſday, who departed this Life December 25, 1728, aged 60 Years.

Who ſuffer'd many Years in Pain and Grief,
Who daily ſought the Lord for his Relief;
For he no Help nor Eaſe on Earth could have
'Till Death did him call to his ſilent Grave.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Biddle, who was born, lived, and died in the Pariſh of St. Andrew's Holbourn.

A Man to all Mankind was juſt,
And in the God of Heaven put his Truſt.

He died December the 29th, 1732, in the 46th Year of his Age.

In pious Memory of Elizabeth Whitehead of this Pariſh; ſhe was a good and tender loving Mother to her Children and Grand-Children, by whom her Death is much lamented; ſhe departed this mortal Life on the 15th of January, 1732, in Faith and Hope of a joyful Reſurection, aged 74 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Lewis Protheroe, late Church-Warden of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 28th of November, 1733, in the 58th Year of his Age.

I am but gone a While before,
Then weep, dear Friends, for me no more;
But by a Life of Piety
Prepare yourſelves to follow me,
That we at laſt, tho' turned to Duſt
May riſe to Reign among the Juſt.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Harnett, who departed this Life the 13th Day of March, 1733, aged 45 Years.

Behold the ſilent Grave, it doth imbrace
A virtuous Wife, with Rachel's comely Face;
Sarah's Obedience; Lidia's open Heart;
Martha's Care, and Mary's better Part.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of Sir *John Stonehouſe*; the Value of Tythes about 200 *l. per Ann.* and is rated in the King's Books at 30 *l.*

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Street*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Scott*.

PRAYERS

PRAYERS are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and Holiday, and alſo *Saturday* Evening. Here is no Organ, and ſix Bells.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
3 Church-Wardens.	6 Conſtables.
3 Sideſmen.	6 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers.	4 Surveyors of the Highway.

THE remarkable Places in this Pariſh are *Canbury-houſe*, and the Chapel, and the *Lock-houſe* at *Kingſland*.

HERE are two Charity Schools, one for 26 Boys, and the other for 18 Girls, who are handſomely cloathed, and when fit, put out Apprentices by the Subſcribers to the ſaid Charity School.

AT *Lower-Holloway* is a Work-houſe for the poor of this and of *Hornſey* Pariſh: There is alſo a Work-houſe in the Town.

THIS Pariſh (which is reckoned to be 16 Miles in Circumference) begins at the *Turnpike*, and takes in all the Town of *Iſlington* on the Right Hand going from LONDON; and on the Left Hand from the *Nag's-head* Corner; alſo the *Back Road*, *Upper* and *Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's-lane* and *Houſe*, *High-berry-barn*, *Canbury-houſe*, *Cream-hall*, *Stroud-green*, the *Boarded-river*; Part of *Kingſland-road*, with the *Chapel* and *Lock-houſe*; three Parts of *Newington-green*, *Mount-pleaſant*, *Roſemary-branch*, and the *Alder-walk*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Hedge-row, *Oddy's-buildings*, *Chad's-row*, *Yeates's-row*, *Upper-ſtreet*, *Ruſſord's-buildings*, *Pierpoint's-buildings*, and *Pierpoint's-rents*; *Princes-corner*, *Lower-ſtreet*, *Church-lane*, *Croſs-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, *Chequer-alley*, *Upper Holloway*, *Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's-lane*, *Stroud-green*; Part of *Kingſland*; Part of *Newington-green*, *Mount-pleaſant*, *Roſemary-branch*, and the *Alder-walk*.

Number of Houſes about 937.

RETURNING towards the City of LONDON, on the South Eaſt Side, is the Manor of *Finsbury*, before mention'd; but as to the Antiquity of it, the following is

A SURVEY *taken the thirtieth Day of* December, Anno Dom. 1567, *and the Tenth of Queen* Elizabeth, *of the Manor of* Finsbury, *in the County of* Middleſex, *belonging to the Prebend of* Halliwel *and* Finsbury, *in the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, LONDON. *Wherein are particularly ſpecified, as well the capital Meſſuage and Scite of the ſaid Manor, and all other Meſſuages, Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Paſtures, Leaſures, and other Grounds, being of the Demains of the ſaid Manor; with the Butts and Bounds thereof. As alſo the Rents and Services belonging to the ſaid Manor; and the Names of the Tenants by whom the ſame are to be paid; with Mention alſo for what Lands the ſame Rents and Services are due, with the Butts and Bounds thereof.*

The Demain Lands.

THE Manor-Houſe, commonly called *Finsbury Farm*, a great Barn, a Gatehouſe and Stables; a Court and Orchard belonging to the ſaid Manor-Houſe.

SIX Gardens, whereof one in the Tenure of *William Chivall*, Draper; the other five ſeverally held by Maſter *Lionel Duckett*, Alderman; *John Bull*, Grocer; *William Fulwood*, Grocer; *John Hewet*, Clothworker; and *William Leonard*, Mercer. All which lie together adjoining to the ſaid Manor upon the North; and the *Moorfield* and *Lane* there leading between the ſaid Gardens, and other Teintors and Gardens, belonging to the Prebend of the *Moor*, and now in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors, upon the South. And a Garden now divided into more Parcels alſo belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip, in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, on the Weſt, and the Ditch and Way there, lead-from LONDON towards *Finsbury Field*, and *Halliwel* on the Party Eaſt.

A Lodge and certain Gardens and Tenter-Grounds in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, incloſed on the North towards *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, with a Brick Wall; and upon a Tenement and Garden belonging to *Richard Marten*, Goldſmith; and others upon the Weſt. And upon a Way lying between the ſame, and certain Gardens and Teintors belonging to the Prebend, called the *Moor*, in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors of LONDON, on the South. And the Great Garden and Orchard belonging to the ſaid Manor, now in the Tenure of *John Greſham*, Mercer; and other Gardens belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip on the Party Eaſt.

A Tenement, a Lodge or Loft over a Gate and five Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiſwick*, Merchant Taylor, whereof four abutting upon *Finsbury Field* on the Eaſt, and *Chiſwell-ſtreet* on the South, and the Lands of late belonging to *John Conningsby*, now the Lands of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman, in the Right of his Wife, one of the Daughters of *William Wakefield*; and late in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, on the North Party. And upon a Gateway leading from *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, as well toward the ſaid Gardens as towards a little Barn there, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiſſelton*, Bowyer, on the Weſt; and the fifth Garden Eaſt, upon the ſaid great Way; and South, upon the ſaid Barn, in Part; and Weſt in Part, upon a Tenement and Garden in the Tenure of *Thomas Lee*, Fletcher, being Parcel of the ſaid Demain Lands, and the ſaid Tenement, Lodge, and Loft, over the ſaid Gate, abutting on *Chiſwell-ſtreet* towards the South.

ANOTHER Tenement, a Garden, and the ſaid old Barn, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiſſelton*, Bowyer, butting upon the South Side of *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, and next adjoining to the ſaid Tenement, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Thomas Lee*, on the Party Eaſt.

A Tenement and a Garden in the Tenure of *John Mansbridge*, Merchant Taylor, lying in *Chiſwel-ſtreet* on the South, containing in Length from South to North, ſtretching along a Brick Wall, belonging to the Lands ſometime *John Wiſhes*, Founder, on the Weſt Party, thirteen Rods and eight Feet of Aſſize; and in Breadth at the North and butting upon the Ground of Garden Plats, ſometime *John Conisbie's*, Gentleman, and now in the Tenure of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman, from the Eaſt to the Weſt fifteen Rods and three Feet of Aſſize; and in Length from the North to the South, towards the Eaſt, running towards certain Gardens belonging to the ſaid Manor, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Erdiswick*, fifteen Rods and ſix Feet of Aſſize; and in Breadth, at the End towards the South from the Eaſt to the Weſt, butting upon *Chiſwel-ſtreet* aforeſaid, fourteen Rods and five Feet of Aſſize.

Partis. exterioris Chori, ab Occidente prospectus.

Hoc
Monumentum
æternitati sacrum
esse voluit
HENR. COMPTON
Illustriss. Comitis
Northamptoniæ
τὸν ἀεικάρηνον
filius natu minimus
Cal: Febru:
An: CIↃ IↃC. LVI

Τίφθιον Δαναοὶ ἐικὰ δὲχῶα σοῖσι Βέλεσι, Hom: Iliad. lib. v. 48.

Me miseram! prosto effigies velut ebria Trojæ,
Vel sicut formæ species sub schismate mentis
Instar Narcisi, teneam dissolvor in umbram.

A Piece of Ground converted into certain Gardens, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, lying near *White-croſs-ſtreet*, between the Paſture Ground belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury*, called *Bunhill-field*, or *Finsbury-fields*, on the Eaſt, and the Ground of *John Conisbie*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, on the Weſt and South, and the Grounds of late belonging to the Priors of *Halliwel*, now belonging to the ſaid *John Medcalf* on the Party North.

A Garden Plat, in the Occupation of *William Gill*, ſtretching from *White-croſs-ſtreet* on the Eaſt, Weſtward 165 Feet of Aſſize; on the South Side of the ſaid Ground and on the North Side of the ſaid Street, ſtretching Weſtward, 180 Feet of Aſſize; and at the Weſt End of the ſame, ſtretching North and South, 62 Feet of Aſſize; in Breadth Right Line and Plummet, from Limit to Limit, and butting South upon the Lands late belonging to the Pariſh Clerks of LONDON, and the Lands of the ſaid *William Gill*, (late *Ralph Symonds*'s) on the Party North and Weſt, and the ſaid *White-croſs-ſtreet* on the Party Eaſt.

AND eleven Tenements lying on the Weſt Side of *Grub-ſtreet*, with eleven Gardens to the ſame belonging, in the ſeveral Tenures of *David a Powel*, *John Gilham*, *Nicholas Hunt*, *John Wildbore*, *John Hayes*, *John Thompſon*, *John Andrews*, *John ap Rice*, *Henry Everton*, *John Reeve*, and *George Fuller*, lying in the ſaid Lordſhip, and County of *Middleſex*, and adjoining to a Corner Tenement, being in the Liberties of the City of LONDON, in the Tenure of *William Franklin*, Fletcher, belonging to *Henry Southcot*, Mercer; and the Lands of the ſaid *Henry Southcot*, in the Tenure of *William Bullen*, and a Garden Ground in the Tenure of *Philip Garland*, Clothworker, on the South, and extends in Length upon the ſaid South Side, from *Grub-ſtreet*, aforeſaid, unto certain Gardens upon the Weſt, belonging to *John Whitehorn*, and others there, 199 Feet of Aſſiize; and in Breadth, at the Weſt End of the ſaid Gardens, from the ſaid South Side, ſtretching unto *Chiſwel-ſtreet* on the North, 183 Feet of Aſſize, and extends in Length at the North Side upon *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, 205 Feet and a half of Aſſize.

THE Field called *Bunhil-field*, belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury*, butting South upon the High-way there, called *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, and extending North upon the Highway that leads from *Wenlock*'s *Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleere*. The Highway leading from the Manor of *Finsbury* aforeſaid, towards *Hallywel*, on the Eaſt Party, and the Gardens and Grounds late belonging to the Priors of *Hallywel*, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, *William Gill*, Gardiner, and other the Lands belonging to *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith; and certain Gardens belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury*, now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Medcalf*; the Lands late of *John Conisbie*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *William Eaſt*, Gentleman: And alſo four Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiſwick*, alſo belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury*, on the Party Weſt; and the ſame Field, with half the Ditches meaſured with the ſame, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, contains twenty-three Acres, one Rod, and ſix Pole.

WHEREOF, four Acres and a half, being at the South End of the ſaid Field, butting upon *Chiſwel-ſtreet*, beginning at the Ditch on the Party Weſt, extends towards the Ground and Pond (there belonging to the ſaid Manor) on the Party Eaſt, in Breadth ſixteen Pole; and extends from *Chiſwel-ſtreet* on the South, unto *Bunhill* on the North; in Length forty-five Pole, and from the Eaſt Side, at the North End againſt *Bunhill*, to the Midſt of the ſaid Ditch on the Weſt Party, ſixteen Pole; and from the North End upon the Weſt Side, ſtretching to *Finsbury-bridge*, to *Chiſwel-ſtreet* there South, in Length forty-five Pole, every Pole containing ſixteen Feet and a half. And alſo there is one other Acre claimed for the Lands late *John Conisbie*'s, Gentleman, ſuppoſed to lie in the ſaid Field, beyond the ſaid *Bunhill*, as it is ſaid: But it hath been occupied as Parcel of the Demains of the ſaid Manor, by the Space of forty Yeas laſt paſt.

THE Field called the *Mallow-field*, butting upon the Rails next to the *Moor-field* South, the Highway leading from the Brick Bridge there towards the Windmills, belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury* on the Party Weſt, the High-way leading from the ſaid Windmills towards *Norton Falgate* on the North, and the Lands belonging to *John Worſop*, Merchant Taylor, and *John Nichols*, Girdler, on the Party Eaſt, containing with the half Ditch, in Meaſure on the Sides, Eaſt, Weſt, and North, twelve Acres and a Half, and twelve Pole.

THE Field called the *High-field*, or *Meadow-ground*, where the three Windmills ſtand, commonly called *Finsbury-field*, butting upon the Highway that leads into *Norton Folgate*, on the Party South; the Highway that leads to *Halliwel*, and the Lands belonging to the Earl of *Rutland* on the Party Eaſt; the Lands belonging to the Heirs of *Maſcal Brewer*, and the Highway leading from the Manor of *Wenlock*'s *Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleere*, upon the *Bunhill-field* on the Party Weſt; all which Field contains in Meaſure forty five Acres, with the half Ditches that encloſe the ſaid Field on the Party South, Eaſt and North, in the ſaid Meaſure.

WHEREOF *John Worſop* hath on the Eaſt Side of the ſaid Field, butting upon the Highway leading to *Norton Falgate* on the Party South, the Windmills and Ground of the ſaid Manor on the Party Weſt, and the Meadow and Paſture Ground belonging to the ſaid Manor on the Party North and Eaſt, ſix Acres and a half.

MORE adjoining to the ſaid Highway on the Party South, and next the ſaid *Worſop*'s Land there on the Party Eaſt, one Acre and three Rods of Meadow or Paſture Ground, belonging to *John Nichols*, Girdler.

THE Sum of the Acres of the ſaid three Fields, are eighty Acres, three Rods, and eighteen Poles, by the Meaſure aforeſaid.

WHEREOF belongs to the ſaid *John Worſop*, in the *High Field* aforeſaid, ſix Acres and a half.

To the ſaid *John Nichols*, in the ſame Field, one Acre and three Rods.

To the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens aforeſaid, in *Bunhill-field* aforeſaid, four Acres and a half.

Sum twelve Acres and three Rods.

So remains ſixty eight Acres, and eighteen Poles.

Golding Lane.

The Free Tenants

OF *Henry Edon*, Eſq; out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the North End of *Golding-lane*, ſome Time Maſter *Pond*'s, and of late *Richard Callerd*'s, and ſince *Eliz. Hays*'s, Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Richard Callerd*, butting on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Lane; and on the South Side upon the Lands late of *Henry Cletheroe*, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

OF the ſaid *Henry Edon*, out of a Tenement called the *Swan*, and other Tenements thereunto adjoining, in the Tenure of *John Collins*, Gardiner, butting on the Eaſt Side of the Lane, late the ſaid *Callerd*'s, and ſince as aforeſaid, 3 *d. ob.*

OF

Of *William Hall*, out of certain Tenements there adjoining to the Sign of the *Swan* in the ſaid Lane, now in the Tenure of *Richard Drake*, Gardiner, 3 *d. ob.*

Of the Maſter and Governors of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in *Weſt Smithfield*, by the Hands of *Thomas Hallway* their Farmer, out of certain Tenements and Gardens late *Robert Melliſhe*'s, Merchant Taylor, of the Weſt Side of *Golding-lane*, at the Sign of the *Leg*, butting upon the Lands of the aforeſaid *Henry Edon*, and upon the South of the Lands of *William Wakefield*, late in the Tenure of *Dioniſe Wilſon*, 3 *s.*

Of *Richard Roper*, Baker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *George* on the Eaſt Side of *Golden-lane*, and the Lands now of *William Gill*, Gardiner, *Thomas Langham*, Fiſhmonger, on the North, and the Heirs of *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2 *s.* 2 *d.*

Of the Heirs of *John Willoughby*, ſince *Peter Dove*, in the Right of *Joan*, his Wife, out of certain Lands and Tenements on the Eaſt Side of *Golding-lane*, now in the Tenure of *Joice Auſten*, Widow, butting upon the Lands belonging to *Gregory Nicholas*, now *Thomas Walton*, Eſq; North and South, 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, out of a Meſſuage and nine Tenements on the Weſt Side of *Golding-lane*, butting upon the Lands of *William Wakefield* on the North; and the Tenements late belonging to the Pariſh of *Aldermary* in LONDON, now in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the South, 1 *l.*

Of *Richard Atkinſon*, in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden in the ſaid Lane, butting upon the Lands of *Richard Buckland*, Haberdaſher, late Sir *Michael Fiſher*'s, Knight, North and Weſt, and on the South, butting upon the Lands of *Henry Keen*, upon *Golding-lane* on the Eaſt, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of *Henry Keen* aforeſaid, Tenant by the Courteſy, in the Right of *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Warner*, deceaſed, out of the Tenement Chequer, and other Cottages and Gardens on the Weſt Party of *Golding-lane*, butting South upon the Lands belonging to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew* aforeſaid, late the ſaid *Robert Melliſhe*'s, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Hallyway*; and North, as well upon the Land of *Richard Atkinſon*, as alſo upon the Lands, now the ſaid *Richard Buckland*'s, late the aforeſaid Sir *Michael Fiſher*'s, Knight, on the Party Weſt, 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Of *Thomas Wilkinſon*, out of certain Tenements at the Sign of the *Cock*, at the North End of *Golding-lane*, belonging to *Armiger Wade*, Eſq; 1 *s.*

Of *Thomas Walton*, Eſq; out of certain Tenements and Gardens lying on the Eaſt Side of *Golding-lane*, late called *Armitage-alley*, late *Gregory Nicholas*'s, and before that *Richard Yong*'s, butting upon the Lands late *Peter Dove*'s, who married *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *John Willoughby*, on the North Side, and the Lands of the ſaid *Gregory Nicholas*, on the South, 2 *s.*

Of the ſaid *Thomas Walton*, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *Windmill*, late the aforeſaid *Gregory Nicholas*'s, at the Eaſt Side of *Golding-Lane*, ſometimes *John More*'s, and before that *William Wigmorepole*'s, butting upon the Lands late the ſaid *Peter Dove*'s, as is aforeſaid, on the South, and the Lands belonging to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, late *Robert Melliſhe*'s aforeſaid, and now in the Tenure of the ſaid *Richard Roper* on the North, 2 *s.* 2 *d.*

Of *John Hillyard*, Goldſmith, out of the Tenement *Flower-de-luce*, and a Garden on the Weſt Side of *Golding-lane*, now in the Tenure of *John Banks*, Brewer, butting upon the Tenement of *John Leeſe*, Carpenter, on the South, and the Tenements belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, late the ſaid *Robert Melliſhe*'s, and in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the North, 7 *d. ob.*

Beech-Lane.

Of the Vicar of St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, out of the Corner Tenement at the Weſt End of *Beech-lane*, on the South Side of the ſaid Lane, in the Tenure of *Martin Capons*, Barber-Surgeon, and openeth upon *Red-croſs-ſtreet*, on the Weſt Side, 3 *d.*

White-Croſs-Street.

Of *William Blighton*, Butcher, out of two Tenements on the Weſt Side of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, late *Edmond Godwin*'s, butting upon the Lands late belonging to the Pariſh Clerks of LONDON, on the North, and a Corner Tenement belonging to the ſaid *Blighton*, on the South, 9 *d.*

Of *Thomas Perkins*, Butcher, Tenant of certain Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the ſaid Pariſh Clerks, now belonging to ---- *How*, Gentleman, on the Weſt Side of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, butting upon the Lands of *William Blighton*, aforeſaid, on the South Party; and the Lands of *Richard Liſter*, late *John Cores*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Verey*, Brewer, on the North, 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of *Richard Liſter*, Clothworker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens on the Weſt Side of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, late belonging to *John Core*, Grocer, and ſince that *Nicholas Carew*'s, and ſince that, *Adam Hutchinſon*'s, butting upon the ſaid Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the ſaid Pariſh Clerks, North and South, 4 *s.* 1 *d.*

Of the ſaid *William Gill*, out of a Cottage and Gardens at the Weſt Side of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, of late *Ralph Symonds*'s, and after *Thomas Langham*'s, Fiſhmonger, and butting upon a Garden belonging to the ſaid Manor of *Finsbury*, on the South Side, and on the North Part of the Lands belonging unto *John Worſop*, 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

Of *John Travies*, in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden on the Weſt Side of *White-croſs-ſtreet*, late belonging to *John Worſop*, Scrivener, and before that to *Lettice Ireland*, and late *Thomas Popplewel*, adjoining to the ſaid *Gill* on the South, 9 *d.*

Of the ſaid *Travies*, out of a little Parcel of Ground there, on the North Side of the ſaid *Gill*, whereupon ſometime ſtood a Mill, late the ſaid *Worſop*'s, and late the ſaid *Popplewell*'s, 3 *d.*

Of *John Barnes*, Mercer, out of two Tenements and a Garden, on the North Side of *Chiſwell-ſtreet*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Mountain*, butting to the Gardens belonging to the Manor of *Finsbury* aforeſaid, on the Eaſt Side, and the Tenements of *Robert Traps*, Goldſmith, late *Thomas Barnes*'s, and before that *John Wiſhes*'s, Founder, on the Weſt Side, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Finsbury-Field.

Of *John Worſop*, Merchant-Taylor, for ſix Acres and a half of Meadow and Paſture, lying in *Finsbury-field*, in the Pariſh of St. *Leonard*'s in *Shoreditch*, towards the Windmills, butting upon the Windmill next *Norton-folgate*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Pulliſon* on the Party Weſt, the Highway leading towards *Norton-folgate* aforeſaid, on the Party South; and Meadow and Paſture Grounds, Parcel of the Demains belonging to the ſaid Lordſhip to the Party North and Eaſt, now or late in the Tenure of *John Popebolle*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.*

THE ſaid *John Worſop*, for ten Acres and three Rods of Land, lying in the ſaid Field called the *Moor*, butting upon the Lands aforeſaid of the ſaid *Nichols*, now being Gardens, on the Party South; and the ſaid *Mallow Field* Weſt; the Highway leading from the ſaid Farm of *Finsbury*, towards *Norton-folgate*, on the Party North, and the Lands and Gardens, late Sir *Martin Bows*, Eaſt, 7 *s. ob.*

ONE Annual Rent of twenty Shillings, iſſuing and going out of certain Tenements without *Ludgate*, adjoining to the ſaid Gate, in the Pariſh of St. *Martin* within *Ludgate*, LONDON, ſome Time in the Tenure of *John Benſon*, Haberdaſher, and now in the Tenure of *Chriſtopher Harbottel*, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, 1 *l.*

Memorandum, That this Survey was copied out of the Survey, annexed to the laſt Leaſe granted to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, of the ſaid Prebend, *Mar.* 15, 1582. *Reg. Elizabethæ* 25.

Now croſſing over the *Thames* at *London-bridge*, the next Pariſh, not yet ſpoken of, within the Bills of Mortality, is,

The PARISH of St. MARY *at* Rotherhith.

THE Church here is ſo called as being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and *Rotherhith* (or rather *Red-roſe-haven*, becauſe the Sign of the *Red-roſe* was there) is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint.

No Hiſtory gives an Account of its firſt Foundation; it had a general Repair in 1687, which coſt upwards of 1200 *l.* and it was intirely rebuilt in 1714.

THE old Church was deſcended into by Steps, and was not ſufficient to contain the numerous Inhabitants; and notwithſtanding the coſtly Repair before-mentioned, it ſtanding low, and near the Banks of the River *Thames*, was often overflowed, whereby the Foundation was rotted, and the Church in ſo great Danger of falling, that the Inhabitants could not, without Danger of their Lives, aſſemble to hear Divine Service therein; which occaſioned them to obtain a Brief, *Anno* 1710, to enable them to take it down and rebuild it, which was done accordingly, and finiſhed *Anno* 1714, as is ſaid before.

THIS Pariſh conſiſts of Abundance of Seafaring Mens Families, which increaſes the Poor there exceedingly; ſo that in 30 Years the Aſſeſſments for the Poor were advanced in the Year 1710 from 80 *l.* to above 700 *l. per Ann.*

MONUMENTS.

In the South Iſle, on the Wall of the old Church was this Inſcription:

Poſt tenebras, ſpero Lucem.

Next without this Wall are buried Brian, Richard, and Marke, Alice, and Elizabeth, the three Sons and two Daughters of Nicholas Reynolds, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and of Elizabeth his Wife. The forenamed Elizabeth their younger Daughter married to Robert Wheatley, Salter, the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1593, and died the 18th of September, in the ſame Year.

Theſe Bloſſoms young and tender, loe,
Blown down by deadly Wind,
May urge the riper Sort to know,
Like Blaſt ſhall them out find.

For Fleſh, as Graſs, away doth wither,
No Age can it eſchew;
The Young and Old decay together,
When Death ſhall them purſue.

No Parents, Friends, or Advocate,
Can him intreat to ſpare
The Fair, the Fine, or Delicate,
For Threats he doth not care.

Let that moſt certain Statute made
By God our heavenly King,
All Men aſſure, and eke perſwade,
Death ſhall them equal bring.

Poſt Mortem, Vitam Æternam.

In the Middle Iſle of this Church is thus written:

Trinitas in Unitate.

Here lies buried the Body of Richard Hills, Mariner, one of the eldeſt Brothers and Aſſiſtants of the Company of the Trinity, and his two Wives; who, while he lived in this Place, gave liberally to the Poor, and ſpent bountifully in his Houſe; and after many Troubles, being of the Age of 80 Years, and upward, departed this Life without Iſſue, upon the 16th of February, 1614.

This was made at the Charge of Robert Bell.

Tho' Hills be dead, Hill's Will and Act ſurvives,
His Free-School, and his Penſion for the Poor,
Thought on by him, perform'd by his Heir,
For eight poor Seamens Children, and no more.
1627.

On the Outſide of the North Wall is a Monument bearing the Figure of a Ship at Sea; under it the Portraiture of him for whom it was erected, with his Wife, ſix Sons and four Daughters; the Living and the Dead diſtinguiſhed by Death's Head, which the Buried ſeem to bear in their Hands, and under them this Inſcription:

Here beneath lyeth interred the Body of Capt. Anthony Wood, who departed this Life the 24th of Auguſt, 1625, being the 40th Year of his Age, and had Iſſue by his Wife, Martha Wood, ſix Sons and four Daughters.

In the Chancel:

A little Monument againſt the Wall, and this Epitaph:

Roger Tweedy, Eſq; was interred in the Middle Iſle of this Church, in the Year 1665. He gave by Will two Shillings every Lord's-Day for ever, to be diſtributed among 12 poor Seamen, or Seamens Widows, in Bread, the Officers of this Church to take Care to diſtribute it; and thoſe neareſt of Kin to him to enquire of its Diſpoſal, and if not performed according to the Will to take it into their Hands.

In Commemoration of Mr. Roger Tweedy:

Who living, was Landmen's, Counſellor, Seamens Glory,
Schiſm's Scourge, and Truth's living Story;
His Soul a Ship with Graces fully laded,
Thro' Surges deep did plow, and ſafely waded.
With Principles of Faith his ballanc'd Mind,
Did ſteddy ſail 'gainſt Blaſts of boiſterous Wind, &c.
At Rotherhith he did at length arrive,
And to their Port his Tribute freely give;
And in this Port he did at Anchor ſtay,
Hopefully expecting Reſurrection's Day.

On

On the North Side of the Church, in the Church-Yard, is a Tomb with this Inſcription:

As the Earth the Earth does cover,
So under this Stone lies another.

Here lyes interred in this Vault the Body of Capt. Thomas Stone, Junior, of this Pariſh: He departed this Life the 9th of Auguſt, 1666, and had to Wife Agnes, which ſurviveth:

To you that live poſſeſs'd, great Troubles do befal,
Where we that ſleep by Death, do feel no Harm at all.
An honeſt Life does bring a joyful Death at laſt,
And Life again begins when Death is over-paſt.
Death is the Path to Life, and Way to endleſs Wealth,
The Door whereby we paſs to everlaſting Health.
Theſe forty Years and two have paſſed here my Life,
And eighteen Years thereof thou, Agnes, wert my Wife.
My loving Wife, farewel, God guide thee with his Grace;
Prepare thyſelf to come, and I will give thee Place.
Acquaintance all, farewel, and be aſſur'd of this,
You ſhall be brought to Duſt, as Tho. Stone here is.

On a Tomb-ſtone, on the South Side of the Church in the Cœmetery, is this Inſcription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Anne Blake, late Widow of Capt. John Blake, of Rederiffe, who departed this Life the 21ſt of October, Anno 1681, and in the 65th Year of her Age; and with her lye buried four Sons and two Daughters.

In Jettepore the Head, in Calebar the Heart,
The Body here intomb'd muſt meet, tho' far a-part.

A Hatchment for Mr. Thomas Lewſley and Anne Lewſley, 1698.

On the South Wall a ſmall Hatchment for Mr. John Roupe, 1678.

Under a flat Stone in the Chancel:

The Body of Thomas Paſfield, the faithful Yokefellow, and beloved Wife of George Paſfield, Eſq; and the only Daughter of William Hacker of Rotherhith, Gent. 1659; alſo Thomaſin, their youngeſt Daughter, 1660, and the ſaid George Paſfield, 1660, and Samuel Paſfield, June 1700.

North Wall of the Chancel, a Hatchment for Mr. Phil. Mell, Mercer, ſecond Son of Mr. Guſtavus-Adolphus Mell, 1699.

Another ſmall one for Joſeph Lyne, 1688.

A flat Stone over Elizabeth Lock, Daughter of Charles Lock, 1683.

In the Middle Iſle, a great Braſs Plate torn off and gone, and a little Braſs Plate thus inſcribed:

This was made at the Charge of Robt. Bell.
Though Hills be dead, Hills Will and Acts ſurvive, &c. as before.

In the North Iſle, a flat Stone over Elizabeth, Wife of Capt. William Evan, 1703.

An Hatchment for Jone, late Wife of Jonas Shiſh, 1685.

Another for Matthew Hungerford, Eſq; late of Chisbury in the County of Wilts, 1677.

Elizabeth Wife of Guſtavus-Adolphus Mell, Daughter of Lancelot Coppleſton.

Capt. Nathaniel Pecket.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Alice Buxton, late of this Pariſh, Widow; ſhe departed this Life the 11th Day of November, 1722, aged 71 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Hannah Buxton, late Wife of Mr. John Buxton of this Pariſh, Shipwright, who departed this Life, April 2, Anno Domini 1731, and aged 55 Years.

She was a Woman void of Strife,
A tender Mother, and a loving Wife.

In the Chancel, near the Veſtry Door, is a Table, containing Directions for the Diſpoſal of Mr. Henry Smith's Gift, conſiſting of eight Articles, but it is ſcarce legible.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Duke of *Chandos*, Value near 400 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Curley*, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Audley.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about Eleven o'Clock: Here is no Organ, but there are ſix Bells. There is a Gift Sermon on every *Thurſday* before the ſecond *Sunday* in the Month, for which Mr. *Hocket* left 10 *l. per Ann.*

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Conſtable.
2 Sideſmen.	6 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers and Collectors for the Poor.	2 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of the Highways.

THE moſt remarkable Places and Things are, the *South-Sea* Dock, which contains 9 Acres, a Meeting-houſe, the Copperas-houſe, the King's-mill, and Cuckold's-point.

HERE is a Free-School for eight Children of poor Seamen, the Gift of Sir *Paul Bennet*; the Maſter has a Houſe, and 3 *l. per Ann.*——— and a Work-houſe.

THIS Pariſh extends Eaſtward to *Snelgrove*'s Dock, Weſtward to *Weſt-lane*, including the Weſt Side thereof, Southward to *Galley-wall*, Northward along the *Thames*, including all Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Yards, *&c.* in this Compaſs.

STREETS, Lanes, *&c.*

PART of *Weſt-lane*, *Rotherhith-wall*, *Paſfield's-rents*, *Staple's-rents*, *Lucas's-ſtreet*, *New-paradiſe-ſtreet*, *Love-lane*, *Old-paradiſe-ſtreet*, *Mill-pond-bridge*, *King-ſtreet*, *Serne-alley*, *Shore's-alley*, *Three-ſtep-alley*, *Seven-ſtep-alley*, *Clark's-Orchard*, *Prince's-ſtreet*, *Elephant-lane*, *Church-ſtreet*, *Buckler's-rents*, *Evans's-yard*, *Roſe-and-crown-yard*, *Cow-court*, *Farrant's-yard*, *Paxton's-rents*, *Copperas*, or *Hanover-ſtreet*, *Robert's-dock*, *Wood's-rope-walk*, *Allard's-hill*, *Butcher's-dock*, *Shipwright-ſtreet*, *Bland's-dock*, *Gardiner's-dock*, *Ram-alley*, *Globe-ſtairs-alley*, *Cecil's-dock*, *Ship-and-dog-alley*, *Pageant's-wharf*, *Cuckold's-point*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Taylor's-*

lor's-dock, *Cow-lane*, *Granaries*, and *Well's-dock*.

NUMBER of Houſes 1500.

WE come next to

The PARISH of St. MARY *at* Newington.

THE Church here is ſituated on the Weſterly Side of *Newington-butts*, in the County of *Surrey*, and Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, at the South End of *Blackman-ſtreet*, *Southwark*, and without the Walls, Liberty, and Freedom of LONDON.

THERE is no Author gives any Account of its firſt Foundation, but it is very old; the laſt Church here was built of Brick and Boulder, and the North Gallery in it was erected at the Expence of Sir *Hugh Brawn*, about the Year 1600, it was repaired in 1705; but upon a *Sunday*, in the Month of *July*, 1715, in the Time of Divine Service, there happened a ſudden Rupture in the Wall, which put the Congregation, then aſſembled, into ſuch a general Conſternation that they all ran out, and many in making their Eſcape, were bruiſed and trodden under Foot, and received great Hurt. And upon a careful Review of the Church by experienced Workmen, (the Structure being very antient) it was found ſo much decayed in the Pillars, Walls, and Beams, and in the Roof and Foundation, that notwithſtanding the Sum of 850 *l.* laid out in Repairs by the Pariſh, the ſame could not any longer be ſupported: And ſo, *Anno* 1720 all was taken down, and rebuilt from the Foundation; for which the Pariſh got a Brief, wherein the Charge was ſaid to amount to 926 *l.* and upwards.

THIS Pariſh is called *Newington-butts*, becauſe there were in antient Times Shooting-butts in this Place, and this Name diſtinguiſhes it from *Stoke-Newington* in *Middleſex*.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side of the Church, near the Eaſt End, is a ſpacious marble Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and the Figures of himſelf, two Wives, four Sons and ſix Daughters, and all in a kneeling Poſture, and this Inſcription:

Deo Viventium, Pietati Sacrum.

Sir Hugh Brawn, Knight, the ſole Founder and Adorner of this Iſle; and, for the Space of 22 Years, the whole Ornament of this Pariſh, religious towards God, and reſpectful of the Poor, determining to provide againſt the Day of his Death, deſires here to repoſe his Body, in a happy Hope of a glorious Reſurrection.

Reader, it pleas'd th'Almighty to infuſe
Sence of his Goodneſs in my fleſhly Heart;
Faith quicken'd Love, Love did his Church-work chuſe;
Both jointly here do ſhew themſelves in part.
His be the Glory, Peace (Soul Sabath) mine;
Prayer, Thankſgiving, Uſe, Example, thine.

1614. *Vivens poſui, Anno Ætat.* 77.

His Arms: *Argent, three Bars Sable, on a Canton, Or, a Griffin's Head eraſed of the ſecond.*

Middle Iſle:

The Body of Richard Atkinſon, late of this Pariſh; who departed the 3d of September 1677, aged 37. Alſo the Bodies of three Children, Katharine, James, and James.

Alſo his Mother, Mrs. Katharine Stallings, Widow, who departed the 12th of November 1688; aged 68.

Alſo Thomas, Son of Richard Atkinſon, who departed the 11th of July 1700; aged 30.

Alſo Lot, eldeſt Son of Richard Atkinſon, who departed Aug. 15, 1700; aged 34.

The Body of Joan Bliſſe, Wife of William Bliſſe, Eſq; formerly the Wife of Henry Partridge, Eſq; and one of the Daughters of Robert Jaques, Eſq; by Joan his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir of William Fox, Eſq; and lyeth alſo interred here. She departed the 2d of October, 1573. Ætat. ſuæ 27.

George Powel, of this Pariſh, who departed December 28, 1705, in the 47th of his Age.

On the North Wall is a white Marble Monument, with this Inſciption:

Here lieth interred the Body of Alice, late Wife of Mr. Richard Boulton of this Pariſh, who departed this Life June the 30th, 1727. Aged 53 Years.

Alſo Mary, the Daughter of the ſaid Richard and Alice Boulton, who departed this Life April the 28th, 1715. Aged 20 Years.

On the ſame Side:

Here lies the Body of Mr. Richard Giles, Junior, late of this Pariſh, Gent. who departed this Life the 1ſt Day of March 1724. Aged 36 Years.

Here alſo lies Mr. Richard and Elizabeth Giles, his Father and Mother.

On the South Side of the Chancel is a white Marble Monument, thus inſcribed:

Under the Communion-Table, in Hopes of a glorious Reſurrection, lye the Bodies of James Reading, Eſq; and Mary his third Wife, whoſe

Exemplary { Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, Humility to all, }

Made them { Live deſired, Die lamented } by all that knew them.

Lovely and pleaſant they were in their Lives: And in their Death not long divided. He departed this Life the 24th Day of November 1694, in the 70th Year of his Age.

She on the 9th Day of Auguſt 1696, in the 62d Year of her Age.

To whoſe Memory and Paternal Care their Son Edmund hath erected this Monument.

In the Church-yard.

Underneath this Stone lieth the Body of Anne Maſſey, who departed this Life Nov. 4, 1729; aged 16 Years and three Weeks, the Daughter of Thomas and Ann Maſſey.

Short

Short was my Stay,
Longer is my Reſt,
God took me hence
Becauſe he knew it beſt.

Ah! cruel Death, why did's thou uſe thy Power,
To crop the Hopes of this my blooming Flower.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Adcock, who departed this Life December 13, 1724. Aged 39 Years.

Alſo ſix pretty Infants dear
Lie ſleeping with their Mother here.
Ceaſe dear Friends, and weep no more,
We are not loſt, but gone before.

To perpetuate the Memory of Dorothy and Elizabeth, Wives of Robert Tedſtell, was this Monument erected.

One died January 19, 1724, } Aged {24} Yrs.
The other died Oct. 28, 1725, } {28}

Entomb'd here lyes Youth, Beauty, Virtue, Wit,
Till they appear at the Tribunal Great:
Till in laſt Sound the dreadful Trumpet ſpeaks,
When Judgment calls and quickned Nature wakes,
Fearleſs, ariſe, they ſhall on Chriſt rely;
Through him Death's Sting, Grave's Victory to defy.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* for the Time being, but a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Value upwards of 80 *l. per Annum* Glebe, beſides Fees, *&c.* rated in the King's Books at 80 *l.*

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Hough*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Clement*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock; no Organ, ſix Bells, and one Bell in the Turret for the Clock to ſtrike on.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
2 Church-wardens.	4 Conſtables.
4 Sideſmen.	4 Headboroughs.
4 Overſeers and Collectors.	2 Surveyors of the Highways.
	2 Scavengers.
	2 Aleconners.

IN this Pariſh are two Boarding-Schools, one for young Gentlemen, the other for young Ladies. Here is alſo a Charity-School. No Meeting-houſe in the Pariſh.

HERE are eight Alms-houſes for the Poor of the Pariſh, and for eight of the Company of Drapers; they have each 5 *s. per* Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals annually. Theſe were founded by Mr. *John Walter*, *Anno* 1651.

THIS Pariſh begins at the Windmill near *Camorwell*, and two Fields thence Weſtward, and to *Kennington-Common*; it extends Northward to *Newington-Church*, and thence both Roads it takes in Part of the Fiſhmongers Alms-houſes; and then on the Eaſterly Side of the Way to the Turning to *Kent-ſtreet*, with all the Weſterly Side of that Street to the Lock, then thro' *Walworth-field* and *Common*, and thence to the ſaid Windmill again.

STREETS, Lanes, *&c.*

Walworth-common; Part of *Kennington-common*, *Newington-butts*, and therein *Church-court*, *Roſe-yard*, *Crown-court*, and *Pump-yard*, *Newington-cauſeway*, and therein St. *George's-court*, *Matthews-yard*, *Artichoke-yard*, *Artichoke-lane*, *Horſemonger-lane*; Part of *Blackman-ſtreet*, and therein *Lock's-yard*, *Cumber's Paved-court*, *Croſs-keys-court*, *Lamb-court*, or *Great Lamb-alley*, *Dolphin-yard*, *Catharine-wheel-alley*, *Griffin-alley*, *Black-ſpread-eagle-alley*, *Jane's-alley*, *Lamb-alley* and *Swan-yard*; Part of *Church-lane*; Part of *Kent-ſtreet*, and therein *Boot-alley*, *Unicorn* and *Croſs-keys-alley*, *Davis's-rents*, *Red-bull-alley*, *Royal-oak-court*, *White-bear-alley*, *George-yard*, or *George-alley*, and *Sun-yard*.

Number of Houſes 700.

The PARISH *of* St. MARY *at* LAMBETH.

IN *Lambeth* is a moſt magnificent and antient Palace belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, adjoining to which, on the South Weſt Side, is the Church; it is in the County of *Surrey*, in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, near the *Thames*, being diſtant croſs that River, from *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, 750 Yards, and directly croſs the River, from the South Part of *Weſtminſter*, 350 Yards.

IT is called St. *Mary's*, being dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and *Lambeth* (as the great *Camden* ſaith) from *Lamehithe*, i. e. a dirty Haven, famous for the Death of *Canutus*, the valiant King of *England*; but ſince the Year 1183, more ſo from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* Palace; *Baldwin*, A. B. exchanging with the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* at that Time.

IT is probably of an antient Foundation, having been for ſo many Years the Seats of Biſhops, who ſeldom reſide where there is no Church. Mr. *Weaver* has it, That *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (who died in the Year 1205, *July* the 13th) finiſhed a Collegiate Church at *Lambeth*, of Canons Regular, begun by *Baldwin* his Predeceſſor; which on Complaint of the Monks of *Canterbury* to the Pope, was pulled down.

THE preſent Structure appears antient, and was ſo as to require a new Roof over the middle Iſle, and a Reparation of the Walls, *Anno* 1681; by which, and ſome other Circumſtances, it cannot be ſuppoſed leſs than 200 Years old. The North Gallery was given by Mr. *Roger Jeſton*, in the Year 1615. But the preſent North Gallery was erected at the Charge of the Pariſhioners, in 1705; and the South Gallery in 1699. The Church was laſt beautified and adorned in the ſaid Year 1705, with Wainſcot, Painting, Carving, *&c.* hereafter accounted for.

As to the Nature and Order of the Building, the Church within is pleaſant, the Walls are built of Boulder, with ſome Brick and Stone rendered over (except the Tower) with a Finiſhing; the Floor pav'd with Stone, and the Roof covered with Lead; the Baſes of the Pillars are Octogonal; the Arches, and moſt of the Windows, are of the modern *Gothick* Order; the Floor of the Chancel is two Steps higher than that of the Church, and there are three Iſles; the Eaſt End of the North Iſle is called *Howard's Chapel*, (ſome of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family being bury'd there) and that of the South Iſle, *Leigh's Chapel*, Sir *John Leigh*, Son of *Ralph Leigh*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor of *Stockwell*, and his Lady, being there buried. Here is alſo a Tower and Turret.

THE Church is ornamental; the Roof over the Nave is ceiled with Plaiſter, but the Side-Iſles with Timber; the Walls moſtly wainſcotted about ſeven Feet high, and higher about the Altar; the Pews are new fronted with Oak; in the

the North and South Iſles; the Galleries have alſo Oak Bolection-work Fronts; and over the Entrance into the Chancel, is a ſpacious Piece of Ornament, *i. e.* the *Decalogue* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, the two firſt ſupported by *Moſes* and *Aaron* in their Habits, the latter ſuſtained by two Angels. Immediately over the *Commandments* is a *Glory* ſurrounded with Cherubims, all finely done between two Columns, of the *Corinthian* Order. Above theſe are the King's Arms, adorned with Cupids between the Portraits of two Fames well painted, the one ſounding a Trumpet, the other holding a Flaming Heart.

THE Altar-piece is light Cedar-colour, adorned with carv'd Pilaſters (having gilded Capitals); and Entablature and Compaſs-Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; under which Pediment is a *Glory*, and theſe Words in Capital Characters, *Lift up your Hearts*; and on the Cornice, at each End of the Pediment, is a Vaſe or Lamp, the whole being incloſed with Rail and Baliſter.

IN the Eaſt Window is painted

✠

I.H.S.

Or, Jeſus Holy Saviour; and over the Pulpit, in the Glaſs, the Effigies of a Pedlar and his Dog, who gave (beſides the following Gifts) one Acre of Land, on Condition the ſaid Picture be from Time to Time kept in good Repair.

DIMENSIONS of the Church and Chancel; Length 111 Feet, Breadth 53, Altitude about 38, and that of the Tower 87, to the higheſt Part of it.

THERE is no Table of Benefactors, but the Principal to the Poor are as follow:

Mrs. *Oakley*, in Bread, *per Ann.* for ever 13 *l.*
Mr. *Smith per Ann.* 12 *l.*
Capt. *Forſter* gave 50 *l.* or twenty Three-penny Loaves every firſt *Sunday* in the Month.
Mrs. *French* the Uſe of a Pall.
Mrs. *Baſton* the Uſe of another, computed together at about 12 *l.*
Mr. *Soldwel* in Cloth, 6 *l.*
Ralph Snow, Eſq; gave the Ornamental Painting, and the Altar-piece, and a Branch.
Mr. *Eſton* gave 100 *l.*
Mr. *Walker* 18 *l. per Ann.*
A Pedlar, beſides an Acre of Land valued *per Ann.* at 6 *l.* gave alſo to the then Archbiſhop 100 *l.*
To the Rector, 20 *l.*
To the Clerk and Sexton, each 10 *l.*
Mrs. *Tredeſcant* gave, for Leave to erect a Monument, 50 *l.*

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side, on a Marble Table, is the following Inſcription:

Here under this Tomb lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Clere, Eſq; Son of Robert Clere in the County of Norfolk, Knt. Which Thomas deceaſed the 14th Day of April, An. Dom. 1545, on whoſe Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls, Jeſus have Mercy.

And upon a Table hung up was an Epitaph made by the Right Noble Henry Earl of Surrey, being thus written:

Epitaphium Thomæ Clere, qui fato functus eſt 1545, auctore Henrico Howard Comite Surrey. In cujus fœlicis ingenii ſpecimen & ſingularis Facundiæ Argumentum, appenſa fuit hæc Tabula per W. Howard filium Thomæ nuper Ducis Norfolciencis, filii ejuſdem Henrici Comitis.

Norfolk ſprung thee, Lambeth holds the Dead,
CLERE, of the County of Cleremont, thou Height:
Within the Womb of Ormond's Race thou bred,
And ſaw'ſt thy Coſin crown'd in thy Sight:
Shelton for Love, Surrey for Lord thou chace,
Ah! me, whilſt Life did laſt the League was tender,
Tracing whoſe Steps, thou ſaweſt Kelſal baſe,
Landerſley burnt and batter'd Bulleyn render.
At Muttrel Gates, hopeleſs of all Recure,
Thine Earl, half dead, gave in thy Hand his Will.
Which Cauſe did thee this pining Death procure,
Ere Summers four Times ſeven thou couldſt fulfill.
Ah! CLERE, if Love had booted, Care or Coſt,
Heaven had not won, nor Earth ſo timely loſt.

In the Chancel on the North Side, is an old Tomb, on which was this Inſcription, long ſince obliterated:

Sub Pedibus ubi ſtatis jacet Corpus Magiſtri Hugonis Peyntwin, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archiep. Cant. Reverendiſſimorum Patrum, Dom. Johannis Morton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene, & Willielm. Warrham Curiæ Archiep. Audien. Cauſarum Auditoris. Qui obiit VI. die Auguſti, Anno Dom. MDIIII. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

On a Flat Stone before the Communion-Table, within the Rails, is thus written:

Volente Deo.

Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft, S. Theologiæ Profeſſor, Epiſcopus Londinenſis primo, deinde Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopus, & Regi Jacobo à Secretioribus Conſiliis. Obiit ſecundo Novembris, Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis ſuæ 67.

Volente Deo.

On another Flat Stone is thus written:

Here lyeth the Lady Elizabeth Howard, ſome Time Counteſs of Wiltſhire.

On the South Side

Lyeth the Body of Sir Noel Caroon, Ledger Ambaſſador for the States of Holland, with his Arms and Hatchment; as namely, his Creſt, Helmet, Arms, Sword, Gantlet, and Spurs.

In the South Chapel is a fair Monument of Marble engraven as followeth:

Here Lyeth Sir John Leigh, Knight of the Bath, Son of Ralph Leigh, Eſq; Lord of the Manors of Stockwell and Levehurſt, and Dame Iſabel his Wife, Daughter of Otwell Worſley. Which Sir John deceaſed the 17th Day of Auguſt, Anno Dom. MDXXIIII. And the ſame Iſabel deceaſed the 18th Day of April.

On the upper End on the Wall, a Monument as followeth:

Here lieth the Body of John Arundell of Gwarnicke, in the County of Cornwall, Eſquire, Sonne and Heire of Roger Arundell, of the ſaid County, Eſquire, of an antient, honourable, and faire deſcended Family, who died the 25th of May, 1613, without Iſſue, and in the 56th Yeere of his Age.

Sape & prævale.

ARMS here: *Sable, three Chevronelles Argent.*

In the ſame Place, near the laſt, a Monument in Memory of John Gofton, Eſq; but nothing notable in the Inſcription.

Ob. May 1686. Aged 70 Years.

ARMS: *A Unicorn's Head erazed, quartered with Ermin. No Colours.*

On

On the North Side of the Choir is this Inſcription, againſt the Wall near the Rails, with the Effigies half Way:

Neere to this Place lyeth interred the Body of Robert Scot, Eſquire, deſcended of the antient Barons of Bawery in Scotland. Hee bent himſelf to travell, and ſtudy much, &c. And, amongſt other Things, he invented the Leather Ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweeden 200 Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was preferred to the Office of Quarter-Maſter General of his Majeſties Army; which he poſſeſſed three Yeeres. From thence, with his Favour, he went into Denmarke, where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery. There being adviſed to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majeſty willingly accepted and preferred him to be one of the Gentlemen of his moſt Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Penſion of 600 l. per Annum.

This deſerving Spirit, adorned with all Endowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flouriſhing Age, ſurrendered his Soul to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know who ſeeketh more,
Muſt mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In France he tooke to Wife Anne Scot, for whoſe Remembrance ſhe lovingly erected this Memorial.

Arms are: *Or, three Lions Heads erazed Gules; impaled with Vert a Greyhound ſpringant Argent.*

Overagainſt the other, in the ſame Iſle, lieth the Body of Elizabeth Bayly, late Wife of John Bayly. Obiit June 24, 1629. Ætatis ſuæ 25.

Reader, tread ſoft, under thy Foot doth lye,
A Mother buried with her Progeny:
Two Females and a Male, the laſt a Sonne,
Who with his Life, his Mother's Thred hath ſpun,
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,
That thus our Joy with Sorrow uſhers in.)
Yet he being loth to leave ſo kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters firſt were robb'd of vital Breath,
The Mother next in Strength of Yeeres met Death,
The Father's only Joy, a hopeful Sonne,
Did loſe his Life when Life was ſcarce begun.
If harmleſſe Innocence, if loyal Truth,
Found in a conſtant Wife combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Husband's Prayers, or Father's Teares
Could have prevail'd, they had liv'd many Yeeres.
But theſe all fayling, here rak'd up in Duſt,
They wait the Reſurrection of the Juſt.
A Husband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory:
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the ſame Grave himſelf will then be laid,
That altogether, when the Trumpe ſhall ſound,
Husband, Wife, Children, may in Chriſt be found.

On the South Side of the Choir, a ſmall Marble Monument, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth four Feet Diſtance from this Wall the Body of William Suthes, Gentleman, a Man adorned with the Gifts of Grace, Art, and Nature. By Grace he was religious and charitable; he was in Maſonry exquiſite; by Nature he was human and affable. He, by God's Appointment, changed his human Life of Miſery for a glorious Immortality, on the 5th of October 1625. His ſorrowful and grateful Wife, Mrs. Anne Suthes, as a loyal Teſtimony of her Love to her deceaſed Husband, cauſed this Monument to be erected for an Exemplary of his Worthineſs and her Affection. He was Maſter Maſon of Windſor-Caſtle, a Citizen and Goldſmith of London, and an Aſſiſtant of the ſaid Worſhipful Company. He left three Sons, towardly and hopeful, to be each of them Imitators of their Father's Virtues, John, James, and Matthew. And herein the Reader may ſee expreſs'd the Goodneſs of the deceaſed Husband, and the Thankfulneſs of a ſurviving Wife.

He now ſings praiſe among the Heavenly Hoſt,
To God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt.

Arms: *Sable, on a Bend between two Cottiſes Argent, three Martlets Gules: Impaled with Barry of eight, Or and Sable; three Eſcutcheons Ermin.*

Other antient Monuments there have been in this Church; as of Katharine Howard, one of the Siſters and Heirs of John Broughton, Eſq; and Wife of L. William Howard, one of the Sons of the High and Mighty Prince L. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. She deceaſed April the 23d, 1535.

In *Howard's* Chapel:

Good Dutcheſs of Norfolk, the Lord have Mercy upon thee: Which dyed at Lambeth the laſt of November . . . . .

On a Table:

Farewel, good Lady and Siſter dere,
In Earth we ſhall never mete here;
But yet I truſt, with Godis Grace,
In Haven we ſhal deſerve a Place:
Yet thy Kindneſſe ſhal nere depart,
During my Life out of my Heart.
Thou waſt to me both fare and nere,
A Mother, a Siſter, a Frende moſt dere;
And to al thy Frendes moſt ſure and faſt,
When Fortune had founded the froward Blaſt.
And to the Powre a very Mother,
More than was known to any other.
Which is thy Treſure at thys Day
And for thy Sowle they hertily pray.
So ſhall I do that here remayne;
God thy Sowle preſerve from Payne.

By thy moſt bounden Brother,

Henry Lord *Stafford.*

Hic jacet Henricus Howard, Armiger. filius Comitis de Surrey. Qui obiit 2 die Menſ. Feb. Anno Dom. 1502. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

Hic jacet Johannes Howard, Armiger. filius Comit. de Surrey & Agnetis uxoris ejus. Qui ob. 23 die Menſ. Mar. An. 1503. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Carolus Howard, unus filior. Tho. Howard Comit. de Surrey. Qui quidem Carolus ob. 3 d. Maii, An. Dom. 1512. Cujus, &c.

Another Inſcription for the Lord Thomas Howard, Son of Thomas Lord Howard, and Anne his Wife, Daughter of Edward IV. King of England. Obiit 3 Aug. 1508.

Lord Henry Howard, Son of the Duke of Norfolk, ob. Feb. 22, 1513.

Richard Howard, Son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and Agnes his Conſort, ob. March 22, 1517.

Lady Elizabeth Fitzwater, late Wife of Henry Fitzwater, Son and Heir of the Lord Robert Earl of Eſſex; and one of the Daughters of the Right Noble Prince Lord Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk. She deceaſed Sept. 18, 1534.

Here lyeth Jane Wynkeſley, ſome Time Gentlewoman to the Right Hon. Anne Dutcheſs of Norfolk,

Norfolk. She deceaſed the 34th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII.

Two other fair Monuments of the HOWARDS; their Portraitures, with their Arms in Braſs, but the Inſcriptions gone.

Under the Communion-Table was buried *Cuthbert Tonſtal*, ſome Time Biſhop of *Durham*, dying at the Palace, with theſe Verſes inſcribed:

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunſtallum mœſta requirit,
Cujus ſumma domi Laus erat atq; foris
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris conſultus & equi,
Legatuſque fuit, deniq; Præſul erat.
Annorum Satur & magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus ille Senex.

Vixit Annos 85, ob. 18 Novemb. An 1559.

Hic jacet Georgius filius Dni. Johis. Dni. Dynham, & Elizabethæ Dnæ. Fitzwater uxoris ejus. Qui ob. 28 d. Junii, A. D. 1487. Cujus, &c.

Philippa Daughter of Lord John Lord Dynham, and Elizabeth Fitzwater his Wife. She dyed Nov. 26, 1485. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Magiſter Willielmus Uttinge, S. Th. Profeſſor, quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiſſ. Xto patre Dno. Thoma Bourgchier Cardinale Archiep. Cantuar. Eccliarum. Parochialium de Clyve & Chartham Cantuarien. Dioc. Rector meritiſſ. Qui ob. 10 d. Feb. An. 1480. Cujus, &c.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Pool, Son and Heir of Henry Pool of Dicking, Eſquire; His Mother was Margaret Daughter to George Nevyl Lord Abergavenny; and her Mother was Mary Daughter of Edw. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, &c. He deceaſed Feb. 13, 1609.

A Monument in the Wall for Dr. *Monpeſſon*, Maſter of the Prerogative Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Of your Charity pray for the Sowl of Sir Ambroſe Payne, Parſon of Lambeth, and Batchelour of Muſick, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals Bouſar and Moreton, who departed May the xxviii. A. D. 1528.

Here lyeth the Body of Peter Betteſworth, of Chidden, in the County of Southampton, Gent. deceaſed Sept. 13, 1613.

D. O. M.

Andræ Perne, S. Th. D. Cathedralis Eccleſiæ Elienſis Decano, Collegii Sti. Petri in Academia Cantabrigiæ Magiſtro, munifica benemerendi virtute inſigni, Literarum Mecænati optimo, hoc Monumentum Pietatis & Amoris Ergo, Richardus Perne, nepos poſuit. Ob. 26 die Aprilis, An. 1589.

Scientia inflat.
Charitas ædificat.

There be alſo theſe Monuments, beſides thoſe already mentioned, in this Church of *Lambeth*, and ſome of them more modern.

A large plain Stone in the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirleby, olim Epiſcopus Elienſis. Qui obiit xxvi Aug. Anno Dom. 1570.

Next beneath him lay the Stone of Biſhop *Tunſtal*, ſome Time Biſhop of *Durham*; but a Pew is now erected over his Monumental Stone, which antiently was under the Communion-Table. Both theſe Biſhops being confined by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Command, in the Palace at *Lambeth*, whilſt *Matthew Parker* was Archbiſhop, died there in Peace, and was buried here by his Order.

Near lyeth Elizabeth, one of the Siſters of William Sancroft, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſome Time Wife of Francis Herdſon, Clerk; after whoſe Death ſhe lived 17 Years a Widow indeed, and dyed Sept. 7, 1689.

At the Head of this Stone, a Stone for Katharine Battely, Wife of John Battely, S. Th. P. and Chaplain to the aboveſaid Archbiſhop; ſhe lived 23 Years, nine Months, nine Days; dyed the 1ſt of October, 1685.

John Alſop, Comptroller of the Family of Richard, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, afterward Treaſurer to George Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died July 12, 1611. Ætatis 51.

On the Side of Archbiſhop Bancroft's Stone, within the Rails, lyeth a fair Stone over Miles Smith, Secretary to Gilbert Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Ob. 17. of Feb. 1671.

Without the Rails near adjoining, lyes Rob. Thompſon, L. L. D. Secretary alſo to Gilbert and William Archbiſhops of Canterbury. Obiit Feb. 3, 1683. Ætat. 42.

In the North Chancel or Chapel, a plain Stone, round about thus engraven:

Hic jacet Margaretta caſtiſſima & integerrima Conjunx quondam Matthæi Archiep. Cantuarienſis, Quæ obiit 17 Aug. An. 1570. ———

The reſt not legible.

In this Chancel or Chapel, is a ſtanding Monument of the Duke of Norfolk, as is ſaid, but the Inſcription is pulled off.

On the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:

In Memory of Anthony Burleigh, third Son of John Burleigh, late of the Iſle of Wight, Eſq; who was Lieutenant to King Charles I. of Bleſſed Memory, and was put to Death at Wincheſter, the 26th of Jan. 1647, for endeavouring to releaſe his ſacred Majeſty, Priſoner in Carisbrook Caſtle in the ſaid Iſle of Wight. His two elder Brothers were ſlain at Worceſter Fight, in the Forces of his preſent Majeſty K. Charles II. This being the laſt of that Loyal Family, except his truly loving and ſorrowful Siſter, who cauſed this Monument to be erected. Obiit 17 of Febr. 1681. Ætat. ſuæ 48.

Spe Reſurgendi.

Near this, a Monument of William Beeſton of this Pariſh, Eſquire, who died the 9th of Auguſt, 1679; and Jane his Wife, who died the 17th of May, 1652; left only one Daughter, who married Edward Leventhorp, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Iſſue three Sons and five Daughters.

In the South Chancel a Stone upon Elias Aſhmole:

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditiſſimus Elias Aſhmole Litchfeldienſis, Armiger. Inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cervitias Contrarotulator: Fecialis autem Windſorienſis Titulo per annos plurimos dignatus. Qui poſt duo Connubia in uxorem duxit tertiam Elizabetham Gulielmi Dugdale Mil. Garteri Principalis Regis Armorum Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii, 1692. Anno Ætatis 76. Sed durante Muſeo Aſhmolæano Oxon. nunquam moriturus.

For the Creſt, is a *Mercury* mounting, ſtanding upon two little Boys.

A Table Monument of white Marble for Richard Laurence of this Pariſh, Merchant, one of the Members of the Levant Company, who married

married Joan Stephens, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons and one Daughter. He departed Octob. the 8th, 1661, aged 53.

Another Monument againſt the Wall, to this Tenor:

Abſalom *had no Son, and he built him a Pillar.*

A Stone upon Sir Peter Rich, late Alderman of LONDON; and a Monument againſt the Wall near the ſaid Stone; he died the 26th of Aug. 1692, in the 62d of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children are interred, who died before him.

Againſt the South Wall, lower in the Church, an old Monument, with Man and Wife, and Children behind each; over their Head written,

Ad Sumptum Thomæ Folkys,
Anno Dom. 1583.

Agnes Tydnam, (married firſt
To Thomas Marſhal, then
To John Manning) lyes buried here:
She lived eight times ten,
And full five Years. Six Children
By Marſhal ſhe had, three
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of
Then none now living be.
She dyed the 22d Day
Of March, and in the Year
Of our Lord God, as by the Date
Here written may appear.

On the North Side of Howard's Chapel, a very neat white Marble Monument, enrich'd with Mantling, Cupids, Fruit, Leaves, &c. this Inſcription:

Near this Place lye interred in the ſame Grave, the Bodies of the Honourable Colonel Cuthbert Morley, who was buried on the 30th of June, 1669.

And of the Honourable Bernard Granville, Eſq; who eſpouſed Anne, the Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid Cuthbert, and died the 14th of June, 1701, aged 71 Years. As alſo of the Honourable Anne Granville, Relict of the ſaid Bernard Granville, and Daughter to the ſaid Cuthbert Morley, by Catharine Daughter to Francis Earl of Scarſdale, who died the 20th of September, 1701. The reſt is partly to the ſame Effect, and not remarkable farther.

Arms of theſe two Honourable Families are, *Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.*

Impaled with Diamond and Leopard's Face Pearl, Jeſſant, a Flower de Lis Topaz.

In the ſaid Howard's Chapel, near the laſt, a ſmall white Marble Monument, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit-Flowers, Mantling, Palm-Branches, and this Inſcription:

In the Vault under this Stone, is the Remains of Richard Marſh, Eſq; who ſupped before he went to Bed with Chriſt. He had Iſſue 15 Children by Martha his Wife and Relict; eight are buried in the ſaid Iſle, againſt the Pulpit; one lies in this Vault, which he built for his Family. He was exceeding glad at the beautifying of this Houſe, and tho' not quite finiſhed, was began in his Time. Being full of Hope, he departed this Life the 18th of May, 1704, aged 61 Years.

A little farther Eaſtward in Howard's Chapel, is a pretty, ſmall, white Marble Monument, with gilded Mantling, Urn, and this Inſcription:

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Judith Raleigh, Wife of Captain George Raleigh, ſome Time Deputy-Governor of the Iſland of Jerſey, and Daughter of Thomas Jermyn, of Ruſhbrook-hall in Suffolk, Eſq; who departed this Life December the 14th, 1701.

Arms of *Raleigh*; *Gules, a Bend fuſily, Argent, impaled with Sable, a Creſcent between two Mullets in Pale, Argent*, for thoſe of *Jermyn*.

In *Lambeth* Church-Yard are the following Inſcriptions on Grave-Stones, ſet up of late Years:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Davis, Daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Anne Davis, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 26th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1734, aged four Years.

O cruel Death, that will not be deny'd
To part the Love that was ſo ſtrongly ty'd.

Here lyeth the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Thomas Harris of this Pariſh, Brewer, by Margaret his Wife, 1723.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of the aboveſaid Thomas Harris, who died April the 5th, 1724, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Fleming of this Pariſh, Brewer, who departed this Life Auguſt the 31ſt, 1734, aged 49 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Daniel Elford of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 2d of September, 1732, in the 52d Year of his Age.

Alſo here lyeth the Body of Anne, the Wife of the aboveſaid Daniel Elford, who departed this Life the 2d of May, 1733, in the 51ſt Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne, the Wife of Thomas Crow, of this Pariſh, who died the 9th of June, 1729, aged 49 Years.

THE Living of *Lambeth* is a Rectory, the Advowſon is in the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; the Value about 300 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 32 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. ob.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Denn*; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *George Read*.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and Holidays, about Eleven in the Morning, and alſo on *Saturday* at Three in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are the firſt *Wedneſday* after each Quarter-Day.

THE Veſtry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are,*	*The* PEACE-OFFICERS *are,*
3 Church-Wardens.	6 Conſtables.
3 Sideſmen.	9 Headboroughs.
5 Overſeers of the Poor, who are alſo Collectors.	20 Inqueſts, or Leet-Jury.
	4 Surveyors of the Highway.
	2 Scavengers.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, the Archbiſhop's Palace, *Lambeth-wells*, *Marble-hall*, and *Spring-garden*, two very large Diſtilling-houſes, and the Plate Glaſs-houſe; the King's Barge-houſes, and a Glaſs-houſe where Bottles are made. *Carliſle-houſe*, formerly the Seat of the Biſhops of *Carliſle*; *Cuper's*, vulgarly called *Cupid's-gardens*.

HERE

HERE is a Charity School for 30 Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and caſt Accompts, by Subſcriptions of the Pariſhioners. Here is another for 14 Girls, who are cloathed and taught to Read, Knit and Sew, by the Benefaction of the late moſt Rev. Dr. *Tenniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The School-Maſter's Place is worth about 60 *l. per Ann.* Here are Alms-houſes for the Poor, and a Work-houſe, which ſaves the Pariſh 600 *l. per Ann.*

IN this Pariſh, in the Road to *Clapham*, ſtands a fair Alms-houſe for ſeven Widows of the ſaid Pariſh, who receive each 4 *l.* yearly. It was founded by a Nobleman, Ambaſſador from the States of *Holland* in King *James* I's Time.

It has this Inſcription:

D. O. M. S.

Noelus de Caron. Fland. Eques Schoonewalliæ Toparch. Illuſtrium Ordinum Confæderat. Bulg. Provinc. apud Sereniſſ. Britanniæ Regem Legat. Debitæ Deo Gloriæ, Genti Gratitudinis, Pauperibus munificentiæ, Monumentum qualecunque Anno Legationis ſuæ XXIIX. Reſtauratæ Salutis CIↃIↃCXIIX. P.

Pro. XIX. 17.

Fæneras Jehovæ, ſi recordaris pauperum.

THE whole Pariſh is divided into four Liberties, and theſe ſubdivided into eight Precincts, *viz.* 1. The Biſhops. 2. The Princes. 3. *Vaux-hall.* 4. *Kennington.* 5. *Marſh.* 6. *Wall.* 7. *Stockwell.* 8. The Dean's. In their walking the Bounds or Circuit of the Pariſh, as it was given by Mr. *Geneway*, about 25 Years ago, it is as follows, *viz.*

FROM the Landing-Place, Northward and Eaſtward, along the Water Side to the *Old-barge-houſe*, and thence on to the Corner of St. *George*'s-*fields*, and ſo on the Weſterly Side of the Ditch, Southward, to the Lord Mayor's Stone, near the *Dog* and *Duck*; and then croſs the Fields South-eaſtward, (leaving the Ditch on the left Hand) to *Kennington*; and thence Southward to *Kennington-common*, (where it meets with *Newington* Pariſh) to the Croſs digg'd there in the Ground; and thence South Weſt on the Common into *Smith*'s-*field*, to a Croſs dug there; and thence South Weſtward, three Fields length into *Watch-houſe-fields*, and ſo Eaſtward to the Eaſt Side of that Field, and ſo on the South Side to a Lane there. Thence South Weſtward, croſs the Fields, to the Back of *Newbury-gardens*, where they mark in an oaken Tree, and from thence paſs Southward 30 Rods; and thence Eaſtward to *Camberwel* Town, going through that which is, or was, Mr. *Smith*'s Houſe, and thence along a Lane near *Dulwich*, and ſo Weſtward to *Delver*: Alſo to *Wood*'s-*farm*, and thence near two Miles Southerly to *Vicar*'s-*oak*, at which Oak meet the Pariſhes of *Lambeth* Northward, *Camberwel* Eaſtward, *Stretham* South-weſtward, and *Batterſea* South-weſtward by Weſt. And from this Oak they go Weſt by Northward to *Norwood-gate*, and thence South-weſtward to *Stretham-common*, (to avoid a Wood) and thence North-weſtward to the *Windmill-houſe*, and thence thro' a Wood, Weſt and by Southward, to *Cole*'s-*farm*, which leaving to the North-eaſtward they paſs about South Weſt to the Road leading from LONDON to *Croydon*; and croſſing the Road, they go Weſt by North to *Blake-hall*, and thence on the ſame Point to *Broom-hill*, and ſo Eaſtward about 40 Rods in the Road; and thence turning due Weſt, they go to the Road that leads to *Kennington*, and Eaſterly along that Road to *Nine-elms*, and thence South-weſtward about 30 Rods towards *Batterſea*, and thence backward into the Road, and through *Vaux-hall* to the *Thames*, and ſo along the Water Side to the Plying-place at *Lambeth*; being in the Whole a Circumference of about 16 Miles and an half.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

In the Biſhop's Liberty.

Church-ſtreet, and therein *Nevil*'s-*yard*, *Maid-lane*, *Red-lion-yard*; Part of *Fore-ſtreet*, and therein *Bell-yard*, *Harper*'s-*alley*, *King*'s-*head-yard*, *Howard*'s-*yard*, *Brook*'s-*yard*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Dog-and-bear-alley*, and therein *Cocket*'s-*alley*, *Back-lane*, and therein *Lion-in-the-wood-lane*, or *Paradiſe-row*, *Three-coney-walk*, *Gray*'s-*walk*.

In the Prince's Liberty.

PART of *Fore-ſtreet*, and therein *Charing-croſs-yard*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Angel-alley*, vulgarly *Frying-pan-alley*, *Three-mariners-alley*, *Bull-alley*, *Sanſom*'s-*yard*, *New-ſtreet*, *Lawrence-lane*, *Lambeth-butts*; Part of *Kennington*, *Soho-yard*, and *Kettleby*'s-*rents*.

Vaux-hall Liberty.

Fox-hall, or *Vaux-hall*, and *South-Lambeth*.

Kennington Liberty.

PART of *Kennington*; and Part of *Kennington-common*.

In the *Marſh* Liberty.

The *Narrow-wall* from *Cuper*'s-*bridge* to *Standgate*, and therein *Standgate*, *Lime-tree-court*, *Crown-court*, *College-ſtreet*, *Vine-ſtreet*, and *Lambeth-marſh*.

Wall Liberty.

The *Narrow-wall* from the *King*'s-*old-barge-houſe* to *Cuper*'s-*gardens*, and Part of St. *George*'s-*fields*.

Stock-well Liberty.

Stockwell-Town, and *Brixton-cauſeway*.

Dean's Liberty.

PART of *Camberwell*; all the reſt conſiſts of Land, as alſo the reſt of *Stockwell* Liberty.

Number of Houſes near 1400.

The PARISH of CHRIST-CHURCH *in* Surrey.

THIS is the laſt Pariſh within the Bills of Mortality. The Church here takes its Name from being dedicated to our Saviour CHRIST, purſuant to the Deed and Direction of the Founder.

IT is ſituated at the South End of *Bennet-ſtreet*, on the South Side of *Upper-Ground*, in the County of *Surrey*, and within the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*.

THE Pariſh was taken, by Act of Parliament, out of St. *Saviour*'s, commonly called St. *Mary Overree*'s Pariſh, it being that Part called the Liberty of *Paris-garden*; of this we have ſpoken before in *Vol.* I. *Pag.* 806 and 807. Mr. *John Marſhal* was the Founder and Endower of the Church, which was built and finiſhed in the Year 1671, the Steeple in the Year 1695, and the Altar-Piece in 1696.

THE Church is well built of Brick, and ſo is the Steeple, conſiſting of a Tower and Spire. The Roof is ſupported by Pillars of the *Tuſcan* Order, and here is a Gallery built at the Weſt End

End, at the Charge of Mr. *Richard How*; and the Floor of the Chancel is four Steps higher than that of the Nave of the Church.

As to the Ornamental Parts, it is wainſcotted round about ſix Feet and an half high, with Deal, and pewed with that and Oak.

THERE is likewiſe an Altar-Piece very neat, having the *Commandments* in Gold on Black, and the *Creed* and *Lord's Prayer* done in Gold on Blue, upon four Pannels, moulded round between as many Pilaſters, of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Entablement. And on a Window in the Middle, is painted the King's-Arms, with the Supporters, Creſt, and Motto. And Northward of that is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s Arms, being *Ruby, two Keys linked together in a Bend, the one Topaz, the other Pearl, and a Sword interpoſing between them Saltireways of the third, hilted of the ſecond, impaled with Pearl, a Lion Rampant, Diamond crown'd with a Ducal Coronet; and for the Creſt a Mitre.* Likewiſe theſe Arms Southward from the King's: *Argent, a Chevron, lettiſed Sable, between three Bucks Heads caboſſed Gules, and for the Creſt a Greyhound ſegreiant Argent.* And theſe Words under the Arms, *John Marſhal, Founder and Endower of this Church* 1671. And above the Window, in large Gold Letters on Black, the Words of 1 *Cor.* xi. 25, 26. and *Anno Dom.* 1696.

HERE are two Wainſcot inner Door-caſes, of the *Corinthian* Order; and over the Door near the South-Eaſt Corner of the Church, are theſe Words, *Noſce Teipſum.* Over the other Door that opens Southward, the Words in *Pſal.* lxxxiv. ver. 1. And over the North Door, theſe Words, *Cave! Deus videt.*

ON the North Side of the Church, on the Wall, are the Words of *Pſal.* cxxxii. 7, 8, 9. alſo of *Pſal.* xxvii. 4. And on the South Side, the Words in *Heb.* x. 24, 25. and in *Nehemiah* xiii. 11. Alſo by the Pulpit, theſe Words: *Verbum Dei manet in Æternum.* And thoſe in 1 *Cor.* ix. 16. *Prov.* xiii. 13.

BY the Chriſtening Pew, where is a Marble Font, but without Cover, the Words in *Rom.* vi. ver. 3.

The following were worthy BENEFACTORS *to this Church.*

Mr. *William Angell*, gave the Ground of the Church and Church-yard.

Mr. *John Marſhall*, the whole and ſole Founder of this Church, alſo ſettled upon the Miniſter 60 *l. per Ann.* for ever.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *John Wrench*, in 1603 gave	02	00	00
Mr. *William Molyer* in 1607	02	00	00
Mrs. *Catharine Taylor*, a Houſe in 1602.	02	00	00
Sir *Bernard Degome*, in 1685	02	10	00
Sir *John Shorter*, a Piece of Ground to build a Houſe on, and 50 *l.* to be improved			
Paid by Mr. *Marſhall*'s Truſtees, in the Year 1693, 100 *l.* to be laid out yearly in Bread for the Poor	05	00	00
Mr. *Auguſtin Martin*, gave in 1699, 50 *l.* for Bread for the Poor yearly	02	10	00

THE Dimenſions of this Church are; Length of the Church and Choir 75 Feet, Breadth 51, Height 26, and the Altitude of the Steeple about 125 Feet; wherein are eight very tuneable Bells, given by eight Gentlemen of the Pariſh.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, is a fine white Marble Monument, adorned with Mantling, Voluta's, Cherubims, with gilded Wings, and a gilt Urn; and the following Inſcription:

In Memory of Elizabeth Dauling, the late virtuous and truly loving Wife of John Dauling, junior, Eſq; who, in hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, departed this Life on May the 14th, 1695, aged 28 Years, and lies interred under the Communion Table in this Church.

THE Arms, having a fine Compartment of Olive Branches, are:

Ermin, on a Bend Sable, three Acorns Or, impaled with party per Chevron. Azure and Gules three Cocks Heads eraſed, Or.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Patrons, who are 13 Truſtees. The Value is 120 *l. per Annum*, beſides Perquiſites.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *James Finlay*; there is no Lecturer, and no Organ.

PRAYERS are *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Veſtry is free.

The PARISH-OFFICERS *are:*	*Choſen by the* LORD *of the* MANOR.
7 Auditors of Accompts.	4 Conſtables.
2 Church-Wardens.	3 Headboroughs.
2 Overſeers and Collectors.	2 Scavengers.

THERE is a Charity-School for 30 Boys, and 10 Girls, who are maintained by the Subſcription of ſeveral Gentlemen of the Pariſh yearly. Here is alſo a Workhouſe for the Poor.

THIS Pariſh begins at the *Falcon* in *Upper-ground-ſtreet*, and extends Weſtward to the *Barge-houſe* on the South Side, and ten Houſes farther on the North Side of that Street, and takes in Buildings fronting the *Thames* from *Hook's-hole*, 33 Houſes Weſtward; alſo *Marigold-lane*, *Queen's-arms-court*, *Bull-alley*, *Hook's-hole*, *Guy of Warwick-alley*, and *Overbodies-Bridge*; and from the *Barge-houſe*, *Southwark*, in the *Broad-wall*, it extends to St. *George's-fields*, and from thence Eaſtward through *Melancholy-walk* to *Sluts-well*, aud from thence Northward the Weſt Side of *Gravel-lane*.

Streets, Lanes, *&c.*

Upper-ground-ſtreet, Part of *Garden-lane*, and therein *Turpin's-alley*, *Turner's-alley*, and *Hot-water-yard*, *Greyhound-yard*, *Greyhound-alley*, *Hooke-hole*, *Marigold-lane*, *Queen's-arms-court*, *White-horſe-yard*, *Guy of Warwick-alley*, *Brew-houſe-alley*, *Bull-alley*, *Overbodies-bridge*, *Clark's-yard*, *Paradiſe-court*, *Beggars-hill*, *Bennet's-ſtreet*, *Red-lyon-court*, *Bear-lane*, *Green-walk*, *Holland's-leggar*, *Broad-walk*, *Melancholy-walk*, *Sluts-well*, Part of *Gravel-lane*.

Number of Houſes are about 1000.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A PERAMBULATION; *or*, CIRCUIT-WALK *for four or five Miles round the Bills of* MORTALITY.

KENSINGTON.

IN the Town of *Kenſington* is one of the Royal Palaces of our Princes; and in the Church and Church-yard there are the following Monuments.

In the Chancel, a Black Marble Grave-ſtone, with a white Border, for Sir William Liſter, 1649.

In the Pew under the Pulpit, Aaron Mico, Merchant, 1652.

Lionel Ducket, Eſq; Son and Heir of William Ducket, late of Hartham in the County of Wilts, Eſq; Born in this Pariſh. Deceaſed 1693.

Nathaniel Barnard the Elder, late of Langford in the County of Somerſet, Eſq; 1685. Alſo Nathaniel Barnard, Gent. his eldeſt Son, 1688.

Joice Robertſon, Relict of Alexander Robertſon, of Uxbridge, 1686.

John Dickens, 1694, and Catharine Dickens his Widow; who, ſome Time before her Death was a Benefactreſs to this Church: And by her laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed ſeveral Legacies, to be given to the Poor of this Pariſh preſently after her Death: And the Profits of 50 *l.* for ever to the Maſter of the School belonging to this Town, for teaching of ſuch poor Children to read, write, and caſt Accompts, whoſe Parents are not able to pay for the ſame. She dyed Aged 84, 1702.

Anthony Carnaby, aged 84, 1678.

Dorothy, Daughter to John Thomas, Eſq; 1686; aged one Year. This Stone is never to be taken up, nor undermined, nor the Ground ſtirred within five Inches of either Side, nor four Foot farther Eaſtward, except for the Father or Mother, as may be ſeen by the Great Church Book, and by a Silver Baſon given to the Church.

THAT Stone was never laid upon the Grave, nor what is above written entered into the great Church-Book, the Baſon being pawned for as much as it was worth, and bought by the Churchwardens, who cauſed it to be melted down, and more Silver added to it, for the Uſe of the Miniſter at the Communion.

Thomas and Elizabeth Roberts, 1687.

Henry Willaſton, Son and Heir of Will. Willaſton, Eſq; 1695.

Obrian, the Son of Obrian Feltham, Eſq; ten Months old, 1682-3.

Tho. Henſhaw, Eſq; who married Anne, the youngeſt Daughter of Robert Kipping of Twedley in the County of Kent, Eſq; He was Gentleman in ordinary of the Privy Chamber to King Charles and King James: And French Secretary to thoſe Kings, and King William. Departed 1699, at his Houſe in this Pariſh, in the 82d Year of his Age. His Wife dyed 1671.

M. S. Henrici Frohock, A. M. Viri tam propter mores ſuos, quam Præcepta nunquam ſatis colendi, &c. quod reliquum erat vitæ ſuæ, Tyronibus erudiendis fideliter impendit, 1692.

Thomas Hodges, D. D. late Dean of Hereford, and Vicar of this Pariſh, 1672. And Margaret his Wife, 1696.

Charles Blake, Eſq; 1672.

George Underwood, Eſq; Bariſter at Law: Married Joyce, Daughter of Sir Robert Joſcelyn of Hyde-Hall in Hertfordſhire, Bar. 1678.

James Worthington, Gent. Firſt Page of the Bedchamber to her ſacred Majeſty Queen Mary 1693.

Captain John Worthington, eldeſt Son of James Worthington, who was in Command in King William's Army ever ſince the Year 1685, and in all the Wars in Ireland and in Flanders: And having ſeen an honourable Peace, dyed 1697-8.

Charlotte Worthington, only Daughter of James Worthington, 1697-8.

John Colman, Junior, Maſter of the Woodyard to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Denmark, 1600-1. [Miſwritten, no Queſtion, for 1700-1.]

Mary Rolſton, only Daughter of George Rolſton, 1688. Aged one Year.

Jeffrey Cook, third Son of Sir George Cook, Bart. 1700.

Without the Church, on the Wall at the South Eaſt End:

Juxta hic ſub marmoreo Tumulo jacet Gulielmus Courten. Cui Gulielmus Pater, Gulielmus Avus, Mater Katharina Johannis Comitis de Bridgwater filia. Paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen, &c. Ob. 1702. &c. Hoc qualecunq; Monumentum bene merenti mœrens dedit Hans Sloan, M. D.

An EPITAPH *in Memory of Sir* William Blake, *who deceaſed the 30th Day of* October, Anno Dom. 1630.

Stay, Reader, gaze, admire,
And paſs not ſlightly ore
The Caſket of his Corps,
Embalmed in this Flore.
Let his induſtrious Hand,
Paterne of Paternes be;
And blazon forth his Worth
To al Poſteritie.
And let his oft Footſteps
Unto this ſacred Place,
Be pious Clues to guide
Thee to like holy Trace.
Let him in Peace reſt here in Peace,
Till God of Peace return:
And give him Peace, that loved Peace,
And call him from his Urne.

Unto the Worldly Wiſe,
Death doth apologize.

Suſpend

Suſpend thine own By-thoughts :
His Thoughts did ever aim at Good :
Had I forborne, they had
At full been better underſtood.

The Figure of Death lying under theſe Lines.

A very fine Monument is lately erected in this Church, in Memory of the late Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, on which is the following Inſcription :

Hoc ſubter marmore conduntur exuviæ
Edvardi Henrici, Comitis de Warwick & Holland,
Baronis Rich, & de Kenſington,
Adoleſcentis nobiliſſimi,
Propriis tamen, quam majorum virtutibus, clarioris.
Inerat illi jam a pueritia,
In vultu ipſo, in voce, geſtuque corporis,
Virile neſcio quid, & plenum dignitatis.
Miram ſane ingenii ubertatem
Excoluit, atque promovit optima diſciplina ;
Omnem doctrinam liberalem ab eo perceptam
Illuſtravit
Nativa quaedam, & quae virum nobilem deceret, eloquentia.
Ita natus, ita educatus, quam primum in lucem proceſſit.
Dignus extemplo viſus eſt,
Quem in amicitiam cooptarent homines primarii ;
Neque erat in amicitia jucundior quiſquam, aut cordatior.
Ad aulam acceſſit,
Sereniſſimo Regi Georgio primo
A cubiculo, & brevi acceptiſſimus ;
Hoc ſibi merito non ultimae ducebat laudi
Principi placuiſſe
Non minus acri ad judicandum, quam ad favendum prono.
Tam aperta illi faciliſque
Ad maxima quaeque cum pateret via,
Cum nihil ei defuit ad ſummam laudem, niſi longa vita ;
In medio aetatis & fortunae curriculo,
Gravi febre correptus,
Spes audentiſſimas amicorum prope jam ratas
Immatura morte fruſtratus eſt.
Obiit die Aug. 16^to. anno 1721. aetat. 24.

Which may be thus tranſlated :

Under this Stone, are depoſited the Remains of Edward-Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich, and of Kenſington, a moſt noble Youth ; yet more illuſtrious by his own Accompliſhments, than by thoſe of his Anceſtors. Even from his Youth, in his very Appearance, in his Voice, and in his external Deportment, ſomething becoming a Man, and expreſſive of his Worth might be diſcerned. The admirable Copiouſneſs of his Genius, he cultivated and promoted by the beſt Literature, having attain'd a Knowledge of all the Parts of liberal Education, he adorn'd them by a certain innate Eloquence, and ſuch as befitted a Man of Quality. Thus deſcended, thus educated, as ſoon as he enter'd into publick Buſineſs, he was inſtantly found worthy to be admitted into the Friendſhip of Men of the beſt Figure ; and never was there in Friendſhip, one more pleaſing, or ſincere. He came to Court, as a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and became ſhortly very dear to his moſt ſacred Majeſty King George I. He juſtly thought of this, as not the meaneſt Part of his Praiſe, to have been acceptable to a Prince, who was no leſs accurate in diſtinguiſhing Merit, than ready to advance it. Having ſo open and eaſy a Proſpect to the Height of Dignity, when nothing was wanting in his Courſe to attain it, but Length of Life ; in the Midſt of his Youth and Fortune, falling ſick of a violent Fever, the moſt flattering Expectations of his Friends, now on the Point of being accompliſh'd, were fruſtrated by his untimely Death. He died Auguſt 16, in the Year 1721, of his Age 24.

In the Church-yard are the following Inscriptions :

Here lyes the Body of William Partridge, who died November 24, 1726 ; aged 51 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, the Wife of John Cornforth, who dyed July 1, 1728 ; aged 54 Years.

Alſo two Children, John and Mary, of the Pariſh of St. George's Hanover-ſquare, by Hyde Park-Corner.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. William Heaton, who departed this Life March the firſt, 1728-9 ; aged 45 Years.

Mrs. Suſan Wingfield, died July 9, 1729, in the 58th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mary, Daughter of Robert and Sarah Young, late of the Pariſh of St. James's Weſtminſter, who departed this Life the 7th of October 1729 ; aged 22 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Tho. Marſhal, Son of John and Avis Marſhal of this Pariſh. He departed this Life the 7th of March 1733-4 ; aged 12 Years.

Mr. John Francis, of Clare-market, Fiſh-monger, died April 10, 1734 ; aged 45 Years.

Since Death will never be denied,
But doth the deareſt Friends divide,
Lord grant that we may meet again,
In Heaven for ever to remain.
A careful Man, a Husband dear,
A faithful Friend lyeth here.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. James Biggins, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 11th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1734, in the 50th Year of his Age.

HAMMERSMITH.

In the Church of Hammerſmith *you have theſe* Monuments.

CHANCEL, South Side, a black and white Marble Altar Tomb for Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave. Erected by Mariana his Counteſs, tempore Jacobi I.

Sheffield and Bp. of London. Their Coats in the Glaſs Windows of the Chancel. Likewiſe of the Earl of Bedford, and the City of London.

North Iſle of the Chancel. An Altar Tomb for James Smith, Citizen and Salter of London : Fined for Sheriff, 1667. Aged 80.

Mary Green, Daughter of Edw. Truſſel, Eſq ; Wife of John Green of London, Merchant : Dyed in Childbed 1657 ; aged 17.

Francis Wolley, Son of Edw. Wolley, D. D. He was of the Temple, 1659.

Hatchments on the South Wall of the Chancel, of Hook and Needham.

In the North Side of the Steeple, in the Stone, Criſp and Preſcot impaled.

South Iſle, on the Wall, a black and white Marble Monument, in Memory of K. Charles I.

In

In the Church-yard:

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Sicklen, the Daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Sicklen, who departed this Life the 28th of November 1721, in the 20th Year of her Age.

Likewiſe their other four Children, Henry, Suſannah, John, and Sarah.

Here lyes interred John Elrington, Gent. who dyed Sept. 15, 1724, in the 44th Year of his Age. Beloved by all when living, and dying much lamented. Here alſo lies John, the Son of the ſaid John Elrington, who dyed May 20, 1723, aged two Years and four Months.

CHELSEA.

In the Church at Chelſea *are theſe enſuing* MONUMENTS.

In the South Side of the North Iſle is this Inſcription:

In obitum illuſtriſſimi viri, Domini Arthuri Gorges, Equitis Aurati, Epicedium.

Tranſtulit Lucanum
Te deflent Nati, Natæ, Celeberima Conjux;
Te dolet argutæ magna Caterva ſcholæ.
At Lucanus ait, ſe vivo, non Moriturum
Arthurum Gorges, Tranſtulit ipſe decus,
Æthereas Cupiens Arthurus adire per Auras,
Et novus ex ejus Nomine Natus adeſt.
Domini Arth. Gorg. Equ. Aurat. Filius ejus Natu Maximus.

In the ſame Iſle, on the South Side, is this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Right Noble and Excellent Princeſſe, Lady Jane Guildeford, late Dutcheſſe of Northumberland; Daughter and ſole Heir unto the Right Honourable Sir Edward Guildeford, Knight, Lord Warden of the five Ports. The which Sir Edward was Sonne to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Guildeford, ſometimes Knight, and Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. And the ſaid Dutcheſſe was Wife to the Right High and Mighty Prince, John Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland; By whom ſhe had Yſſew 13 Children, that is to wete, eight Sonnes, and five Dawghters; and after ſhe had lyved Yeers XLVI, ſhe departed this tranſitory World at her Manor of Chelſey, the 22 Day of January, in the ſecond Yeere of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queen Mary the Firſt, An. 1555. On whoſe Soule Jeſu have Mercy.

ANOTHER on the South Side, thus inſcribed:

In obitum Nobiliſſimorum Conjugum Gregorii D. Dacres, & Annæ uxoris.

Quos ardent copulavit Amor, Juvenilibus annis,
Abſtulit atra dies, mors inopina rapit,
Ille prior Fatis, Dacrorum nobile Germen
Occidit, in Morbum at incidit illa prius.
Quæ langueſcendo, miſeræ prætædia vitæ,
Senſit, tam dulci conjuge caſſa ſuo.
Ut teneri cordis concordia junxerat ambos,
Sic idem amborum, contegit oſſa locus.
Quos jungit tumulus conjungunt cælica Tecta
Ut teneant cœlum, qui tenuere fidem.

Nobilis iſte Vir, Obiit Septemb. 25, 1594.
Nobilis iſta Mulier Obiit Maii 14, 1595.

Nobilis Anna jaces, prudens Sackvilla proles,
Viva tui defles funera mœſta viri.
Nil mortale placet Cœlum tua pectora ſpirant,
Poſt quam Parca viri, conſcidit Atra, diem,
Fœminei lux Clara chori, pia, caſta, pudica,
Ægris ſubſidium, pauperibuſque, decus,
Fida deo, perchara tuis, conſtanſque, diſerta,
Ut patiens Morbi, ſic pietatis amans.
O quoties manibus paſſis ad culmina Cœli,
Hanc animam dixti, ſuſcipe, quæſo Deus?
Mens pia, cæleſtis patriæ pervenit ad arcem;
Hic tumulus corpus mentis inane tenet.

ANOTHER Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, thus inſcribed:

O Lord in thee have I truſted,
Let me never be confounded.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Hungerford, of Chelſey in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; the ſecond Son of Robert Hungerford, the Elder, of Cadnam in the County of Wilts, Eſq; who ſerved King Henry VIII. in the Room of a Gentleman Penſioner, and was with his Majeſty at the Winning of Bolein; and King Edward VI. at Muſſelborough Field; beſides Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth in their Affairs, being of the Age of 70 Years. Who had to Wife Urſula Maidenhead, the Daughter of the Lady Sandes. Ob. Anno Domini 1581.

ANOTHER on the North Side, with this Inſcription:

The Years wherein I liv'd where Fifty-Four,
October twenty-eight did end my Life;
Five Children of eleven, God left in Store,
Sole Comfort of their Mother and my Wife:
The World can ſay what I have been before;
What I am now, Examples ſtill are riſe.

Thus Thomas Laurence ſpeaks to Times enſuing,
That Death is ſure, and Time is paſt renewing.

Obiit 1593.

ON the South Side of the Choir, a Monument of Sir *Thomas More*, dated *Anno Dom.* 1532, which he himſelf erected in his Life-time for himſelf and his two Wives, *Joan* and *Alice*. The Body of *Joan* deceaſed, he removed hither, and added ſome *Latin* Verſes, made upon her by himſelf. There is ſtill remaining a very large Inſcription, compoſed alſo by himſelf, giving Account of his Father Sir *John More*, his own Honourable Employments and Preferments, and his voluntary Surrender of them by the King his Maſter's Favour, that he might be the more at Leiſure to meditate upon Immortality. The whole Inſcription was taken out by the laborious Antiquarian *Weaver*, and remains in his Funeral Monuments, P. 522.

THERE have alſo been interred in this Church with honourable Monuments, Sir *Edmund Bray*, Knight; Lord *Bray*; *Reginald Bray*, his Brother, of *Stene* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq;

MONUMENTS modern in *Chelſea*, are theſe that follow:

For *Simon Box*, that ſerved in Quality of a Soldier to King *Charles* I. King *Charles* II. King *James* II. and King *William* and Queen *Mary*, whoſe Penſioner he was, belonging to their Majeſties Royal Hoſpital, and the firſt interred in this burying Place, *Anno* 1692.

John

John Grahme, Gent. late Steward of the Royal Hoſpital, 1693.

Penelope Langford, Daughter to *Emanuel Langford*, S. T. P. Chaplain to the Royal Hoſpital, 1695.

Captain *John Ramſay*, 1696.

Colonel *Theophilus Ceſill*, 1695.

James Ford, Sergeant, Penſioner in his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital, 1698.

Cy giſt le Corps D. Iſaac Lefort, natif de Vitrel en Bretagne, Marchand. Qui mourut, 1694.

Pierre Lefort, 1697.

Daniel Garnier, Burgeois de *Londres*, Orpheure, 1697.

1703. Poſteritati ſacrum. More majorum extra Urbis Pomœria juxta viam publicam in tumulo editiore, hic prope inhumari voluit Edvardus Chamberlain, Anglus, Chriſticola, Legum Doctor, ex antiqua Comitis Tanquerville, Proſapia Normannica oriundus, Oddingtoniæ natus, &c. novem liberos genuit, ſex libros compoſuit, &c. Ob. 1703.

Poſteritati Sacrum. Hic juxta ſitus eſt Peregrinus Clifford Chamberlayn, Dux marinus, filius natu maximus Edwardi Chamberlayn, Legum Doctoris, &c. 1691. Hoc Mon. (non impune temerandum) poni curavit Pater mœrens.

Hic juxta Conditorio jacet Anna Edwardi Chamberlaine, L. L. D. Filia unica, Londini nata 20 Jan. 1667. Quæ diu ſpreto Conubio, magnaque ſupra ſexum ac Ætatem animo moliens, 30 Junii 1690.

Contra Francigenas, Armis habituq; virili,
In rate flammifera ſex horas ſub Duce Fratre,
Pugnavit, dum Virgo fuit, dum caſta Virago.
Heroum poterat ſtirpem generare marinam,
Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuiſſet.

Redux ad iſta pugna navali, & poſt paucos menſes nupta Johanni Spragge, Armigero: Quocum vixit amantiſſime ſeſqui annum Tum vero, enixa filiam, poſt paucos dies obiit 30 October, 1692.

Hoc Monumentum uxori fidiſſimæ poni curavit maritus mœſtiſſimus.

In a Vault. Anne, only Daughter of Edward Chamberlain, L. L. D. 1667.

Suſanna Chamberlayn, late Widow of Dr. Edward Chamberlayn, and only Daughter of Richard Clifford, Eſq; 1703.

Chancel of *Chelſea* Church. North Side.

Hic prope ſitum eſt Corpus doctiſſimi viri ac de Literis optime meriti Adam Littleton, S.T.P. Capellani Regii, &c. Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris, &c. 1694.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honourable Dame Griſel, Relict of the Honourable Sir John Laurence, late of Iver in the County of Bucks, Knt. and Bart. 1675; aged 80. A fruitful Parent of Childrens Childrens Children.

Sacred to the Memory of Henry, Turkey Merchant, youngeſt Son of Sir John Laurence, Knt. and Bart. 1665.

The excellent Mrs. Frances Laurence, ſecond Daughter to Sir John Laurence aforeſaid, by Dame Griſel his only Wife.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir John Laurence, late of Iver in the County of Bucks, Knt. and Bart. 1656.

North Iſle. Thomas Larrance: Noted before.

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah, Wife to Richard Colvile of Newton in the Iſle of Ely, Eſq; Daughter to Tho. Laurence of Iver, Eſq; 1631.

Wonder not, Reader, how this Stone
Should be ſo ſmooth and pure: Here's one
That lies within't, by whoſe fair Light,
It ſhines ſo clear, and looks ſo bright, &c.

Chancel. South Wall.

D. O. M. Elizabethæ, Equitis Theodori de Mayerne Baronis Albonæ Filiæ, Petri de Caumont Marchionis de Cugnac, &c. uxori dulciſſimæ, &c. mœrens poſuit. Ob. 1653. Vixit annos xx.

Sir *Thomas More*'s Monument near *Mayerne*'s; of which Sir *Thomas* Mention is made before. His Coat of Arms appears with many Quarterings.

Middle Iſle. The Return of Baldwin Hameis, Doctor of Phyſick, 1676.

South Side of the Church:

Here ſleeps, and feels no Preſſure of this Stone,
He that had all the Gorges Souls in one, &c.

The generous and worthy Gentleman Arthur Gorges, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Arthur Gorges, Knt. The laſt ſurviving Branch of the firſt Male Line of that Honourable Family, 1668.

North Wall.

M. S.

Pientiſſimæ & Sanctiſſimæ Heroinæ, nec tam avitis Imaginibus quam propriis Virtutibus inluſtris, Dominæ Jane Cheyne, excellentiſſimi Dni Gulielmi Ducis de Novo Caſtro Filiæ, &c. Caroli Cheyne Armigeri, Conjugis dilectiſſimæ, &c. 1669. She lies within the Chancel, in the Middle Vault.

Charles Cheyne, Viſcount of Newhaven, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Lord of this Manor of Chelſey: Buried in the ſame Vault with the Lady *Jane* his Wife, above-named. He dyed 1698.

James Buck, Eſq; 1680, Son to Matthew Buck, Eſq; of Winterburn in the County of Glouceſter.

Here alſo, in this Pariſh, lived and dyed, (tho' not buried) the Right Noble and High Born Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, ſome Time Wife to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector and Unkle to King *Edward* VI. Of the Place of her Habitation there is this Mention in the Records of the Rolls. That the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*, had an Houſe in *Chelſea*, (ſituated where now ſtands *Beaufort Houſe*) and he having a Mind to change ſome Lands with *Robert Richardſon*, then Rector of *Chelſea*; the ſaid *Robert* did by Deed, bearing Date *May* 3, 1566, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Marquis about eighteen Acres of Glebe Land, and to his Heirs for ever. Which Grant was confirmed by *Edmund* [i. e. *Grindal*] Lord Biſhop of LONDON, as Ordinary and Dioceſan: And by *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who had a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, dated *July* the 3d, 2 *Eliz.* of the Manor and Advowſon thereof for her Life: And alſo by Queen *Elizabeth* herſelf, as having the Reverſion and Perpetuity of Right of Patronage after the Death of the ſaid *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*. The ſaid Dutcheſs was buried in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, in a darkſome Chapel on the Right Hand, a little beyond the firſt Entrance. The Inſcription (by (Reaſon of the Darkneſs hard to be read) importing her to be the Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Foulk Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwarren*, who was deſcended from *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*,

ceſter, Son to King *Edward* III. She dyed on the 10th of *April* 1577.

In the Church-yard:

Here lieth the Body of Dame Elizabeth Sloan, Wife of Sir Hans Sloan, Baronet, who departed this Life the 27th of September 1724; aged 67.

FULHAM.

HERE the Biſhops of LONDON have an antient Palace, where they uſually reſide in the Summer-time. It hath a fair Church, in which are theſe Monuments.

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel hath this Inſcription:

Hic ſitus eſt Gulielmus Billesby, Eques Auratus, Fiſci Regii Oſtiarius, cum Anna uxore, è Familia Brograviа. Quæ illi peperit duas Filias, Franciſcam & Margaretam, totidemque Filios, qui infantes obierunt.

Obiit ille 25 Martii 1607.
Illa 27 Maii 1608.

Franciſca Filia primogenita, primum nupta Joanni Madocks, Armigero, poſtea Thomæ Walker, Armigero, Fiſci Regii Oſtiario. Obiit die 6 Novembris 1607, & hic parentibus tumulatur. Margarita altera Filia enupta Hugoni Parlor de Plumſted, Armigero. Obiit & in Eccleſia Sanct. Margaretæ Weſtmonaſterii requieſcit.

Another Monument on the South Side of the Choir, with this Inſcription:

D. O. M.

Thomæ Smitho Equiti Aurato, Regii Majeſtati, à ſupplicum libellis, & ab Epiſtolis Latinis, viro doctrina, prudentiaque ſingulari, Franciſca Guil. Baronis Chandois filia, optimo Marito Conjux Mœſtiſſ. plorans poſuit. Obiit 28 die Novemb. 1609.

Another Monument on the South Side the Choir, with this Inſcription:

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii Equitis Aurati, & Medici Regis Henrici Octavi, qui obiit An. Dom. 1545. Novem. 17.

Quid Medicina valet? quid Honos? quid Gratia Regum?
Quid popularis Amor, Mors ubi ſæva venit?
Sola valet pietas, quæ ſtructa eſt, Auſpice Chriſto,
Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.
Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Chriſtus,
Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitaque Chriſtus erit.

Epitaphium hoc primitus inſcriptum pariete, & ſitu jam penè exeſum, ſic demum reſtituit Leonardus Buttis, Armiger. Norfolcienſis. Oct. 30, 1627. Amoris ergô.

Another Monument near the laſt, with this Inſcription on it:

At Earth in Cornwall was my firſt Beginning,
From Bonds and Corringtons, as it may appear:
Now to Earth in Fulham God diſpos'd my Ending,
In March the thouſand and ſix hundred Year
Of Chriſt, in whom my Body here doth reſt,
Till both in Body and Soul I ſhall be fully bleſt.

Thomas Bond. Obiit Anno Ætatis ſuæ 68.

Againſt a Wall in the Chancel there is a handſome Monument erected for the Lady Margaret Legh, with the Effigies of her and a Child in her Arms. She was Daughter of Sir Gilbert Garrard, Maſter of the Rolls, Wife to Sir Peter Legh of Lime, in the County of Cheſter; and by him Mother of ſeven Sons, and two Daughters. She dyed July the 29th, 1603.

Againſt the Wall, a Monument of William Plumbe, Son and Heir of John Plumbe, of Eltham, Eſq; He married two Wives, Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Nevyl, Kt. who was Widow of Sir Robert Southwel. His other Wife was Elizabeth, only Daughter and Heir of Edward Dormer, of Fulham, Eſq; youngeſt Son of Geffry Dormer, of Thame, Eſq; Elizabeth's firſt Husband was John Greſham, of Mayfield in Suſſex, ſecond Son of Sir John Greſham, ſometime Maior of LONDON; by whom ſhe had three Sons, Thomas, William and Edward Greſham. William Plumbe, dyed February the 9th, 1593. Aged 60.

A Noble Monument of John Mordaunt, appearing in his Effigies, of white Marble, in full Proportion; younger Son of the Earl of Peterburgh; who was derived 600 Years ago from the Normans: And ſo in the Inſcription is mentioned, Stemma Gentilitia Mordauntiorum, qui per Annos ſexcentos, primum in Normannia, deinceps in Anglia floruerunt.

Osbertus Mordaunt,
Miles Normannus, &c.

This John married Elizabeth Cary, of the Family of the Earls of Monmouth; by whom he had many Children. He dyed June the 5th, 1675.

Thomas Winter, Armiger, Inclyti illius Winteri pronepos: Qui Hiſpanorum Claſſem (quæ vinci non potuit) ſudit ——— ——— ———. Hic pacis filius in Indos Mercator Navigat. And there in thoſe Eaſt-Indies became Governor of Maſſalipatan. He is ſaid to have been like another Joſeph, raiſed to help his Relations reduced to Poverty for their Fidelity to the beſt of Kings. He dyed Jan. the 15th, 1681.

Upon a Stone on the Pavement, is this Inſcription:

The Body of Thomas Carlos, Son of Colonel William Carlos of Staffordſhire. Who departed the 25th Year of his Age, the 19th of May, 1665.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is, *An Oak, on a Feſs three regal Crowns*: Given this Gentleman (together with the Alteration of his Name from Careleſs to Carlos) for his preſerving of King Charles the Second in the Oak, after the Defeat at Worceſter.

Before the Communion Table is the Monument of William Rumbold, Eſq; Clerk, Comptroler of his Majeſty's great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of all the Cuſtoms of England. Dyed in May, 1667.

On the South Side, a fine black Marble Stone, with theſe Words inſcribed:

Sub certa ſpe reſurgendi, hic jacent Reliquiæ Humphredi Henchman, Londini, Epiſcopus.

He was Almoner and Privy Councellor to King Charles the Second. Two Years Biſhop of Saliſbury, and twelve of LONDON. He dyed October the 7th, 1675. Aged 83.

Of antienter Date there were ſeveral others interred here, whoſe Monuments are gone, viz.

John Fiſher, Treaſurer to the Lord Cardinal Stæ Balbinæ, and Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury. Who dyed 1463.

John Long, Gent. and Katherine and Alice his Wives. He dyed 1503.

John Sherburn, Batchelor of both Laws, and Archdeacon of Eſſex, who deceaſed 1434.

Sir Sampſon Norton, Kt. Maſter of the Ordinaunce to King Henry the Eighth. Deceaſed 1517.

John Thorley, Eſq; 1445.

William

William Harvey, ſome time Vicar of this Church, 1471.

George Chancy, Receiver-General of Richard FitzJames, Biſhop of LONDON, 1520.

Domicilla Margareta Saunden, born at Gaunt in Flanders, 1529.

Anne Stourton, Daughter of John Stourton Lord Stourton, 1533.

Lora, Daughter of John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, 1480.

Henry Compton, the late Rt. Reverend Lord Biſhop of LONDON, lyes interred under a large black Marble Stone, encompaſſed with Iron Palliſadoes, at the Eaſt End of the Church-yard pretty near the Chancel, with this Inſcription only, engraven upon the Middle of the Stone, being the Words of St. Paul, Gal. vi. 14.

MDCCXIII

At the Head of this Tomb, upon the Ground, lyes a black Marble Stone, over the Body of the ſaid Biſhop's Brother.

Sir Francis Child, Knight, late Alderman of LONDON, lyes alſo buried in this Church-yard, under a black Marble Stone, encloſed with an Iron Paliſado. The Inſignia of the L. Maior, viz. The Sword and Mace engraven on the North and South Sides; and his own Coat of Arms, and his Lady's at the Head and Feet. The Words of the Inſcription are as follow:

In a Vault under this Tomb is depoſited the Body of

Sir Francis Child, Kt. and Alderman, and Preſident of Chriſt Church Hoſpital in LONDON,

Who departed this Life, October the 4th, 1713. Ætat. 71. He was Lord Maior in the Year 1699: And in the Year 1702, he was choſen one of the four Citizens, to ſerve for the ſaid City in the firſt Parliament of the Reign of Queen Anne.

He married Elizabeth, the only Daughter and Heireſs of William Wheeler, Goldſmith. By whom he had 12 Sons and 3 Daughters. The Bodies of his Sons James and William, and of his Daughter Martha, Wife of Anthony Collins, Eſquire, are removed from the Church into this Vault.

Near the Weſt Door is a Grave-Stone, with the following Inſcription:

In hopes of a joyful Reſurrection:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Rench, late Gardiner of this Pariſh, he departed this Life the 31ſt day of March, 1728, in the 98th Year of his Age.

Chriſt was to me as Life on Earth,
And Death to me is Gain;
Becauſe I truſt in Chriſt alone
Salvation to obtain.

Prepare to follow me.

Another, near the laſt, thus inſcribed:

Here lyeth the Body of Nicholas Nayler, who departed this Life, September the 23d, 1734. Aged 52 Years.

Pale viſag'd Death has took a Husband kind,
A faithful loving Friend; left mourning Wife behind.

PUTNEY.

OF the Bridge over the *Thames*, between this Town and *Fulham*, we have already given ſome Account. VOL. I. Page 42.

IN the Church at *Putney* are the enſuing Monuments.

This Monument is in the Chancel on the North Side, and hath this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Luſher, of Putney, in the County of Surrey, Eſq; who married Mary, the ſecond Daughter of George Scot, of Stepleford Tauney in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire. He departed this Life the 27th of September, Anno 1615. Ætatis ſuæ 30.

What Tongue can ſpeake the Vertues of this Creature,
Whoſe Body faire, whoſe Soule of rarer Feature?
He liv'd a Saint, he dy'd a holy Wight,
In Heaven, on Earth, a joyful heavy Sight:
Body Soule united, agreed in one,
Like Strings well-tuned in an Uni-ſone.
No Diſcord harſh this Navel could untie,
'Twas Heaven, the Earth this Muſicke did envie.
Wherefore may well be ſaid, he lived well;
And being dead, the World his Vertues tell.

Though Richard Luſher ſleepeth in the Duſt,
He ſleeps in Hope, and hopes to live again;
His Soul in Heaven is waking with the Juſt,
And wakes in Joy, being freed from Senſe of Pain.
Bones, take your Reſt, your Soul in Heaven attends,
The bleſt Re-union of two loving Friends.

Marito dilectiſſimo, Maria Luſher, conjux Mœſtiſſima, in perpetuum Amoris Teſtimonium, hoc Monumentum plorans poſuit.

Mary, (by her firſt Match married Luſher) Daughter of George Scot, Eſq; deſcended from John Scot, Lord Chief Juſtice of England in the Reign of King Edward the Third; and after Wife to Thomas Knivet, deſcended from John Knivet, Knight. Lord Chief Juſtice in the ſame King's Reign, and Lord Chancellor of England.

To Thomas Knivet.

That you have laid my Body here,
By that firſt Side I lov'd ſo dear,
I thank you, Husband: That the Poor
Are ſtill your Care, I thank you more.
Theſe laſt I charg'd you with alive,
Being done, I reſt, while you ſurvive.
But yet I have another Boon,
When Fate ſhall come, (as come full ſoon
It will, and will not be deny'd)
That you would cloſe my other Side.
Y'ave thought it worthy to be read
You once were ſecond to my Bed;
Why may you not like Title have,
To this my ſecond Bed, the Grave?
This Stone will cover us all three,
And under it we ſhall be free
From Love, or Hate, or leaſt Diſtruſt
Of Jealouſy to vex our Duſt:
For here our Bodies do but wait
The Summons for their glorious State.

On the ſame Monument is this Inſcription:

Quam Diu, Domine.
Siſte,
Siſte Hoſpes:
Quod Reliqui eſt Lectiſſimæ Fœminæ
Te Rogitat,
Etiam ego, ſuperſtes Maritus
ſuperſtes ipſe Funeri meo,
Nam in Conjuge, Conjunx vixi,
& cum illa Elatus ſum.
Maria, mea Maria,
Dulciſſima Maria,
Hic ſita eſt.
Cor Gratiarum, flos venuſtatis merus,
Sedes amorum, Caſtitatis exemplar
Tanti erga me affectus
Taliſque.

Morum

Morum ac vitæ perpetuæ Sanctimoniæ,
ut vivens, Morienſque,
Singulari Præluxerit Face
omnibus
Vel ordinis ſui, vel ſexus.
Heu! qualem amiſi,
Ex puerperio Raptam?
Et cum ea, ſpem Poſteritatis.
Sic me relinquis? Sic Terras deſeris?
O Chriſtianæ perfectionis Imago,
Injuriarum contemptrix Facilis,
Doloribus Ferendis Fortis:
Omnes in te certabant virtutes,
ſed vicit Pietas.
Fulges etiam in ipſa mortis umbra,
Divini amoris, dum vixiſti, Flamma,
Et poſtquam vixiſti, Aſtrum.
Vale, Vale, Maria:
Nullum de te dolorem,
Niſi ex Acerbiſſima tua morte,
Accepi.
At (Cara Conjux) non ego te deſinam
Lugere, donec vi doloris obrutus,
Meis & ipſe liquero luctum parem.
M. S.
Mariæ,
Pientiſſimæ Mariæ,
Cui lucis ortum Staplefordia dedit,
Genuſque Scottorum Familia vetus,
Georgii Filiæ & Cohæredi:
Primis Nuptiis Ricardo Luſhero junctæ,
Nicholai Equiti Aurati Filio;
Proximis mihi Thomæ Knivetto,
Maritorum Mœſtiſſimo.
Obiit xxvii Aug. cIↃ.IↃC.xxiii.
Ætatis 35.

Later MONUMENTS *erected in this Church of* Putney *are theſe that follow:*

On the North Side, next the Pulpit, one for *James Martin* of LONDON, with this Inſcription:

D. O. M. S.

Hic ſitus eſt JACOBUS MARTYN Londini oriundus, ejuſdem Civitatis Municeps, & Ornamentum non vulgare. Facultate ſua tam ſollicitè diligens, ut Procurator Dei viſus ſit. In omni Contractu tam feliciter fecundus, quaſi a Deo fidelis agnitus. Moribus ſine fuco, & fallaciis, & ab omni faſtu alieniſſimus: Pietate inſigni, ſuper ævum Fide, & ſupra Fidem Charitate. Quam vivus aſſiduè exercens, ipſa morte extendebat.

Upon the ſame Stone are theſe *Engliſh* Verſes added in his Praiſe:

Bleſſings and Vertue here do ly,
Examples for Poſterity.
His Piety no Faſhion had,
But ſcrup'lous Care t'avoid the Bad.
His Hope did then moſt firm appear,
When Death, fierce Champion, drew near.
His Faith was ſuch as would have ſtood
An Abraham's Trial wrote in Blood.
His Charity above them all:
Yet neither fond nor prodigal.
His Dealing, Friendſhip, Moral Parts,
Shewed his own, won others Hearts.
He was and is, take him in Groſs,
The common Love, the common Loſs.
James Martyn ſaid, his Name alone,
Is all, both Epitaph and Stone.

Sæculum æternitate commutavit Decembr. 2° Anno Dom. 1651, Ætatis ſuæ 54.

Next, on the ſame Side, is a white Marble Pillar, thus inſcribed:

Sir Thomas Dawes, Knt. dyed Friday the 5th of December 1655.

And underneath, upon the ſame Pillar:

Dame Judith Dawes, the 28th of Jan. 1657, ſlept here with her Husband: To whoſe Memory ſhe erected this Pillar.

Next to this, on the ſame Side, is a middle ſized Monument, thus inſcribed:

Near to this Place lyes the Body of Sir Robert Wymondeſolde, who departed the 28th of July, 1687, in the 24th Year of his Age: Together with three of his Sons, Thomas, William, and Robert, who dyed all Infants.

On this Side near the Communion-Table, an Inſcription on a white Marble for Andrew Welch, Merchant, departed the 2d of June 1704, in the 30th Year of his Age.

Over-againſt it, a ſmall white Monument for Tho. Paine, Eſq; Sergeant at Arms for 36 Years to the Crown. Departed the 25th of December 1698, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Near to it, another Oval Monument, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Magiſtri Roberti Gale, Chriſti Evangelii Præconis Egregii: Qui Doctrinâ vocali, & Conſonâ vitâ Verbum Dei fidiſſime expreſſit. Qui Mundum ſic in Domino reſpexit, ut quem pro Domino erat deſpectus. Qui inter poſtremi hujus & peſſimi ævi Peccata pius, morbida Sanus, mutabilia conſtans divertiſſima idem (pro virili) permanſit. Qui poſtquam per triginti annos prænobili Chriſtianæ Devoniæ Comitiſſæ in ſacris Domeſticis adminiſtraſſet D. O. M. in cœleſtibus miniſtraturus, obiit Jun. 23. Anno Dom. 1659. Ætat. ſuæ 64. Mœrens Poſuit Relicta, ſed ſecutura, Conjux Sarah Gales.

1 Ad Timoth. iv. 12.

Eſto Exemplar Fidelium in Sermone, &c.

Ore Siles, virtute doces, tua quoſq; docebit
Vivere vita, fides credere, morſq; mori.

Next, a little Monument for Daniel Belt, Eſq; Son of Sir Robert Belt of Baſſal, in the County of York, Knt. Departed the 7th of July 1697, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Near to it another ſmall white Monument for Leiceſter Burdet, Merchant, Son of Robert Burdet, Eſq; Departed the 9th Day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1690, in the 35th Year of his Age.

Next to this a large Monument of white Marble, and theſe Words inſcribed in Capitals:

M. S. Edwardus Martyn, Generoſus, filius Thomæ, cujus Pater Gulielmus: Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Filiam & Hæredem Joannis Bangor ex antiqua Bangorum de Bangor in Agro Carnarven familiâ. Fato conceſſit anno ætatis anno ſuæ 60 octavo menſis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1655.

Vir fuit Longiore vitâ digniſſimus; ſed caduci corporis damnum, honeſti nominis Fama rependet.

Monumentum ex adverſo ſtans Jacobo fratri natu minori, affectu grato poſuit. Magna inter eas, dum viverent neceſſitudo, & ſuaviſſima fuit animorum conſpiratio: Nunc communis Templi, & ejuſdem ſepulchri conſortio fruentes, placidè conquieſcant, dum veniat illud Judicis, dono Dei Sanctis paratum ſæculum.

Ambo pii, cunctis ambo virtutibus aucti:
Talia vita illis, qualia vota mihi.

Digniſſimæ

AREÆ ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRALIS Sti PAVLI ICHNOGRAPHIA.

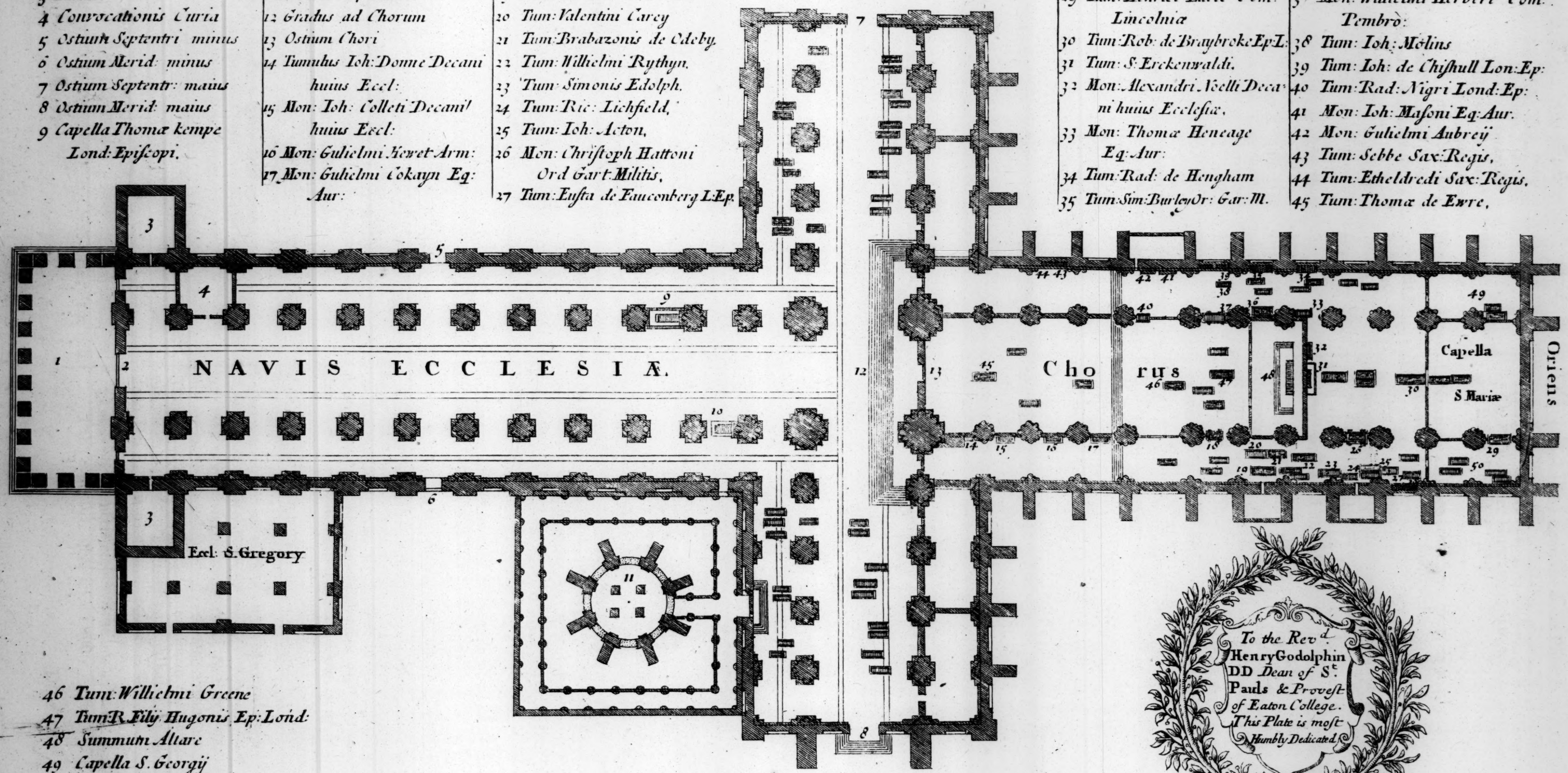
1 Porticus
2 Ostium Occidentale
3 Turris
4 Convocationis Curia
5 Ostium Septentri minus
6 Ostium Merid: minus
7 Ostium Septentr: maius
8 Ostium Merid: maius
9 Capella Thomæ kempe Lond: Episcopi.

10 Tumulus Ioh: Beauchamp Militis
11 Domus Capitularis
12 Gradus ad Chorum
13 Ostium Chori
14 Tumulus Ioh: Donne Decani huius Eccl:
15 Mon: Ioh: Colleti Decani huius Eccl:
16 Mon: Gulielmi Kewet Arm:
17 Mon: Gulielmi Cokayn Eq: Aur:

18 M. Nicholai Bacon Eq: aur: magni Sig: Angliæ custodis
19 Tumulus Ioh: Newcourt
20 Tum: Valentini Carey
21 Tum: Brabazonis de Ideby.
22 Tum: Willielmi Rythyn.
23 Tum: Simonis Edolph.
24 Tum: Ric: Lichfield.
25 Tum: Ioh: Acton.
26 Mon: Christoph Hattoni Ord Gart: Militis.
27 Tum: Eustæ de Faucenberg L: Ep.

28 Tum: Henr: de Wengham Lon: Episc:
29 Tum: Henrici Lacie Com: Lincolniæ
30 Tum: Rob: de Braybroke Ep: L:
31 Tum: S: Erckenwaldi.
32 Mon: Alexandri Noelli Decani huius Ecclesiæ.
33 Mon: Thomæ Heneage Eq: Aur:
34 Tum: Rad: de Hengham
35 Tum: Sim: Burley Or: Gar: M.

36 Mon: Ioh: Gandavensis Lanc: Ducis.
37 Mon: Willielmi Herbert Com: Pembrò:
38 Tum: Ioh: Mölins
39 Tum: Ioh: de Chishull Lon: Ep:
40 Tum: Rad: Nigri Lond: Ep:
41 Mon: Ioh: Masoni Eq: Aur.
42 Mon: Gulielmi Aubrey
43 Tum: Sebbe Sax: Regis.
44 Tum: Etheldredi Sax: Regis.
45 Tum: Thomæ de Ewre.



46 Tum: Willielmi Greene
47 Tum R. Filij Hugonis Ep: Lond:
48 Summum Altare
49 Capella S. Georgij
50 Capella S. Dunstani

Scala Pedum
100 200 300

John Harris Sculp.

To the Revd
Henry Godolphin
DD Dean of St
Pauls & Provest
of Eaton College.
This Plate is most
Humbly Dedicated

Digniſſimæ illorum Memoræ (qui de ſe Liberiſq; optimè meruerunt) Monumento hoc qualicunque Edwardo poſito, & utriuſque Monumenti Inſcriptionibus ſic parentavit Gulielmus Martyn Fratrum natu maximus.

In Putney *Church-Yard:*

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Beſt, Wife of Richard Beſt, who departed her Life the 11th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1719, aged 46 Years.

And alſo her four Children, John, Elizabeth, Richard and William.

Frances Legg, Daughter of Richard and Anne Beſt, died Auguſt the 2d, 1730. In the 24th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of William Button, late of this Pariſh, who died the 18th Day of Aug. 1734, aged 62 Years.

As you are now, ſo once was I,
And as I am, ſo muſt you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

WANDSWORTH.

IN the Church at *Wandſworth*, are the enſuing Monuments:

In the Chancel:

On the North Side of the Communion-Table lyeth a flat Stone, on which in a Braſs Plate is this Inſcription:

Under a Stone, within this Place,
Doth lie John Powel, who for the Space
Of thirty Years before his Death,
Did ſerve the Queen Elizabeth:
And to King James, of worthy Fame,
For nine Years more he did the ſame.
And when the Years of ſeventy four
Were now come to an End,
Into the Hands of God above,
His Soul he did commend.

Obiit 26. die Junii
Anno Dom. 1611.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall is the Figure of a Man kneeling, and under him is thus written:

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Smith, Eſq; ſome Time Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, who departed this Life the 30th Day of January, Anno Dom. 1627, being then near the Age of 79 Years; who while he lived gave unto theſe ſeveral Towns in Surrey following, One Thouſand Pounds a-piece, to buy Lands for Perpetuity, for the Relief and Setting the poor People on Work in the ſaid Towns, viz. To the Town of Croydon one thouſand Pounds; to the Town of Kingſton one thouſand Pounds; to the Town of Guilford one thouſand Pounds; to the Town of Darking one thouſand Pounds; to the Town of Farnham one thouſand Pounds; and by his laſt Will and Teſtament did farther give and deviſe, to buy Lands for Perpetuity for the Relief, aud ſetting their Poor on Work, unto the Town of Rigate one thouſand Pounds; and unto this Town of Wandſworth, wherein he was born, the Sum of five hundred Pounds, for the ſame Uſes as before: And did farther bequeath one thouſand Pounds, to buy Land for Perpetuity, to redeem poor Captives and Priſoners from the Turkiſh Tyranny: And not here ſtinting his Charity and Bounty, did alſo give and bequeath the moſt Part of his Eſtate, being to a great Value, for the purchaſing Lands of Inheritance for ever, for the Relief of the Poor, and ſetting them on Work.

A Pattern worthy the Imitation of thoſe whom God hath bleſſed with the Abundance of the Goods of this Life, to follow him herein.

A Monument in the South Iſle on the Eaſt Wall, with this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Snow of Chickſands in the County of Bedford, Eſquire: in Memory of whom, Em his Wife, Daughter to William Byne, in the County of Suſſex, Eſquire, erected this Monument: He had Iſſue Elizabeth, Alice, and Sarah. He deceaſed at the Manour of Alfarthing, Anno Dom. 1587.

He and his Wife are kneeling before a Desk, and three Children underneath.

A Monument of a Woman kneeling, againſt the Eaſt Wall, North of the Communion-Table, and this Inſcription:

Suſanna Powell, late of Wandſworth, Widow, Daughter of Thomas Hayward of Wandſworth, Yeoman of the Guard unto King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, to Queen Mary, and to Queen Elizabeth (of ever precious Memory) and Wife unto John Powell of Wandſworth, Gentleman, who was Servant to Queen Elizabeth. This Suſanna Powell was a gracious Benefactor unto this Town of Wandſworth. She lived a Widow the Space (almoſt) of twenty Years, deceaſed the 19th Day of February, 1630; and at her Death bequeathed by her Will, unto 24 poor Widows of this Town of Wandſworth for ever, four Pence in Bread, and four Pence in Money, to be diſtributed every Lord's Day, 12 on one Sabbath, and 12 another, for ever, at the North Door of the Church at Wandſworth.

She alſo bequeathed 40 Shillings every Year, for ever, to put forth a poor Man's Child an Apprentice, with divers other loving Remembrances unto her good Friends and Neighbours. Theſe foreſaid Donations are to iſſue out of the Benefits and Profits of the Rectory of Wandſworth.

This was deſired to be recorded, that God might be glorified, the Memorial of the Juſt might be bleſſed, and the Living ſtirred up to ſuch like good Works of Piety and Compaſſion.

MORE,

To this Church, for the Communion-Table, two Flagon Pots of Silver, Price xx l. and upwards.

To releaſe poor Priſoners out of Priſon, on the Day of her Burial, xx l.

To the Poor of the Pariſh of Putney, long before ſhe deceaſed, 50 l.

To the poor Houſholders of Wandſworth, for many Years before her Death, towards Payment of their Rent, per Ann. 5 l.

There are alſo (beſides the former) theſe more antient, and other more modern Monuments in Wandſworth Church:

In the Chancel:

Hic jacet Sepultus Robertus Knaresbrough, Gen. nuper ſervus ſereniſſimæ Dominæ nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, & olim hujus Eccleſiæ Patronus. Qui obiit 11 die Januar. Anno Salutis 1611.

Before the Table, without the Rails, the Figure in Braſs of a Knight, the Head torn off. A narrow

narrow Liſt round about the Stone, with an Inſcription partly gone, viz.

Hic jacet Richardus ..... Serviens Regis Henrici Quinti poſt Conqueſtum ad Arma. Qui obiit M.CCCC.XX. Cujus anime..... Amen. Pater noſter.

On the South Side of the Rails, a ſmall Braſs Plate, with this Inſcription:

Pray for rhe Sowle of Mr. Wheddon .... who deſſeſſed the xxiiii of ..... in the Year of our Lord God CCCCCXX. upon whoſe Sowle Jeſu have Mercy. Amen.

On a fair Stone before the Table is this Inſcription in a Braſs Plate.

Hic jacet Richardus Breame, Gen. oriundus de Comitat. Suffolciæ; qui diu & fideliter inſervivit Dominæ Elizabethæ Reginæ; & poſtea Domino Jacobo Regi. Et deinde Senectute provectus, & multis Morbis gravatus, placidè & quietè de vita mortali in immortalem emigravit, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 62, & Salutis humanæ 1610. Jan. 2. Richardus Filius poſuit Pietatis ergô.

Entering into the Chancel, upon a Stone, a Braſs Plate thus inſcribed:

Depoſitum Henrici Smith, Senatoris Londinenſis.

And in another Braſs Plate, on the ſame Stone, theſe Verſes:

Mole ſub hac quæris Quis conditur, optime Lector,
Cujus & qualis, quantus in Orbe fuit?
A dextris muri ſtatuam tu cernere poſſis,
Oranti ſimilem, marmore de Pario.
Subter quam ſtatuam cernatur Tabula ſculpta,
Auratis Verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

A very fair Monument on the North Wall, with the Heads of Sir Tho. Broderick, and his Lady Katharine, with a large Inſcription in Latin. He died Anno 1641. Ætat. 46. She dyed 1678.

In the Body of the Church:

Againſt a Pillar, a ſmall white Stone thus inſcribed:

Nicolas Tonnet having lived in this Pariſh of Wandſworth about fifty Years, and by his hard Labour and good Husbandry, with God's Bleſſing, gathered together a conſiderable Sum of Money; out of Regard to the Poor of his Pariſh, where he earned the ſame, in his Lifetime gave into the Hands of the Church-Wardens 200 l. Sterling. Which they carefully laid out, with the Conſent of the Veſtry, and others in the Pariſh, in a Mortgage on ſeveral Houſes in St. Giles's in the Fields, paying the yearly Intereſt thereof to the ſaid Nicolas Tonnet during his Life: And after his Deceaſe, the Profits thereof to remain to the Uſe of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh for ever, according to his own Direction and Appointment. And being a Proteſtant of the French Nation, hath alſo given 200 l. in like Manner, to the Uſe of the Poor of the French Proteſtants Church in LONDON.

To the End that this exemplary Charity may be remembered, and thankfully acknowledged, and for inciting others, whom God ſhall bleſs with the Goods of this World, according to their Abilities, to remember the Poor; this is ſet up at the Charge of the Church-Wardens, May 29, 1681.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Tayer, Senior, aged 101 Years: Buried the 13th December. 1653. Alſo the Body of Thomas Tayer his Son, aged 78, buried the 14th Jan. 1662. both of Rants, in Northamptonſhire, Eſqrs.

On the North Window, a ſmall Monument for Tho. Moſeley, Reader of this Pariſh; and for his Son-in-law William Taton, and his Grand-child. He departed the 13th of January, 1681.

On the North Wall, is a Table of Benefactors, both to the Uſe of the Church, and to the Uſe of the Poor.

South Iſle.

On a Plate fixed in a flat Stone, is this Inſcription:

Of your Charity, pray for the Soule of Elizabeth Gale, Widow: The which deceſſed in this Paryſh the 21ſt Day of January, MVCXLV. Upon whoſe Sowle, and al Chriſten Sowles, Jheſu have Mercy. Amen.

Lower on a black Marble:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Plume, who departed this Life, June the 15th, 1703, in the 72d Year of her Age.

In the Church-Yard:

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Harle, Wife of Joſiah Harle, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 8th of Auguſt, 1724. Aged 20 Years.

And alſo of her Son John Harle. Aged ſix Weeks.

Here alſo lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Ann Smith, Maiden Daughter of Mr. Thomas and Jane Smith, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life July the 19th, 1727. Aged 21 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary Newman, the Wife of Mr. William Newman; ſhe departed this Life the 4th of Auguſt, 1726. Aged 53 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Porter, late of this Pariſh, who died May the 10th, 1729. Aged 63 Years.

Alſo the Body of Elizabeth Porter, Daughter of the aboveſaid, who died November 13, 1727. Aged 16 Years.

Alſo the Bodys of two of his Grand Children, Edmund and William Leſow, who dyed in their Infancy.

IN this Pariſh of *Wandſworth* is a *French* Church.

BATTERSEY.

IN the Church at *Batterſey* [alias *Patrichley*] are the following MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel.

On the North Side of the Choir is a handſome Monument, with the Heads of a Man and Woman, finely cut in white Marble, and this Inſcription:

Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.

Olivero, Nicolai Sanct. John de Lydeard, Filio ſecundo, Equiti Aurato, antiquiſſimis, & illuſtribus de Bello Campo, de Bletſoe, Grandiſonis, & Tregoziæ Familiis oriundo. Terra Mariquè, Domi Foriſque, Belli paciſque Artibus egregio; Diu Elizabethæ è nobiliſſima Penſionariorum cohorte, ſuis inde meritis, & ſingulari Divi Jacobi gratia, in Hibernia inſtrumentis Bellicis Præfecto, Conaciæ Propræſide queſtori ſummo, & Regis Vicario, Procomiti de Grandiſonis, & Trigoziæ de Hyworth in Anglia Baroni: Eidem divo Jacobo, & Filio ejus piiſſimo à ſecretioribus & Sanctioribus Conſiliis, Poſtquam is Annos Honoribus æquaverat, & tranquilliſſimè ſenuerat, ſomnienti

nienti ſimiliter, extincto, Johannes de Sanct. John, Eques & Baronettus, ex Fratre Nepos & Hæres, Avunculo Mœrentiſſimo, Mœſtiſſimus P. in Eccleſia de Batterſey. Vixit Annos 70. Mor. 29 Decembris, 1630.

July the 2d, 1708, dyed the Hon. Sir Walter St. John, Bart. at his Seat at Batterſea: A Gentleman of a very antient, noble and loyal Family, (three of his Brothers having been killed in the Field, in the Service of K. Charles I. and his Father a great Sufferer in his Eſtate for the Royal Cauſe.) He was one of the firſt Baronets, and a Perſon of eminent Worth, ſingular Probity, and univerſal Charity; lived to a very great Age, being upward of 86. Interred here among his Anceſtors.

A Monument in the South Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Elizabethæ, Filiæ Chriſtophori Toldervey, Armigeri, quæ vivens morienſque fuit conjux dilecta Danielis Coldwall, Filii Laurentii Coldwall, Armigeri, per quatuor Annos, filiorum par Enixa ac unicam filiolam: ipſa Mater, virgo prius caſta, Uxor dein fida; morum ſuavitate, vitæ integritate, Religionis conſcientia inſignis; fideliter obiit & in domino fœliciter obdormivit die Junii 20. Ætatis ſuæ, Anno 23, 1620.

Mœrens ejus Maritus, hoc Qualecunque Monumentum Epitaphium, Amoris vere conjugalis ergô, poſuit compoſuit,

D. C.

This Stone doth tell, the Children and the Mother,
That liv'd and dy'd all in one Year together:
The Children firſt Death did deprive of Life,
Yet ſtaid not here, but took away the Wife.
Inſatiate Death, not with the Fruit content!
But thy laſt Malice on the Tree haſt ſpent.
Her virtuous Life it needleſs were to praiſe,
That's ſtill the Gloſs to cover vicious Ways:
I'll ſay but this, that all who knew her well,
For Life, for Death, will ſay ſhe did excel.

It is a middling handſome Monument, the Letters are in Gold.

Another Monument againſt the North Wall of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

To Henry Huſſey, Eſq; his loving Wife Judith Paget hath erected this Monument. He was born at Slinkfold in Suſſex: He was Clerk of the Spicery to Queen Elizabeth and King James, and lived in the Court 35 Years. He deliver'd his Soul to God the 23d of May, 1611, in the 64th Year of his Age. His Body lyeth buried here, waiting for a joyful Reſurrection.

Beſides theſe, are many other Monuments of the Dead, ſome more antient, ſome more modern, *viz.*

In the Chancel.

On the Ground, on a Braſs Plate, this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Ratcliff, late of Batterſey, Gent. who deceaſed the 8th of July, 1587.

On the Stone was the Figure of a Man, but the Braſs torn off.

On the North Side of the Table, a Braſs Plate very Antient, thus engraven:

Undre this Stone John Stanley lyeth.
Pray for hym and Kateryn hys Wyf.
For ſuch Gooden God hem ſent,
They gaf to the Chirch with good Entent.
For that, for their Solles doon pray,
Chriſt guyte ther Mede at Domys Day.

A fair Marble Stone thus inſcribed:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Charles Chappel, Son of Mr. John Chappel, who was Prebendary of Salisbury fifty Years. He departed this Life the 6th of February, 1685, in the .... Year of his Age. He married Mary, Daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyff, Kt. of the Noble Order of the Bath: By whom he left one Daughter, viz. Anne, aged ſeven Years.

Next to this, the Figures of two young Men in Braſs; and betwixt them, on a Braſs Plate, theſe Words:

As we were, ſo are ye:
As we are, ſo ſhall you be.
Your ſelves by us ſee here, which lie,
Who dyed to live, though born to die.

And on another Plate under this, thus written:

Hereunder lie buried Rowland and William Prat, two of the Sons of Jacob and Margaret Prat, of Barmondſey in the County of Surrey.

An old Braſs with three Lines; and another Braſs with Arms. The Inſcription is as followeth:

Hic jacet Robertus Moro de Devonio, quondam de Interiori Templi. Qui obiit 7mo die menſis Septembr. Anno Dom. MCCCCLXVIII. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

South Iſle. South Wall.

A Woman kneeling againſt a Desk, and this Inſcription:

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Hillary, late the Wife of Thomas Hillary, Gent. both deceaſed. Whoſe Love, Piety, and Charity to the Poor, deſerveth never to be forgotten. She dyed an old Woman, childleſs, the 10th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1592.

Roland Benſon, Gent. being her Kinſman, and brought up by her, (who likewiſe departed this Life the 9th Day of October, 1606, and lyeth buried hard to this Church Wall) carefully in his Life-time, at his Coſt, provided this Monument, to ſhew his Thankfulneſs unto her; and for her Remembrance.

Edwardus Randolph, Armig. eorum Con. hoc Monumentum poſt eorum mortem confici fecit.

Lower:

Near this Place are buried the Bodies of Nicolas Wyld of London, Merchant, and Inhabitant of this Pariſh, and Elizabeth his Wife. With whom he lived 35 Years in Marriage, and had four Sons and five Daughters by her. One of which Sons, viz. John was buried by them. Elizabeth his Wife dyed the 1ſt of April, 1688, aged 58. And the ſaid Nicolas Wyld departed this Life the 15th of April, 1693, being the 73d Year of his Age.

Next, a very fair Monument of white Marble: On the Top of all, an Head of Sir Edward Wynter curiouſly cut. This is the Epitaph:

P. M. S. Edwardi Wynter, Equitis. Qui adhuc puber ex patria proficiſcens in Orientalibus Indiis Mercaturam feliciter exercuit, magnas Opes comparavit, majores conflaturus, ſi non ſpreviſſet. Ibidem ſplendidè vixit, & honorificè poſt annos 42 Angliam reviſit. Uxorem duxit Emmam filiam Richardi Howe, Armigeri, Norfolciens. Deceſſit Martii 22, Anno ætatis 64. Anno Domini, 1685-6.
Poſuit marito optimè de ſe merito ux. mœſtiſſima.

Born to be Great, in Fortune as in Mind,
Too great to be within an Iſle confin'd:
Young, helpleſs, friendleſs, Seas unknown he try'd:
But Engliſh Courage all thoſe Wants ſupply'd.

A preg-

A pregnant Wit, a painful Diligence;
Care to provide, a Bounty to diſpenſe,
Joyn'd with a Soul ſincere, plain, open, juſt,
Procur'd him Friends, and Friends procur'd him Truſt.
Theſe were his Fortune's Riſe, and thus began
This hardy Youth, rais'd to that happy Man.
A rare Example, and unknown to moſt,
Where Wealth is gain'd, and Conſcience is not loſt.
Nor leſs in martial Honour was his Name,
Witneſs his Actions of immortal Fame.
Alone, unarm'd, a Tyger he oppreſt,
And cruſht to Death the Monſter of a Beaſt.
Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on Foot; ſome wounded, ſome he ſlew;
Diſpers'd the reſt. What more could Sampſon do?
True to his Friends, a Terror to his Foes.
Here now in Peace his honoured Bones repoſe.

Under theſe Verſes is writ,

VITA PEREGRINATIO.

The Repreſentation of both theſe his Exploits are engraven on the Monument.

In this South Iſle is a flat Stone, with an Inſcription; under which lyeth the ſaid *Edward Wynter*.

On another Stone, on a Braſs Plate, the Figure of a Man in a Gown, and a Woman, both ſtanding, with their Hands together, and this Inſcription:

Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Richard Turk, late of this Pariſh: Who deceaſed the 17th Day of December, An. Dom. 1570. Leaving to Goddes Mercy Bridget his Wife, of whom he had three Sons and two Dowghters. His Sowl reſteth with God.

In the Middle Iſle:

A little Stone, with the Figure of a young Woman in Braſs, and this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Agnes filia Johis. Reynold, Magiſtri Scholar. Sti. Pauli. Que ob. 2do die Octobr. An. Dni. M CCCC XLIIII.

Lower lyeth interred William Kent, Gent. late of this Pariſh: Who departed the 17th of April 1705, aged 47: And three Children.

Upon a Table hanging on a Pillar is this Inſcription:

On the South Side of the Chancel lyeth buried Henry Sayer, Gent. who dyed in Novemb. 1619. John, Son of Henry, dyed in November 1628, and Rebecca his Wife; and John, Son and Heir of the ſaid John, dyed Decemb. 31, 1666; and Mary his Wife dyed the 14th of May, 1659; and Samuel, Rebecca, and Edward, Brothers and Siſter of the ſaid John; and three Children of John Sayer, Gent. (now living, 1706) lie buried in the Middle Iſle near this Place.

North Iſle.

On a Braſs Plate are theſe Words:

Hugh Morgan, late of Batterſey, Eſq; ſleepeth here in Peace: Whom Men late did admire for worthful Parts. To Queen Elizabeth he was Chief 'Pothecary, till her Death.

And in his Science as he did excell,
In her high Favour he did always dwell.
To God religious, to all Men kind,
Frank to the Poor, rich in Content of Mind.
Theſe were his Virtues, in theſe dyed he,
When he had liv'd an hundred Years and three.

On the ſame Stone another Plate, thus inſcribed:

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Hugo Morgan: Moriebatur 13 die September, Anno Dom. 1613. Cui Robertus Morgan Generoſus, ejus ex fratre nepos ſaxum hoc amoris ergô poſuit.

In the Church-yard.

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca Inns, who departed this Life November the 21ſt, 1725; aged 29 Years.

Alſo the Body of Richard Inns, who departed this Life July 5, 1726; aged 7 Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Pether, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 17th of November 1729; aged 62 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Weſt, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 13th of January 1731; aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Dorothy Coleman, Wife of James Coleman, who departed this Life the 24th of April 1732, aged 56 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Suſan Porter, Wife of Mr. James Porter, who died September the 17th, 1732. in the 50th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Jane Douglas, Daughter of Thomas and Mary Douglas, of the Pariſh of New Windſor, in the County of Berkſhire, who departed this Life the 20th Day of May, 1734, aged 16 Years.

Mr. James Allum, died July the 23d, 1734; aged 38 Years.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. Mary Skeat, who departed this Life the 10th Day of December 1734, in the 69th Year of her Age.

THIS Church hath a fine Eaſt Window of painted Glaſs, wherein is Queen *Elizabeth*'s Arms, and on each Side thereof the Arms of the St. *John*'s, a noble and antient Family in this Pariſh. Under which Coats are three Pictures: The firſt is of the Lady *Margaret*, with this Inſcription:

Margaret Beauchamp, (Grandmother to King Henry VII.) from Patſhul, Grandiſon, and Tregoze, Anceſtors to the Family of St. John of Lidiard Tregoze, and Bletſo, ſecond Earl of Bolingbroke.

The Second, of King *Henry* VII. with this wrote under:

King Henry VII. Grandſon to Margaret Beauchamp, Wife to Sir Oliver St. John, Anceſtor to the Family of St. John of Lidiard Tregoze, &c.

The Third of Queen *Elizabeth*, with this Inſcription:

Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of K. Henry VIII. by a Daughter of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltſhire, Great Grandfather of Anne, Daughter of Sir Tho. Leighton, Wife of Sir John St. John of Lidiard Tregoze, &c.

IN this Church is a new Gallery, built *Anno* 1705, by Sir *Walter St. John*, for the Boys of his School, founded in the Pariſh, for teaching of twenty-eight Children. It is endowed with Lands in *Peckham*.

CLAPHAM.

FROM *Batterſey* we next take our Courſe to the Pariſh of *Clapham*, ſituated upon a fine Riſing, whence is a pleaſant Proſpect over the

the River *Thames*, upon *Chelsea*, and the Places on that Side. Here divers Citizens have chosen Mansions for their Country Retirements.

In the Church are these Monuments erected, for pious and dutiful Respects to the Dead, whose Bodies are here reposited.

In the Chancel:

Within the Rails of the Communion-Table is a flat Stone, covering the Body of John Thomson, Esq; who departed the first of March 1665, aged 71. And the Body likewise of Abraham Babington, Gent. Feb. 7, 1681; and Elizabeth his Wife, May 9, 1689.

Under another flat Stone within the Vault lie the Body of Sir Laurence Bromfield, Knt. who deceased the 20th of June 1668. And also his Grand-children, Charles Corbet, and Thomas Corbet, the former dying 1660, the latter 1667.

Against the North Wall a little Monument, with these Words:

Hannah Lister: Dear Wife! dyed 1695, and left six Children in Tears for a most indulgent Mother.

She was Daughter and Heir of Tho. Parkinson of Carleton in Craven.

On a Brass Plate fastned to a flat Stone before the Rails, is this Inscription:

Gulielmus Glanvil, Generosus, Mercator Exoniensis fessus itinere (quoad Londinum suscepit) necnon Febris violentia fatigatus, hic requiescit, Anno Dom. 1647. Et Ætatis suæ 57.

Quis jacet hic quæris? Tibi supra scripta loquuntur.
At qualis vixit, te sua fama docet.
Neglexit moriens jactans Encomia Marmor.
Nam bene qui vixit sat sibi laudis habet.

Middle Isle.

Mr. John Wood, who married the Daughter of Mr. Arthur, departed this Life the 9th of November 1656.

Tho. Webb, Citizen and Apothecary, April the 10th, 1669.

John Fountain, and Agnes his Wife.

Susan, the Daughter of Tho. Froter, of London, Merchant, Wife to John Arthur, Pastor of the Church of Clapham, with Judith and Anne his Daughters by her. Also Phanuel, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Mary, his Children, by Dorothy the Daughter and Heir of Sir John Hall, Knt. are here buried.

Honoria Gould, Wife of John Gould, Esq; and Daughter of John Thompson, Esq; 1661.

Sub spe certa resurgendi depositum humanum Thomæ Way, Armigeri. Qui natus erat apud Read, juxta Royston in agro Hertfordiensi. Denatus 13 die Aug. Anno Dom. 1668. Ætat. suæ 56.

Upon a Brass Plate:

Hic jacet Willimus. Tableer. Qui obiit xiii die Mens Octobr. An. Dni. MCCCC primo. Cui. aie. propicietur Deus, Amen.

North Isle.

Against the South Wall, a Monument of a Man in a Crimson Gown, and a Woman, both kneeling before two Desks; behind the Man a Son, and under him these Verses:

Ingenium, Eloquium, Doctrina, Scientia, Virtus,
Si vitam tribuunt, Clerce, perennis eris.
Invida mors habeat Corpus, sed mente superstes,
Invisus nulli, Clerce, perennis eris.
Ob. Martii 12° An. Ætatis suæ 52.

Under her:

Casta, pia, & prudens, conjux Elenora relicta:
O! tali conjux quam bene juncta viro?
Consortes gemina Omnipotens vos prole beavit,
Sit proles felix, sit benedicta Deo.

At the upper End of this Isle is erected a very noble Monument, raised from the Ground to some Height, where appear two Effigies in white Marble, lying along, being a Man in Armour, and a Woman by him. On the South Side of the Basis of this Monument is this Inscription:

Domini Richardi Atkins de Clapham in Com. Surrey, Militis & Baronetti. Qui obiit 19 Aug. An. Chr. 1689. Et Dominæ Rebeccæ mœstissimæ ejus Relictæ; Filiæ & Cohæredis Edm. Wright alias Bunckley, de Swarely in Com. Middlesex. Equitis Aurati. Ex qua decem suscepit Liberos, Filios, nempe, duos, Filias octo; viz. Annabellam & Rebeccam quæ (una cum Henrico) cælebes obierunt, duas filias abortivas; unumq; filium & filias quatuor superstites; scil. Ricardum, Mariam, Agneteus, Elizabetham & Rebeccam.

The Inscription on the North Side of the Tomb is this:

D. Richardus Atkins, Baronettus, (filius & hæres dicti Richardi) duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam Thomæ Bide de Ware Park in Com. Hertford. Militis.

Maria Atkins, Reverendo in Christo Patri Gulielmo (Moreton) Episcopo Kildarensi in Hibernia nupta est.

Agnes, Edwardo Atkins, Armigero, filio secundo genito Roberti Atkins de Saperton in Comit. Glocester. Militis Balnei, se Connubio junxit.

Elizabetha, Thomæ Tooke de Wormley in Com. Hertford. Armigero, desponsata est.

Et Rebecca, Wolstano Dixie, Armigero, (filio & Hæredi Apparenti D. Beaumontis Dixie de Bosworth in Com. Leicestr. Baronetti) se Matrimonio copulavit.

There farther belongs to this Monument three other curious Figures in white Marble, placed against the East Wall, somewhat advanced, which were Sir *Richard*'s three deceased Children.

Under the first, which is a Female Child, holding between both her Hands a Death's Head, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca, the Daughter of Sir Richard Atkins of this Place, Kt. and Bart. by Dame Rebecca his Wife. She departed this Life in the 9th Year of her Age, the 10th Day of June 1661.

Reader, survey with piteous Eye,
The Mercileſs Hand of Destiny:
Which, from a tender Parent's Breast,
With Fury tore this welcome Guest:
Still culling out the fairest Gem,
T'adorn his mighty Diadem.
But Heaven concern'd to hear those Cries,
Which did perform her Obsequies,
In Compensation, gave no less
Than everlasting Happiness.

Under the second Figure which is a Lady sitting, having a Book in her Left Hand, with her Finger in it, and an Handkerchief in the other Hand) is thus written:

Here lyeth also the Body of Annabella, the Daughter of the aforesaid Sir *Richard*; who dyed at Paris, January the 1st, in the 19th Year of her Age, and interred here, Anno 1670.

Could Tears have ſav'd her precious Life, no doubt
A general Deluge had been poured out:
Or could the Skill of all the Learned have
Prevail'd but to reprieve her from the Grave;
Mankind had ne'er permitted ſo much Worth,
To their great Loſs to vaniſh from the Earth.
She dyed young; not that ſhe really cou'd,
Be weary yet ſo ſoon of doing Good:
But fit for Heaven, ſhe without Pretence,
Might juſtly ſcorn a meaner Reſidence.

The third Figure is a Man ſitting in Armour, having a Commanding Staff in his Hand: Of whom is this Account given underneath:

And alſo the Body of Henry, the eldeſt Son of the aforeſaid Sir Richard. He departed this Life the 5th of February, 1677. Ætatis ſuæ 24.

That Miroir of all Youth, whoſe Genius ſtood
So happily diſpos'd towards all that's good:
And who could never, for the baſe Delight
Of filthy Sin, find any Appetite:
Here reſts in Peace, until the Day ſhall come,
When Men muſt all receive their fatal Doom:
Then he, attired like a wedding Gueſt,
Shall be admitted to the Bridegroom's Feaſt:
Mean Time it ſhall be my continual Strife,
Next unto Chriſt to imitate his Life.

In the Church-Yard,

Are ſeveral Monuments, one on the South by the Wall, bearing this Inſcription:

Conditur hoc tumulo Reverendi viri Sam. Symonds Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri, admodum pii, probi, prudentis, fidi animo quo digna fuit, & quod diu deperiit, ad Beatorum Conſortium conceſſit 30 Jan. Anno Dom. 1699, & peregrinationis ſuæ 45.

Other Monuments, for Margaret Whiting, Wife of William Whiting, late Miniſter of Tutin, departed 1676; for Mary, the Wife of Will. Kendrick, 1661; and John Kendrick their Son; and of Rich. Birch, 1693; and Jane Birch, 1692; Thomas Barkley, late of LONDON, Goldſmith, 1695; and Heſter Barkley, Widow, his Mother; and Jane Wright, a Siſter to the ſaid Heſter; Elizabeth Leach; Francis Bridges, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON; George Langham, Eſq; 1683; Tho. Juxon of Mortlake, Gent. 1705; Andrew Crawley, 1690, and Joſeph his Son; and Will. Maniſtie his Grandſon; and Wm. Shelden, Gent. aged 84, 1700.

In the Church-Yard,

Here lyeth the Body of Joanna Burch, late of this Pariſh, who died 29th of Auguſt, 1715, in the 28th Year of her Age.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of John Burch, Husband to the aboveſaid Joanna Burch, who departed September 3, 1732.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Hirſt, who departed this Life October 10, 1722, aged 100 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Margaret Wavell, late Wife of Mr. Richard Wavell of this Pariſh, who departed this Life February 22, Anno Domini 1723-4, Ætatis ſuæ 46.

Here lyes Sarah, the virtuous and loving Wife of Humphrey Bell, of LONDON, Merchant, who departed this Life the 5th Day of June, 1725, in the 34th Year of her Age; and alſo three Children.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary King of this Pariſh, who dyed December the 17th, 1726, aged 68 Years.

On a very ſtately Monument is the following Inſcription:

In hoc ſubtus Conditorio
Jacent Reliquiæ
Samuelis Ruſh, Armigeri,
Viri tam Corporis quam Animi vigore præſtantis,
Qui in Arte ſua ſummus
Tanquam alter Hannibal
Ad Famam & Opes
Aceto viam patefecit.
Febre graviori Correptus
Obiit 13°. Martii Anno Dom. 1724.
Ætat. ſuæ 55.
Cum Patre ſiti ſunt ſeptem Liberi'
Quorum Georgius, optimæ ſpei Juvenis
Noviſſimus obiit 18°. Julii, A. D. 1726. Ætat. 16°.
Marmor hoc Pietatis ergô
Poni juſſit
Martha ipſius mœrens Vidua.

Near the laſt is the following Inſcription:

Under this Tomb lies interred the Body of Wm. Lethieullier, Eſq; late of this Pariſh, who married Mary, Daughter of Henry Powell of the ſaid Pariſh, Gent. by whom he had eleven Children, ſeven of which ſurvived him, viz. Mary, John, Sarah, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, and William; he departed this Life Sept. the 17th, 1728, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Suſanna Stevens, who departed the 20th of September, 1728, aged 36 Years.

Beneath this Stone lyes interred the Body of John Ridlough, who died the 1ſt of July, in the 42d Year of his Age, 1729.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Martha Cox, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Cox of this Pariſh, who departed this Life March the 27th, 1732, aged 71 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mr. Thomas Cox, who departed this Life September 10, 1733, in the 73d Year of his Age.

CAMBERWELL.

SOmewhat farther on this Side is ſituated the pleaſant Town of *Camberwell*, where the antient worſhipful Families of the *Scots* and *Bowyers* now (or lately) inhabited, with divers other fair Seats. This Pariſh takes in *Peckham* and *Dulwich*, famed for its purging Waters and the College.

THE Church is antient, and adorned with many Monuments for Remembrances of the Dead:

In the Chancel:

On the North Side, againſt the Wall, is an antient Monument raiſed from the Ground; where, on a Plate of Braſs, is the Effigies of a Woman kneeling, her Hands together, with a long Pair of Beads hanging at her Girdle, and reaching to the Ground; and a Man in Armour alſo kneeling, Hands together; Labels of Braſs proceeding out of their Mouths, but torn away. Coats of Arms, ſome remaining, and ſome torn off. The Arms are, *On a Feſſe three Boars Heads couped.* Behind the Woman kneel ſeven Daughters; behind the Man four Sons.

The

The Plate underneath them was thus inſcribed, in the old Black Letter:

Of your Charite pray for the Sowl of John Scot, Eſquier, and one of the Barons of the Eſcheker, which John deceſyd the vi. Day of September, in the xxiiii Yere of the Reygne of our Soveraign Lord King Henry the VIII. and in the Yere of our Lord God xv c and xxxii. on whoſe Sowles Jeſu have Mercy - - - - Amen.

By this Eaſtward, againſt the Wall, on a Braſs Plate, is a Man in a Gown, kneeling, and eight Sons kneeling behind him; and a Woman kneeling, with four Daughters behind her. The Inſcription:

Here lye buried the Bodies of John Bowyer, Eſquire, and Elizabeth his Wife, one of the Daughters of Robert Draper, Eſquire. They had Iſſue eight Sons and three Daughters, and John dyed the xth of October, 1570; Elizabeth after married William Foſtar, Eſquire, who had Iſſue by her, one Son and one Daughter, and dyed April 27, 1605.

On the South Side of the Table, againſt the Wall, a ſmall Monument plated:

Here lyeth the Body of Mathye Draper, Eſq; who was married unto Senſe Blackwell, Daughter of William Blackwell, of LONDON, Eſq; who dyed without Iſſue the 21ſt Day of July, in the Year of our Lord God 1577; his Picture and her's kneeling.

Next to this, Weſtward, againſt the Wall, on a very old Monument, is the Effigies of a Man and a Woman in Braſs, kneeling; behind him five Sons, behind her five Daughters, and this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Rycus Skynner, & Agnes uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rycus, ob. 3d die Januar. Ann. Dom. MCCCCVII. Agnes vero ob. V°. die Martii Ann. Dom. MCCCCLXXXXIX. Quorum - - - - [*Here muſt needs be a Miſtake in the Date.*]

Juſt over this is an Inſcription, engraven in Stone:

Here lies interred the Body of Dame Anne Vernon, deceaſed the firſt of March, 1629, Wife ſhe was to Sir Robert Vernon, Kt. Clerk of the Green Cloth to his Majeſty, and Mother of ſeven Children to her Husband, yet living.

Her virtuous Life and godly End, God grant they all may imitate: That as ſhe is departed in Peace, by God's Mercy, and through Chriſt's Merits, they may all at the laſt Day meet again in Joy.

Chancel, South Wall:

A handſome Monument there advanced ſome what higher for Dame Heſter Bowyer, late Wife of Sir Edmund Bowyer of this Pariſh, Kt. and eldeſt Daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, Knight.

There was a happy Sympathy between the Vertues of the Soul and the Beauty of the Body of the excellent deceaſed Perſon. She lived an holy Life, and dyed the Death of the Righteous, Decemb. 19, 1665.

A good Life hath but few Days, but a good Name endureth for ever.

Sir Edmund alſo (as he deſired) lyes here by his moſt loving and well-beloved Wife. Likeneſs begat Love, and Love Happineſs; true Here, compleat in Heaven, where they reap the Fruit of Faith and good Works; he dyed the 27th of Jan. 1681, aged 67.

Tam pios Cineres nemo conturbet.

In the Middle Iſle:

Before the Communion-Table, the Figures of a Man and Woman in Braſs, praying; the Arms and Inſcription torn off.

By this Stone, another with the Figure of a Child in Braſs, but torn off with the Epitaph; only a Part of the Label remains, containing theſe Words: *Sancti Innocentes, orate pro nobis.*

Lower in this Iſle, an antient Figure of a Man in Braſs, and thus written:

Hic jacet Mighel Skenner, Generoſ. qui ob. die . . . . . Novembr. Anno Dni. Millimo CCCCLXXXX VII. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

Lower, under a fair Marble Stone, are buried four Sons of Robert Maddocks, Eſq; and Anne his Wife, Roger, Richard, Robert, Roger, and afterwards was buried by ſhe.

Margaret Dove, Wife to John Dove, Daughter of Thomas Kelette of Surrey, Gent. and had Iſſue by the ſaid John five Sons and four Daughters, and deceaſed the 22d of April, 1582.

North Iſle:

A Monument againſt the Wall of a Woman kneeling, with a Book before her. She was Jane, the Daughter of Sir Thomas Hunt, and Wife of Thomas Grimſton. By whom ſhe ſeems (for the Inſcription is obſcure) to have had ten Sons and three Daughters.

When twenty Years and - - - - Days were ſpent
In wedlock Bands, and loyal Love's Delights;
November 12 Day then ſhe was content
This World to leave, and give to God his Right
Her 63 Year ful complete and ended,
Her Soul to God, to Earth her Corps commended.
Ann. Dom. 1604.

On a Braſs Plate:

Here lies buried the Body of Thomas Muſchamp, Gent. youngeſt Son of Francis Muſchamp, Eſq; married Elizabeth the Daughter of Thomas Nayler of Standiſh in the County of Lancaſter, Gent. who departed this Life, in certain Hope of a joyful Reſurrection, the 3. Day of May. Anno Dom. 1637. For whoſe Memory, Elizabeth his loving Wife, cauſed this Memorial, &c.

Engraven upon the ſame Stone:

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Pearſe, the Widow of John Pearſe; Gent. and Daughter of Francis Muſchamp of this Pariſh, deceaſed, Eſq; who departed this Life the 14 of May, 1694. Aged 84. And her dear Son George Pearſe, Gent. April 29, 1685. Aged 48.

Henry Duntet, born at Horſham in Suſſex; dyed Novemb. 20, 1600.

On a Pillar, between the Middle Iſle and North Iſle, is erected a decent Monument, upon which is the following Inſcription:

This Momument is erected in Memory of the vertuous Mrs. Joanna Vincent, by her moſt ſorrowful Husband Thomas Vincent, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace of this County, and Alderman of the City of LONDON. To whom ſhe was Wife twenty Years; and by whom he had five Sons and nine Daughters: The laſt, finiſhing her Mother's ſhort, but pious, Courſe; made Death her Triumph, not her Conqueror, in the 27. Year of her Age, the 22. Febr. 1654.

She

She was one of the Daughters of Thomas Burgeſs of Horly in the County of Surrey.

In her Grave, at the Foot of this Pillar, is interred Vincent Blayney, Son to Richard and Elizabeth Blayney: He was Son to Henry Lord Blayney; and ſhe the eldeſt Daughter of Thomas and Joanna Vincent. He was born the 17th, and buryed the 29th of March, 1654-5. *O Lord, how glorious art thou in thy Saints!*

What Solomon ſcarce found, was truly here;
And Time to come will hardly find her Peer:
For all the Vertues now in one you find,
One of ten thouſand, ſhe excell'd her Kind.
Her vertuous Life, if writ, might t'all Inſtruction give;
To be a Wife, a Mother, Friend, and teach them live.

VINCENTI corona dabitur.

South Iſle.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for Robert Waith, Gent. Pay-Maſter of the Navy, to King Charles the Second; who dyed the 28th of Octob. 1685. And Elizabeth his Wife, who dyed the 13th of April, 1667. And Rob. Waith, Gent. their eldeſt Son, the 16th of Decemb. 1686.

Againſt the South Wall in this Iſle, a fair large Monument, thus inſcribed:

D. O. M.

Here ſleeps, in Hope of Reſurrection, the Body of Sir Peter Scot, Kt. who having lived deſired and beloved both of his Friends and Neighbours, deceaſed the 28th of June, 1622, and in the —— Year of his Age. He married Elizabeth, eldeſt Daughter of Edmund Kederminſter, Eſquire, one of the Six Clerks of Chancery; and left behind him one Son and three Daughters, with their moſt ſorrowful Mother; who, among other Teſtimonies of a pious Affection to his Memory, conſecrated this Monument in her Tears.

Here might be Praiſes, but he needs not them;
Thoſe Puffs the Vertuous and the Dead contemn;
For ſuch are better pleaſed good to be,
Than to be called ſo; and ſuch was he.
This then for Oſtentation raiſe we not,
Nor out of Fear his Worth may be forgot;
But that the Readers, and the Paſſers by,
Reflecting on the Shrine of Death an Eye,
May mind their own, So neither will the Coſt
Seem vain, nor the Beholder's Labour loſt.

Next adjoining on this Wall:

M. S.

Ex adverſo hujus Parietis in Cœmiterio requieſcit MARGARETA lectiſſima fœmina, Gulielmi Bowls Militis ex Margareta Conjuge (filia Joannis Donne, S. T. P. & Eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli Decani) filia obſequentiſſima; Petri Scot (Nepotis Petri Scot Militis ex unico filio Joanne, Liberæ Capellæ Regiæ Sancti Georgii infra Caſtram de Windſor Canon.) per Annos prope XIX verè Conſors. Communium Liberorum, Petri, Margaretæ, Elizabethæ, Bartholomei, Gulielmi, & Iſabel Superſtitum, Joannis inſuper & Actoni (quorum ille Septem. 5. Anno Domini, MDCLXXXI. anno ætatis 15. hic infans defunctus eſt) mater pientiſſima. Suorum Deſiderium, omnium Deliciæ & Dolor; Obiit Februarii 5. An. Dom. MDCLXXXI. Ætatis ſuæ XLV.

Juxta quam jacet ejuſdem maritus PETRUS SCOT ſupradict. Qui Margaretam Clementis Spelmani Baronis Scaccarii filiam, viduam reliquit. Obiit 26. die Decembris MDCLXXXIX. Ætatis ſuæ XLIX.

Lower on the ſaid Wall, the Figure of an old Man in a Gown, kneeling; and on the Back of him, one kneeling in Armour, and a Woman in the ſame Poſture facing him: And thus underwritten:

John Scot, the Son and Heir of John Scot, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being married to Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of John Roberts of London, Merchant of the Staple at Calais, had Iſſue, John, Richard, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Acton: Being alſo married to a ſecond Wife Chis, (the Widow of John Sandford) had Iſſue Mary; and by Margaret Borton, his third Wife, had Edgar and Southwel. Of which his nine Children, Bartholomew Scot the fifth Son, repairing the decayed Ruins of this Right Worſhipful and antient Family, reviveth the Deceaſed.

Bartholomew Scot, the Son of John Scot, Eſq; and Juſtice of Peace in the County of Surrey, having no Iſſue of his Body begotten, liveth notwithſtanding after Death, by the never dying Commendation of his Vertues, being a valiant, wiſe and religious Gentleman; and leaveth behind him Peter Scot his Nephew, the Son of Acton Scot his Brother, whom he had carefully and lovingly foſtered from his Youth, the Heir of his Lands, and the Hope of their Family. This Gentleman was married to three Wives; the firſt was Margaret the Widow of the Right Reverend Prelate and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The ſecond was Chriſtian, the Widow of —— Laud, Citizen of LONDON. And the third and laſt was Margaret, the Widow of William Gardiner, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace in the County of Surrey.

Margaret the laſt Wife of Bartho. Scot, at her own Coſt erected this Tomb, to the happy Memory of her beloved Husband.

In this South Iſle, on the Pavement, is a Stone with a Braſs Figure of a Man in Arms, and this Inſcription:

Of your Charite pray for the Soul of Edward Scot, one of the Sons of John Scot, Eſq; which Edward deceſſed the 29th Day of September, Anno Domini M^o CCCCXXXVIII. On whoſe Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls, Jeſu have Mercy.

This Gentleman is figured with a great long Sword, reaching to the Ground, hanging before him, faſtened to his Belt, and a leſſer Sword or Dagger hanging on the Right Side of him.

Anthony Stanlake, Eſq; Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, who departed July the 26th, 1671. And Anthony Stanlake his eldeſt Son, 1671.

—— Coleby, Ludimagiſter de Camerwel, 1651.

Church-yard.

Entering into the Porch is a Stone thus engraven:

Conditus hoc tumulo variis vigilavit in oris,
Aſſiduus Chriſti Paſtor ubiq; gregis.
Quod poſt fata poteſt in limine dormit Ovilis,
Exprimat ut priſcam cum pietate fidem.
Dupliciter ---- locum; nam ducit ad ædem
Hic Lapis, & poſitus duxit ad aſtra Senex.

Piæ & fragranti Memoriæ chariſſimi Conjugis NEHEMIAH LAMBERT, tam Charitate in proximos quàm in ſuos Pietate conſpicui, Sacroſancti Evangelii foras domiq; Promulgatoris fideliſſimi, inſtituend. Juventutis Profeſſoris indefeſſi, nati ipſis Calend. Decembr. Anni 1644, denati 7. Calend. April. 1700. hanc Inſcriptionem Sacram eſſe mœſta voluit Uxor.

On

On the South Side of the Church-yard, a raiſed Tomb with this Inſcription:

S. R.

Under this, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Roger James, Knt. late Wife of Rich. Parr, D. D. who departed this Life Novemb. 8, 1688. For her Modeſty and Sobriety, Prudence and Humility, Charity and Piety exemplary.

M. S.

Here alſo lyeth her Husband Richard Parr, D. D. Vicar of this Place almoſt 38 Years, Ob. Nov. 12, 1691. He was in Preaching conſtant, in Life exemplary, in Piety and Charity moſt eminent; a Lover of Peace and Hoſpitality; and, in fine, a true Diſciple of Jeſu Chriſt.

In this Vault alſo was buried Jane Bradford, Relict of John Bradford, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury. Ob. July 30, 1702.

Here be alſo Monuments for John Granſden. ——— Badger, Tallowchandler. Thomas Fox, Merchant. Mary Harris. And one of a larger Size than ordinary, whereon are theſe Words only inſcribed:

Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knt. the Servant of Jeſus Chriſt.

Here lieth the Body of Tho. Osbourn, who departed this Life Feb. 16, 1718, in the 22d Year of his Age.

Alſo the Body of William Osbourn, Father of the ſaid Thomas Osbourn, who departed this Life Jan. 8, 1724, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Allman, late Husband to Elizabeth Allman, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life July 30, 1719, aged 46 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. James Fiſher, of this Pariſh, Maſon, who departed this Life the 30th Day of March, 1722, in the 40th Year of his Age.

To the Memory of Mr. John Evans, late Citizen and Blackſmith of London, who departed this Life, Auguſt 24, 1726, aged 41 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Marriot, who departed this Life on the 11th of October 1717, in the 56th of her Age.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of her Daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Whormby, Wife of Mr. John Whormby, of the Pariſh of Lambeth, who departed this Life on the 17th of October, 1727, in the 37th Year of her Age.

Here alſo lieth the Bodies of Jane, Daughter of the ſaid John and Eliz. Whormby, who dyed in 1722, two Years old;

And of

Marriot their Son, who dyed in 1723, one Year old.

Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend Mr. Ichabod Tipping, D. D. Vicar of this Place 36 Years; he died March the 17th, 1727, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend Mr. Joſeph Hill, who departed this Life Jan. 21, 1728, aged 61 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Maria, late Wife of Mr. Henry Honnor, of the Pariſh of Chriſt-Church in this County, who departed this Life the 23d Day of October, Anno Dom. 1728, aged 57 Years, 11 Months and 14 Days.

Here lyeth the Body of Henry King, Blackſmith, of this Pariſh, who died Nov. the 7th, 1729, aged 52 Years.

Alſo of Thomas, his Son, who dyed Nov. the 18th, 1729, aged 15 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Spurling, Widow of Mr. Edward Spurling, Butcher and Citizen of LONDON, who dyed January the 24th, 1728, in the 60th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Claro, of this Pariſh, who dyed July the 13th, 1729, aged 27 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mr. Crick Claro, her Husband, who died May the 3d, 1730, aged 32.

Alſo the Body of Mrs. Frances Eubank, Mother of the aboveſaid Crick Claro, who dyed January the 25th, 1730, aged 80 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Peter Collyer, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, obiit March the 5th, 1730, aged 32.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. John Kemp of the Pariſh of St. Olaves; he departed this Life January the 2d, 1730-1, aged 49 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Damaris Clarke, Wife of Valentine Clarke, Gent. by whom ſhe left Iſſue two Children, Valen. and Duriah, ſhe departed this Life the 10th Day of Nov. 1723, aged 36 Years.

Alſo the Body of Valentine, Son of Valen. Clarke, who departed this Life the 18th Day of November 1723, aged two Months.

Alſo the Body of the above-named Valentine Clarke, Gent. who died Sept. the 15th, 1730, aged 51 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. George Archer of this Life November the 13th, 1729, in the 52d Year of his Age.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Samuel Scot, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, Sept. 14, 1729, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. Daniel Badger and Sarah his Wife, late of this Pariſh. He died Sept. the 7th, 1725, aged 84, and ſhe Sept. the 2d, 1723, aged 61.

Here are alſo interred the Bodies of five of their Children, viz.

Allen Will. Allen Richard, Sarah, Joanna and Elizabeth.

Badger Buck, who died April the 22d, 1716, aged 2.

Godfrey Taylor, who died June the 12th, 1722, aged 18.

Mr. George Taylor, who died Decemb. the 17th, 1727, aged 27.

In a Vault under this Pile is depoſited the Body of Mrs. Prudence Hale, late Wife of Jaſper Hale, Citizen and Haberdaſher of LONDON, who changed this Life for a bleſſed Eternity the 10th Day of December, MDCCXXXII, in the 60th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Coope, the late Wife of Mr. Richard Coope, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who died July the 2d, Anno Dom. 1733.

The Ground over which this Stone lyes, and the Space between it and Mr. Wormby's Vault being four Feet and a half in Breadth, and 70 Feet in Length, was purchaſed of this Pariſh by the ſaid Richard Coope, for a Burying-Place for himſelf and Family.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Allen, Son of Widdow Allen in this Pariſh, who departed this Life Sept. 6, 1719, aged 23 Years.

Alſo the Bodies of Richard and John Allen, Sons of the above-named Widow Allen, Richard died Auguſt the 16th, 1733, aged 35 Years, and John died Octob. the 11th, 1733, aged 33 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Caſtle (late Wife of Mr. Robert Caſtle) of this Pariſh, who departed this Life May the 3d, 1734, in the 66th Year of her Age.

On the Eaſt Window in the Chancel of this Church is painted in the Glaſs between the Let-

ters R. W. a Mitre and a Crozier-Staff ſtruck through it, (which ſeems antient) for ſome Biſhop of Wincheſter, probably a Benefactor here.

Alſo in the Eaſt Window of the North Iſle, an antient Figure in the Glaſs, of a Lady crowned, her golden Hair hanging about her Shoulders, with a Sword in her Left Hand, the Point downwards, perhaps intended for Queen Elizabeth on her firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, when Executions, ſo riſe in the former Reign, were happily ſtopp'd.

DEPTFORD,

OR,

WEST GREENWICH.

IN this Town are two Churches: In the old Church at *Deptford* were and are the following Monuments:

One at the upper End of the Chancel with this Inſcription:

M. S.

H. S. E. Rogero Boyle, Richardi Comitis Corcagienſis filius primogenitus, qui in Hibernia natus, Cantio ſolo patris Natali denatus, dum hic ingenii cultum capeſſit. Puer eximiæ indolis, præcocitatem ingenii funere luit immaturo. Sic Luculenti, ſed terreni Patrimonii factus exhæres, cœleſtem crevit Hereditatem. Deceſſit A. D. 1615. iv. eid. viiibris.

Death.

Richardus prænobilis Comes Corcagienſis Uxoris ſuæ Patruo.

B. M. P.

Memoriæ perenni Edwardi Fenton, Reginæ Elizabethæ olim pro corpore Armigeri, Jano-O-Neal, ac poſt eum, Comite Deſmoniæ, in Hibernia turbantibus, fortiſſimi Taxiarchi. Qui poſt luſtratum improbo auſu, ſeptentrionalis Plagæ Apocryphum Mare, & excuſſas variis Peregrinationibus inertis Naturæ latebras, Anno 1588, in celebri contra Hiſpanos Naumachia, meruit Navis Prætoriæ Navarchus.

Obiit Anno Domini 1603.

Cognatos Cineres, & Amicam Manibus umbram,
O Fentone, tuis, excipias Tumulo.
Uſuram Tumuli victuro Marmore Penſat,
Et reddit gratus, pro Tumulo Titulum.

At the upper End of that Chancel, on the North Side, is thus written:

Sacræ perpetuæq; Memoriæ Gulielmi
Haukyns, de P.imouth,
Armigeri.

Qui veræ Religionis verus cultor, Pauperibus præcipuè Navicularii Munificus, Rerum Nauticarum ſtudioſiſſimus, longinquas inſtituit ſæpè Navigationes; Arbiter in cauſis difficillimis Æquiſſimus, Fide, Probitate & Prudentia ſingulari. Duas duxit Uxores, è quarum una 4. ex altera 7. ſuſcepit liberos.

Johannes Haukyns, Eques Auratus, Claſſis Regiæ Queſtor, Frater Mœſtiſſimus poſuit.

Obiit ſpe certa Reſurgendi 7. die menſis Octobris, An. Dom. 1589.

In the upper End of the Chancel:

There lieth buried near this Place the Body of Jane Edisbury, Widow, Mother of Kenrick Edisbury, Gentleman, Pay-Maſter of the King's Majeſty's Navy, under Sir William Ruſſel, Knight, Treaſurer: She died on the 16th Day of March, 1618.

On the North Side of this Choir, a worthy Memorial of Sir Sackevile Crew, for cieling and beautifying of that North Iſle.

In the North Side is an Hatchment for Anthony Yong, lying within the Veſtry, who dyed 1693, Ætat. ſuæ 77.

Another for Captain George Pomeroy.

On the South are Hatchments for Elizabeth, Widow of Tho. Jekyl, 1678.

For Jane, late Wife of Captain Blake, and formerly married to Captain Robert Callis, 1677.

On the South Side of the Church, againſt the Eaſt Wall:

M. S. Near this Place are depoſited the Bodies of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes-Court in Deptford, Knight, and his Wife, Dame Joanna Vigorus of Langham in Eſſex, deceaſed, Novemb. 1618.

Sir Richard was younger Son of an antient Family of Hitchin in Kent, ſeated afterwards at Horſley in Eſſex; who being Student in the Temple, was, by Robert Dudley, the great Earl of Leiceſter, taken into the Service of the Crown, where he was Governour of the United Netherlands; and was afterwards by Queen Elizabeth made Clerk of the Green-cloth, in which honourable Office he alſo continued under King James, until the Time of his Death, in May 1604, aged 65 Years.

Of Chriſtopher Browne, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir Richard, 1645.

Of Thomazin his Wife, Daughter of Benjamin Gonſon, of Much-Baddow in Eſſex, Eſq; 1638.

Of Sir Richard Browne, Kt. and Bart. only Son of Chriſtopher.

Of his Wife Dame Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Prettyman of Dryfreld in Glouceſterſhire, 1652.

This Sir Richard was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King Charles I. and Clerk of the Privy-Council to his Majeſty, and to King Charles II. And after ſeveral foreign and honourable Employments, continued Reſident in the Court of France from King Charles I. and from King Charles II. to the French Kings, Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. from the Year 1641, until the happy Reſtoration of King Charles II. Anno 1660. He deceaſed 12 Febr. 1682-3, aged 78 Years, &c.

This Title was erected by John Evelyn of Sayes-Court, Eſq; who married Mary, ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir Richard.

Robert Caſtel of this Pariſh, Gent. 1698, a Man of excellent Worth: Margaret his Wife erected this Monument.

North Iſle, againſt the Eaſt Wall:

Monumentum hoc omnes, qui aſpexerint inclyti viri Petri Pet, Armigeri, famam & Laudes benignè audiant. Dic igitur, Lapis, &c.

Non ſolum Nauticam noſtram reſtituit rem, verum illud eximium & novum Navigii Ornamentum, quod noſtri Frigatum nuncupant, hoſtibus formidoloſum, ſuis utiliſſimum atq; tutiſſimum, primò invenit. Qui Archinaupegi munus per viginti & tres Annos tanta cum fide & ſolertia geſſit, &c. Seculi ſui Noah, &c. ob. 1652.

Quantum antiqua viris tribuerunt tempora magnis,
Utile qui patriæ attulerint, vel nobile quicquam,
Tantum hanc ætatem tibi, Pette, rependere oportet.

Ergo

Ergo inter veteres tu collaudabere ſemper.
Namq; tibi hoc proprium eſt, retro ut tua fama recurrat
Laudibus atque novis Priſcorum jungat Honores.

The Repreſentation of a Frigate (this Shipwright's Invention) underneath this Inſcription.

Another Monument againſt this Wall (the Inſcription not legible) for ſome body, the King's Maſter Shipwright: It ſeems to be Shiſh, and of John his eldeſt Son, Maſter Shipwright of his Majeſty's Yard at Deptford, 1686. And of Thomas his third Son, Maſter Shipwright of his Majeſty's Yard at Woolwich, 1685. And Kendrick, the Son of John and Mary Shiſh, 1685.

The Coat of Arms was ſuitable to their Trade, *Argent, three Bars wavy Azure, a Chief Gules, an Ax Argent, between two Anchors Or.* Again, under the Inſcription, *A Boat Or, upon the Waves Vert, a Chief charged with an Ax Gules, on which Ax is a Lion paſſant Or.*

Middle Iſle.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, late Wife of Capt. George Pomeroy, 1694-5.

North Iſle.

John Wilſhaw, Son of Thomas and Mary Wilſhaw, 1668. And Thomas Wilſhaw himſelf, 1672. And Grace his Daughter, 1680. And Richard, 1683, and William, 1694.

Capt. John Guy of Glaſtenbury, 1698. And Capt. John Guy his Son, 1698-9.

In the Gallery againſt the South Wall:

M. S. Prope hanc parietem depoſuit Exuvias carnis Jo. Turner, Armiger. navis (cui Titulus Eboracum) nuper Strategus, Thomæ Turner & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, unicæ filiæ & hæredis Johannis Holmden militis, filius natu ſecundus: Illibatæ Fidelitatis erga Regem infractus Aſſecla, &c. Qui cum in utroque bello Batavico, & contra Prædones Argerinos ſtrenuam navaverat operam, &c. fortiſſimam animam Deo tranſmiſit, 1672. Ætat. ſuæ 27.

In the Church-yard.

Underneath lieth the Bodies of Chriſtopher Kirton, and two of his Siſters, both Mary's, the Children of Richard Kirton, of this Pariſh, Miller, and Elizabeth his Wife.

Their Lives were Innocent and Sweet,
In endleſs Joys 'tis thought they'll meet.
Anno 1728.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bird, Widow of Mr. Henry Bird, Sen. late of this Pariſh. She departed this Life the 6th of February 1734-5.
Aged 60 Years.

Here alſo lie three of her Children, viz. Matthew, William, and Elizabeth.

De vitæ filio qualibet hora rapit.
Paulatim morimur, momento extinguimur uno,
Ut lampas oleo deficiente perit.

The New Church at *Deptford*, which is one of the Fifty built by Act of Parliament, in the Ninth of Queen *Anne*, was conſecrated on the 30th Day of *June*, 1730, by *Edmund* Lord Biſhop of LONDON, and dedicated to St. *Paul*. *William Norton*, D. D. Rector.

Henry Hicks, *Michael Gee*, } Church-wardens.

There are no Monuments yet in the Church; but in the Church-yard are the following Inſcriptions on Tomb-ſtones:

Underneath is interred the Body of Tho. Scarborough, late of this Pariſh, Gentleman, whoſe ſingular Humanity and other valuable Qualities render'd him more than commonly acceptable to all his Acquaintance after having paſſed through many Years of exquiſite Pain and Miſery, with the moſt remarkable Fortitude and Patience, he quietly and willingly ſubmitted to the Will of his Creator in the x Day of November in the LXXV Year of his Age 1734.

In the ſame Grave is buried the Body of Mrs. Sarah Thompſon his Kinſwoman, who departed this Life February XXVIII. A. D. 1734, in the XXXX Year of her Age.

We only ſleep.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Martha Leake, the Relict of Capt. Richard Leake, Eſq; Son to the Hon. Sir John Leake, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain. She departed this Life the 9th Day of April 1732, in the 58th Year of her Age.

Alſo her Niece Martha Ingram, who departed this Life the 17th of September 1730, aged two Years and four Months.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Siſter of the aboveſaid Martha Leake, who departed this Life the 5th of May 1734, in the 59th Year of her Age.

GREENWICH.

THE next is *Greenwich*, a Town on the Bank of the River *Thames*.

HERE the Kings of this Land had a fair Palace and Park on a Hill adjoining to it: Part of which is turned into a vaſt Structure of Charity for the Reception and Harbouring of ſuch who have ſerved in the Royal Navy or Merchant-Ships; and by Reaſon of Wounds, Loſs of Limbs, or Age, are diſabled. Of this Hoſpital we have already ſpoke, *Vol.* I. *Chapters* VI. and XIV.

THE Church of *Greenwich* is a very handſome New Building, it is dedicated to St. *Alphage*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who is ſaid to have been kill'd by the *Danes* in the very Place where the Church is built.

PRAYERS are ſaid here twice every Day; that is, in the Morning between Ten and Eleven, and at Night between Six and Seven: And 12 Monthly Sermons are preached here on the *Wedneſdays* before the firſt *Sundays* in each Month. For both which, by a Collection made in the Pariſh, is paid 30 *l. per Annum*.

THERE be two Free-Schools in this Pariſh, one founded by Sir *William Boreman*, Kt. for twenty Boys, who are to be boarded as well as taught. For which Uſe there is a large Houſe appropriated for the Maſter and Scholars. The Boys wear Green Coats and Caps. This School is but of late Foundation, of thirty Years and upwards. For which the Founder left an Eſtate in Houſes about the Church for ever. It was founded by Sergeant *John R*..... The preſent Schoolmaſter is Mr. *William Herringham*, who hath a Salary of 20 *l.* a Year. Theſe Boys wear Grey Coats.

In the Church are theſe enſuing MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on the South Side, a pretty Monument of a Man in Armour, kneeling at a Desk, with eight Sons behind him; and a Woman kneeling at the ſame, with ſeven or eight Daughters behind her. Over their Heads this Inſcription:

Dilectiſſimæ Conjugi Saræ Heitonæ Franciſcus Heitonus Viduus Mœſtus, non ſine Lachrymis, poſuit. O mea

O mea Sara, oculis multo mihi Charior ipſis
Deſeris (heu!) viduum cur ita Sara, virum?
Tu ſecura manes, portu requieſcis Amæno,
Non tibi fraus, moribus nec mala obeſſe valent.
Tu pace æterna frueris, in vivis ovaſque,
Quippe tibi eſt terris gratior Aula Dei.
Conjux ipſe tuus maneo vivoque ſuperſlex
Mœſtificis plenus ſollicitudinibus.
Spera tamen tempuſque brevi (mea ſacra) futurum eſt
Cum te viſurus ſim, velin acre poli.
Cuncta tibi ſcio ſalva manent, vereque Beata es,
Cui mors vita fuit, vitaque more viret.
Eheu! quam noſtræ eſt evanida gloria vitæ
Certa dies nobis nulla, nec hora datur
Stare decet vigiles, vigiles ergo, ſemperque paratos,
Ne mors incautos nos inopia premat.
Ecce rei teſti, ſacra hic Blomera jugali
Franciſco Hettono Conſociato Thoro,
Annos octodecim: placuitque Marita Marito
Nulla magis potuit, nec placuiſſe magis,
Filiolos illi peperit, ter quinque utriuſque
Pignora: Et ex illis, octo fuere Matres.
Quadraginta Hyemes, binos ſi dempſeris Annos
Vixit, & octodecim, ſuaſilis uxor erat.

Obiit 13 Jul. Anno Dom. 1600.

Another Monument on the South Side of the Choir, with this Inſcription:

D. O. M. Et Servatori. J. C. S.
In Memoriam

Gulielmi Hattecliffe, ex antiqua Hattecliffforum, de Hattecliffe, in Agro Lincolnienſi familia oriundi. Qui cum ſumma in Deum Pietate, in pauperes benignitate, in amicos humanitate, in omnes bonitate annos plus minus quinquaginta ſeptem cælebs in terris vitam egiſſit tranquillam, tandem 17. nempe die Maii, Anno 1620. Deo animam Reddidit Grenovici, & hic ſitus in pace quieſcit.

On a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inſcription:

In piam Memoriam dilectiſſimæ ſuæ conjugis Dorotheæ Lok Filiæ Jacobi Brampton, de Brampton in Comitatu Norfolciæ Generoſi, & Mariæ uxoris ejus, Filiæ clariſſimi viri Edwardi Bulein, Militis, & Annæ Tempeſtiæ uxoris ejus, &c. Quæ poſt Annos triginta ſex, in hac peregrinatione terrena peractos (annoſque pene Trinos, in Fideli, Caſtiſſimoque Matrimonio perimpletos) in vera Fidei Chriſtianæ confeſſione, & ardentiſſima Dei omnipotentis invocatione, pię ex hac vita decepit 24 die Februarii 1596.

Cujus corpus juxta inhumatur, in medio hujus Chori, Adjacente à ſiniſtra corpore Henrici Lok, filii ſui, Zacharias Lok, Amoris & officii ergo Monumentum hoc poni fecit 24 die Octobris 1597.

In an Iſle, on the North Side, is this Inſcription:

Egregio viro, Roberto Adams, operum Regiarum Superviſori, Architecturæ peritiſſimo; Religione & moribus Integerrimo. Qui piè obiit Anno ſuæ .... Ætatis ſuæ 1595.

Simon Baſil operationum Regiarum contrarotulator hoc poſuit Monumentum 1601.

Next to the other is this Inſcription:

Spiritus in Cœlis, fæx hic Clementis Adami,
Cui ex tredecim, ſeptem pignora viva manent
Regius ille diu vixit, moriturque Scholarcha
Tumque ubi bis ſeptem luſtra peregit, obit.
Anno Dom. 1516, Jan. 9.

Et late conjuncta jacet ſuaviſſima conjux
Quindenis Annis qua fuit ille minor.
Anno Dom. 1588. Maii 11.

Next to the other is this Inſcription:

Near to this Place lyeth interred the Body of Miſtreſs Mary Ward, late Wife of Richard Ward, Eſq; Sergeant at Arms unto King James and King Charles; Father and Mother of Captain Cæſar Ward, who dyed in the Service of his King and Country, in October 1627. She dyed in February following, in the aforeſaid Year.

Which three Months Time with Sighs her grieved Life did ſpend,
Her Son's untimely Death haſten'd her End.

But beſides theſe Monuments already mention'd, there be in this Church of *Greenwich* many more both antient and modern, *viz.* theſe that follow:

In the Chancel.

A Stone before the Rails, having a Braſs Plate thus inſcribed in Old Letters:

Enterred here doth ly a worthy Wyght
Who for long Tyme in Muſick bore the Bell:
His Name to ſhew, was Thomas Gallys hyght,
In honeſt vertuous Lyff he dyd excell.
He ſerv'd long Tyme in Chapp ... with grete Prayſe,
Fower Sovereygnes Reygnes (a Thing not often ſeen)
I mean Kyng Henry and Prynce Edward's Dayes,
Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.
He maryed was, though Children he had none,
And lyv'd in Love full thre and thirty Yeres,
Wyth loyal Spowſe, whos Name yclyipt was Jone,
Who here entomb'd, him Company now bears.
As he did lyve, ſo alſo did he dy,
In myld and quyet Sort (O! happy Man)
To God ful oft for Mercy did he cry,
Wherefore he lyves, let Death do what he can.

A fair black Marble Stone, inſcribed:

Heic ſita eſt Dorothea Littleton, uxor Edvardi Littleton de Comitatu Salop. Armigeri, ex Boothiorum orta familia, antiqua Probitate, & illuſtri prudentia, pudore, pietate, & omnimoda virtute conſpicua, &c. 1686.

Againſt the South Wall of the Chancel, an old Braſs Plate, with a Man and Woman kneeling one behind another, thus inſcribed:

Hard to this Wal lyeth buryed the Body of Antonie Lyle, Eſquier, and his Wife. Which Antonie was one of the fower Gentlemen-Uſhers, daily Waiters unto our moſt Gracious Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth: And dyed in the Lord the xviii. Day of Jannary 1579. Unto whom God grant a joyful Reſurrection.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, a Monument for

Anne Newton, Daughter of Sir Henry Newton, Kt. and Dame Katharine his Wife, who dying at the Age of 17 Years, in the Year of our Lord God 1600, in the Prime of her Years, and in the perfect Fear of God, and Love of Vertue, expecteth with Holy Virgins a joyful Reſurrection.

Colonel Richard Oxenden, 1697, aged 84, and Sarah his Wife, 1700, aged 78.

Within the Rails are three flat Stones, with Braſs Plates:

One for Rychard Bower, late Gentleman of the Chapel, and Maſter of the Children to King Henry

Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; he deceaſed 26 July, 1561.

Another hath the Picture of a Man, in the Dreſs of thoſe Times, with Trunk Breeches, Doublet embroidered, and Garters with Knots; a Chain of Gold over his Right Shoulder, coming down under his Left Side, and a Roſe and Crown with the Queen's Supporters on his Breaſt, and ſlit Sleeves, ſhort Hair, and a trimmed Beard, with this Inſcription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of John Whytte, Gent. who was born in Cornwal, and was one of the Quene's Majeſty's ordinary Footmen, who ended his Life the 6th Day of Octob. in the 21ſt Yere of the Raygn of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, An. Dom. 1579, being of the Age of 42; whoſe Sowl reſteth with God.

The third Plate is for Henry Traiſford, Eſq; ſome Time Clerk of the Green-Cloth to the vertuous Queen Elizabeth, deceaſed, 1585, with the Traiſford's Coat and Creſt: The Motto, NOW. THUS.

Edward Berti, Son of Francis and Katharine Berti, 1588, aged 27.

A Table with Coats of Arms, and this Inſcription:

Juxta heic poſitæ ſunt Sepulchrales Johannis Sanct-Amandi ex Agro Nottinghamienſi, Armigeri, Exuviæ. Qui ob. An. Ætat. 70. Salutis humanæ, 1664. Una cum Johanne Filio ſuo primogenito duobuſque liberis.

South Iſle:

On the Eaſt Wall, a rich Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half Way, in his Alderman's Gown:

Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Hooker, Kt. of Eaſt-Greenwich in the County of Kent, and Lætitia his firſt Lady, Daughter of Francis Coppinger, of Middleſex, Eſq; &c. He was Sheriff of LONDON and Middleſex in the great Plague and dreadful Fire of LONDON, in the Year 1665 and 1666. He was Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1674; in which Place he acquitted himſelf with great Loyalty, Honour, and Honeſty. He had by his firſt Lady three Sons and four Daughters. His ſecond Wife was Suſanna, Daughter to Sir Tho. Bendiſh of Bumſted in the County of Eſſex, Bart. He finiſhed his well-ſpent Pilgrimage, 10 July, 1697, in the 85th Year of his Age.

Favete Linguis. Sub hoc marmore requieſcunt ſacri Cineres Johannis Wardal, inclyti olim Londinenſis Mercatoris, &c. Of the antient Stock of the Wardals of Calais in Normandy, 1658, aged 80.

The learned Antiquarian's Monument againſt the South Wall, viz.

William Lambard of Lincoln's-Inn, ſome Time Maſter in Chancery, Keeper of the Rolls and Records within the Tower, of the Office of Alienations to Queen Elizabeth; founded the College of the Poor of Greenwich, and endowed it. Ob. 1601, Aug. 19, at Weſtcomb in Eaſt-Greenwich.

Sir Moulton Lambard of Weſtcomb in Eaſt-Greenwich, Kt. Son and Heir of the foreſaid William Lambard, 1634.

Thomas Lambard, Eſq; his only Son and Heir, erected this Monument to Sir Moulton Lambard, his aged and dear Father.

Major John Mawgridge, who ſerved three Kings, King Charles I. King Charles II. and dyed in the Reign and Service of K. James II. 1688; and Elizabeth Mawgridge his Wife, 1692.

Flat Stones laid over:

Richard, the Son of Benjamin Glanvil, Merchant of LONDON, 1656.

——— Eldeſt Daughter of William Lord Sherrard, Baron of Letrim, interred near her Grandfather and Great Grandfather of her Mother's Side, 1648.

Heſter Crayford, Daughter and Heir of William Crayford, Eſq; 1654.

Katharine Moor, Widow, late Wife of Marmaduke Moor, of the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, Eſq; ſhe was Daughter of William Aſfordby of Aſfordby in Bilsby in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; ob. 1667.

Anne, the Widow of Sir William Tufton, Kt. and Bart. Daughter of Cecil Cave, of the County of Leiceſter, Eſq; 1649. Theſe before are upon Tables and Hatchments.

Capt. Francis Stacey, 1674, and Mary his Wife, 1684.

A Table for Annabella Humble, Daughter of Will. Humble, Eſq; and Elizabeth his Wife, 1652.

In the Church is the Picture of King Charles I. at his Devotions;

And likewiſe the Picture of Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, under which is this Diſtick:

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa, ſed ortu
Virginis Auguſtæ clarior urbe micat.

On the North Side of the Church:

A Table in the Wall for Mary Ward, late Wife of Richard Ward, Eſq; mentioned before.

Thomas Hixon of Greenwich, Eſq; Wardrobe Keeper to Queen Elizabeth and King James; married Margaret, Daughter to Tho. Manley, and had Iſſue five Sons and two Daughters.

His Son Humphrey of Greenwich, Eſq; was afterwards Keeper of the ſtanding Wardrobe there, and married Mary Daughter to John Bradſhaw of Bradſhaw in the County of Lancaſter.

Joſeph Son of Nathaniel Horneby of this Pariſh, Eſq; 1684, aged 7.

Hic jacet ille puer, dolor unus & una Voluptas,
Qui moriens vitæ gaudia mille rapit, &c.

Mary Smith, Wife of Rob. Smith, Citizen and Maſon of LONDON, 1694.

Richard Davers, 1678.

Weſt End of the South Iſle:

M. S. En! ad pedes tuos, Lector, Stus. Johannes Clark, Gen. quod mortale depoſuit: Vir optimus, moribus ſuavis, ſerenus mente, Facultatis ſuæ felix ornamentum, Deo & Eccleſiæ ſemper devotiſſimus, &c. Uxorem duxit Mariam Gulielmi Turner ex agro Somerſettenſi Equitis filiam. Ex qua ſuſcepit liberos, Janam, Gulielmum, & Mariam.

Ralph Dallans, Organ-maker, deceaſed while he was making this Organ, begun by him Feb. 1672; James White, his Partner, finiſhed it, and erected this Stone, 1673.

Nicholas Turner, 1686.

St. John Clark, Sept. 27, 1680.

Anne Denew, 1665.

Captain William Baxter, 1686.

In the Church-Yard of *Greenwich*:

South Side:

Mary Tuke, Wife of George Tuke of Eaſt-Greenwich, Eſq; 1662.

William Collet, 1618.
Francis Clarke, Maſ. 1664.

Over the Eaſt Door:

This Door was rebuilt by the Feoffes of Will. Stanton, a good Benefactor to this Church, Poor of the Town, and poor of Mr. Lambard's College. He gave a Perpetuity yearly of 40 s. to each of them, as by his own Will appeareth.

The Body of Thomas Hixon of Greenwich, Eſq; Maſter of the Soldier under Henry IV. King of France, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and Keeper of the ſtanding Wardrobe at Greenwich unto Queen Elizabeth and King James; eſpouſed Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Manley, ſecond Son of Thomas Manley in the County of Cheſter, Eſq;

By the Door, againſt the Wall:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Boreman, Armig. Qui cum Reginæ Elizabethæ Regibuſque Jacobo & Carolo —— LX. annis fideliſſime. ——

The reſt not legible; but the ſame Inſcription is preſerved on a Tomb hard by, viz.

Hic jacet Guilielmus Boreman, Armig. Qui cum Reginæ Elizabethæ Regibuſque Jacobo & Carolo —— (decurſis LX annis) fideliſſime ſerviſſimæ ſerviſſet, animam Deo pacate reddidit ult Junii, Anno Salutis 1646. Ætatiſque ſuæ 82. Recumbunt hic pariter Jana Conjux ipſius probatiſſima. Amborum filiæ Suſanna & Jana hoc inſuſurrant, Omnes Poſteri Quod Sumus Eritis.
Dulcibella Boreman, 1675.

By the Great North Door:

John Warner, Eſq; Son of Novel Warner, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to King Charles II. King James, and King William, 1694.

Richard Warner, Senior, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to Queen Elizabeth, dyed 1612.

Richard Warner, Junior, Eſq; Maſter of the Barges to King James, 1625.

Novel Warner, Eſq; Son to Richard Warner, Junior, Maſter of the Barges to King Charles I. and King Charles II. 1662.

Richard Warner, Merchant, eldeſt Son to Novel Warner, 1653.

Thomas Sheffield, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Sewers of the Hall, Keeper of the Manour of Greenwich, Surveyor and Keeper of Majeſty's Gardens and Orchards at Greenwich, 1613.

Captain William Higgin of Eaſt-Greenwich, 1698.

Eaſt Church-Yard:

Suſanna Robinſon, late Wife of Sir Robert Robinſon, Kt. 1673, and four Children.

Here is buried, the Body of Mrs. Lydia Girdis, the Wife of Captain Thomas Girdis of this Pariſh, who died December the 2d, 1724, aged 78 Years.

Thus muſt thy Fleſh to ſilent Duſt deſcend,
Thy Mirth and worldly Pleaſure thus will end.
Then happy holy Souls, but Woe to thoſe
Who Heav'n forgot, and earthly Pleaſures choſe.
Hear now this preaching Grave without Delay,
Believe, repent, and work while it is Day.

Mors tua, mors Chriſti, Trans mundi Gloria Cœli.
Et Dolor inferni, ſunt meditanda tibi.

Alſo
The Body of
Mr. Joſeph Girdis, Apothecary late of this Pariſh, the Son of Thomas and Lydia Girdis, who departed this Life the 24th of November, 1729, in the 52d Year of his Age.

COLLEGE *at* Greenwich.

THERE is at *Greenwich* a handſome College built fronting the *Thames*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Men and a Maſter, founded and well endowed by *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and committed by him to the Care of the Worſhipful Company of Mercers of LONDON.

In this College is a Chapel, where the Body of the ſaid noble Peer is laid, whoſe ſaid Body, together with his Monument, was lately tranſlated by the ſaid Company from the Chapel of *Dover-Caſtle* hither, where is a coſtly *Mauſolæum* erected for him.

There is a black Marble Sarcophagus, reſting upon Pedeſtals. Four Figures in white Stone, on the Corners of the Fabrick, reſembling the four Cardinal Virtues. On the Top of all is the Figure of the Earl kneeling: His Hands claſped, his Sword by his Side, with his Robes of the Garter on. It is placed on the South Side of the Communion-Table. There is an Inſcription on this Side, *viz.*

Inclytus hic Comes tria Hoſpitalia fundavit, & latifundiis dotavit, unum Greenwici in Cantio: In quo xx egeni, & Præfectus: Alterum Cluni in Comitat. Salopiæ, in quo xii egeni cum Præfecto: Tertium ad Caſtrum Riſing in Comitat. Norfolciæ, in quo xii pauperculæ cum Gubernatrice in perpetuum aluntur.

On the Wall South, by the Tomb:

Deo Patri Domini noſtri Jheſu Chriſti, Omnipotenti, Glorioſo, ſempiterno, & Primæ Trinitatis individuæ Perſonæ, Henricus Howardus trinæ & unius Majeſtatis Cultor obſequentiſſimus Feſto quo natus erat B. Matthiæ Apoſtoli, devotiſſimè ſua manu poſuit, Anno Domini 1613, Februarii die 25°.

Upon the Weſt Side is this Inſcription:

Johanne Griffitho huic Comiti ab Epiſtolis curante, Poſitum.

On the North Side of the Chapel is another Inſcription, ſhewing the Removal of this Monument and the Body of the Earl from the Chapel of Dover Caſtle (of which he was Conſtable) to this Chapel, by the Company of Mercers, William Ivat, Eſq; Maſter.

Upon a flat Stone in this Chapel:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Robert Gilbert, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who was the Son of Thomas Gilbert of Weſt-Beer in Eaſt-Kent, Gent. and Anne his Wife, who was the eldeſt Siſter unto George Fitz-Gerald Earl of Kildare in Ireland; which Robert was late Warden of this College ſeveral Years, and dyed May 28, 1689, aged 63. In Memory of whom, his Son Robert Gilbert cauſed this Stone to be laid.

CROSSING again over the River *Thames* at *Greenwich*, we come to

POPLAR *and* BLACKWALL.

POPLER, or *Poplar*, is ſo called from the Multitude of Poplar Trees (which love a moiſt Soil) growing there in former Times; and there are yet remaining in that Part of the Hamlet which borders upon *Limehouſe*, many old Bodies of large Poplars ſtanding, as Teſtimonials of the Truth of that Etymology.

To

To *Poplar* adjoineth *Blackwall*, a notable Harbour for Ships, ſo called, becauſe it is a Wall of the *Thames*, and diſtinguiſhed by the additional Term *Black*, from the black Shrubs which grew on it, as on *Black Heath*, which is oppoſite to it on the other Side of the River: [Or, perhaps, from the Bleakneſs of the Place and Situation.]

The Manor of *Poplar* did belong to the Crown, as ſome have informed; but now it is in the joint Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Middleton* and *William Benſon*, Eſquires.

Poplar and *Blackwall*, which make one of the *Tower* Hamlets, is about ſeven Miles in Circumference; for about four of which, it bordereth on the *Thames*.

The fertile Soil of the Marſh here is much admired, uſually known by the Name of the *Iſle of Dogs*. Of this Place we have ſpoke before in *Book* I. *Chap.* VI. *Vol.* I. and there given ſome Account how it came to be ſo called; but others ſay it had this Name, becauſe, when our former Princes made *Greenwich* their Country Seat, and uſed it for Hunting, (they ſay) the Kennels for their Dogs were kept on this Marſh; which uſually making a great Noiſe, the Seamen and others thereupon called the Place *The Iſle of Dogs*; though it is not an Iſle, indeed ſcarce a Peninſula, the Neck being about a Mile in Length.

There is in this Marſh, juſt oppoſite to *Greenwich*, an Houſe, called, *The Chapel Houſe*; where are the Remains of a Chapel built of Stone. And near this are Foundations of Houſes found; and ſometimes Hooks of a great Size, as though of ſome great Gate, taken up. Which maketh it probable, that hereabouts were Inhabitants formerly; perhaps Fiſhermen, or ſuch as had their Livelihood from the Water: And that, by ſome Inundation, or the Unhealthfulneſs of the Situation, they left thoſe Parts at length, for ſome more ſafe and commodious Settlement.

Such is the Fertility of this Marſh, that it produceth Sheep and Oxen of the largeſt Size, and very fat. They are brought out of other Countries, and fed here. I have been aſſured by a Grazier of good Report, (ſaith the Reverend Dr. *Woodward*) that he knew eight Oxen ſold out of this Marſh for 34 *l.* each. And all our Neighbourhood know, that a Butcher undertook to furniſh the Club at *Blackwall* with a Leg of Mutton every *Saturday* throughout the Year, that ſhould weigh 28 Pounds, the Sheep being fed in this Marſh, or he would have nothing for them; and he did perform it.

Some other Matters of Remark happening here at *Poplar*, may be added. In the Time of the Elder Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. Ship-builder, an Horſe belonging to his Ship-yard, was wrought there 34 Years, driven by one Man: And he grew to that Experience, that at the firſt Sound of the Bell, for the Men in the Yard to leave off Work, he alſo would ceaſe labouring; and could not, by any Means, be brought to give one Pull after it. And when the Bell rang to Work, he would as readily come forth again to his Labour, which was to draw Planks, and Pieces of Timber, from one Part of the Yard to another.

A Perſon lately living in this Hamlet, having a great Concern for the Safety of a Ship that was like to break her Back at *Blackwall*, had his Blood and Spirits ſet into ſuch an extraordinary Ferment, or Ebullition rather, by the Fear of her Miſcarriage, that by the Violence of it, the Tops of the Nails of his Hands and Feet were caſt off to a great Diſtance from their natural Situation, and ſo remained to his Death. And many Perſons now living have atteſted the ſame.

A *Sperma Ceti* Whale was landed here not long ago; which, had the Owner known the Value of it, for making from the Blubber thereof (as they call it) *Parma Ceti*, might have brought him incredible Gain.

There is, in the Border of this Hamlet towards *Bromley*, a large Copperas Work; wherein a great Quantity of Copperas is made every Year.

Now for the Chapel of Poplar, and the Foundation, and of the Hoſpital, and the ſeveral Benefactors to that, and to the Poor of that Part of *Stepney* Pariſh, the following is an Account, given in a Letter from the late Miniſter thereof, Dr. *Joſiah Woodward*.

" I very willingly reply, Sir, to your Letter " of the 13th Inſtant, wherein you deſire an Ac- " count of the pious and charitable Benefactions " in this Hamlet, becauſe ſome of them deſerve " to be better known. And here it is but juſt " that I begin with the Society of the *Eaſt India* " Company, not only becauſe of my particular " Obligations to that honourable Body, but alſo " becauſe their Bounty is the moſt conſiderable " of any, tho' it be not confined to this Hamlet.

" Our Chapel, which is very large and com- " modious, was built on their Ground in the " Year 1654, partly by the voluntary Contribu- " tions of the Inhabitants, Mr. *Gilbert Dethick* " leading the Way by the Gift of one hundred " Pounds, and others of the Inhabitants follow- " ing, according to their Ability and Diſpoſi- " tion. But this pious Work was chiefly ad- " vanced by thoſe very worthy Gentlemen, Mr. " *Maurice Thompſon*, from whom the preſent " Lord *Haverſham* is deſcended; and Mr. *Tho-* " *mas Tomlins*, whom I muſt by and by men- " tion again; who partly by their own Bounty, " but chiefly by their earneſt Application to " wealthy Perſons of their Acquaintance, carried " on this noble Building to its Perfection, at the " Coſt of above Two Thouſand Pounds, as it is " uſually computed. And at the preaching of " the firſt Sermon in this Chapel, our aforeſaid " Benefactor, Mr. *Thompſon*, gave an uncommon " Inſtance of his great Humility and Piety, in " that he condeſcended to go into the Clerk's " Desk, and there named and ſet the Firſt Pſalm " that was ſung in this Chapel. And though " ſome, perhaps, thought that he did a Thing " too mean for his Quality, as the Dancing of " King *David* before the Ark was cenſured of " old; yet the great Honour, whereby God has " ſince diſtinguiſhed his Poſterity, may ſerve to " demonſtrate the ſure Accompliſhment of God's " Promiſes of exalting the Humble, and honour- " ing thoſe that honour him. But to return to " our Benefactors:

" Ever ſince the Building of this Chapel, the " *Eaſt India* Company has been pleaſed to grant " to the ſeveral Miniſters that have officiated " therein, (of which, by the Providence of God, " I am the Fourth) the Yearly Allowance of " twenty Pounds, as Miniſter of this Hamlet, " with a convenient Dwelling-houſe, Garden, " and a Paſture-Field of about three Acres: But " they could never yet be prevailed with to grant " this otherwiſe than during their Pleaſure; tho' " for Want of a ſettled Endowment, which the " Lord Biſhop of LONDON did very lately " importune, by his Letter to them, the Conſe- " cration of this very decent Chapel has been " hitherto deferred.

" About the ſame Time that our Chapel was " built, it pleaſed the *Eaſt India* Company to " erect a School here for the Education of the " Children of ſuch Seamen as are or have been em- " ployed in their Service, to the Number of 24, " endowing it with twenty Pounds a Year, and " a Dwelling-houſe for the School-maſter. They " alſo erected an Alms-houſe about the ſame

" Time,

" Time, for fourteen Seamen diſabled in their " Service by Age or Accidents; to each of which " they allot particular Penſions, according to " their Circumſtances; as they do likewiſe to " many others, who are not lodged in their " Alms-houſe; they that have leaſt having the " Allowance of two Shillings and Six Pence a " Week, with half a Chaldron of Coals for the " Winter, and a ſuperadded Bounty at *Chriſt-* " *mas*, when the Gentlemen of the Committee " come down hither to diſtribute an hundred " Pounds, and ſometimes much more, to the " Widows and Orphans of ſuch Seamen as have " ſerved them; which has been their Practice " for many Years paſt.

" In the Year 1665, Mr. *John Weſt* gave a " Rent-Charge of twelve Pounds a Year, to be " diſtributed among twelve poor Men, and as " many poor Women of this Hamlet, at the " Yearly Feaſt of our Bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

" Some Time before this, Capt. *John Crou-* " *thers* gave an Houſe, now divided into three " Tenements, for the Uſe of the Poor of this " Hamlet for ever, with a Weekly Allowance of " Bread.

" In the Year 1669, Capt. *William Curtis* be- " queathed a Rent-Charge of ſixty Pounds a " Year, for the Releaſe of poor Priſoners, the " Relief of aged People, the placing out of poor " Children to Trades, and a weekly Diſtribution " of Bread, for the Benefit of the Poor in the " Hamlets of *Poplar*, *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff*, and " *Mile-end* for ever.

" Here is an Alms-houſe for eight poor Wi- " dows, which was formerly called Col. *Blunt's* " Alms-houſe, but ever ſince it has been rebuilt " by Capt. *Harman*; it has been uſually called " by his Name.

" In the Year 1676, our aforeſaid Benefactor, " Mr. *Tomlins*, gave 25 *l.* to remain as a Fund, " for buying of Coals for the Poor of this Ham- " let in the Summer, that they might have them " at the prime Coſt in the Winter.

" The elder Sir *Henry Johnſon*, beſide his " Contribution towards the Building of our Cha- " pel, was pleaſed to beautify it with Painting " ſoon after that it was finiſhed; and at his " Death bequeathed an Alms-houſe for ſix poor " Shipwrights of this Hamlet, with a Weekly " Allowance of Bread to the Poor.

" Mrs. *Eſther Hawes*, beſides Communion- " Plate, which ſhe gave for the Uſe of our Cha- " pel, erected alſo here a very convenient Alms- " houſe in the Year 1686, for ſix poor Widows, " appointing one Pound ten Shillings a Year to " be paid to each of them.

" These, Sir, are the Names of all our Be- " nefactors, that I can find either in the Table " that is hanged up in our Chapel, or by En- " quiry among our Inhabitants. But for the En- " couragement of more ſecret Charity, permit " me to add, that I received the laſt Year one " Hundred Pounds from a bountiful Benefactor, " whoſe Name I am not like to know, till the " publick Reward of private Alms be given by " the Judge of all. I was ordered to diſtribute " it among the poor Widows and Orphans of " ſuch Seamen as had ſuſtained Loſs in the Ser- " vice of the Old *Eaſt India* Company, which " I did accordingly diſtribute.

" And as to this Private Charity, which ſome " unknown Perſons belonging to the ſaid Com- " pany have given, it may truly be ſaid, that I " and a Friend of mine have diſtributed within " the Compaſs of a few Years, at the leaſt Eight " Hundred Pounds to the Widows and Orphans " of Seamen that uſed thoſe Voyages.

" At *Limehouſe* there is a pretty Work-houſe " ſet up lately by Charity for Children, to keep " them to honeſt Labour.

This Chapel of *Poplar*, within the Pariſh of *Stepney*, contains three Iſles.

On the Eaſt Window, over the Communion-Table, are the Arms of Sir *John Gaies*, Knt. ſome Time Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Alderman *Abdy*, who ſeemed to have been at the Charge of that Window, and (it is likely) Benefactors towards the Building of the Chapel.

There is likewiſe a painted Coat of Arms in the Glaſs of the Eaſt Window of the North Iſle, inſcribed:

William Dethike, dyed Aug. 22, 1655.

And in another Window in this Iſle, the *Dethik*'s Coat, with the following Inſcription:

Inſignia Gilberti Dethike, Armigeri, (filii Gulielmi Dethike equitis aurati) a cujus Beneficentia fundamentum accepit hoc Sacellum, Anno 1654.

On a Window in the South Iſle is the Coat-Armour of *Maurice Thompſon*, Eſq; 1657, a worthy Benefactor: Of whom it is remembered, that when this Chapel was firſt opened, and dedicated to the Service of God, himſelf ſet the Pſalm before the Sermon. There is alſo in this Window another Coat of Arms, whereof the Name is gone, *viz. Argent, a Bend Azure, between three Oak Leaves proper.*

In the North Iſle theſe Perſons lie buried under flat Stones with Inſcription:

John Barham, Son of Francis Barham of Blackwall, Shipwright, Anno 1665.

And Elizabeth Wife of the ſaid Francis, 1668.

And Francis Barham, 1695. Aged 77.

Alſo William Hall, Grocer, 1696. And his Son Barham, and his Daughter Anne.

The Wife of Tho. Lancaſter, 1656.

And Dennis, 1657; and Elizabeth, Wives of Tho. Lancaſter.

Capt. Thomas Lancaſter of Blackwall, one of the Elders of Trinity-houſe, 1666.

South Iſle.

Capt. George Phenny, Sen. 1697. Aged 75.

John Dighton. Grace Rawlins.

Hanna Roberts, late Wife of Capt. John Roberts, of Ratcliff, 1703.

Elizabeth Collins, Wife of William Collins, of Limehouſe, Shipwright, 1693.

Middle Iſle.

Mary Chriſtmas, Wife of William Chriſtmas of Poplar, Shipwright, 1701.

The ſaid William Chriſtmas, 1702; aged 77.

Tho' Bodies ſleep in Duſt, yet Souls not few,
Gliſter in Glory: So muſt Bodies too;
Which ſown in Weakneſs, ſhall be rais'd in Power:
We therefore wait for that triumphant Hour.

In the Church-yard ſeveral fair Tombs: One for Capt. *Curtis*, with this Inſcription:

William Curtis, of this Pariſh, Gent, warns you to Repentance.

Whiles you can, before this Bed on you have Pow'r,
Make your Calling and Election ſure.
Fix your Mind on the Day of Doom,
Be always waiting 'till your Change do come.
That ſo through Chriſt you rais'd may be,
To heavenly Joys, and bleſt Eternitie.

Deceaſed this Life the 27th of Septemb. 1669.

Who

Who in this Life fifty Years did ſtand,
And to Eaſt India ſome Time did bear Command:
Who in his Life-time kept not faſt his Door,
And afterwards provided for the Poor,
Sixty Pound *per Annum* for ever.

Elizabeth Curtis, Wife of the ſaid William, 1659. And Elizabeth their Daughter.

Thomas, Son of Thomas Wharton and Mary his Wife, 1703.

Alſo Agnes Wharton, Relict of Will. Wharton, of Waitby in the County of Weſtmoreland, 1704. Aged 76.

John Akers, late of Limehouſe, deceaſed.
Approaching now to th' Age of fifty ſeven,
In Spirit tranſlated was from Earth to Heaven:
To th' Spirits of juſt Men join'd, which perfect are,
And while enjoying Bliſs and Glory there,
Behold! his mortal Fleſh interred reſteth here;
Sleeping in Jeſus, hoping to ariſe,
Immortal Life t'aſſume among the Wiſe,
To ſhine, tho' now to Death become a Sacrifice.

Reader:
Do juſt Mens Spirits, which here imperfect are,
Perfect commence at Death? Believe them ne'er,
Who ſay, their Souls do die, or elſe lie ſleeping here.
The former being Scripture in my Senſe,
Diſproves the latter by juſt Conſequence.

John Paulſon. Margaret Langerwood.

Margaret and John Bridge.

Jane Sincock, Wife of Capt. Rob. Sincock, 1698.

Sarah, the Wife of Edmund Garrat, 1701. Aged 80.

Richard Gorton, 1665. And Avelyn his Wife, 1675.

Edmund Garrat of Limehouſe, Shipwright, 1689. Aged upwards of fourſcore and ſix.

Judith Mordew, 1701. Aged 76.

Mary March, 1695, in the 76th Year of her Age: A Woman afflicted with Sorrow and Grief to the End of her Days, by Reaſon of her Huſband Mr. Tho. March his Captivity upon the Iſland of Ceylon in the Eaſt Indies.

Capt. Joh. Brumwel of Mile-end, 1706.

Capt. John Beere, 1605; and Mary his Daughter, 1703-4.

Jarret Leſtock, eldeſt Son of Capt. Richard Leſtock, 1700.

William and Abigail Elderton.

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While ſweetly in the Duſt they ſleep:
This toilſome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were ſhort, like Winter's Sun:
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run.
God bleſs the reſt with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praiſe.

Abigail Weſton, Wife to Richard Weſton of Limehouſe.

John Hicks of Poplar, Shipwright, 1703.

Edward Gilman of Blackwall, 1701.

William Terrard, Son of Edward and Jane Terrard of Limehouſe, 1705.

Thomas Hopkinſon, 1679. And John his Brother, and Alice his Wife.

St. LEONARD's BROMLEY.

HERE in this Church, while it was Part of the Monaſtery of St. *Leonard*, was buried a right noble Perſonage, (if we may believe one of our Antiquaries) namely, Earl *John de Bohum*, Son of *Humphrey*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, Lord of *Brecknock*, and Conſtable of *England*. And there is, this Day, a large Stone lying in the Body of the Church, having formerly much Braſs, now torn off, containing the Effigies of a Man a Woman, and much ornamental Work over their Heads. They ſeem to be ſome Nobleman and his Wife interred in this religious Houſe; perhaps the ſaid Earl and his Lady.

BUT how to reconcile the ſaid Antiquary with an elder than he, *viz. John Leland* and the *Monaſticon Anglicanum* will not be eaſy; for *Weaver* writes, that this Monaſtery was repleniſhed with white Monks, and founded by King *Henry* II. in the 23d of his Reign. *Leland* and the *Monaſticon* report it a religious Houſe for Nuns. And here again, the two laſt differ in the Founder. *Leland*, as we are told by a late Author, makes the Founder to be that *William*, Biſhop of LONDON, that lived in the Conqueror's Time; but the Tenour of a Confirmation of this Priory by King *Stephen* (extant in the *Monaſticon*) ſeems to make it to be founded and endowed by one *Chriſtiane de Sumeri* and her Son.

In the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary within the Clauſtrum (Cloiſters) of this Nunnery, was interred Elizabeth Siſter to Queen Philippa, and one of the Daughters of William Earl of Henault. Her Will bears Date Anno 1375, wherein ſhe gave a Ring to Sir Thomas de Wodeſtok.

In this Church of St. Leonard lay interred Elizabeth, Wife of Thomas Torell of the County of Eſſex; ſhe dyed Anno 1375: Alſo Joyce, the Wife of Sir Hugh Blunt, Kt. according to the Regiſter, viz. Jocoſa quondam Dni. Hugonis Blunt, Mil. by her laſt Will, Anno 1375, ordered to be buried in Prioratu Sti. Leonardi de Stratford at Bow.

Richard Goſſelyn, Citizen and Ironmonger, by his laſt Will bequeathed ten Marks for mending the Highway at Bromley, reckoning from the Houſe of Stephen Miller, uſque ad Domum Monialium de Stratford, i. e. unto the Houſe of the Nuns at Stratford.

Robert Sudbury, Gent. of the Pariſh of Bromley, in the County of Middleſex, by his Will, Oct. 5, 1484, gave to the High Altar of Paddyſwyk, for Tithes forgot, 20 *d.* Item, To Katharine, Prioreſs of the Houſe of Nuns of St. Leonard of Stratford at Bow, and the Convent, if they ſhall ſuffer his Body to be buried where his Executors ſhall diſpoſe it, his Tenements in the Pariſh of St. Leonard in the Eaſt Part of Eaſtcheap, LONDON, on Conditition they keep his Anniverſary on the Day of his Obit.

Richard Baynard of Meſſing, Eſq; gave by Will, An. 1432, to the Abbeſs and Convent of Barking, five Marks, to pray for the Souls of Katharine and Iſabel, his Daughters; and to the Nuns of Stratford, 40 s. to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of Johan and Johan, his Wives; and five Marks to pray for his Soul, and Iſabel Doreward's Soul.

William Gobyonne, buried in the Church of Brambeley in Stratford at Bow, 1435.

Againſt the South Wall, next the Eaſt Part of the Church, is a very fair Monument of Mr. Jacob, ſome Time Proprietor of this Manour, and his Wife.

They are repreſented both kneeling: Over his Head is writ, Abraham Jacob, Armiger; over her's, Maria Conjux: Under him, Obiit 6°. Maii, A. D. 1629. Ætat. ſuæ 56. The Inſcription as follows:

Hic Tumulus,
Parentes optimi, cum prole numeroſa hon veſtræ virtutis, ſed Doloris mei Monumentum eſto.
Quàm uterq; erga Deum pius.
Quàm Regi ſuo obſequiens & commodus.
Quàm amicis fidus.
Quàm patris utilis.
Quam pauperibus benignus.
Aliorum eſto eſſari meum imitari,
Pii Lectoris ſupplere,
Quod filialis modeſtia retinuit,
Valete poſteri.
Sic in Chriſto & vivite & morimini
Johann. Jacob. F. Parentibus mœrens
merentibus P.

Here is the Repreſentation of a Vine, on the Leaves whereof are inſcribed the Names of his Children, whereof ſome were married and ſome unmarried at the Time of the Erection of this Monument: The Names of thoſe that were married, and their reſpective Husbands, are expreſſed, with their Coats of Arms, *born Baron and Femme*, viz.

1. Henry Rolt married Ellen Jacob.
2. George Bury married Mary.
3. John Jacob married Elizabeth Halliday.
4. Thomas Wilmer married Elizabeth Jacob.
5. Robert Scylliard married Barbara Jacob.

The Children of Henry Rolt and Ellen are expreſſed to be Mary, Ellen, Thomas, and Elizabeth.

George Bury, by his Wife Mary, had Jacob, George and John.

John Jacob, by his Wife Elizabeth, had Suſan and Jacob.

Thomas Wilmer, by his Wife Elizabeth, had Thomas, Jacob and Mary.

The Names of the unmarried Children:

Inſcription on the Vine Leaves are theſe; Francis, the firſt Son; Richard the third Son; Henry, the fourth Son; Abraham, the fifth Son; Robert, the ſixth Son; Darcy, the ſeventh Son, and Frances the fifth Daughter.

Next Jacob's Monument, on the Weſt againſt the Wall, is the Monument of Roberts, another Proprietor of the Manor, and theſe Inſcriptions:

In this Vault lyeth the Body of Dame Margaret Roberts, Daughter of Mr. William Amy, Merchant, in Exon, and late Wife to Sir John Roberts of Broomly, Bart. by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters; all which dyed in their Infancy. She departed this Life, September the 21ſt, An. Dom. 1690; in Memory of whom, her Husband cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Here only is reſerved her pious Duſt,
Until the Reſurrection of the Juſt.

In the ſame Vault alſo lyeth Sir John Roberts, Bart. Patron of this Church, who dyed the 14th of Decemb. 1692; to whoſe Memory his Relict, Dame Deborah Roberts, being his ſecond Wife, cauſed this Inſcription:

Tho' Death the Body in the Grave doth bind,
The nobler Soul is free and unconfin'd:
And both ſhall reign with Chriſt,
When by his Power enjoyn'd.

In this Monument of Roberts are repreſented two Women ſitting in a mourning Poſture, with Palms in their Hands. The Coat is *Baron and Femme. Baron, quarterly, 1. Or, a Lion rampant, Gules. 2. A Bow extended in Feſſe, with an Arrow upon it in Pale. The Third as the Second, and the Fourth as the Firſt.*

Next downwards, againſt the ſame South Wall, is the fair Monument of the Ferrers. Here you ſee a Man and Woman half Way, well cut in Stone; both laying one Hand upon the ſame Death's Head, and in the other holding a Book. The Epitaph this:

Here lyeth the Body of William Ferrers, the only Son and Heir of William Ferrers, Eſquire, late Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who took to Wife Jane, one of the Daughters of Sir Peter Van-lore of LONDON, Knight; by whom he had one Child. His Wife and Child both dyed before him, and he departed this Life a Month before his Father. He was a Gentleman of a religious Soul towards God, and a ſweet Behaviour towards Men. And his Death was, by his Kindred, and generally all, much lamented. He dyed the 25th of Auguſt, 1625, and left his Uncle, Thomas Ferrers, his Executor, who to the Memory of him hath erected this ſmall Monument.

In this moſt pure and bleſſed Shade,
(Such by the ſacred Aſhes made,
That here inhabit muſt) does lye
The Man, whoſe Vertues cannot dye.
His Alms, his Prayers, his Piety,
Have ſent his Soul above the Sky.

Nature full well had taught his Wife,
To ſum his Hours in pious Life:
To God, to Friend, to Poor, to all,
She was as good as we dare call
Frail Fleſh: Good Paſſenger give Praiſe
To them who liv'd ſuch happy Days.

His Coat was, *Argent, a Bend Gules, charged with three Horſeſhoes, Or, between two Bendlets, Azure.*

The Epitaph for the Child of the ſaid Ferrers was:

As Nurſes ſtrive their Babes in Bed to hie,
When they too liberally the Wantons play;
So, to prevent his future grievous Crimes,
Nature, his Nurſe, got him to Bed betimes.

In the ſame Church was this written in a Place where Bread was ſet to be diſpoſed of to the Poor:

This Bread is given to the Poor, for the Honour of God, and to the Memory of William Ferrers, the Younger, by Thomas Ferrers, his Executor.

In the Chancel ſtill, upon the Ground, on a Braſs Plate:

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Roger Horton, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and Margaret his Wife; which Roger deceaſed the 15th Day of January, A. Dom. MCCCCCLVI, on whoſe Soul Jeſu have Mercy.

The Effigies in Braſs on this Stone, is a naked Man, only wrapt in a Sheet, holding his Hands together in a praying Poſture.

The Coat of Arms on the Stone is the Goldſmiths Arms impaled with that of the Fiſhmongers.

Near adjoining, on the Ground, a Man in Braſs between his two Wives:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Graye, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, the eldeſt Son of Alexander Graye; he had two Wives, Elizabeth and Barbara; he had Iſſue by his firſt Wife, four Sons and two Daughters; Elizabeth dyed the 5th Day of Jan. 1580; the ſaid Thomas dyed the 30th of Jan. 1590, when he had lived 62 Years.

Next

Next this, on the Ground, another Stone with Effigies in Braſs:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Michael Barker, Gentleman, who having lived 62 Years a quiet Life in very honeſt Fame, dyed in the Faith of our Saviour Chriſt the 16th Day of Aug. 1699, leaving only one Daughter.

Againſt the North Wall in the Chancel, neareſt the Eaſt:

Here underneath lyeth, in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection, the Body of Sir Richard Munden, Kt. one of his Majeſty's Captains at Sea, who having been (what upon publick Duty, and what upon Merchants Accounts) ſucceſsfully engaged in fourteen Sea Fights, after ſeveral conſiderable Exploits, and ſingular Services performed to his King and Country (whereof that of taking St. Helena, is not to be forgotten) dyed in the Prime of his Youth and Strength, in the 40th Year of his Age, June the 2d, A. D. 1680.

He had to Wife Mrs. Suſanna Gore, by whom he left one Son Richard, born ſince his Father's Death, and five Daughters, Suſanna, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anne and Rachel.

Think, Reader, how every Man, even at his beſt Eſtate, is Vanity, Pſal. xxxix. 5.

The Shield is bore *Baron and Femme. Baron quarterly, 1. Parted per Croſs, Gules and Sale, the Croſs engrailed, Argent, charged with five Lozenges, Azure. Upon a Chief, Or, two Legs of a Crane erazed, Vert. On a Canton Ermin an Anchor, Or.*

In the Church hangs up the Hatchment and three Streamers of Sir William Cranmer, Kt. and ſome Time Governor of the Company of Hamburgh Merchants. His Coat, *Argent, a Chevron, Az. charged with three Cinquefoils, Or, between as many Pellicans, Sable.*

Another Hatchment. *Az. a Feſſe, Arg. charged with a Lion paſſant, Sable, between three Annulets, Or.* for Major Cowden.

Another Hatchment of Dame Turner, Wife of Sir William Turner, Kt. She dyed the 7th of May, 1681, buried on the South Side of the Chancel.

Divers other Hatchments.

Will. Fowler dyed the 30th of March, 1663.

In the Porch is a very antient Stone of ſome hundred Years old; on which is engraven in Letters Capital, reſembling the Saxon Character, Wodehouſe, who was probably ſome Perſon of Quality buried in this Monaſtery.

In the Church-Yard, a Vault with an Altar Monument erected over it, inſcribed:

Mr. Thomas Gibby, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, departed the 14th of Jan. 1697, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another Altar-Monument in the Church-Yard for Philip Starky, Citizen and Cook of LONDON, who departed the 19th of May, 1677, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Barbara Tuck, who dyed Feb. the 1ſt, 1732, in the 40th Year of her Age.

On a Table hanging up in the Veſtry at Bromley, is this Memorial of the Free-School at Stratford le Bow.

" The Court of Aſſiſtants of the Worſhipful
" Company of Drapers of LONDON, are,
" according to the Will of Sir John Jolls,
" late Knight and Merchant of LONDON,
" dated Anno 1620, to chooſe a School-Maſter
" and Uſher for a Free-School at Bow, in the
" County of Middleſex, and to pay them a
" Salary of 26l. 13 s. 1 d. per Annum.

" In Conſideration that the ſaid School-
" Maſter and Uſher ſhall teach to the Number
" of 35 Boys, if there ſhall be ſo many tendered,
" and found Children of the Inhabitants of
" Stratford-Bow and Bromley St. Leonard's, to
" be freely in the ſaid School, without paying
" any Thing for their Teaching, to learn the
" Grammar and Latin Tongue, and to Write
" and Cypher.

STRATFORD Le BOW.

A Little Way from *Bromley*, by the great Road leading into *Eſſex*, ſtands the Church or Chapel of *Stratford*, called *The Bow*, from the *Bow*, or arched Bridge over the *Ley*, formerly belonging to the Mother Church of *Stepney*, but ſome Years ago made a Pariſh diſtinct by Act of Parliament.

In the Chancel of this Church, againſt the North Wall, is this Monument:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Jordan, of London, Merchant, who married Katharine, the only Daughter of Richard Whitlock, of London, Merchant: By whom he had Iſſue five Sons and nine Daughters; of which he left living two Sons and five Daughters. He finiſhed his Courſe the 62d Year of his Age, and yielded up his Spirit unto God April the 9th, 1671, bequeathing his Body to the Earth, to wait for a bleſſed Reſurrection.

The Memory of the Juſt ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance.

A Hatchment hangs up here, *Baron and Femme. Baron, Sable, three Bells Argent, Femme, Argent, a Chevron Gules, charged with three Cinquefoils, between as many Gauntlets of the Firſt.*

A Stone in the Chancel for James Harriſon, Eſquire, departed the 3d of June, 1669, having lived in this tranſitory Life 67 Years.

A Table hanging up in the ſame Chancel, againſt the North Wall:

In Memory of Rachel Wilmer, Daughter of Mr. George Wilmer of Stratford-Bow, in the County of Middleſex, Eſquire, who departed this Life the 25th of Sept. 1670, in the 24th Year of her Age.

On the Top of the Table divers Coats quartered; the firſt, *Gules, a Chevron, Arg. between three Spread Eagles, Or.*

At the upper End of the South Iſle, on the Wall, is this Inſcription:

Here-under lyeth buried Grace, the Daughter of John Wilſon, late Alderman of LONDON, and, while ſhe lived, the Wife of John Amcotte of the ſame City, Fiſhmonger; by whom ſhe had two Sons, Hammond and Harry, and a Daughter named Grace, the Mother deceaſed the 13th of July; and her Son Hammond deceaſed the 6th of Auguſt following, A. D. 1551, and lyeth buried with his Mother.

Whoſe Death and vertuous Ends have yee in Remembrawns, calling to the living God for the Forgiveneſs of your Sinns.

Amcotte's Coat of Arms was in eight Quarters; the firſt, *A Tower between three Cups with their Covers*; the ſecond, *A Feſſe Gule, between three Eſcalops of the ſame*, &c.

In

In the North Iſle, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a very fair Monument of white Marble with a large Inſcription of a Maid, Daughter and Heir of Mr. Coburne, a Brewer; who being to be married to one Mr. Wollaſton, dyed of the Small-Pox on the Day appointed for her Wedding. The Epitaph is very long, framed by her Lover in Latin, and is thus put into an Engliſh Dreſs, by a Gentleman named Joſh. Squier.

Know, Stranger, underneath this pious Stone,
Alicia Coburne's into Aſhes gone.
Who half an Orphan at her Birth became,
And in ten Months ſhe loſt the filial Name.
Yet thriving in a better Stepdame's Care,
(Who leſs the Nature than the Name did bear:)
E're fifteen flow'ry Springs her Age had paſt,
She was with all the Virgin-Glories grac'd.
Within, her Mind with Heavenly Gifts adorn'd,
Her Life to all the Rules of Vertue form'd.
Without, unblemiſh'd Rays of Beauty ſhone,
So powerful, that where ſhe came ſhe won.
And where ſhe won, ſo gentle and ſo mild,
She triumph'd, and her Captives lov'd to yield.
Her eaſy Soul, which Men Good-Nature call,
To all was grateful, and belov'd of all.
The Joy and Darling of the Family,
The promis'd Glory, and their Hope was ſhe.
Such was her Vertue, and her beauteous Form,
(And who would wonder theſe prevail'd to charm?)
When ſhe her faithful ..... did gain.
Who coming ſaw, and having ſeen was ſlain.
His Liberty was ſlain, and with it dy'd
All Hopes of Joy but in this beauteous Bride;
Aſſociate of his Life, and of his Bed.
Now all Things happily did ſeem to move,
And equal were their mutual Flames of Love:
The Flames which inward burn'd, and fiercely ſtrove.
A Covenant eternal was begun;
The Nuptial Day did leſs'ning backward run:
On which their whole Delight and Hope were plac'd,
Both eager of the Joys which ſeem'd to haſte.
When the fair longing Maid a black Diſeaſe,
Leſs kindly than th'expected Arms, did ſeize.
With hateful Stains her beauteous Face o'erſpread;
What lovely found her living, left her dead.
She dy'd; and all with ſympathizing Grief,
Deplor'd her Fate, and wiſh'd, too late, Relief:
And Oh! in theſe her mourning Friend was chief.
And here, upon the promis'd nuptial Day,
Her lifeleſs, yet ſtill lovely, Body lay:
Preferring thus, before the kindeſt Breaſt,
Good Abraham's Boſom and eternal Reſt.
Where now entranc'd in endleſs Joy ſhe lies,
'Till all the Juſt from Sleeps of Death ariſe.
Then only ſhall more beauteous Bodies ſhine,
More perfect Vertue thou ſhalt ſee than thine:
And Love more pure, and violent, and free,
Than thine to me, or mine has been to thee.
'Till then this Monument ſhall here remain,
Imperfect Shadow of the Giver's Pain.
Thy Memory, bleſt Virgin, here ſhall live;
And here his Love, who does but half ſurvive.

There is one Monument more in this Church; and that is of Mrs. Coburne, late Brewer in Bow, the Mother-in-Law of the before-mentioned Alice, who lately died, and, being the Daughter of Clergyman, and ſome Time Miniſter of Bow, was a moſt noble Benefactor, leaving the Main of her Eſtate, which was large, to charitable religious Uſes; whoſe Gifts, by her laſt Will, were to be ſet down particlarly in the Inſcription on her Monument, inſtead of a flattering Epitaph; which Inſcription is in theſe Words:

In Memory of PRISCA COBURNE, Widow, who lieth buried in the Iſle near this Pillar, and dyed the 13th of November MDCCI. And by her Will dated the 6th of May 1701, gave the Charities following:

To the poor Inhabitants of this Hamlet, who have no Penſions, to be paid as the Will mentions, *per Annum* 20 *l.*

To the Miniſter of *Bow* for the Time being, *per Annum* 20 *l.*

To the Clerk of this Chapel for the Time being, *per Annum* 4 *l.*

To a creditable Man and his Wife, to inſtruct the Children of the poor Inhabitants of this Hamlet, not exceeding Fifty in Number at one Time, in the Principles of the Church of *England*, *per Annum* 50 *l.*

ALL which Charities are charged on all her Meſſuages and Lands within this Hamlet (except the Meſſuage, Coach-houſe, and Stable, given to Mr. *Hardeſty*, her Executor): And alſo on all her Meſſuages and Lands in *Stratford-Langthorne*; and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Eſſex*, in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*; the Surplus of the Rents and Profits whereof (if any be) are to be applied for the placing out of the ſaid Children to honeſt Trades or Employments.

THE Manor of *Bocking Hall*, and all her Eſtates in *Bocking* aforeſaid, (except the ſaid Farm in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*) which were at her Death in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of *John Maryon*, *Tho. Ruggles*, ... *Smyth*, *Tho. Clayton*, *Samuel Carter*, *Henry Whitehead*, and *Joſeph Harridance*, at ſeveral yearly Rents, amounting to 341 *l. per Annum*, are for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of *England*; and for placing out ſuch Children to honeſt Trades and Employments.

ONE Meſſuage, and all her Lands in *Layer Marley* [*Marney*] and *Wigborough* in *Eſſex*, in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of *Mary Odye*, Widow, and *Benjamin Handler*, at ſeveral yearly Rents, amounting to about 105 *l.* and her Wood Land, called *Longwood*, for the Relief of ſuch poor Perſons of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, LONDON, who ſhall be judged incurable.

AND her Manor of *Covil Hall*, with the Manor-houſe and Lands in *White Roothing* in *Eſſex*, in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Bankes*, at the yearly Rent of 110 *l.* for the Relief of poor Seamens Widows, inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Stepney*.

AND directed two Thirds of the Surplus of her Perſonal Eſtate, after Payment of Debts and Legacies, to be diſpoſed of by her ſaid Executor in ſuch Charities as he ſhall think fit.

So that this Town of *Bow* hath received conſiderable Benefit of late, by the good Providence of God, as alſo have the other neighbouring Pariſhes, from this charitably diſpoſed Gentlewoman, *Priſca Coburne*, Widow, a Brewer, and Inhabitant of the ſame Town. She was the Daughter of one *Foſter*, ſome Time Miniſter of *Bow*: Who by her laſt Will and Teſtament, dated *May* the 6th 1701, 13 *W.* 3. gave theſe Legacies following, (as they were extracted out of her ſaid Will) *viz.*

SHE willed thirty Miniſters of the Church of *England*, of good Reputation, to be invited to her Burial, and to each of them a Mourning Hat-band, Scarf and Gloves, and a good Ring of 20 *s.* Value.

SIXTY poor Women of the Hamlet of *Bow*, and twenty poor Women of the Pariſh of St. *Leonard Bromley*, to attend her Funeral in Mourning Gowns, and ten Shillings a-piece in Money; and her

her Executor to pay for the Uſe of their Gowns, during their Attendance.

All her Tenants to be invited to her Funeral: And to each of them Gloves, and a Gold Ring of 20 *s.* Value.

Such ſingle Women as were Victuallers, and the Wives of ſuch Victuallers who were Cuſtomers to her at her Death in her Brew-houſe Trade, to be invited to her Funeral; and to have each a Ring of 10 *s.* Value.

Her Executor, as ſoon after her Deceaſe as conveniently, to cauſe the upper Part next the Roof of the Chapel of *Bow*, to be plaiſtered, ceiled, and wainſcotted, in a decent Manner, and a Monument to be erected over or near her Grave; and a Marble Stone erected near the ſame, and engraven thereon, in legible Characters, an Account of the ſeveral Charities herein after-mentioned; and of the Eſtates by her ſubjected to the Payment thereof.

And beſides many Legacies to private Perſons, ſhe gave to the Poor of the Hamlet of *Bow* 20 *l.* to be diſtributed on the Day of her Interment, or as ſoon as the Executor ſhall think fit.

To *Thomas White*, the preſent Miniſter of *Bow*, and to ſuch Miniſters as ſhall ſucceed him, and preach at the Chapel in *Bow* for the Time being, and be elected thereunto by the Majority of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet, who pay to Church and Poor, and to their Succeſſors for ever, one Annuity or Yearly Rent of 20 *l.* to be iſſuing out of all her Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* within the ſaid Hamlet, and not otherwiſe diſpoſed of in her Will, and to *Stratford Langton*, and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Eſſex*, *&c.* to be paid unto ſuch Miniſter half yearly for the preaching of four Sermons in every Year in the ſaid Chapel of *Bow* on the Days following: On *Friday* next before *Eaſter*, commonly called *Good Friday*; *Aſcenſion-Day*, commonly called *Holy Thurſday*; the 24th of *Auguſt*, commonly called St. *Bartholomew Day*, being her Birth-Day: And the 30th of *January* yearly for ever.

To the Poor of the Hamlet of *Bow*, another Annuity or yearly Rent of 20 *l.* to be iſſuing out of the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* and to be paid to the Chapel-Warden and Overſeer of the Poor of the ſaid Hamlet, to be by them diſtributed yearly among the Poor of the Hamlet, and have great Charges of Children to maintain, and have no Penſion from the Hamlet, on the ſeveral Days before-mention'd, by 5 *l.* on each Day.

To the preſent Clerk of the Chapel of *Bow*, and his Succeſſors, Clerks of the ſaid Chapel, for ever, one Annuity of 4 *l.* to be iſſuing out of her Meſſuages and Lands laſt mentioned, and to pay him or them on the four Days before-mentioned, at 20 *s.* each Payment, free of all Taxes and Deductions; ſo as ſuch Clerk or Clerks do take Care to clean the Monument or Stones that ſhall be placed over or near her Corpſe, and preſerve her Bones from being taken out of the Ground where ſhe ſhould be interred.

To *Robert Hardeſty*, of the *Middle Temple*, LONDON, Gent. [her ſole Executor] and his Aſſigns, during the Time of his natural Life, ſhe gave all her ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* within the Hamlet of *Bow*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*, upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that he and they do, from and after her Deceaſe, take Care they be kept in good and tenantable Repairs; and that the clear Rents and Profits of the ſaid Premiſes be in the firſt Place applied to the Payment and Diſcharge of the ſaid ſeveral Annuities charged thereupon. And that the Overplus of the ſaid Rents and Profits be applied for the Maintenance and Support of ſome fitting and creditable Man and his Wife, who will take Care to teach and inſtruct the Children, Male and Female, of ſuch poor Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet of *Bow*, who ſhall not be of ſufficient Ability to give them Learning and Education at their own Coſt and Charges, in the Rudiments and Principles of the Church of *England*; and ſhall teach the Male Children to Read, Write, and caſt Accompt; and the Female Children to Read, Write, and work at their Needle, or otherwiſe, as they find them qualified: And ſhall take Care to have all the ſaid Children duly brought to Church to hear Divine Service, and to have them duly catechiſed, *&c.* The Executor to ſee good Orders and Rules made and ſet up for the Government of ſuch Children; the Number of them not to exceed 50 at any one Time.

And for the Encouragement of ſuch Maſter and his Wife, ſhe appointed they ſhould be allowed out of the Rents and Profits, the yearly Sum of Fifty Pounds, and that the Surplus of ſuch Rents, if any were, ſhould be applied for the placing out of ſuch Children to ſome honeſt Trades and Employments, by the Conſent of the Executor, Miniſter, Chapel-warden, and Inhabitants of the ſaid Hamlet.

And to render this Charity the more ſerviceable for the Ends aforeſaid, ſhe left it to the Diſcretion of her Executor to add this her Charity to the Revenue of the Free-School already erected at *Bow* by Sir *John Jolls*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, or to keep and uſe it ſeparate and apart from that Charity, as in his Diſcretion might moſt tend to the Benefit of the poor Children of the ſaid Hamlet, and no other.

The Reverſion of her ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, *&c.* expectant upon the Death of the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty*, ſhe gave unto the Miniſter of *Stebunhith*, alias *Stepney*, *Bromley*, St. *Mary Matſelon*, alias *Whitechapel*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar*; and to the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the ſaid Hamlet of *Bow*, for the Time being, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the like Truſt, and the ſame Intents and Purpoſes, as ſhe gave them to the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty* and his Aſſigns, during the Term of his natural Life.

She gave unto the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty*, and his Aſſigns, her Manor of *Bocking*, alias *Bocking-hall*, the capital Meſſuage called *Bocking-hall*, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging: Her Meſſuage, Lands and Tenements, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Ruggle*. Her Meſſuage, Lands and Tenements in the preſent Poſſeſſion of *Francis Smith*. And all other her Meſſuages and Lands in *Bocking*, now in Mortgage to her from Sir *William Barker*, Bart. for a Term of 500 Years, (except the Farm now in Poſſeſſion of *Joſeph Eades*.) The Inheritance of which ſaid mortgaged Premiſes was ſince decreed to her by the High Court of Chancery: To hold to the ſaid *Robert Hardeſty*, and his Aſſigns, for and during ſo many Years of the ſaid Term as he ſhall happen to live; upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that he ſhall apply the clear Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, and for placing out of any Child to ſuch Trade or Employments, ſo as no one Clergyman's Widow be allowed more than 5 *l.* in any one Year, or more than 10 *l.* be allowed for the placing out of any Child to ſuch Trade or Employment: And all the ſaid Term of Years in the ſaid mortgaged Premiſes, from and immediately after the Death of *Robert Hardeſty*, ſhe gave and deviſed unto the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the like Truſts, and to the ſame Intents and Purpoſes.

She gave alſo to *Rob. Hardeſty*, her Meſſuage and Farm, Wood-Lands, and other Lands and

Hereditaments, in the ſeveral Pariſhes of *Layer Marly* [*Marny*] and *Wigborough* in *Eſſex*, with the Premiſes (except the Wood-Lands then in her own Poſſeſſion) in the ſeveral Poſſeſſions of ..... *Oddy*, Widow, and *Benjamin Handler*: Upon ſpecial Truſt and Confidence, that the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, do from and after her Deceaſe, employ the clear Rents and Profits for the Relief and Maintenance of ſuch poor Perſons who ſhall be brought to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*, LONDON, for Cure of the reſpective Maladies and Infirmities they labour under, and ſhall be there found and adjudged incurable, and in human Probability, deſtitute of all Means to gain a Livelihood by their own Labour: For whoſe Relief (as ſhe was credibly informed) no Charity had been hitherto given. And the Reverſion of her ſaid Meſſuage, Lands, &c. laſt mentioned, from and immediately after the Death of the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty*, ſhe gave unto the Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the like Truſt, and to the ſame Uſes.

SHE gave her Manor of *Covil-hall*, with the Rights and Members, and her Meſſuage, Lands and Tenements, &c. lying in the Pariſh of *White Roding*, alias *White Roothing* in *Eſſex*, all the Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief and Support of poor Seamens Widows, inhabiting within the Pariſh of *Stepney*, as ſhall be recommended from Time to Time to the Miniſters of the ſaid Pariſh of *Stepney*, or of the reſpective Chapels within the ſame, or to the Church-wardens or Chapel-wardens, to be fit Objects of Charity; to be given them in ſuch Proportion as the ſaid *Rob. Hardeſty* ſhall think fit, not exceeding 50 *s.* to any one Widow in any one Year. The Reverſion of the ſaid Meſſuage, &c. after *Robert Hardeſty's* Death, to the Miniſters of *Stepney*, *Bromley*, St. *Mary Matfelon*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar*, and to the Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſame.

THAT as ſoon as the Value of her whole perſonal Eſtate could be adjuſted, and the ſame could be got in, and a true State could be taken thereof, two Parts of the Surplus thereof to be laid out and diſpoſed by her Executor in the beſt Charities he could be informed of; and the remaining third Part of the Surplus ſhe gave to her ſaid Executor for his own Uſe.

THIS charitable Gentlewoman lies buried in *Bow* Church, with a fair Monument, in Memory of her and her liberal Benefactions.

THERE is a fair Alms-houſe now lately built near *Bow* by the Company of Drapers of LONDON, upon a Gift of an Eſtate of about 180 *l. per Ann.* bequeathed to them in Truſt for that Purpoſe, by Mr. *Edmundſon*, a Sail-Maker, ſome Time ſince deceaſed. It is ſituated in a Field on the Right Hand of the Road coming from LONDON, on a Piece of Ground there, about three Quarters of an Acre more or leſs, which coſt the Company 195 *l.* It fronts Sir *John Jolls* his Alms-houſe, belonging to the ſame Company, and is to conſiſt of twelve Rooms. To which belongs a Chapel and Gardens. There is a very good Water that ſerves the old Alms-houſe, which will ſupply the New.

THE Reverend Mr. *White*, late Miniſter of this Church, Rector of *Stepney*, and Lecturer there for many Years, lies buried in this Church, under a fair black Marble Stone, with this Inſcription, compoſed by one who ſome Time was his Friend, and well acquainted with him:

Quicquid mori debuit Reverendi viri THO. WHITE, A. M. Cathedralis Eccleſiæ Litchfieldenſis Prebendarii, Parochialis Stepneiæ Rectoris, hic ſitum eſt. Vixit ſuis Præſidium, pauperibus Levamen, Eccleſiæ & Reip. Ornamentum. Vixit, Heu! Exceſſit Paſtor vigilantiſſimus, Conjux fidiſſimus, Amicus conjunctiſſimus. Cui Virtus, Pudor, & Juſtitiæ ſoror incorrupta Fides, nudaq; Veritas, rarò ullum invenient parem. Exceſſit, Heu! Fuit Ore diſertus, Doctrina clarus, Moribus candidus, Aditu facilis, Affatu mitis, aliorum facilis Cenſor, ſui ſeveriſſimus, Prudens, Patiens, ſibi conſtans; niſi in hoc diverſus, quod indies melior; ut Verbo dicam, verè Chriſtianus. Heu! Fuit.

Obiit 6ta Kal. Mar. Anno MDCCIX.
Ætat. 67.

THERE was an antient Cuſtom for the Inhabitants of this Town of *Stratford* at *Bow*, to go in Proceſſion to the Church of St. *Peter Weſtminſter*, all through the City of LONDON, at *Whitſuntide*, in Token of ſome Dependance of this Town upon that Church. This they got themſelves releaſed of, in the Days of King Henry VIII, by a Licence or Toleration obtained from *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*, *That they ſhould not be obliged to come in ſolemn Proceſſion to the Cathedral Church of* Weſtminſter, *in the Feaſt of Pentecoſt, being accuſtomed ſo to do of old.* The like Proceſſions the Pariſhes of *Stepney* and *Whitechapel* performed: And the like Letters of Licence were granted by the ſame Biſhop, to the Rectors and Pariſhioners of thoſe Pariſhes.

In the Records of the *Tower*, Mention is made in the Reign of King *Edward* I. of two Bridges in the Road between this Town and *Weſt-Ham*, and for their Reparation and Foundation, *viz. De Reparatione & Foundatione pontium inter Villas de Stratford & Weſt-Ham*, viz. *Chaneres Bregge, & Lekke Bregge.*

WEST-HAM.

A Mile from *Stratford-Bow*, in the Road into *Eſſex*, is *Stratford-Langton*, or *Langthorn*, lying in the Pariſh of *Weſt-Ham*, a Place much frequented for Country-Houſes of wealthy Citizens, and the Habitations of ſuch other of them who cannot enjoy their Health in LONDON. The Pariſh is called *Weſt-Ham*, in Diſtinction from another *Ham* on the *Eaſt*. In the Church are theſe Monuments of Note.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel upon the Pavement:

Henry Fallowfield, Merchant of LONDON, deceaſed the 4th of May, 1566, aged 54. having a ſtedfaſt Hope of a joyful Reſurrection in the laſt Day.

On the Side of the Communion-Table is buried Henry Amcott and Katharine his Wife; he dyed 1583.

Under the Communion-Table is the Monument of Mr. John Shipman, who dyed An. 1583.

On the North Side of the Communion-Table, againſt the Wall, is a very fair Monument (with two Marble Effigies) of Sir Thomas Foot, Kt. and Bart. late Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1650; dyed Oct. 12, 1688, in the 96th Year of his Age; together with the Body of Elizabeth his Wife, who dyed Octob. 6, 1667, in the 74th Year of her Age: They had four Daughters; the firſt married to Sir John Cutler of LONDON, Knt. and Bart. the ſecond to Arthur Onſlow of Clandon in the County of Surrey, Bart. the third to Sir

Sir John Lewis of Ledſtone in the County of York, Kt. and Bart. the fourth to Sir Francis Rolle of Tuderley in Hampſhire, Kt.

Againſt the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is a Monument for John, eldeſt Son of Robert Faldo, Eſq; who dyed May the 22d, An. 1613. Francis, fifth Son of Robert Faldo, dyed An. 1632.

John Fawcet, Gentleman, married to Jane, the ſecond Siſter of the ſaid Francis, dyed An. 1625.

William Fawcet, the only Son of John and Anne his eldeſt Daughter, 1636.

In a Side Chancel is a fair Monument with the Effigies of William Fawcet of Upton; his Mother was a Daughter of ——— Arnclif of York. He endowed with an honeſt Salary a Chapel of Haughton Gil, and built there a Free-School, and gave 20 s. for a yearly Sermon on the 5th of November; he dyed May 18, 1631, aged 60.

William Toppesfield, a Juſtice of Peace, who married his Widow, ſet up this Monument in the Year 1636.

On the Pavement, under a fair Marble Stone, is buried James Wittewrongle, the Son of James Wittewrongle, a Fleming, a ſingular Friend to the Miniſters of the City, a Mecænas of ſtudious Youth, a Favourer of Piety and Learning, dyed the 5th of June, Anno 1622, aged 64.

Sir Robert Smith, Knt. and Bart. dyed the 13th of June 1669, being 75 Years of Age; and Judith, his Wife, departed in the Year 1653, aged 48.

Mrs. Jane Pyot, Daughter of Sir Robert Smith, Bart. Wife of Mr. John Pyot, dyed 1684, aged 28.

In one of the Side Chancels lies Thomas Salter, Citizen of LONDON, and departed June the 12th, 1640.

On the Wall is engraven:

Thomas Rookes, Eſq; Captain of the Trained Bands of this Hundred; deſcended of the antient Family of the Rookes of this Pariſh; he gave a yearly Contribution of 5 l. to this Pariſh for ever; he had two Wives and ſeven Children, and dyed Oct. 5, 1630.

Thomas Staples of Weſt-Ham, Tanner, deceaſed the 22d of July, 1592; he gave 20 s. a Year for ever, to the Poor of the Pariſh; his Effigies in Braſs ſtill remains, with his four Wives, Anne, Margaret, Deniſe, and Alice.

Thomas Wilmer, ſecond Son of George Wilmer of Weſt-Ham, Eſquire.

At the lower End of the Church Nicholas Avenant lyeth, with a Table-Monument ſet over him, Citizen and Merchant-Tayler of LONDON, who gave 5 l. 4 d. for ever, to be diſtributed in Bread upon every Sunday after Morning Prayer; he dyed in July 1599; his Wives were Katharine and Margaret.

There is alſo an antique Table-Monument, that joins to the Veſtry, and ſtands juſt behind Sir Thomas Foot's Monument: There is no Inſcription, but no Queſtion was ſet up for one of the Abbots of Stratford. There are theſe Coats of Arms upon the Monument; *An Angel with a Croſs on his Head, holding an Eſcutcheon on his Breaſt, with both his Hands, with a Chevron charged with three Tuns, as it ſeems, between as many Garbs:* The Colours not viſible.

Another bearing, *Three Coats Palewiſe*; the firſt is, *A Pal, charged with Croſſes, and a Croſier*; the ſecond, *Three Eagles Heads erazed*; and third, the former Coat mentioned that was held by the Angel.

At the Head of the Monument is a Man, as it ſeems, cloathed in a Surplice, ſtanding in a Glory, his Hand advanced a little towards his Breaſt: On the left Hand is ſomething like a Chalice, or rather a Bottle, ſtanding upon his Hand.

On the North Side of this Monument is the Coat of Arms of LONDON, that is, *The Red Croſs and the Dagger*; and in another Place the Arms of the Goldſmiths, as being probably a Member of that Guild or Fraternity; for thoſe Companies were founded commonly in Religion. In another Place ſtands the Croſs, with the Crown of Thorns hanging upon the upper Part of it. And in a fourth Place on this North Side are the three Coats impaled, as before is mentioned; the firſt is, *Gules, a Pal, charged with Croſſes Patee Sable. Over the Pal, another open Croſs, the loweſt Point thereof Flowry. The three Eagles here are in full Proportion, not their Heads erazed, as above.*

On the oppoſite Side of the Chancel, againſt a Pillar, is a fair Monument, erected by the Reverend Mr. Buckridge, to the Memory of all his Children deceaſed; with the Figures of his Son in a Gown, and his Daughter, both kneeling: And of another Daughter advanced on the Top of the Monument, alſo kneeling; beſides the Heads, in Marble, of four more dying young, this Inſcription, viz.

Near this Place lie interred the Bodies of Amhurſt, eldeſt Son of Nicholas and Eleonora Buckridge, A. M. and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, who dyed March 22, 1709, in the 29th Year of his Age; and of Elizabeth their eldeſt Daughter, who dyed September the 27th, 1698, in the 16th Year of her Age; and of Eleonora their ſecond Daughter, who dyed April 4, 1710, in the 26th Year of her Age; and of Annabella their third Daughter, who dyed about 11 Months old; and of Anne their fourth Daughter, who dyed in the 6th Year of her Age; and of Nicholas their ſecond Son, who dyed about two Months old; and of William their third Son, who dyed about 11 Months old.

Of theſe, Amhurſt and Eleonora lived to be remarkable for their great Dutifulneſs to their Parents, for their moſt affectionate Kindneſs to and Fondneſs for one another, and for their being inoffenſive and obliging to every Body. Theſe both died of the Small-Pox in 13 Days Time one after the other. And whether the Grief of Eleonora for her Brother's Death, or the Small-Pox, contributed moſt to her Death, is uncertain: They were, indeed, lovely and pleaſant in their Lives, and but a very little divided in their Deaths.

And to their dear Memory is this Monument erected.

In the Church-Yard:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sarah, Wife of John Hayſe of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 5th of December, 1724, in the 45th Year of her Age.

Near this Place lyes the Body of William Cooke, who departed this Life the 24th of Sept. 1728, aged 62 Years:

Alſo,

Anne, his Wife, who departed this Life the 30th of Septem. 1727, aged 64 Years, and eight of their Children.

Here lyeth the Body of Moulton Frument, Wife of Simon Frument, who died the 2d of Aug. 1734, aged 33 Years.

I, in my Youth was ſnatch'd away,
Therefore repent, make no Delay.
A loving Wife, and tender Dear,
A vertuous Woman lieth here.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward, Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Frument, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 9th of November, 1719, in the 15th Year of his Age.

Cut down in Youth's gay charming Time,
I left the Pleaſures in their Prime;
But leaving Earth, Heaven to obtain,
This early Change is my great Gain.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Frument, late of this Pariſh; he departed this Life, Octo. 4th, 1724, aged 48 Years.

Stop, Paſſenger, and with Amaſement ſee
The mournful Relicts of Mortalitie.
Under this Stone our Brother now doth rott,
But his good Actions ne'er will be forgot.

Mr. Ralph Perin departed this Life Decemb. 18, 1733, aged 61 Years.

Stay, Reader, ſtand and ſpend a Tear,
And view the Duſt that ſleepeth here;
And while thou view'ſt the State of me,
Think on the Glaſs that runs for thee;
For I alone in Chriſt do Truſt,
To raiſe in Number with the Juſt.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. Robert Watts late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 27th Day of Septem. Anno Dom. 1730. Ætatis ſuæ 56.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Story, Daughter of Gabriel and Katharine Story, of St. Paul's Shadwell, who departed this Life the 27th of November, aged 12 Years.

Here lyes interred the Body of Charles Wilkeſon, who departed this Life, May the 16th, 1725, aged 25 Years.

Did unto all as he would be done by,
Modeſt in Behaviour;
Courteous to all Men,
And patient under Afflictions.

Here lyes the Ruins of an honeſt Mind
In this dark Cell to be confined:
Stay, Reader, ſtand and ſpend a Tear,
And think of me, and how I came here;
Being with much Grief whelmed o're,
By the Uſage of my Fellow-Creatures,
Which ſo concerned my poor Soul
That cauſed my Life to pay for all;
And as thou reads the State of me
Think on the Glaſs that runs for thee.
In Chriſt alone I put my Truſt
To riſe in Judgment with the Juſt;
Think on't with Joy; here but his Body lies,
For Wilkeſon is fled, and triumphs in the Skyes.

St. MARY LOW-LEYTON.

NORTH from *Stratford-Langton*, about a Mile and an half, lies the Pariſh of *Low-Leighton*, or *Leyton*; the Manor or Lordſhip whereof formerly belonged to the Abbot of the ſaid Stratford; as another great Meſſuage in the Pariſh, now called *The Foreſt Houſe*, once pertained to another great Abbot on the other Side, namely, the Abbot of Waltham. This Pariſh is waſhed along the Weſt Side of it by the ſweet River of *Lee* or *Ley*, (falling into the *Thames*) which gives the Village its Name. It lies all upon a gentle Riſing, aſcending for two Miles or better, from the ſaid River Eaſtward to the pleaſant Foreſt of *Waltham*. On which Side lyeth one Ward of the Pariſh, called *Leyton Stone*, pleaſantly and healthfully ſeated. *Low Leyton*, planted on the Side of the Hill, as it is lower, ſo it ſtands more warm, and is guarded from the cold North by the Hills of its Neighbour Town of *Walthamſtow*. Both Parts of this Pariſh are furniſhed with divers fair, and ſome of them, magnificent Houſes, inhabited by divers wealthy Citizens, and other Gentlemen: But eſpecially the antient Manor-Houſe, and Seat of *Ruckholts*, and the Foreſt-Houſe, loftily ſeated, fronting the Foreſt, whoſe preſent Owner and Inhabitant is Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart.

To which may be added, the magnificent and beautiful Houſe of Sir *Fiſher Tench*, Bart. of more modern Erection, adorned with large and moſt delightful Gardens, Plantations, Walks, Groves, Mounts, Summer-Houſes, and pleaſant Canals, ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl, and curious Viſtoes for Proſpect. As alſo the fair and pleaſantly ſeated Houſe of *David Ganſel*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor of *Low Leyton*, having a fine Proſpect over the Marſh and River towards *Hackney*.

In this Pariſh-Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, there was, in the Popiſh Times, a Taper of Wax, containing three Pounds, and the Wick to contain half an Ounce, that was burnt before the Image of our Bleſſed Lady, on her five Holidays: And a Glaſs Lamp, and a Gallon of Oil, to burn in the ſaid Lamp, within the ſaid Church, before the Crucifix or Rood there. As alſo, one Pound of Frankincenſe every Year, *ad Laudem Dei, & omnium Sanctorum ibidem in eadem Eccleſia in diebus Feſtivalibus per totum annum thuriſicand.* as the Record mentions it: And that the Abbot of *Stratford*, Parſon of the Church, *Beatæ Mariæ de Leyton*, in the 35th Year of *Henry* VI. did ſue an Aſſize, and ſet forth, *ut ſupra*.

In this Pariſh lived ſome Time the Lady *Margaret Brian*, and ſeems here alſo to be buried; eminent for having been chief Governeſs to the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Children of King *Henry* VIII. in their Minorities. Whoſe Will bore Date the 20th of *Auguſt* 1551, and was proved *June* 21, 1552, which ran in this Form: "I Dame *Mar-*
" *garet Brianne*, Widow, in the Pariſh of *Ley-*
" *ton*, in the County of *Eſſex*, &c. make, con-
" ſtitute, and ordain, this my laſt Will and Teſ-
" tament, in Manner, &c." And after divers Bequeſts to her Servants, *Eliz. Hall, Will. Watſon, Tho. Lamplaye, Jo. Watſon, Tho. Smyth, ——— Evans, Aoys Dyal, Mary Feſtalf, Eliz. Gray*, and others, &c. " And I do moſt hum-
" bly beſeech the King's Majeſty to be good
" and gracious to my Servant *Eliz. Dudley*, &c.
" And that it may likewiſe pleaſe his moſt ex-
" cellent Majeſty, towards the Payment of my
" Debts, and Reward of my Servants, to give
" unto me, or unto my Executrix, [who was the
" aboveſaid *Eliz. Dudley*] the Sum of 35 *l.* due
" unto me at *Michaelmas* next enſuing, for the
" Half Years of mine Annuity, granted unto me
" by the Virtue of his gracious Letters Patents,
" for my poor Service, done as well unto his
" Majeſty in his tender Age, as alſo unto his
" dearly beloved Siſters, the Lady *Mary*'s
" Grace, and the Lady *Elizabeth*'s Grace. And
" in Conſideration of my ſaid Service, it may fi-
" nally pleaſe his Majeſty, to grant unto me, or
" my Executrix, a ſufficient Diſcharge, or *Quie-*
" *tus eſt*, for all ſuch Things I had in my Charge
" or Cuſtody, of his Majeſty's, during the Time
" of my daily Attendance upon his Highneſs:
" Having deliver'd the ſame, and every Part
" thereof,

" thereof, to the Hands of Sir *Geo. Cotton*, and " *Jaſper Horſye*, Knts, as appears by the ſeveral " Bills under their Hands and Seals, ready to " be ſhewed.

In the Pariſh-Church of Low-Leyton *are theſe* MONUMENTS.

In the upper Chancel, an antient large Monument againſt the North Wall, with two Arches of the *Doric* Order, of Architecture: It hath no Inſcription, but Coats of Arms under each Arch, impaled Baron and Femme. *Sable, a Bend Argent, charged with three Mullets Gules, between ſix Croſſes Croſlets of the Second.* The other Coat impaled is defaced. The Creſt is *a Griffin's Head erazed Argent.*

Under the other Arch, another Coat impaled: The Coat of the Femme is plain, which is, *Gules, a Chevron Ermine, between three Pelicans Or.* Which is the Coat of *Stone* of *Holme* in *Norfolk.* The Creſt the ſame as the other. This, I ſuppoſe, was his ſecond Wife.

THIS is ſaid to be the Monument of Sir *William Rither*, or *Rider*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, *Anno* 1600, and dyed *Anno* 1611. And if ſo, then the Coat of the Baron impaled, which is now not diſcoverable, was, *Azure, three Creſcents Or.* The Griffin's Head erazed is the Creſt of *Rither.* This Sir *William Rider* (who was Lord of the Manor of *Leyton Grange*) was the third Son of *Edward Rither* of *Leyton* in *Eſſex*, and married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Richard Stone* of *Holme* in *Norfolk.* By whom he had two Daughters, *Mary* and *Suſan*, Coheirs. The latter married to Sir *Thomas Cæſar*, Knt. and *Mary* (the elder) married to Sir *Thomas Lake*, Knt. ſome Time one of the principal Secretaries of State. To whom, by that Marriage, the Poſſeſſion of the Manor of *Low Leyton*, or *Leyton Grange*, ſeems to have come.

BUT before this Family became Poſſeſſors here, Sir *Ralph Fitz Warren* bought this Manor and Advowſon of the Church in the Year 1545, 37 *H.* 1. He was Sheriff of LONDON 1528, and Mayor 1536. His Coat of Arms, as it is in *Stow*, was, *a Chevron engrailed, charged with three Griffins Heads erazed, between as many Muſcles.* And therefore, perhaps, the Coat on the aboveſaid old Monument in the upper Chancel or Chapel, now ſcarce viſible, were the Griffins Heads, (the Creſt being a Griffin's Head) the *Warrens* Arms: And he the firſt Erector of that Monument, with the Vault underneath: Built, undoubtedly, in the Popiſh Times, there being two Words on that Monument, *viz.* MERCY in one Place of it, and JESU in another, with Glories about each Word; which ſtood there of later Times, though now conveyed away. And that Part of the Church was, very probably, a Chapel, or Chantry, for the ſame Sir *Ralph.* He was a Merchant of the Staple, and Merchant Adventurer, and twice Lord Mayor, and was buried in great Splendor *July* 16, 1553. with a Standard and five Penons of Arms, a Coat Armour, a Target, a Helmet, *&c.* twelve Dozen Eſcutcheons, Three Heralds of Arms attending, the Lord Mayor and Sword-bearer, and the four Eſquires, Mourners, and many Aldermen; and fifty Gowns given unto fifty poor Men, of Rats Colour, of Cloth of a Noble a Yard; and a great Dinner, where the Lord Mayor and divers Aldermen dined.

Sir *Thomas White*, and *Joanna* his Wife, preſented to the Vicarage *Anno* 1564. *Quære*, If Sir *Thomas* had not this Church and Lordſhip in Right of his Wife, and ſhe Sir *Ralph Fitz-Warren*'s Daughter.

IN the old Chancel, on a Braſs Plate, againſt the South Wall, is this Inſcription for the Lady *Kingſton:*

If you wil the Truythe have
Here lyeth in this Grave
Directly under this Stone
Good Lady Mary Kyngeſtone
Who departed this Lyff, the Truythe to ſay
In the Moneth of Auguſt, the twenty fift Day:
And as I do well remember,
Was buried honourably the fourth Day of September
The Yere of our Lord rekyn'd truely,
MV^{c} fourty and eight varily
Whoſe yerly obyte and Anniverſary
Is determynd to be kept ſure
At the Coſt of her Son Sir Henry Jerningham truely,
Who was at this makyng
Of the Queens Guard cheff Capteyn.

Upon a Braſs Plate on the Floor hard by:

Here lyes interred the Body of Andrew Redich, who deceaſed on the 14th of March 1603.

And againſt the Wall, a ſmall Monument, with theſe Words:

Near to this Monument lyeth the Body of Andrew Redich, the ſecond Son of Ralph Redich, of Mottran in Long Dendal in the County of Cheſter, Gentleman, who had to Wife Margaret Fletcher, Daughter to Ralph Fletcher of Preſcot within the County of Lancaſter, Gent. Which Andrew deceaſed the xiiii Day of March, 1603, being of the Age of 45 Years. The Coat here is a Field *Argent, a Lyon Rampant Gules.*

Juſt by is a plain Stone, and engraven thereon HENRY PARVYSH, ... of Auguſt 1593. He was an eminent Merchant of LONDON, Owner of the Manor of Ruckholts in the ſaid Pariſh: Whoſe Widow matched to Michael Hicks, Eſq; afterwards Knight. The Poſterity of whom remain there to this Day.

Upon another is a Braſs Plate faſtened with this Inſcription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Henry Archer, late of Layghton, Eſq; who deceaſed the 4th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord God 1585, being of the Age of 59.

This Gentleman gave to this Pariſh, wherein he lived, twenty Shillings a Year to be diſpoſed of to ſuch poor People as ſhould be at Church *Whitſunday.*

One *Henry Archer* wrote of the Exploits of the *Engliſh* in thoſe Countries againſt the *Spaniard*, *Anno* 1585, which *J. Stow* made Uſe of in his *Annals.* In one Page whereof, he thus acknowledgeth:

" Thus far I have received Advertiſement from " my good Friend and dear Kinſman Henry " Archer, one of his Excellency's Guard." And in ſeveral other Places his Name is ſet in the Margin of that Hiſtory.

Next, by the Side of this, a fair Stone, with a Coat of bearing Baron and Femme. The Baron, *two Chevrons.* The Femme, *within a Border with Roundlets, the Field Checky.* The Colours appear not, inſcribed thus:

Here lyeth the Body of Lawrence Moyer, Eſq; who dyed the 27th of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord MDCLXXXV. Aged 77.

Alſo Frances, his late Wife, Daughter of Nicholas Alſey, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON; ſhe dyed Jan. 26, 1586, aged 53.

On the North Side of this Stone, another Stone with a Braſs Plate, containing the Figures of a Man with many Sons behind him; and of a Woman with many Daughters behind her, and underneath this written:

Piæ Memoriæ

Elizæ Wood, dilectiſſimæ Conjugis Tobiæ Wood, Armigeri. Quæ duodena prole ſucepta, ſeptima ſuperſtite, decimaq; tertia in utero matris intumulata quotquot illam nôſſe contigit triſte ſui deſiderium Reliquit;

Poſuit.

Then ſhe is brought in ſpeaking to her Husband in theſe Engliſh Verſes:

Wail not, my Wood, thy Tree's untimely Fall
They were but Leaves that Autumn's Blaſt could ſpoil.
The Bark bound up, and ſome fair Fruit withal
Tranſplanted only ſhe exchanged her Soyl;
She is not dead, ſhe did but fall to riſe
And leave the Wood's to live in Paradiſe.

Inſuper & Caro mea requieſcit in pace, Pſal. 16.

Lower in the Chancel Iſle is a plain ſmall Stone with a Plate of Braſs, repreſenting a Female Child, with Hair diſhevelled, ſtanding and holding her Hands in a praying Poſture, and theſe Verſes underneath:

Urſula ſum Luce ſum Gaſparis unica gnata
Urſula virgineis me pia junge choris.

Somewhat higher, in the ſame Iſle, is a large black Marble Stone, containing this Inſcription on a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth buried, the Body of Sir Edward Holmeden, Kt. ſome Time Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, who took to Wife Dame Elizabeth, and had by her five Sons, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Edward, George, and John, and four Daughters, Mary, Suſan, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth; which Sir Edward dyed the 4th of July, 1616, Ætat. ſuæ 72.

This Holmeden was Sheriff of LONDON in the Year 1598.

On a Braſs Plate over the Epigraph, is the Coat of Arms, *Baron and Femme, A Feſſe Ermin, between two Chevronels of the ſame.*

A Lion paſſant. The Coat of the Taylors. *An Annulet*, for Diſtinction. The Creſt, *A Tyger's Head, erazed.*

Charles Mareſcoe, Merchant, lies under a ſmall Stone, buried in this Chancel, An. 1672, with ſeveral of his Children, as namely, Charles, James, Mary, and Elizabeth.

His better and more laſting Monument is a very ſtately Houſe near Capworth-Street, in the Pariſh, lately built by Mr. David Ganſel, who married Anne, one of his Daughters and Heirs, deceaſed.

In the new Chancel are two very fair Monuments erected againſt the South and North Walls.

That againſt the South Wall is made with two Arches, where are the Effigies of Sir Michael Hicks, Kt. and his Lady, both lying at Length; he in the Habit of a Knight, ſhe with a mourning Veil, leaning their Heads on their Hands: Over the Man is this Epitaph:

In obitum Clariſſ. viri D. Michaelis Hickes, Equitis aurati, &c.

Quæ volui in vita vidi, dulciſſima nuper
Pignora, Conſortem charam, ſortemq; beatæ
Prolis; Erant nati gemini, nota una parenti,
Optabam Chriſtum; hinc morti ſuccumbo, Lubenſq;
Conſortem, Sortem, Natos, natamq; relinquo.

Over her, theſe Verſes:

Me tua mors viduam fecit; tu jam viduatus
Connubium Chriſti, non viduandus habes.
At junctam hoc tumulo me ſponſam rurſus habebis.
Sic tua ſemper ero, quæ tua nuper eram.

This fair Monument originally ſtood againſt the Eaſt Wall in the Old Chancel. Which Wall being to be taken down for the Building of a new Chancel, (that Part of the Church being found neceſſary to be enlarged) the ſaid Monument was carefully taken down, and the new Building being finiſhed, it was ſet up again in the Place where it now ſtands.

Oppoſite againſt this Monument on the North Side, Sir *William Hicks*, Knt. and Bart. in his Life-time erected that magnificent Monument that appears there for Sir *William Hicks*, Bart. his Father, for himſelf and his Lady, in three ſtately Marble Statues; he and his Lady ſtanding, and in the Middle between them his Father, with a Truncheon in his Hand, as Lieutenant of *Waltham-Foreſt*, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, lying on one Side. The Monument hath this Inſcription:

S.

H. M. uti par eſt, Memoriis dicator,

I. D. Gulielmi Hickes, Barti. filii unici ex Elizabetha Colſtonorum ſtemmate prognata, Michaelis Hickes, Equitis Aurati, viri probi ac prudentis, D. Gulielmo Baroni Burghlæo ſummo Angliæ Quæſtori, quondam a Secretis. Qui vii Idib. Octob. Anno Dom. MDCLXXX, obiit, cum octogeſſimum quartum compleſſet annum.

II. D. Gulielmi Hickes, Equitis aurati & Barti. præfati D. Gulielmi filii natu maximi & Heredis. Qui poſtquam Vicecomitis Eſſexienſ. munus ſplendidè ac fideliter obiiſſet, Eccleſiæ, Principi, ſuis conſtanter ſtuduiſſet, Annos LXXIII, plus minus honorabiliter vixiſſet, April. die 22, Anno Domini MDCCII, fata ceſſit.

III. D. deniq; Marthagnetis D. Gulielmi Hickes Conjugis lectiſſimæ juxta ac piiſſimæ D. Harreii Conysby de North Mimms in Comitat. Hertfordien. Equitis aurati ex antiqua Conysbæorum in Com. Herefordien. proſapia oriundi filiæ, natu maximæ. A qua numeroſam ſucepit prolem, Octo Scil. natos, natáſq; quinque. E quibus Harreius, & Carolus, Maria ac Margareta adhuc ſuperſunt. Illa degens annum ſuæ ætatis . . . . . Ann. Dom. . . . . ad ſuperos evaſit.

Underneath Sir William Hickes, the Elder, is this Inſcription:

Sir William Hickes, Bart. Lieutenant of the Foreſt of Waltham, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County of Eſſex, and an antient Juſtice of Peace for the ſaid County; and who, for his Loyalty to King Charles I. in the great Rebellion, underwent much Trouble and Danger, married Margaret, eldeſt Daughter of William Lord Paget of Beaudeſert; by whom he had Iſſue (beſides others that dyed young) Sir Will. Hickes, Kt. and Bart. Sir Michael Hickes, Kt. and Dame Lætitia matched to Arthur Earl of Donegal in Ireland. The ſaid William dying full of Days and Honour, was buried with a Decency due to his Quality, and lyeth in the Chancel; having lived 28 Years after the Deceaſe of his Lady, who dying at Weſtminſter, was interred in the Abbey Church there.

In

In the North Iſle, againſt the Wall, a handſome Monument of white Marble:

M. S.

Not far from this Place, in Hope of a bleſſed Reſurrection lyeth interred the Body of Anne, the ſole ſurviving Daughter and Heir of William Fiſher, Eſq; late of LONDON, Alderman; and the late dear Wife of Nathaniel Tench of LONDON, Eſq; with whom ſhe lived in holy Wedlock moſt piouſly and chaſtly 29 Years and nine Months; and had Iſſue by him eleven Children, viz. eight Sons and three Daughters; three only of which ſurvived her, viz. one Son, Fiſher, and two Daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; ſhe departed this Life the 25th of April, 1696, and in the fifty firſt Year of her Age.

To whoſe dear Memory, her ſorrowful Husband erected this Monument.

And upon the ſame Monnument, Alderman Tench being deceaſed, was inſcribed theſe Words:

And in the ſame Grave, by his particular Direction, lyeth interred the Body of the ſaid Nathaniel Tench; that as in Life, ſo in Death, they might be united in the two States of Life and Death; he departed this Life the 2d Day of April 1710, and in the 79th Yeare of his Age.

In the Church-Yard, Weſt of the Church, in a new Vault, is interred the Body of Dame Elizabeth Hickes, late Wife of Sir Harry Hickes of Ruckolts, Bart. the Daughter of Sir John Holmes, a Flag-Officer in the Fleet in King Charles II's Reign. On a Tomb raiſed over her is this Inſcription:

Hic inferius jacent Reliquiæ Dnæ. Elizabethæ Hickes conjugis Harreii Hickes, Baronettii. Quæ obiit Januaria 14°. Anno Dom. 1705. Ætat. ſuæ 29°. Fœmina venuſtate & moribus, & (quod magis eſt) Virtute & Pietate ornatiſſima: Fidelitate & amore, Marito, conjunctiſſima. Cui Filium unum, & duas Filias peperit. Cognatis ſuis Blanda, pauperibus benefica, Ægrotis medica Amicis fida, Comis omnibus. Morbum diuturnum, Dolores graviſſimos patienter tulit, ſoli nixa Deo. Qui eam, quoniam dignus illâ non erat Mundus in cœlum recepit.

Si Charitas non moritur, æternùm vivet.

P. M. M. P. A. Æ.

Here lyes the Body of William Jackſon of this Pariſh, who died September 10, 1719, aged 54 Years.

Here lyes the Body of George Say, who dyed April the 30th, 1720, aged two Years, and ſix Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary the Daughter of John and Anne Hart, who died the 24th of May, 1721, aged 21 Years.

She was { Virtuous in Life, Dutiful to Parents, Modeſt in Behaviour, Courteous to all, And patient under Affliction.

In blooming Years Death with his fatal Dart,
Giving no Warning, pierc'd my tender Heart,
Weep not dear Friends, for to weep is vain,
Your Loſs is not ſo great as is my Gain.

In a Vault beneath this Tomb is depoſited the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth March, the moſt dear and moſt deſerving Wife of Henry March, Eſq; of LONDON, Turkey-Merchant, to whom ſhe bore five Children, Henry, John, Henry-Francis, Mary and Elizabeth, John only ſurviving. She was eldeſt Daughter of Edward Liſle of Crux-Eaſton in the County of Southampton, Eſq; by Mary the only Daughter of Sir Ambroſe Philips, of Carenton in the County of Leiceſter, Kt. being born the XVIth Day of December, MDCXCV, and married the XVth Day of July, MDCCXXI. She dyed the XIth Day of December, MDCCXXVI, juſtly and truly commendable in every Part of Life, amiable for the Graces both of Mind and Body, late much delighted in, now lamented by her Friends.

In this Vault lies the Body of Elizabeth Bertie, ſhe was the only Child of John Hungerford of Doctors-Commons, of the Family of the Hungerford's of Devon and Wilts; firſt married to John Fiſher, Eſq; then to Peregrine Bertie, Eſq; by whom ſhe left a Son Peregrine.

Let it be acknowledged how juſtly in her Life ſhe was beloved and eſteemed, and at her Death much lamented; ſhe dyed October the 1ſt, 1731, aged 45.

In the Chancel of this Church lyes the Body of John Fiſher, Eſq; of this Pariſh, Son and Heir of John Fiſher of LONDON, Merchant, and Deſcendant of the antient Family of the Fiſhers of Brackenthwaite in Cumberland. He was a juſt Man, a conſtant and grateful Friend; he dyed Decemb. 24, 1719, aged 38.

Here lyeth the Body of John Burton, Son of Mr. Hill, and Mrs. Sarah Burton, of this Pariſh; he died April the 26th, 1733, aged two Years,

Here lyeth interred the Body of Tho. Baker of Stratford, Apothecary, died Jan. 23 Anno Dom. 1725-6.

I deſire to be diſſolved, and go to my God, for my Soul doth magnify the Lord, and my Spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour.

WALTHAMSTOW.

A Little North Eaſt of *Low-Leyton* is the Pariſh of *Walthamſtow* ſituated, waſhed likewiſe and bounded on the Weſt with the River *Ley*, from whence the Town gently riſes to the Foreſt.

The Church is fair and large, mounted upon a Hill, conſiſting of three Iſles; that on the North Side built by a great Benefactor to that Pariſh, Sir *George Monoux*, Alderman and Mayor of the City of LONDON, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. whoſe Coat of Arms ſtill remains in one of the Windows of that Iſle; he built alſo the fair Steeple.

In this Pariſh are divers antient Seats; as *Higham-Hall*, the Seat of the *Rowes*, an antient Family; a fair and graceful Houſe in *Hoo-Street*, inhabited by *Joh. Conyers*, Eſq; (Patron of the Vicarage) and his Anceſtors.

In the Church are theſe Monument:

In the Middle Iſle there ſtill remain the Monumental Stones of two antient Vicars thereof.

On a Braſs Plate is the Effigies of a Prieſt in his Miniſtring Garment, with a ſhaven Crown, his Hands clapp'd together, and this Inſcription at his Feet:

Hic jacet Dns. Wilhelm. Hyll, nuper Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit vii°. die menſ. Julii, An°. Dni. Mill°. CCCC° LXXXVII. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen.

William Hyll, Vicar of Walcomſtow in Eſſex, by his Will, dated May 17, 1487, gives to the Church of Walcomſtow, an Acre of Meadow of the Lowhal Hold; upon Condition it be not ſold, but yearly the Profit thereof come to the Church.

Church. Item, He gives to his Couſin James Bryce, a Grove at Leyton-Brigg, with the Croft adjoining, with divers other Parcels of Land in Walcomſtow, and an Houſe to his Relations.

At the Head of this, another Braſs Plate, the Figure of the Prieſt gone. The Inſcription as follows :

Hic jacet Dns. Henricus Crane, quondam Baccalaureus utriuſq; Juris, & Vicarius iſtius Eccleſiæ. Qui obiit xxviii die Octobr. An. Dni. M° CCCC° XXXVI. Cujus animæ popitietur Deus.

To which may be added the Monument of another antient Vicar of this Church, though erected in another Place, being on a Braſs Plate, an Effigies of a Preacher in the Pulpit, againſt a Pillar in the South Iſle, with this Inſcription :

Georgius Johnſon, Verbi & Sacramentorum Miniſter, exceſſit Sept. die 5. Salutis Anno 1576. Ætat. 36. ſedit hic Vicarius anais 10.

The Office ſet by Paſtor true,
(By CHRIST) his Flock to guide,
Is unto them his Faith to preach,
And from it never ſlide.
The Duty to his Flock aſſign'd,
GOD's Word is to obey ;
And on the ſame to ſtay themſelves
With Faith and Hope alway ;
For here on Earth, as Pilgrims ſtrange,
We daily ſeek for Reſt :
Yet finding none becauſe we bee
With ſinful Fleſh oppreſt.
No State on Earth, no Pomp may laſt,
No Fleſh can long endure ;
But being Earth, to Earth ſhall turn :
Of this we be moſt ſure.
Then ſith our Days be full of Ill,
While we do paſs the ſame,
Let us redeem them, doing Good,
Not ſeeking Praiſe ne Fame.
But Glory, Praiſe, and Honour due,
Yield we to God of right :
Whoſe Promiſe is, all Darkneſs paſt,
To give us his true Light.

Out of his Mouth goes a Label with theſe Words :

Poſt tenebras ſpero Lucem.

Before the Communion-Table, within the Rails, upon a fair Marble Stone, covering the Body of Pierſe, ſome Time Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and who lived and dyed in this Pariſh, is this Inſcription :

Hic jacet R. Prælatus, Gulielmus Pierſe. Quia ſede Petriburgenſi ad Bathenienſem Wellenſem tranſlatus fuit, Anno Car. I. 8vo. A qua Temporum iniquitate perturbatus fuit, uſq; ad Reditum Caroli II. Reſtitutus, Templum Cathedrale Wellenſe reparavit, Epiſcopale Palatium exædificavit, cœlis maturus, terris valedixit, An. Ætat. 94. Salutis 1670.

Next to the Biſhop's Stone was another, inſcribed on a Braſs Plate thus :

Margery, late Wife of William Nicolls, and Daughter of Marmaduke Fairbary of Darlington in the Biſhoprick of Durham ; which Margaret dyed the v. Day of April, MCCCCLXI.

O ! Bleſſed Trinity have Mercy on her Soul, Amen.

This Stone is now removed to the South Chancel.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall, South of the Altar are two Effigies half Way in Stone, of a Knight and a Lady, and an Account of the Lady underneath engraven in theſe Words :

By Vertue of his Death, that was the Death of Death, and in Vigour of his Reſurrection, and that the Reſurrection and the Life, even her victorious JESUS ; here reſts depoſited, to the aſſured Hope of Immortality and Glory, all that was mortal of that Religious and Chriſtian Matron, Dame Mary Merry, laſt and for ever the moſt deſired Conſort of Sir Thomas Merry of Walthamſtow in the County of Eſſex, Kt. A Lady whom, if either intenſive Piety to her GOD, or extenſive Charity to her Neighbour ; if Faithfulneſs to her Celeſtial, or Fidelity to her Terreſtrial Spouſe ; if the Deſires of her Friends, the Prayers of her Children, or the Tears of the Poor, could have embailed from the common Fatality, ſhe had not, Reader, in theſe periſhable Poſtures, ſtood the ſad Remembrancer of their Loſs, and thy Mortality.

Seeing ſhe is gone, go ſpeed thyſelf frail Duſt, of a Monument of like permanent Vertues : They, they are the likelieſt Morals to tranſmit thy Memory to Poſterity, that have perpetuated hers to Eternity.

By a ſhort Inſcription following, (viz. Thomas Merry, Eques auratus Conſors, &c.) it appears ſhe dyed Anno 1632 ; and he, in his Life-Time, erected it in a dear Remembrance of her.

Under her Effigies the Inſcription is wanting. There are two Heads of Men ſet under him, and two of Women, dreſſed in their Hair, under her : their Children, no doubt.

Under her, likewiſe, beſides the Epitaph above, are added theſe Verſes ſet in Gold, whereof the Tradition is, that Sir William D'avenant was the Compoſer :

Poſteritati æmulæ Sacrum.

Tho' 'tis but vain to raiſe dead Stones to her,
Whoſe Vertues their own live Inſcription were :
Yet, not to envy future Times their Part,
Of what a Wife's Loſs hath gain'd on my Heart,
I have this hardy Pile inſpir'd to mutter,
Plaints that would break a Widow'd Heart to utter.
The Top of conjugal Obedience,
The Pattern of unconquer'd Patience,
The Cloſet of religious Prayer retir'd,
The Altar which devout Zele daily fir'd.
The Life of diſcrete Hoſpitality,
The Soul of Home-affecting Houſewifry,
The rare Example of maternal Care,
Dead in this one Urn, and con . . . . . are.
Preſs gently, Earth, and keep each Grain in Truſt,
'Till Heaven re . . . . . it of this rich Duſt.

On the North Side of the Communion-Table, is an antient fair Table Monument of Sir *George Monox*, Knt. and his Lady; the Braſs Plates pulled off. A Label with theſe Words on a Braſs Plate, coming out of his Mouth, *O Lord, ſhew thy Mercy upon us.* Another Label with theſe Words out of hers, *O Lord, give to us thy Salvation.* This Gentleman (who lived at *Moons*) was the noble Benefactor before ſpoken of, and was the Founder of the Hoſpital and School ſituated in the Church-yard : And alſo endowed them well ; but much of the Endowment withdrawn. For the Recovery of which, Endeavours have been made more than once, at Commiſſions for charitable Uſes ; But as yet to none Effect.

Lower

Lower down on that Side of the Chancel, is a very fair Monument arched over: Where is the Effigies of a Lady upon her Knees: And this Inſcription:

Sir EDWARD STANLEY erected this Monument for a Teſtimony of his Love which he bear to his Wife, Lady LUCIE, and his four Daughters deceaſed.

Two other Effigies of Women praying, and this written between them:

The Souls of the Saints live.

On the other Side of the Monument:

THONAS STANLEY, Knt. ſecond Son of Edward Earl of Derby, L. Stanley and Strange, deceaſed, from the Family of the Stanleys; married Margaret Vernon, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir George Vernon of Nether Haddon in the County of Derby, Knt. by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, Henry and Edward: Henry dyed an Infant. Edward ſurvived, (to whom theſe Lordſhips deſcended) and married Lady Lucie Percy, ſecond Daughter to Thomas Earl of Northumberland: And by her he had Iſſue ſeven Daughters, and one Son. She and her four Daughters, Arabella, Mary, Alice and Priſcilla, are interred under a Monument in the Church of Walthamſtow in the County of Eſſex. Thomas, her Son, dyed an Infant, and is buried in the County of Lancaſter. The other three, Petronella, Frances, and Venetia, are living.

Another Stone, and two Braſs Plates of a Man and Woman, with another Braſs Plate underneath both, and theſe *Latin* Verſes inſcribed:

Filia PORTERI, Thalamis Sociata, ſed HALO,
  Granta me genuit, nunc tegor hoc tumulo.
Quatuor en! natos, natas totidémq; relinquo,
  Nunc quoq; cum Chriſto, qui vocat, ecce, migro.
Terra fui, Cinis & Pulvis: tamen iſta reſumo,
  Cum ſanctis vivens judice læta Deo.
Vos orate, pii Lectores, quilibet ergo;
  Dicat quiſq; pius, Propitiato Deus.
1588.

In the North Chancel, a Stone with a Braſs Plate, and this inſcribed on it:

Here lyes the Corps of Thomas Brown,
  Eſquire, engrav'd in Ground;
Whoſe cunning Skill and Conſcience eke,
  The Chequer Court doth ſound.
A Man who living fed the Poor,
  And feaſted Friend and Foe:
Did Good to many, Hurt to none,
  And feared God alſo.
Yet dreadful Death bereft his Life,
  His Body turn'd to Duſt:
His Soul with God, I hope, doth reſt,
  And reign among the Juſt.
24th of Decemb. 1582.

Againſt the North Wall in this Chancel, on a Braſs Plate, is this Memorial of *Will. Rowe*, of the antient Family of the *Rowes* of this Pariſh:

Gulielmus Rowe de Higham-Hill in Comitat. Eſſex. Generoſus, Thomæ Rowe Miles natu tertius, Oxonii in Collegio Merton. optimarum artium ſtudiis præclare inſtitutus, cum ſumma laude non ſolum domi Mag. in Artibus adeptus eſt dignitatem; ſed etiam foris in Germania & Gallia, ob ſummam eruditionem & pietatem, viris eruditis, præcipuè autem Immanueli Tremellio, & Theodoro Bezæ, longè chariſſimus fuit. In matrimonium duxit Annam Cheney, Joannis Cheney de Cheſham Boys in Comit. Buckingham Armigeri filiam. Beneficus erat in pauperes, & in omnes pro facultatibus ſuis hoſpitalis: Pacem & coluit ipſe, & aliis, ut eam mutuis officiis confirmarent, author fuit. Cum pecunia ad uſus publicos exigeretur, ne major quam pro rata portione vicinus ſuis imperaretur, diligenter curavit. Et Imperatæ ne tenuiores exhauriri ſequeretur, bonam Partem ipſe diſſolvit. Deniq; & ſuis & alienis veræ pietatis & virtutis exemplar propoſuit: Demum vitæ honeſtè & piè tranſactæ, parem ſortitus exitum, ipſi jucundum, amicis & vicinis luctuoſum, Junii 29° die obiit 1596.

Thoma patre ſatus Gulielmus Rous, eodem
  Qui Londinenſi Prætor in urbe fuit,
Notus homo patriis, externis notus in oris,
  Tanta doctrinæ cognitione fuit.
Pacis Amans, Pietatis amans, populóq; benignus,
  Cui loculus nullo tempore clauſus erat.
Natis quinq; pater, natabus quatuor: iſto
  Commiſit moriens oſſa tegenda ſolo.

Againſt the Eaſt Wall is erected a fair white Marble Monument. The Arms, *A Croſs charged with five Croſs Croſlets, between four of the ſame.*

The Inſcription is:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary, the Wife of Captain John Bonnell of LONDON, Mariner, and Daughter of John Morrice of LONDON, Eſq; and Grand-daughter to Sir William Morris, Knt. late Secretary of State to King Charles II. She dyed the 16th of September, 1691, in the 27th Year of her Age.

Gratior è pulchro non vixit corpore Virtus,
Purior ad ſuperas mens non aſcenderat oras,
Fœmina chara ſuis, vixit, chara omnibus, almo
Charior at ſponſo, cœlo chariſſima obivit.

Here alſo lye interred two Sons of Capt. John Bonnel and Mary his Wife, viz. Nicolas Bonnel, who was born the 19th of March, and dyed the 17th of June 1688; and John Bonnel, born the 22d of May 1687, and dyed the 30th of January 1688-9.

Here lyeth interred alſo the Body of Margaret, Daughter of John Bonnel and Margaret his Wife; who departed the 12th of September 1694. Aged 14 Months, wanting two Days.

Here alſo, under a flat Stone, near the Monument of his Wife, deceaſed, lyes the Body of Capt. John Bonnel. Who departed this Life the 7th of Jan. 1702-3. Ætat. 44. Alſo the Body of Eliz. Atkins, Grand-daughter to the ſaid Captain and Mary his Wife. Who departed this Life the 25th of July, 1711. Aged five Years and two Months.

Under this Marble lyeth the Body of Mr. Paul Darby, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON; dyed May 1, 1699; aged 54.

Alſo Archer Martin, late of the Iſland of Jamaica, Merchant, Ob. 14. June, 1707.

Anne Darel, Wife of Edw. Darel of LONDON, and Daughter of John Pyot, Eſq; and Anne his Wife; dyed Oct. 30, 1684. Aged 37.

In the ſame North Iſle, toward the Weſt:

Underneath this Stone was interred, on the 16th of Feb. 1711, the Body of Eliz. Samms. The 17th of October, at the Age of 85, was depoſited in the ſame Grave, the Body of her Mother Mrs. Suſan Samms, ſome Time Wife of Francis Samms of LONDON, Grocer, and Daughter of Edw. Palmer of Lamborn in Eſſex, Eſq;

Eſq; They were both Perſons of an exemplary Piety: And the latter, by her laſt Will bequeathed a conſiderable Legacy to this Church.

When Chriſt, who is our Life, ſhall appear, then ſhall we alſo appear with him in Glory.

In this North Chancel is a Marble Stone alſo thus inſcribed:

Mr. Benjamin Batten, near his Father Sir Will. Batten, Knt. Surveyor of the Navy in the Reign of King Charles I. and King Charles II. died Anno 1684. Aged 40 Years, leaving a good Name behind him.

Lower againſt the North Wall this Inſcription:

M. S.

Prope ab his mœnibus jacet ſepultus Henricus Birchenhead de Walthamſtow. Qui obiit 11 Cal. Jan. Ætat. 63, 1636.

Sobrius, juſtus, pius, hoc peracto
Circulo, ſummâ fruitur quiete.
Vita cui Chriſtus fuit, hinc ſecuta eſt
Mors pretioſa.

Alta mens valdè ſitiens ſuperna
Infimis nolens nimis immorari,
Corpus oppreſſum rigido dolore
Læta reliquit.

Umbra jam mortis retinet, quod olim
Solis æterni radiis refulgens,
Ad novum vitæ genus (applicatâ
Mente) reſurget.

In the Chancel of the South Iſle are theſe Monuments.

On a black Marble Stone, this Inſcription:

Margaret Trafford of Low Leyton, Wife of John Trafford, Eſq; She dyed the 23d of May, 1665, aged 52. And Edmund Trafford, the younger Son.

Anne Darel, the Wife of John Pyot, Eſq; Dyed An. 1684.

Under a black Marble Stone lye Elizabeth Alwyn, and her two Daughters.

Anne Wife of Tho. Weſtly, Canon Reſidentiary of Wells: And Mary, Widow of the Reverend William Piers, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells. Elizabeth, buried the 23d of Jan. 1653. Anne, April the 12th, 1659. And Mary the 27th of Jan. 1679.

In the ſaid Iſle, againſt the Eaſt Wall, is a fair Monument, with the Coat of the Family of the *Conyers*, and this Inſcription:

Gulielmus Conyers, ſerviens ad Leg. Stirpe clarâ & perantiquâ ex agro Eboracenſi oriundus. In hæreditate ſucceſſit Avunculo ſuo Triſtramo Conyers, Armig° olim hujus Parochiæ incolæ. Triſtramus ſine prole deceſſit, Anno Chriſti 1620. Et juxta ſepultus jacet. Gulielmus è duplici Conjugio numeroſum ſuſcepit prolem. E priore Conjuge, Maria filia Franciſci Hervey Militis, Northamptonienſis, unius Juſtitiariorum de Banco, Elizabetham, Triſtramum, Mariam, & Gulielmum, inter vivos reliquit. Ex altera Dorothea, filia Gulielmi Beecher, Mil' Bedfordienſis, è quinq; filiis & totidem filiabus. Oliverus, Dorothea, Juditha, & Margareta, Patrem ſupervixerunt, Fatis ceſſit An. 1659. Ætat. ſuæ 73. Et his juxta cum Uxore Dorothea reconditur.

On the other Side of the Window of this Eaſt Wall is a very graceful Monument of white Marble, with an Urn of Alabaſter on the Top, and the Coat Armour of the Family, in Memory of Sergeant *Conyers*, the Father of *John Conyers*, Eſq; the preſent worthy Poſſeſſer of the Inheritance. The Inſcription is as followeth:

Hic è propinquo depoſitum jacet, quicquid fuit mortale Triſtrami Conyers, Servientis ad Legem, Filii & Hæredis Gulielmi Conyers Servientis Legem, è Maria filia Franciſci Hervey, Militis, Juſticiarii de Banco: Unà cum lectiſſimâ Conjuge Winefrida, filia Gilberti Gerard de Harrow ſuper Montem, in agro Middleſexiæ, Baronetti.

Triſtramus inter primos ſæculi ſui Juriſconſultos claruit.

Winefrida naturæ dotibus, Pietate, Munificentia erga pauperes, nulli ceſſit. Numeroſam habuere Prolem, Filios quinq; Filiaſq; ſex. Ex his vero tres ſolum ſuperſtites, Johannes, Gerardus, & Maria, Parentes deſideratiſſimos ſeriùs, ocyùs ſequuturi.

Triſtramus, Winefrida } obiit { 6° Auguſti 1684, 5° Aprilis 1694 } Ætat. { 64, 69

Upon a black Marble Stone in this Iſle:

Peter Lennard, Gent. departed this Life the 26th of Novemb. 1647.

Upon a white Stone:

William James of Walthamſtow, Gent. dyed the 15th of Aug. 1634. Aged 63. And Etheldred his firſt Wife. Had Iſſue one Son and two Daughters.

Againſt the Weſt Wall of the South Iſle is a very fair Monument, conſiſting of three Statues of white Marble, one of *Sigiſmond Trafford*, Eſq; in a *Roman* Habit, holding up his Left Hand; and his Wife, both ſtanding up: Between them a little Girl, kneeling on a Cuſhion, the Hands held up. The Inſcription under the Lady:

Near this Place, in a Vault, lye buried Suſanna, the Wife of Sigiſmond Trafford, of Dunton Hall in Tid St. Maries, in the County of Lincoln, Eſq; and one Daughter of their Bodies. Whoſe Family lived formerly in this Pariſh. And his Mother, with ſeveral of his Relations, lye buried in this Church. He in his Life-time ordered the making of this Vault, and the erecting this Monument to the Memory of his Wife, who departed this Life in the 47th Year of her Age, on the 30th Day of March, An. Dom. 1689.

Under a fair black Marble Stone lye the Body of Margaret Trafford of Low Leyton, the Wife of John Trafford, Eſq; who departed May 27, 1665. Aged 52. And others of the Family.

Near this is a Stone, under which is interred the Body of Will. Bonner, Son of the Honourable Dr. John Bonner. Born in Jamaica, Auguſt 1684. Arrived in England the 9th of Sept. 1714, and dyed the 7th of Dec. following at LONDON.

In the South Iſle are buried Eliz. Stokes, Wife of Jeremiah Stokes, who departed Novemb. 16, 1707. And Jer. Stokes, and others of that Name, their Children, under the ſame Stone.

In the Middle Iſle (beſides thoſe before-mentioned) are Grave-ſtones over Theodore Longford, born the 29th of May, 1687; dyed the 19th of Aug. 1692. *Certainly happy and bleſſed*, being the beſt of Children.

Over John Johnſon, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Departed October 20, 1650. Aged 64.

William

William Man, Grocer: Departed Sept. 1676, aged 70.

Capt. Rob. Corpley, of this Pariſh, dyed April 14, 1694.

John Whitchurch dyed 1699, Anno 1703; Children of James Whitchurch, Merchant.

In the Church-yard are ſeveral fair TABLE MONUMENTS, *viz.*

On the Weſt, for Capt. William Moulton, who departed Sept. 9, 1695; aged 63.

Adieu, great Soul, whoſe living Glories ſtand,
And proudly their own Monument Command:
Who never ſtruggled to reſign his Breath,
Tho' he, like Fate, could once diſtribute Death.
The Fierceneſs of his untam'd youthful Age,
Vertue and manly Reaſon did aſſwage.
Dangers to him ſuch pleaſing Forms did bear,
His Looks in Fight ſo unconcerned were,
That he poſſeſt a Peace, tho' deep engag'd in War:
And when his frozen Limbs had loſt their Fire,
Spurr'd with a noble and a brave Deſire,
Like Cæſar, with his Eyes could Victory inſpire.

Another for Sarah Reeve, Daughter of John Reeve, Grocer of LONDON: Departed September 18, 1704.

In Hopes of a glorious Reſurrection. Another for Dinah Beal, Widow, who departed Sept. 10, 1703. Unto whoſe Memory, her affectionate Brother, Mr. Anth. Compton, cauſed this Tomb to be erected, in Hope as above.

The ſaid Anth. Compton, Citizen and Diſtiller of LONDON, departed Oct. 10, 1705.

Here are interred alſo Gregory Compton, and others of that Name.

Weſt of the South Door, a large Table Monument for Ralph Hawkins, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON. Departed the 14th of Oct. 1696, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another for Thomas Wiſe, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. Departed Jun. 18, 1710. Aged 31.

On the Eaſt Side of the Church-yard, a handſome raiſed Monument railed in, for Tho. Turner, Gent. Departed the 11th of March, 1714, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Another ſmall one on that Side, for Anne Gurnet, Daughter of Rob. Gurnet, and Wife of John Williamſon, Henry Gries, and Richard Collord, and lived a Widow 35 Years. Dyed the 30th of July, 1663.

The Family of the *Collards* have been antient here, as appears from the Regiſter of Wills.

John Colard de Hale in *Walcumſtow*, by Will dated *July* 17, 1487, gives to *John* his younger Son *unam Placeam cum* 14 *acr. terræ & di. &c.*

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Marſden, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, who departed this Life the 14th Day of December, Anno Dom 1719, aged 46 Years.

To the Memory of Richard Clare, Eſq; late of this Pariſh, who died the 29th of May 1725; aged 41 Years, and is here interred.

In Memory of Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir John Johnſon, Knt. who married the Right Hon. Lady Urſula Windſor, Daughter of Thomas Windſor, Earl of Plymouth, and departed this Life at his Houſe in Walthamſtow, January 26, 1728-9; aged 59, leaving one Son named Thomas.

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Vickers, who died Nov. 10, 1729. Aged 60 Years.

Alſo Mary his Wife, who died March the 15th, 1730-1. Aged 50 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Hyde, Eſq; who departed this Life on the 29th Day of March 1733, in the 53d Year of his Age.

Here lyes the Body of Sigiſmunda Cecil, Wife of James Cecil of London, Gent. who died September the 22d, 1733, in the 19th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Rigg, late of this Pariſh, Citizen and Merchant of London, who departed this Life December 16, 1734, in the 56th Year of his Age.

Greatly lamented,
being
a kind Husband,
an indulgent Father,
a ſincere Friend,
and of an univerſal good Character;
alſo an induſtrious Promoter of
the Trade and Manufactury of his Country.

WANTSTED.

THE Pariſh-Church here was new built not many Years ſince, and chiefly by the Liberality of the preſent Earl *Tilney*, who built the Chancel at his own Charge. There is alſo a new Steeple, before but a Wooden Spire, as moſt of the Churches in this Part of *Eſſex* were, till of later Years, as that of *Low Leyton* and *Woodford*.

Theſe Arms are remaining upon Braſs Plates, the Inſcriptions gone.

Quarterly: *A Feſſe, charged with a Lion paſſant guardant, between three Cinquefoils*, &c.

A Braſs Plate, repreſenting a Woman; the Bearing quarterly. Firſt Quarter, *A Feſſe between three Doves volant*. The Second, *A Bend between three Griffins Heads erazed*. The Third, as the Second, the Fourth as the Firſt.

Another Braſs Plate, with a Man and a Woman kneeling, and this Inſcription:

The Body of Peter Laurence, who was ſome Time Preacher of God's Word, and Parſon of this Church of Wanſted; who deceaſed the 29th of Novemb. 1615. And alſo the Body of Bridget his firſt Wife, who deceaſed the 28th of December 1613.

Upon another Plate:

Sir Johan. Hurgetrombe, Chevaler giſt ici. Dieu de Salme eyt Mercy. *Amen.* No Date.

Againſt the South Wall in the Chancel, the Figure of a comely Man dreſt; made for Captain John Morice, Son and Heir of Francis Morice, of this Pariſh, Eſq; Dyed the 20th of September, 1638.

On a flat Marble Stone, Francis Morice, Eſq; Clerk of the King's Ordnance. Departed the 30th of September, 1636. Ætat. 74.

A Son of Sir Robert Brooks, Kt. and Margaret his Wife. Buried the 17th of Aug. 1662. It is a very ſmall Stone laid over; and the Child, as it ſeems, not baptized, dying the Day before its Interment.

Upon a Braſs:

Hic jacet Nichus. Carols, filius Willmi. Carols, Mil. Qui quidem Nichus. obiit x die Decemb. A° MV^{c}IX. Cujus aie. propitietur Deus.

Againſt the North Wall, a Monument for Mary, eldeſt Daughter of Robert Williamſon, Eſq; and Rebecca his Wife. She dyed January 30, 1682-3. Under-written:

God's Will be done.

Againſt

Againſt the South Wall in the Chancel, is erected a moſt ſplendid Monument for Sir Joſiah Child, Bar. where his Effigies, cut out in white Marble at Length ſtands; Pointing with one of his Fingers downward, directing to the Inſcription underneath, to ſhew who he was; his three Wives, whoſe Daughters they were, and to whom married, namely, their former Husbands; what Children by each. The Monument mentioned to be ſet up by Sir Richard Child, Bar. his Son ſurviving, now Earl Tilney.

Underneath lyeth along, on his Side, his ſecond Son Bernard, who was elder Brother to Richard.

This Inſcription is as follows:

Hic jacet Joſias Child, Baronettus, Richardi Child, de Civitate LONDON. Mercatoris filius, trium Conjugum, Annæ, Mariæ & Emmæ, maritus.

Anna Edwardi Boat de Portſmouth, Generoſi filia tres ei peperit filios, Joſiam & Richardum, primâ mortuos Infantiâ; nec non Elizabetham Joanni Howland de Stretham in Agro Surrienſi Armigeri, nuptam.

Maria Gulielmo Atwood de Hackney in Agro Middleſexienſi filia, priore marito Thoma Stone de Civitate LONDON, Mercatore, viduata, Prolem quoque triplicem ei enixa eſt, Joſiam, Militem & Baronettum, Patri aliquandiu ſuperſtitem. Qui ductâ in Matrimonia Elizabetha (Thomæ Cook de LONDON. Militis filiâ primogenita) ſine ſobole extinctus 20 die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1704. Hackneyano Templo ſepultus eſt. Rebeccam, primò nuptam Carolo Baroni Herbert, (Henrici tunc Marchionis de Vigornia, poſtea Ducis de Beaufort, primogenito.) Deinde Joanni Baroni de Granville nuptiis ſecundis, junctam: Mariam deniq; Edvardi Bullock de Faulkborn Hall in Agro Eſſexienſi Armigeri, uxorem.

Emma, Conjux erat Franciſci Willoughby de Wollaſton in Agro Nottinghamienſi, Henrici Bernard de Stoke in Agro Solopienſi Militis filia, & duarum Hæredum altera. Bernardus & Ricardus, ex hoc ultimo Conjugio filii extitêre. Bernardus annos 21 natus, cælebs obiit 5. die Junii, Anno 1698. Et hic inferius ſepultus jacet. Ricardus vero Baronettus, Hæres ſuperſtes, Dorotheam (Johannis Glynne [de] Henly Park in Agro Surrienſi, Armigeri, Filiam & Hæredem unicam) in matrimonium duxit; & Monumentum hoc Patri optimè merito, die 22 Junii, Anno Dom. 1699. Ætatiſq; ſuæ 69 defuncto, mœrens Poſuit.

There are divers curiouſly engraven Marble Figures on each Side of the Monument, beſides that of his Son Bernard underneath, viz. Two Women ſitting on either Side, in very melancholic, lamenting Poſtures: One leaning her Head upon her Hand, the other Hand ſtretched downward; the other Woman cloſing her Hands together, and wringing them: Both with Veils over their Heads. And there are likewiſe, by Way of Ornament, Boys in mourning Poſtures, and one of them blowing up a Bubble.

Over the Monument is the Coat of Arms: *Gules, a Chevron Ermin, charged with a bloody Hand, between three Doves, Argent.*

In this Chancel, a fair flat Marble Stone with this Inſcription:

Here lyes the Body of Edward Farmar, Eſq; ſome Time an Inhabitant of this Pariſh, late of Canons in this County; he dyed Jan. 2, 1708-9, aged 39.

Hatchments in this Church for Goff, Cook, Brocas and Farmer.

In the Church-Yard:

Here lyeth the Body of John Ford, Citizen and Poulterer of LONDON, who departed this Life, June 20, 1722, aged 54 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of John Houchins of this Pariſh, who died April 2, 1727, aged 62 Years.

In Memory of Mr. Richard Alliſon of this Pariſh, who departed this Life Sept. 27, 1719, aged 48 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Edmund Anſcell of the Pariſh of St. Ann's Weſtminſter, who died Feb. 9, 1724, aged 41.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, Wife of Adam Holt of the Pariſh of Layton, who departed this Life, June 18, 1724, aged 57 Years.

In hopes of a joyful Reſurrection,
Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Anthony Dowdall, who dyed Octo. 23, 1725, in the 44th Year of his Age.

To whoſe Memory this Monument is erected by his loving Daughter Mrs. Catharine Dowdall.

Here lyeth interred the Body of William Boſely, Son of James and Suſannah Boſely of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 24th Day of Jan. 1727, aged 47 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Samuel Short, Gent. late of this Pariſh, who died April 14, 1728, in the 50th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Midgley of this Pariſh, who died June 12, 1729, aged 52 Years.

Alſo the Body of Sarah Saile, Daughter of Sarah Midgley, who died Feb. 28, 1729, aged 17 Years.

Alſo the Body of Sarah Midgley, Wife of the above Sam. Midgley, who died March 14, 1734, aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah Ruſſell, late Wife of William Ruſſell, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and of the Pariſh of St. Swithen's, London-Stone, who departed this Life, June 19, 1731, aged 57.

Alſo Mary, Wife of the aboveſaid William Ruſſell, who departed this Life, December 31, 1727, aged 45 Years.

The above-mentioned William Ruſſell departed this Life, Sept. the 27th, 1731, aged 54 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Burwall of this Pariſh, Gardiner, who departed this Life the 30th Day of June 1731, aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Stephen Holloway, late of the Pariſh of St. Buttolph's extra Aldgate, Middleſex, who departed this Life the 15th Day of Febr. Anno Dom. 1731, aged 54 Years.

Here lies the Body of Thomas Hunter, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, Jan. the 25th, 1731.

Here lies the Body of William Henworth, Eſq;
whoſe Character,
Reader,
(whoever thou art)
Learn, admire, imitate.
He had
as a Man
The tendereſt Regard for all Mankind;
as an Engliſh Man
The Spirit and Bravery of a true Briton;
as a Merchant
an unblemiſh'd Reputation.
He was
as a Friend,
Faithful and ſincere;

as

as a Companion
Chearful and agreeable;
as a Neighbour
Generous and ſociable;
as a Pariſhioner
a zealous Promoter of the Intereſt,
Quiet and Happineſs of this Village;
The Place wherein he delighted
whilſt living,
and deſired to be buried,
when dead.
Obiit 11°. Die Maii, 1733. Ætat. 33.

THE chief Houſe in this Pariſh, is *Wanſted* Houſe, built by the Right Honourable the Earl *Tilney*, and is a moſt magnificent Structure, being 260 Feet in Length, and 74 in Breadth, raiſed in a moſt elegant Taſte, by the late ingenious Architect Mr. *Colin Cambel*; the Hall is finely painted by Mr. *Kent*, and the Gardens belonging to it, are the Admiration and Delight of all Beholders. There is a Baſon before the Houſe, which has the Appearance of a River. The Situation is pleaſant and healthful. It was formerly in the Crown; and here Queen *Elizabeth* ſometimes came, as did King *James* I. in the Hunting Seaſon.

IN the old Houſe, pulled down to make Room for the preſent Building, did reſide the Earl of *Leiceſter* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and from hence went General of the Queen's Forces to *Tilbury* Camp, when the *Spaniards* in the Year 1588, came with their Fleet to invade the Realm. Upon his Death (which was that Year) it reverted to the Crown. Before this it belonged to *Richard* Lord *Rich*, Lord Chancellor to King *Henry* VIII. And before him this Houſe and Manor came to that King from *Giles Heron*, a great Man in that Reign, who (for ſome Crime, as is likely) made a Gift thereof to the King: Yet, notwithſtanding, was executed then, or afterwards. For, in an old Writing, that gave Account of all the Manors and Revenues that came to King *Henry* VIII. from the 3d of his Reign, and ſo onward, among the reſt, is an Houſe and Eſtate thus termed: "A great Meſſuage, "called *Naked Hall Hawe*, [*i. e.* Court] and "Lands in *Wanſted* and *Ilford* in *Eſſex*, given "by *Giles Heron*, Eſq; in the 23d Year of his "Reign, [*Ann.* 1531.]

Ann. Dom. 1540, *Giles Heron* was attainted of Treaſon, (no ſpecial Matter being mentioned) and executed at *Tyburn*.

In Little Ilford Church, which is the next Pariſh, bordering upon Wanſted, there is, or lately was, an old Monumental Inſcription for Thomas Heron, Son and Heir of John Heron, Kt. Treaſurer of the Chamber, who dyed at Aldersbroke, Ann. 1517, which is an antient Seat hard by Wanſted, now poſſeſſed by Sir John Lethieulier, Kt.

IF this *Wanſted Place* be the ſame with that *Naked Hall Hawe*, it might antiently well be ſo called, lying ſo naked and open by Reaſon of its Advancement upon Hills, and ſo without the Covering and Shelter of Trees; but had it not loſt that Name long ago, now it muſt; the vaſt and beautiful Plantation of Trees about it, having imparted Cover to it, as well as Ornament.

ABOVE an hundred Years before this, there is Mention made of a Citizen, and ſome Time Sheriff of LONDON, Owner of this Manor of *Wanſted*, *Anno* 1442, one *Robert Taterſal*, who gave his Manor of *Wanſted* in *Eſſex*, to his Wife *Anne*, for her Life; and after to his Son *Job Taterſal*; and bequeathed 20 *s.* to ſome of the young Men and Women in the Clothworkers Trade, to feaſt together, and to pray for his Soul: He was buried in St. *Swithen*'s Church. See *Vol.* I. *Book* II. *Page* 480.

STOKE-NEWINGTON.

Stoke-Newington, and *Newington-Green*, are pleaſantly ſituated, near the great Northern Road, repleniſhed with fine Country Houſes for Citizens, being about three or four Miles from LONDON. The Miniſter's Living has been much augmented by the Rent of certain Houſes, given by Dr. *Sympſon*, a late Incumbent there.

The Monuments that ſhew themſelves in this Church, are theſe that follow:

In the Chancel:

Againſt the South Wall, a very handſome, large, and ſomewhat antient Monument, with Pillars of different Marble, preſents a Knight kneeling, and a Lady facing him, kneeling alſo; and behind her a Daughter; a Head-Piece behind him. The Epitaph this:

Under him:

Vivo miles ..... Chriſto ductore triumpho,
Stix caro, mors mundus cuncta ſubacta mihi.
Exivi terris feſſus, velut hiſtrio ſcenâ:
Acta eſt ætatis fabula longa meo.
Finis adeſt, clare ſpectantes plaudite, vixi,
Et cum deſiſto vivere, viro magis.

Under her:

Vivo, ſed abſque meo, mors eſt mihi vita, marito:
Cumque viro veris ſum viduata bonis.
Charus eras ſummis imiſque benignus, at uni,
O! mihi quam charus quámque benignus eras?
Rara fuit Pietas; Genus & tibi nobile: Vixi:
Tu cum deſiſtis vivere, vivo minus.

Lower on the Baſe, are theſe Verſes:

Vivo prius durus mutúſque, ſed undique mutor,
Ore Loquax, mollis pectore fio Lapis.
Me tua Mollivit (mi Dudlei) vivida Virtus;
Quæ tam Sancta fuit vita perennis erit.
Et quæ freta viro optato ſimul optima vixti
Tu (neque deſiſtis vivere) vivis adhuc.

Over his Head is writ:

Obiit 29 Decembr. Anno Dom. 1580.

On the Eaſt Wall, North of the Table, is this Inſcription:

Johannes Taverner, natus in Comitat. Hartfordienſi Familia honeſta, Parentibus piis & probis. A Prima Infantia Literis operam dedit; primò, ſub privato magiſtro: Dein Wemonaſterii inſtitutus, Cantabrigiæ ſtuduit per annos 8. Ubi etiam Magiſterii gradum ſuſcepit. Dein Oxonii per annos 5. Poſteaquam Joanni King Epiſcopo Londinen. a Libellis per annos 9. & unus Prælectorum in Collegio Greſham, Londini, per annos 28. Demumq; ſacris ordinibus ſuſceptis, Vicarius de Tillingham in Comitat. Eſſex. per annos 5, & Poſtremum hujus Eccleſiæ Rector annis 9. hic expleto Curriculo ſubtus ſepultus felicem reſurrectionem ſperat. Natus anno 1584. Denatus 1638. Vitam duxit cœlibem.

Vixi, nec quicquam vel vitæ nomine dignum
Senſi, vel quare longa petenda foret.
Hic ſitus eſt, qui res divinas calluit, Artes
Omnes, cui lingua, & plurima & una fuit.
Qui benè Judicio purum ſolidavit acumen,
Famam ultra prudens, ac ſine teſte pius.
Qui potuit citiùs quàm quærere munus obire,
Seu quod Civilis, ſeu Toga doctu regit.

Mens humilis fuit in ſublimi Corpore, pectus
Sincerum donans, dextera Penna volans.
Pulcher erat primo, cum vir, Virtute venuſtus,
In ſene, Mors vixit, dormit is illa fuit.

Middle Iſle:

On a flat Stone before the Pulpit:

Deceaſed Septemb. Anno Dom. 1652.

Here was interred the Body of John Leigh, Gent. Son of John Leigh of Leigh Hall in the County of Lancaſter, Gent. who was married to Talbot, Daughter of Benjamin Pigot of Gravehurſt in the County of Bedford, Eſq; By her Direction this Monument was made.

Two other antient flat Burial Stones, with Effigies and Inſcriptions in Braſs, but torn away.

On the South is a Chapel, ſome Time belonging to the Pophams, Lords of the Manor.

North Iſle:

Againſt the North Wall, near the Eaſt, is an antient Table Monument without any Inſcription. On the Side are ſome Shields. One bears the three Nails of the Croſs; another, the Croſs, with the Crown of Thorns hanging on it.

An antient flat Stone, with Saxon Capital Letters round it, hard to be read.

Under this Stone, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of James Porter of Newington-Green, Gent. who departed this Life the 26th of Auguſt, 1693, aged 67 Years; alſo of his Wife, and George his Son.

John Stocker, Eſq; buried by his Fader in S. Thomas Chapel in the Church of Stoke-Newington in Middleſex; by his Will dated Sept. 13, 1500, gives ſeveral Lands in Newington and Crepulgate.

In the Church-Yard, are the following Inſcriptions:

Here lyeth the Body of John Dean late of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, and Joyner and Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, March the 11th, 1722, in the 50th Year of his Age.

Here lyes the Body of George Pruden, late of this Pariſh, who dyed May the 1ſt, 1722, aged 59 Years.

In ſpe Reſurgendi & Fide Catholica.

Here lyeth
Elizabeth (Aubrey) Caſſils, Wife of Robert Caſſils, Obiit March 24th, Anno Dom. 1723-4. Ætat. 47. ✠

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Shed, late of this Pariſh, Baker, who departed this Life, May the 6th, 1726, aged 35 Years.

In hopes of a joyful Reſurrection

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Brooke (late Wife of Mr. Francis Brooke, Citizen, Armourer and Braſier of LONDON) who departed this Life, Octo. the 10th, 1728, aged 45 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Maſter Joſeph Hayward, Son of Mr. William Hayward of LONDON, Merchant, and Grandſon of Mr. William Patten of LONDON, Grocer, by whom this Tomb was erected; he died the 11th of Auguſt, 1728, aged four Years and 11 Months.

Not loſt, but gone before.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Brooke (late Wife of Mr. Francis Brooke, Citizen, Armourer and Braſier of LONDON) who departed this Life, Octo. the 10th, 1728, aged 45 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Maſter Joſeph Hayward, Son of Mr. William Hayward of LONDON, Merchant, and Grandſon of Mr. William Patten of LONDON, Grocer, by whom this Tomb was erected; he died the 11th of Auguſt, 1728, aged four Years and 11 Months.

Not loſt, but gone before.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. John Newman, late of Newington-Green, Gent. who in the Days of his Pilgrimage here, which were 72 Years,
was a right Ornament of the
Chriſtian Religion,
was pious without Hypocriſy,
Honeſt without Guile,
And was loving and charitable
without Diſſimulation.
Obiit 24 Octob. 1729.

He had three Siſters like himſelf, of exemplary Piety, who are all buried near this Place.

Likewiſe in the ſame Grave of the aboveſaid Gent. lies his Niece Anne Shaw, aged 21, Obiit 26 Nov. 1729.

She was a virtuous loving Wife; a kind Friend, and lamented by all that knew her, and eſpecially by her affectionate Husband, Mr. John Shaw, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, who from a due Senſe of Gratitude and Love hath erected this Tomb.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Felton, who departed this Life, Sept. the 12th, 1729, aged 84 Years.

Near this Place alſo lyeth Jane Felton, Wife of Edward Felton, and ſeven Children.

Here lyeth the Body of John Phillpott, Gent. died Decem. the 5th, 1730, aged 34 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newens, the Wife of Mr. Edward Newens, Citizen and Bricklayer of LONDON, who departed this Life, March the 12th, 1731, aged 58 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newens, late Wife of Mr. Edward Newens, who departed this Life, March the 23d, 1733, in the 33d Year of her Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. William Haggeſs, who departed this Life, Jan. 21, 1727, aged 45 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mrs. Martha Haggeſs (Wife of the aboveſaid Mr. William Haggeſs) who departed this Life, Octo. 30, 1732, aged 58 Years.

And four of their Children,
William, Anne, John and Martha.

And alſo Mrs. Elizabeth Haggeſs, who departed this Life, Octo. the 17th, 1733, in the 85th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Joſ. Saunders from the Pariſh of St. Ambersby in the County of Worceſterſhire, who departed this Life, Jan. 14, 1731, in the 45th Year of his Age.

Alſo Thomas Saunders, Brother of the aboveſaid, who departed this Life, March the 16th, 1734-5, aged 52 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary Lane, late Wife of John Lane, who departed this Life, Jan. 24, 1725-6, aged 68 Years.

And alſo the Body of Mr. John Lane of this Pariſh, Husband of the aboveſaid, who departed this Life, Febr. 26, 1734-5, aged 63 Years.

CHAPEL *at* HIGHGATE.

WE come next to the pleaſant Town of *Highgate*, very loftily ſituated, according to the Import of its Name, giving a noble Proſpect thence of the City North Weſt.

It has a Chapel belonging to the Pariſh of *Hornſey*: In which are Monuments for divers Perſons, *viz.*

In the Weſt Part, a black Grave-ſtone for Nicholas Burwel of Gray's-Inn, Eſq; 1670; he had two Wives, viz. Suſanna, only Daughter of William Norwich; and Frances, ſecond Daughter of Sir Charles Le Groſſe of Creſtwic, Kt.

Four

Four Sons of the Lady Heſter Blount: Two by her firſt Husband, Sir William Manwaring, Kt. And two by her ſecond, Sir Henry Blount, Kt. All dyed Infants, 1653.

Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, Merchant Adventurer of London, and Alderman, 1676.

And though interred far from his native Country, [*Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*] yet he hath left there a Monument engraven in the Memory of all good Men.

NEAR the Church Porch is the Coat of *Cholmeley*:

An. Dom. 1562. Sir Roger Cholmeley, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and after, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, did erect, at his own Charges, this publick and free Grammar School, and procured the ſame to be eſtabliſhed by Letters Patents from Queen Elizabeth, endowing the ſame with yearly Maintenance. Which School Edwyn Sandes, L. Biſhop of LONDON, enlarged An. Dom. 1565, by the Addition of this Chapel, for Divine Service, &c. The ſame enlarged by divers Perſons. The Inſcription renewed An. 1668, by the Governor of the ſaid School.

Sub hoc marmore requieſcunt exuviæ Richardi Gower, Armigeri, de Highgate in Comitat. Middleſexiæ. Qui amicis & bonis omnibus charus vixit, flebilis occidit, &c. 12 Dec. 1688.

Honoris ergô hunc titulum poſuit Edwardus Gold de agro Devon. oriundus, Mercator Londinenſis, Elizæ. filiæ ejus ſuperſtitis, & deſiderium Patris ægrè ferentis, maritus.

Katherine, Wife of Richard Chambers, Eſq; Merchant, Alderman of London, ſecond Daughter of Robert Sprignel of Highgate, Eſq; By her he had 14 Children. Dyed Dec. 28, 1643.

Elizabeth Jaques, Widow, late Wife of John Jaques, Eſq; June 18, 1624. By her he had five Sons and two Daughters.

In the Chancel, lyes under a black Marble, John Smith of Highgate, Eſq; one of the Governors of this Chapel, 1655.

John Smith, Eſq; Son of John Smith and Audley his Wife, the only Child he left at his Death.

This Marble Stone preſerveth the Memory of Baſil Nicolls, Governor of this Chapel and Free-School, 1648.

An Atchievement for Sir John Woolaſton, Kt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

A large Monument in the Weſt Wall, with two Effigies of a Man and a Woman to the Shoulders; dedicated to the Memory of William Platte of Highgate, Eſq; Son and Heir of Sir Hugh Platte of Kirby Caſtle, and of Bednal Green, in Middleſex, Knt. who married the youngeſt Daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Douneamey, in the County of Glouceſter, Knt. dyed the 17th of November 1637.

On a Pillar in the Middle of the Chapel:

Robert Sprignel, Eſq; who married Suſan, Daughter of John Daniel, of Meſſinghal in Eſſex, Eſq; 1654.

Sarah, third Daughter of John and Elizabeth Radford, of St. Clement Danes.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Walker, 1685.

Eaſt Wall:

A Monument, in the Shape of a Pyramid, for Peter Pretty, 1678. Elizabeth Collet erected this Monument.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. —— Hobart, Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. and Bart. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, 1632.

Elizabeth Liſle, Wife to John Liſle, Eſq; Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart aforeſaid. Dyed 1633.

In Highgate *Church-yard.*

Here lyes the Body of John Bayes, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life May the 2d, 1721, in the 48th Year of his Age.

And likewiſe Mr. John Bayes, Junior, who departed this Life May the 12th, 1727, aged 28 Years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of William Bayes, who departed this Life March the 11th, 1734, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

Underneath lyes the Body of Richard Browne, late Citizen and Maſon of LONDON, who departed this Life the 21ſt Day of March, 1720, in the 47th Year of his Age.

He was a very ingenious Artiſt in his Way, and a zealous Son of the Church of England.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Edwards, Wife of Edward Edwards, in the Pariſh of St. James's, Weſtminſter, who departed this Life the 10th Day of Jan. 1723; aged 60 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Edwards, who departed this Life October 8, 1729; aged two Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, Wife of Robert Harriſon, who departed this Life the 23d Day of Feb. 1727, in the 60th Year of her Age.

The Grave is but a Fining Pot
  Unto believing Eyes;
For here the Fleſh muſt loſe its Droſs,
  And like the Sun ariſe;
Since none can ſee God's Face and live
  For me to Dy is beſt.
Through Jordan Streams who would not dive
  To Land at Canaan's Reſt?
Lord let me praiſe thee whilſt I live,
  And praiſe thee when I dye,
And praiſe thee when I riſe again
  To all Eternity.

Mary Heather, the Wife of William Heather, Tallow-chandler, of London, died Jan. 31, 1729, aged 39 Years.

Alſo the above William Heather, died June the 6th, 1730, aged 40 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Hannah Guede, Wife of Capt. Egbert Guede, who departed this Life the 12th of November 1724, aged 87 Years.

Underneath lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Batt, who departed this Life the 13th of November 1728, aged 70 Years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Mrs. Sarah Batt, Wife of the ſaid Thomas Batt, who departed this Life the 16th of April 1731, aged 76 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Killet, Daughter of John and Abigail Killet, of this Pariſh, who dyed June the 8th, 1728; aged ſeven Months.

M. S.
Johannis Browne, A. M.
Qui
In Caſtello Bolſover inter Darbienſes Natus
V. Id. Septembris, A. C. 1686
Denatus Id. Julii, A. C. 1728
Ætatis 42°
Harum Ædium
Sacellani, & Scholarchæ
Per Annos Septemdecim
Munera Ornavit
Et
Hic tandem à laboribus Requieſcit
Felicem expectans Reſurrectionem.

Here

Here lyeth the Body of William Hartwel, who for 27 Years performed with Care and Decency the Office of Clerk of this Chapel.

He was a kind Husband,
An indulgent Father,
A true Friend,
A quiet Neighbour,
And, in a Word,
An honeſt Man.

He bore the tedious Sickneſs, which carried him hence, with exemplary Patience and Reſignation.

He lived beloved,
and died lamented,
Nov. 27th, 1730.
Ætat. 49.

Underneath lyes the Body of Thomas Wilkins, late Cirizen, Diſtiller, and Pariſhioner of St. Andrew's Holborn, London, who departed this Life June the 2d, 1724, in the 49th Year of his Age.

Alſo Urſula, Widow and Relict of the above Thomas Wilkins. Dyed May the 5th, 1735. Aged 59 Years.

St. PANCRASS.

NEARER to LONDON lyeth the antient Church of St. *Pancraſs*: In the Churchyard whereof are many Tombs and Monuments, among which are ſeveral for *Roman Catholicks*, and theſe are generally diſtinguiſhed by the Figure of a Croſs cut upon them.

Here lyeth William Holt, Son of William Holt, Gent. who departed Sept. 11, 1684.

Three Children of John Jervis, Gent. and Jane his Wife. One of them Arabella, aged three Years; a Child moſt dear to her Parents, whom ſhe loved and obeyed with an Affection much beyond her Years; which ſhe out-grew in Beauty, Knowledge, and Goodneſs, to the Admiration of all that knew her. Buried May 29, 1674.

Robert Parkins, Junior, Gent. July 21, 1675.

Randolph Gearewood, late Vicar of this Pariſh, 1689, and Margaret his Wife.

Thomas Plot of Sparſhot, in the County of Bucks, Gent. June 19, 1677. *Requieſcat in Pace.*

And Elizabeth Plot his Wife, June 2, 1683.

William Blunt, late of St. Andrew's Holborn, Yeoman, with Mary his firſt Wife. He died June 18, 1678.

Generoſus ſub hoc jacet Lapillo Robertus filius natu ſecundus Roberti Daviſii a Guiſancy in Flintonia antiqua ibidem Daviſiorum ſede, Armigeri. Satelles diu Regius, Literis & Armis juxta inſignis: quin & omni Titulo tanto major emicuit, quanto Virtus ipſa Virtutis nomen excellit, &c. Tenet hic ſepultum vetus & famoſum Divi Pancracii, anguſtum licet, Cæmiterium: Ob. ætatis ſuæ anno viceſimo octavo, Nov. 8° Regis feliciter reſtituti viceſimo, ſalutis reparatæ MDCLXVIII°.

Vale ſpectator; ut vivas, vive, ut mori valeas.

Commune cum Avunculo ſortitur ſepulchrum Dorothea Eyton: Johannis Eyton de Leeſwood in Comitatu Flint. Armigeri, & Dorotheæ prædicti Roberti ſororis, filia unica, Octennis, &c. An. Dom. 1672.

Robert Pennant, ſecond Son of Pyercy Pennant of Byghtam in the County of Flint, Eſq; and Katharine Siſter of Robert Davies, 1689. aged 24.

John Dolben, Citizen and Maſon of London, March 30, 1703.

Elizabeth Manning, aged four Years.

So fades this beauteous Flower, whoſe early Wit,
Reaſon and Religion did make it fit
For a better World: Her ſad Parents Grief
Admits of none but of a like Relief.
Reader, live pious, and bid the World adieu;
And let a Child here thus admoniſh you.

Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi.

Richard Finchamp, Son of John Finchamp, of Owtwel, in the County of Norfolk, 1688-9.

✠

Edvardus Boteler, Armig. ob. 8 die. Jan. An. Dom. 1681. Anima ejus in bonis demorabitur. ✠

Mrs. Mary Judd dyed Jan. 6, 1699.

A. W. ob. Maii 4, An. Dom. 1678. Ætat. ſuæ 70. Elegi abjectus eſſe in Domo Dei, & manſi in Solitudine; non quærens quod mihi utile eſt, ſed quod multis.

Per bonam famam & per infamiam. Ob. Jan. 31, An. Dom. 1699. Ætat. 86.

Hic jacet ſepultus Edvardus Betts, M. D. Collegii Medicorum London. quondam Socius, præclari viri Johannis Betts, M. Doctoris ejuſdem Collegii quondam Præſidis filius. Ob. die 27mo. menſis April. Anno Salutis MDCXCV. Crrip.

Thomas Jones, of the Pariſh of St. Clements, 1690; and Elizabeth Jones his Wife, 1700.

Upon a Tomb at the South Side:

Here lyes the Body of John Carleton, Gent. Son of Thomas Carleton, Eſq; who was eldeſt Equerry to their Sacred Majeſties King Charles I. and King Charles II. and was deſcended of the moſt antient Family of the Carletons, of Carleton Hall in the County of Cumberland. Ob. 20 Julii, Anno Dom. 1703. Ætat. 67.

Here alſo lyes the Body of Suſanna his Wife, Daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, of Killerton, in the County of Devon, Bart. formerly Wife to Edward Halſall, Eſq; Equerry to her Sacred Majeſty Queen Catharine. Ob. 5 Feb. Anno Dom. 1696. Ætat. 62.

Another Tomb adjacent:

Elizab. Carleton, Daughter of Edward Carleton, Eſq; who was Knight Harbinger to his late Majeſty King James II. by Mary his ſecond Wife; who was the only Iſſue of Richard and Barbary Boyle of the City of Weſtminſter, deceaſed. Ob. Jan. 19. Ætat. 25. Anno Dom. 1719.

Had Heav'n commiſſion'd Death to hold his Hand,
And Vertue could the Force of Death withſtand;
This beauteous Virgin had been longer liv'd,
Nor we ſo ſoon of her rich Worth depriv'd.
Her Charming Youth, her Meekneſs, Wit, and Senſe,
Her Charity, her Truth, her Innocence:
But ripe for God, her Soul aſcending flew,
And early bid the ſinful World adieu, &c.

Upon another Tomb:

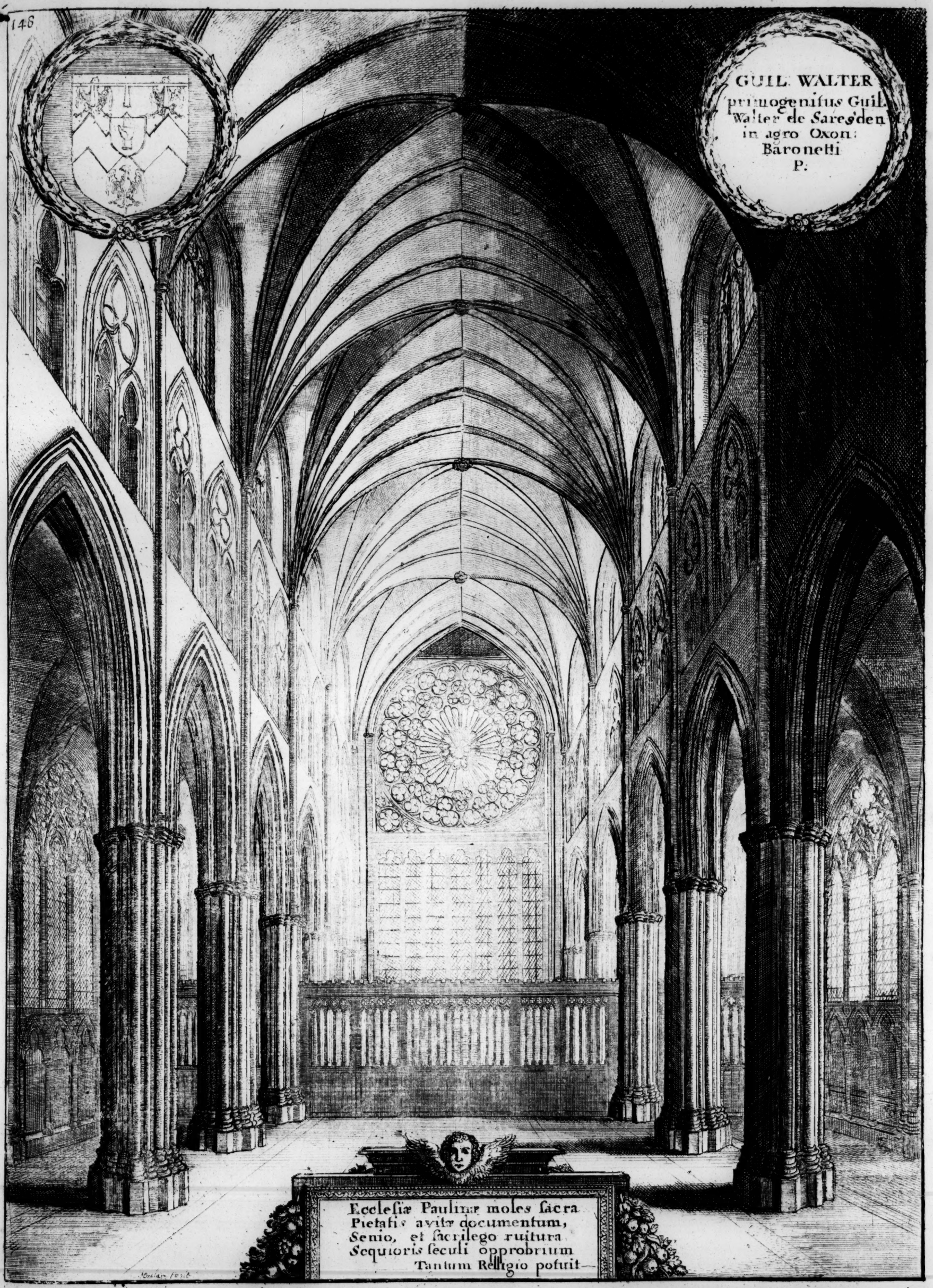
✠

D. O. M. S.

In a Vault under this Stone lyes the Body of Mary Towneley, eldeſt Daughter of Charles Towneley, of Towneley in the County of Lancaſter, Eſq; by his Wife Urſula Ferriour of Tyſmore in the County of Oxon. She dyed Aug. 13.

Anno { Dni. 1716.
{ Ætat. 28.

Poſuit mœſta Parens, in eod. Sepulchro, & ſuos aliquando Cineres depoſitura.



ORIENTALIS PARTIS ECCL: CATH: S. PAVLI PROSPECTVS INTERIOR &c.

Here lyeth the Body of William Hartwel, who for 27 Years performed with Care and Decency the Office of Clerk of this Chapel.

He was a kind Husband,
An indulgent Father,
A true Friend,
A quiet Neighbour,
And, in a Word,
An honeſt Man.

He bore the tedious Sickneſs, which carried him hence, with exemplary Patience and Reſignation.

He lived beloved,
and died lamented,
Nov. 27th, 1730.
Ætat. 49.

Underneath lyes the Body of Thomas Wilkins, late Cirizen, Diſtiller, and Pariſhioner of St. Andrew's Holborn, London, who departed this Life June the 2d, 1724, in the 49th Year of his Age.

Alſo Urſula, Widow and Relict of the above Thomas Wilkins. Dyed May the 5th, 1735. Aged 59 Years.

St. PANCRASS.

NEARER to LONDON lyeth the antient Church of St. *Pancraſs*: In the Churchyard whereof are many Tombs and Monuments, among which are ſeveral for *Roman Catholicks*, and theſe are generally diſtinguiſhed by the Figure of a Croſs cut upon them.

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Reader, live pious, and bid the World adieu;
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Anno { Dni. 1716.
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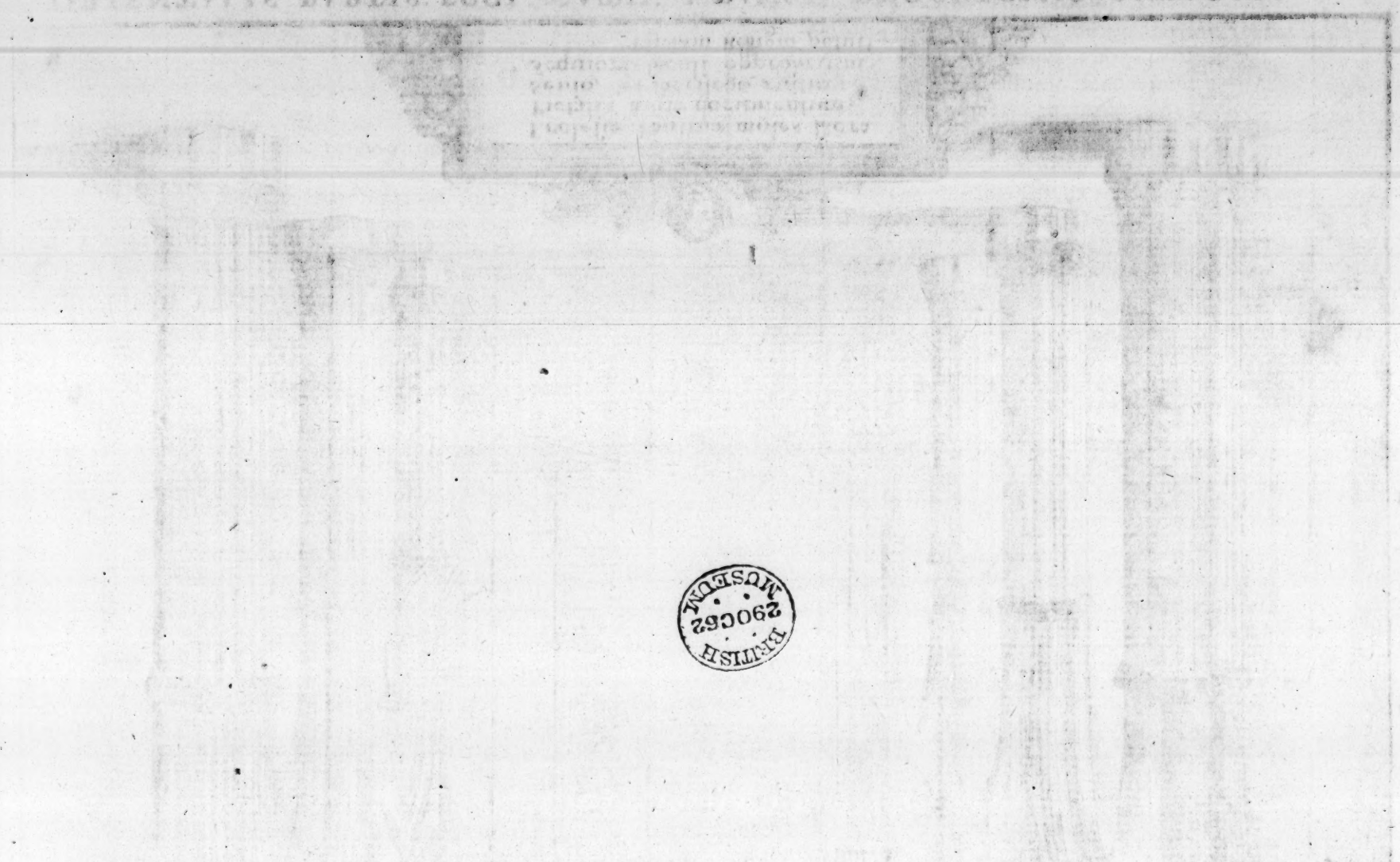
Poſuit mœſta Parens, in eod. Sepulchro, & ſuos aliquando Cineres depoſitura.

GUIL WALLER
primogenitus Guil.
Wallers de Saresden
in agro Oxon.
Baronetti
P.

Ecclesiæ Paulinæ moles sacra
Pietati avitæ documentum,
Senio, et sacrilego ruitura
Sequioris sæculi opprobrium
Patrum Religio posuit

ORIENTALIS PARTIS ECCL: CATH: S. PAVLI PROSPECTVS INTERIOR



BRITISH MUSEUM 290662

A Tomb a little Diſtance from *Townley's* Southward:

✠

Hic jacet eximius D. D. Andreas Giffard, antiquâ & nobili Familia Illuſtris; magno Scientiæ fere univerſalis Theſauro Illuſtrior, Virtutum omnium, tum Scientia, tum Praxi, Humilitatis præcipuè & Charitatis, Deum erga & proximum Illuſtriſſimus. Ac propterea inſigni Illuſtriſſimi Titulo, judicio omnium, etiam SSæ. digniſſimus habebatur. Deniq; vivens, commune bonum, moriens, communis luctus, exiſtit. Similem quippe ſui, Eheu! ubi reliquit? Obiit Sept. 28. A. D. 1714.

Requieſcat in pace.

Another Tomb for the Right Hon. Thomas Dongan, Earl of Limerick. Dyed Dec. 14. Aged 81 Years, 1715.

Requieſcat in pace. Amen.

On another Tomb near the former:

✠

This Tomb was erected for Gilbert Whitehal, late of Yelderſey in Darbyſhire, Gent. whoſe Body lyeth here interred. He dyed Feb. 20, Anno Dom. 1709.

Requieſcat in pace. Amen.

✠

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Catharine Brent, Widow of Robert Brent, late of Lark-Stoke in Gloceſterſhire, Eſq; Dyed December 18, 1706. [Romoved hither.]

Requieſcat in pace. Amen.

Upon a Tomb South Weſt:

Under this Tomb is interred the Body of Terence Mac-Mahon, Gent. who departed this Life in the 45th Year of his Age, 1710-11. This Tomb was erected at the ſole Charge of his loving Wife Sarah Mac-Mahon, &c.

Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lyeth the Body of the Rev. Mr. James Turner, late Vicar of Garthorp in Leiceſterſhire. He died April the 12th, 1730, aged 52. He was a faithful Paſtor.

Here lyeth all that was mortal of
The Hon^ble^ Amey Conſtable,
The worthy Daughter of Hugh Lord
Clifford of Chudley, and the much
lamented Wife of Cuthbert Conſtable,
of Burton Conſtable in Holderneſs, Eſq;
A Lady
Who in the Flower of her Youth employ'd her
whole Time and Thoughts
In the Care of her Soul, the Chriſtian Education
of her Children,
And an engaging Behaviour to her Husband and
Friends:
She was agreeable without Art:
Chearful without Levity:
Grave without Affectation:
Witty without Cenſoriouſneſs:
Obliging to all without Flattery:
Patient and Couragious without Oſtentation:
An Enemy to nothing, but what was vicious or
baſe:
A Friend only to Vertue and Truth.
She finiſh'd her Courſe on the 25th of July, A. D.
1731, and the 26th Year of her Age.
Her diſconſolate Husband erected this Monu-
ment
Of her uncommon Merit and his irreparable
Loſs.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Ralph Kemp, Druggiſt, who dyed the 27th Day of Jan. 1731, in the Pariſh of St. George, Queen's-ſquare. He was pious in his Religion, juſt in his Dealing, firm in his Friendſhip, and liberal in his Charity.

Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, late of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, who departed this Life the 6th Day of September 1733, in the 44th Year of his Age.

Requieſcat in Pace.

Reader, as you tender your own Soul,
Pray remember mine.

To the Memory of Mr. Richard Chapman, late of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, Merchant, who departed this Life the 27th Day of December, in the Year of his Age 59, and of our Lord 1733.

This Monument was erected by his mournful Widow, Mrs. Mary Chapman, out of Reſpect to an affectionate, tender and indulgent Husband. Wouldſt thou, pious Reader, ſpend thy Days in Happineſs and Peace, by his Example learn to be upright in thy Dealings, and inoffenſive in thy Behaviour, ſo doing thou canſt not fail in procuring Love, Honour, and Eſteem in this tranſitory Life; and mayſt thou likewiſe, before thy Departure hence, as thy Brother through the Mercy of his Saviour did obtain a well-grounded and joyful Aſſurance of a glorious Reſurrection to Life eternal. So be it.

Here lyeth the Body of Penneliper Harriſon, late Wife of Robert Harriſon, of this Pariſh, ſixth Daughter of Robert Turlington, of this Pariſh, Yeoman, who departed this Life the 25th of October, 1734, in the 68th Year of her Age.

She was a loving Wife, ſincere Friend, and a good Neighbour.

St. MARY *le* BONE.

A Little farther Weſtward lyes the Pariſh of St. *Mary le Bone*. In the Church whereof are theſe Perſons buried, and remembered by Monuments:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir Edmund Dowce of Broughton in the County of Southampton, Knt. who was Cup-bearer to Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James; and to Henrietta Maria of France, Queen to King Charles. Forty Years a conſtant Servant in his Place: Never married. At the writing hereof he was aged threeſcore and three Years. Anno Dom. 1644. *Mors mihi lucrum.*

Johannes Crosby, Artium Magiſter, Eccleſiæ Miniſter, Sepultus 30 Jan. 1669. Ætat. ſuæ 72.

Deborah Chambers, Wife of Richard Chambers of the City of York, Merchant, and Daughter of Edward Meſſenden, Eſq; Oct. 31, 1680.

Anno Dom. 1691, Jan. 25. Ætat. 91. Vixit Georgius Foxcroft, Armig. Par neg. Pru. Pi. Coſmopolita. Multa tulit, fecitque. Obiit, Abiit. Reliquæ hic. Eheu! quantuli ſumus. Turgidæ Bullæ Præterea nihil.

Hic ſita eſt Arabella Wentworth, filia natu tertia Georgii Wentworth, Equitis Aurat. & Annæ uxoris ejus, Spe reſurgendi. Ob. die 13 Dec. An. Dom 1653, & ætat. ſuæ anno 4to P. P.

Thomas, John, Sarah, William, and Sarah Tayler, the Sons and Daughters of Tho. Tayler of Popes in the County of Hertford, Eſq; by Sarah his Wife, Daughter of John Wells, of this Pariſh, Gent. deceaſed.

Church-yard of Mary le Bone.

Depoſita Edwardi Gwynn, Generoſi de Gente Gwynnorum in Gwynnedh ſive Wallia claris natalib. oriundi, de Societate medii Templi, & Cuſtodis Brevium de communi Banco unius Deputatorum, eximiæ Probitatis, Fortitudinis, & Conſtantiæ, excelſis animi dotibus ditati, Legum Antiquitatum Angliæ periti, Philoſophiæ ſtudioſiſſimi, & in omni Scientiarum genere, quibus Philologi lucubrationes & lucernas impendere ſolent, perdocti. Qui aſſiduè lectioni & contemplationi incumbens in Bibliotheca quam in ædibus Furnevallianis habuit inſtructiſſima, vitam ſenio fatigatam pro cœleſti & æterna commutavit pridie Calendas Februarii Anno Salutis humanæ MDCXLIX.

Alexander Chorley ſet up this Monument, Gratitudinis ergô & Memoriæ.

Mary Andrews, the Wife of John Andrews, of St. Martin's in the Fields, July 9, 1679.

Catharine Haſtings, Wife of Col. Edw. Haſtings. And William their Son, 1692.

Hic jacet Benjamin Crofts, Benjamini de Comitat. Suffolcienſ. Generoſi filius. Ob. Aug. 14. 1702.

Richard Reding, Groom of the King's Great Chamber, Sept. 29, 1671.

In memoriam Samuelis Ellis, Generoſi, viri ſui dilectiſſimi, (qui antiquam gentis ejuſdem de Kiddal in agro Eboracenſi familiam probis & piis moribus magis honeſtavit, & per totum nuperæ Tyrannidis, & vitæ provectioris curſum, ſummam erga Deum & Regem intemeratam ſervavit fidem) Iſabella amatiſſima ejus pariter & mœſtiſſima conjux, &c. hoc ſepulchrale ſaxum, noviſſimum quod poſſit, amoris Monumentum poſuit. Ob. 6 Octob. MDCLXXVIII°. Ætat. autem ſuæ LXXIII.

Buried here by his Deſire, near Elizabeth his Daughter, who died of the Plague.

Mary Holme, Wife of Edward Holme, of the Pariſh of St. James's: Departed Nov. 20, 1701.

Hic jacet Claudius Champion de Creſpigny è Gallia natali ſolo pro fide profugus, animam Deo reddidit anno ætatis LXXV. Salutis MDCXCV. Apr. 10.

Here lyeth the Body of William Shepard, who departed this Life May the 6th, 1705, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.

Abel Langelier, aged 47 Years, departed this Life April the 23d, 1706.

Here lyeth the Body of Heſter Huddle, Wife of John Huddle, the Daughter of Richard and Heſter Murkett, of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields. She dyed April the 3d, 1708, in the 24th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of John Stainsby, late of St. Ann's Weſtminſter, who dyed the 14th Day of June, 1709, aged 52 Years.

Alſo the Body of Robert Stainsby his Son, who dyed the 25th of November 1708, aged 16

Here lyes the Body of John Lammos, who departed this Life July 6, 1709, aged 43 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary Hunt, the Wife of Mr. George Hunt, of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, who dyed Jan. 30, 1707-8. in the 60th Year of her Age.

Alſo lyes the Body of Mr. George Hunt, Coach-maker of the ſaid Pariſh, who dyed July the 4th, 1713, aged 72 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of George Dilgardiner, Son of George Dilgardiner, of the Pariſh of St. Martin's Weſtminſter, who dyed December the 21ſt, 1710, aged 20 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Davie, Widow, of the Pariſh of St. Mary Savoy in the Strand, who departed this Life the 7th Day of April, 1711, aged 54 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Taylor, the Wife of Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, who dyed May the 15th, 1713, in the 49th Year of her Age.

Alſo lyes the Body of Mr. Henry Taylor, Vitler of the ſaid Pariſh, who died July 22, 1713, aged 50 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Cotton, aged 32 Years, late Servant to the Lady Guiſe, who, with Regard to his Merit and faithful Service, layeth this Stone to perpetuate his Memory, 1714.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Jonathan Evans, late of St. Martin's Pariſh, who departed this Life the 17th of Auguſt 1715, aged 54 Years.

And alſo his Mother Elizabeth Evans, who departed December 7th, 1704, aged 64 Years.

Requieſcant in Pace.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Darby, who departed this Life the 19th Day of June 1716, aged 26 Years.

For Jeſus Sake, in whoſe Name I humbly crave,
Move not this Stone, nor diſturb my Grave.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Woodward, late Servant to the Hon. the Lord William Manners, died June 2, 1723, aged 33 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Fletcher, late of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields; he departed this Life March the 28th, 1718, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Robert Knight, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 5th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1719, and in the 47th Year of his Age.

As I was ſo are ye,
And as I am,
So ſhall ye be.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Eliz. Drury, Daughter to the ſaid Robert Knight, who departed this Life the 9th Day of April 1729, in the 25th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Samuel Dicken, who departed this Life June the 26th, 1723, aged 31 Years.

In Memory of Mary, the Daughter of William and Mary Jackling. She was born Nov. 8, 1723, and died Oct. 24, 1724.

Her Time was ſhort, the longer is her Reſt,
God call'd her hence, becauſe he ſaw it beſt.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Ann Hawduroy, who died the 2d Day of May 1723, aged ſix Years and four Months.

Alſo the Body of Anthony George Hawduroy, who died the 4th of May 1723, aged four Years.

Here lyes the Body of Eliz. Tombes, Daughter of Thomas Tombes and Margaret his Wife, of this Pariſh, who died Oct. 15, 1725; aged one Year and four Months.

Short was her Time
The longer is her Reſt,
God took her hence
When he ſaw the Time was beſt.

Here lyeth the Body of Joſeph Wright, who departed this Life July 4, 1723, in the 37th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. James Maginnes, of the Pariſh of St. Mary le Bone, in the County of Middleſex, who departed this Life March the 2d, 1725-6, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

Here

Here lyeth interred the Body of Elizabeth Taylor, late Wife of Henry Taylor of this Pariſh, Maſon, who departed this Life the XIth Day of January, MDCCXXVI, VII. in the XLVth Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary the Wife of Captain James Laborde, who departed this Life the 21ſt of September, 1722, aged 43 Years.

And alſo the Body of Mrs. Eſther Laborde, their Daughter, who departed this Life the 10th Day of June, 1726, in the 13th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Lane, Daughter of John and Margaret Lane, of this Pariſh, who died Jan. the 31ſt, 1723, aged two Months.

Alſo the Body of Mary Lane, who died Jan. the 9th, 1727, aged two Years, eight Months, and three Days.

Sleep, lovely Babes,
Enjoy your peaceful Reſt,
God takes them ſooneſt
That doth pleaſe him beſt.

In the Memory of Elizabeth, Richard and Edmund Thornton, the Daughter and two Sons of Richard and Elizabeth Thornton. Elizabeth dyed April the 7th, 1723, aged 11 Months. Richard dyed April the 26th, 1723, aged two Years and three Months. Edmund dyed Auguſt the 30th, 1726, aged two Years and ſeven Months.

Sleep, lovely Babes, enjoy your peaceful Reſt,
God takes them ſooneſt, that doth pleaſe him beſt.

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah, the Daughter of John and Sarah Willis of this Pariſh, who died June the 30th, 1730, aged four Years and four Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Frances, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Hartſhorn, of Liſham-Green of this Pariſh, who died July the 19th, 1732, aged 45 Years.

Alſo the Body of the above-mentioned Mr. Thomas Hartſhorn, who died Jan. 11, 1732-3, in the 33d Year of his Age.

We are now come round into the Town again, for all that Part of it which lies on the North Side of *Oxford* Road, oppoſite to *Hanover* and *Groſvenor* Buildings are in this Pariſh, and not contained within the Bills of Mortality, namely, *Cavendiſh-ſquare*, with the fine Streets about it. This Square has ſeveral fine Houſes in it particularly, the late Lord *Harcourt's*, and the late Lord *Bingley's*. Duke *Chandos* had deſigned ſomething very magnificent here, on the North Side, fronting *Cavendiſh-ſquare*; but for ſome Reaſons a Stop was put to it, and there are only the two Wings at preſent to be ſeen.

This new Part of the Town being chiefly the Eſtate of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Oxford*, moſt of the Streets and Places here are called after his own and Lady's Names and Titles, as, *Cavendiſh-ſquare*, *Henrietta-ſtreet*, *Wigmore-ſtreet*, *Mortimer-ſtreet*, *Holles-ſtreet*, *Harley-ſtreet*; there are beſides, *Margaret-ſtreet*, *Queen-Anne-ſtreet*, *Chandos-ſtreet*, &c. There is a Market-Place and Market-Houſe built ſomewhat on the Eaſtward of *Cavendiſh-ſquare*, and on the South Weſt, a very neat Chapel for the Uſe of the Inhabitants, where Divine Service is performed on *Sundays* and Holidays, and Prayers twice every Day. It is computed that there are about 600 Houſes in this Part contiguous to the Liberties of the City of *Weſtminſter*, but out of the Bills of Mortality.

As we have before given a Liſt of the Members who have ſerved in Parliament for the City of LONDON, the following is a Liſt of the Repreſentatives for the City of *Weſtminſter*.

The firſt Return *Weſtminſter* ever made of Repreſentatives to Parliament, was after the Diſſolution of Abbeys; for it is plain, that *Anno* 33 of King *Henry* VIII. there was no Return or Summons of Members from it, or *Peterborough*, or ſeveral Abbey-Towns; ſo we may date their ſending Repreſentatives to be undoubtedly in King *Henry* VIII's laſt Parliament, begun *An. Reg.* 33. aforeſaid, or rather in the next convened Parliament, which was in King *Edward* VI's Reign.

EDWARD VI.

1 Parl. at Weſtminſter, Geo. Blage, Kt. John Rede, Gent.
6 ditto Rob. Southwell, Kt. The other Name torn

MARY.

1 P. at Weſtm. Rob. Smallwoode, Will. Gyes
1 P. at Oxford, Will. Gyes, Rich. Hodges

PHILIP and *MARY.*

1 & 2 P. at Weſt. Will. Jennings, Will. Guys
2 & 3 ditto Arthur Sherton, Richard Hodges
4 & 5 ditto Richard Newdigate, John Beaſte, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

1 P. at Weſtm. ---Torn. --- John Beſt
5 ditto Rob. Nowell, Will. Bower, Gent.
13 ditto Will. Cordell, Kt. Will. Staunton, Gent.
14 ditto Tho. Wilbraham, Eſq; John Dodington, Gent.
27 ditto Rob. Cecill, Eſq; Tho. Knevitt, Eſq;
28 ditto Rob. Cecill, Eſq; Tho. Knevitt, Eſq;
31 ditto Tho. Knevitt, Eſq; Peter Osborne, Eſq;
35 ditto Rich. Cecill, Eſq; Thomas Cole, Gent.
39 ditto Thomas Knevitt, Eſq; Tho. Cole, Eſq;
43 ditto Thomas Knevit, Kt. Will. Cooke, Eſq;

JAMES I.

1 P. at Weſt. Tho. Knevitt, Kt. Walter Cope, Kt.
* 12 ditto ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
18 ditto Edw. Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Eſq;
21 ditto Edw. Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Eſq;

CHARLES I.

1 P at Weſtminſter, Edward Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Eſq;
1 ditto Robert Pye, Kt. Peter Heywood, Eſq;
3 ditto Joſeph Bradſhaw, Eſq; Tho. Morris, Eſq;
15 ditto John Glyn, Eſq; William Bell, Gent.
16 ditto John Glyn, Eſq; William Bell, Gent.

CHARLES II.

12 P. at Weſtminſter, Gilbert Gerrard, Eſq; Thomas Clarges, Eſq;
13 ditto Phil. Warwick, Kt. Rich. Everard, Kt.
31 ditto Stephen Fox, Kt. Will. Poulteney, Kt.
31 ditto William Poulteney, Kt. Franc. Withins, Eſq;
32 P. at Oxford, William Poulteney, Kt. William Waller, Kt.

JAMES II.

1 P. at Weſtminſter, Charles Broughton, Eſq; Michael Arnold, Eſq;

WILLIAM and *MARY.*

1 P. at Weſtminſter, William Poulteney, Kt. Philip Howard, Eſq;

* *The Returns of the 12th of James I. all loſt.*

2 ditto

2 ditto * Willlliam Poulteney, Kt. Walter Clarges, Bar.

WILLIAM III.

7 P. at Weſtminſter, Honourable Charles Mountague, Eſq; Stephen Fox, Kt.
10 ditto Right Honourable Charles Mountague, Eſq; Right Hon. James Vernon, Eſq;
12 ditto Right Honourable James Vernon, Eſq; Thomas Croſſe, Eſq;
13 ditto Honourable James Vernon, Eſq; Henry-Dutton Colt, Bar.

ANNE.

1 P. at Weſtminſter, Walter Clarges, Bar. Thomas Croſſe, Eſq;
4 ditto Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq; Henry-Dutton Colt, Bar.
7 ditto Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq; Secretary of State, Thomas Medlicott, Eſq;
9 ditto Tho. Medlicott, Eſq; Tho. Croſſe, Eſq;
12 ditto Tho. Croſſe, Bar. Tho. Medlicott, Eſq;

GEORGE I.

1. P. at Weſtm. Sir Thomas Croſs, Bar. Hon. Edward Wortley, alias Mountague, Eſq;
8 ditto Archibald Hutchenſon, Eſq; John Cotton, Eſq;

GEORGE II.

1 P. at Weſtminſter, Hon. Lord Charles Cavendiſh, William Clayton, Eſq;
8 ditto Sir Charles Wager, Kt. William Clayton, Eſq; [now Lord Sundon.]

The following is a LIST *of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Borough of* Southwark.

EDWARD I.

23 P. at Weſtm. Rich. le Clerk, Will. Dinnock
26 P. at York, Hugh de Gernemne, Richard Dunlegh
28 P. at Lincoln, Hugh de Vinenton, Henry de Dunlegh
30 P. at London, Peter le Long, Tho. Gwin.
33 P. at Weſtm. Rich. le Clerk, Roger le Potter
35 P. at Carliſle, Hugh de Gernemne, John de Perkindon

EDWARD II.

1 P. at Weſt. Nic. Auſtin, John de Maldon
2 ditto Nicholas Demnon, Nicholas de Acton
4 ditto Nicholas de Acton, John de Vineter
5 P. at London, John de Vineter, Nic. de Auſtin
6 P. at Weſt. John de Vineter, Ralph de Avenor
7 ditto John de Vineter, Nicholas le Auſtin
12 P. at York, Adam Chandler, Will. Richthorne
15 P. at York, Rob. Oliver, Will. de Richthorne
16 P. at Weſtm. Henry Smith, The other torn
19 ditto Richard Weſton, Thomas Fancher

EDWARD III.

1 P. at York, Thomas Colman, Thomas Fairher
2 P. at Northampton, Thomas Colman, Thomas Fairher
4 P. at Wincheſter, Rich. Weſton, Hen. le Fever
4 P. at Weſt. William Roſſe, Thomas Coleman
5 ditto Geffry Pocock, Robert de Stamford
6 ditto William Roſſe, Thomas Coleman
6 ditto Thomas Coleman, William Quyure
6 ditto William Roſſe, Thomas Coleman
8 P. at York, Tho. Coleman, William Quyure
9 ditto Johannes de Wotton Rogerus de Arderne
9 P. at Weſtm. Thomas Ande, Thomas Coleman
10 Conſ. at Nottingham, Roger Arderne, Galfred Peacock
11 P. at Weſt. Adam Ferthing, Rob. Hammond
11 ditto Thomas Coleman, Galfrid Peacock
12 ditto Galfrid Peacock, Alan Ferthing
13 ditto Thomas Coleman, Alan Ferthing
14 ditto Thomas Coleman, Thomas Ande
14 ditto Adam le Chandler, William Rickthorne
15 ditto Galfrid Peacock, Thomas Coleman
17 ditto Walter de Peletere, William le Brewere
18 ditto Thomas Coleman, Robert —— torn
20 ditto Allan Farthing, Thomas Stamford
22 ditto Adam Farthing, Galfrid Peacock
24 ditto William atte Fenn, Elias Brughing
No Returns nor Names, from 24 'till 28 Ed. III.
28 P. at Weſtminſter, Elias de Braghyng, Thomas Kingſton
29 ditto Thomas Kingſton, Elias de Brughing
31 ditto Elias Brughing, Thomas Kingſton
32 ditto Elias de Brughing, Tho. de Kingſton
34 ditto Simon Plummer, John de Hales
34 ditto Simon Plummer, Thomas de Kingſton
36 ditto John Mocking, John Hales
37 ditto John Halys, Thomas atte Hynde
38 ditto John Folvill, John Mocking
39 ditto Robert Riffin, John Folvill
42 ditto William Clitterley, Thomas Hollycre
45 Council at Wincheſter, Thomas Dane
46 P. at Weſtm. John Sperſhere, Thomas Gyle
47 ditto Thomas Hoſyer, William Malton
50 ditto Thomas Croydon, Henry Bailly

RICHARD II.

2 P. at Gloceſter, William Childerle, Henry Baylly
3 P. at Weſtm. Thomas Torkſey, Adam Pulter
4 P. at Northampton, Galfrid Whitelef, Thomas Torkſey
6 P. at Weſtm. Roger Chaundler, Richard Ford
7 P. at Sarum, Stephen Skynnere, Tho. Spicer
7 P. at Weſtm. John Burgeys, Rob. Barbour
8 ditto Thomas atte Gyle, Thomas Torkſey
9 ditto Nicholas Nevill, John Kirkby
10 ditto Henry Thimelby, William Beeche
11 ditto John Mocking, William Wintingham
12 P. at Cambridge, Richard atte Vine, Roger Chaundeler
15 P. at Weſtminſter, William Spaldynge, Walter Seagrave
16 P. at Wincheſter, Thomas Solas, John Solas
18 P. at Weſtm. John Mocking, John Solas
20 ditto Thomas Mocking, John atte Gyle
21 ditto John Mocking, Wiliam Derby

HENRY IV.

1 P. at Weſtm. John Parker, Ralph Spalding
3 ditto John Mocking, John Goefayne
8 P. at Gloceſter, John Dene, Thomas Coleman

HENRY V.

1 P. at Weſtm. Thomas Spencer, Will. Horton
2 P. at Leiceſter, John Wellys, John Wyllyam
3 P. at Weſtm. John Mocking, John Solas
5 ditto William Kirton, John Dekene
7 P. at Gloceſter, Thomas Spencer, John Baker
8 P. at Weſtm. John Dekene, William Kirton
9 ditto Thomas Lucas, Thomas Dew

HENRY VI.

1 P. at Weſt. William Kirton, Richard Tiler
3 ditto Richard Tiler, William Kirton
4 P. at Leiceſter, Will. Gedyng, Roger Overton
6 P. at Weſtm. Henry Purchas, Peter Saverey
7 ditto Adam Levelord, William Hawkeſworth
11 ditto William Hawkeſworth, Nich. Preeſt
13 ditto Adam Levelord, William Hawkeſworth
15 P. at Cambridge, Adam Levelord, William Brigges
20 P. at Weſtm. Adam Levelord, Will. Kirton

25 P.

** *In his Place deceaſed, Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.*

25 P. at Cambridge, Adam Levelord, William Redſtone
27 P. at Weſtm. John Rokeſle, John Glouceſtre
28 ditto William Kirton, Will. Redſtone
29 ditto William Kirton, John Pemberton
31 P. at Reading, William Phillip, Will. Brygge
38 P. at Coventry, Alexan. Fairford, Tho. Went
38 P. at Weſtm. William Kirton, Roger Palmer

EDWARD IV.

7 P. at Weſtm. Richard Fingelden, John Hunt
12 ditto Robert Leylord, Thomas Avery
17 ditto Nicholas Gaynesford, John Holgreve

The Writs, Indentures, and Returns, from 17 Edward IV. to 33 Henry VIII. all loſt throughout England.

HENRY VIII.

33 P. at Weſtm. Robert Aſton, Thomas Bulle

EDWARD VI.

1 P. at Weſtm. John Gate, Kt. Richard Fulmerſton, Gent.
6 ditto John Eſton, Gent. John Sawyer

MARY.

1 P. at Weſtm. Humphrey Collet, John Sawyer
1 P. at Oxford, John Eſton, Eſq; John Sawyer

PHILIP and *MARY.*

1 & 2 P. at Weſtm. John Eſton —— torn
2 & 3 ditto John Eſton, Humphrey Collet
4 & 5 ditto John Eſton, Eſq; Robert Freeman, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

1 P. at Weſtm. —— —— —— torn
5 ditto Thomas Cure, Gent. Oliſus Burre, Gen.
13 ditto Thomas Cure, Eſq; William Wilſon
14 ditto Olliffe Burr, Gent. Thomas Wey, Gent.
27 ditto Thomas Wey, Richard Hutton
28 ditto Thomas Cure, Eſq; Richard Hutton, Armourer
31 ditto William Pratt, Gent. Richard Hutton, Armourer
35 ditto Hugh Browker, Eſq; Richard Hutton, Armourer
39 ditto Edward Bowyer, Eſq; Richard Hutton
43 ditto Matthew Dale, Zachary Locke, Eſq;

JAMES I.

1 P. at Weſtm. George Rivers, Eſq; William Counden
12 ditto No Bundle or Return of this Parliament (which never ſat above a Week, or thereabouts) extant any where.
18 ditto Rich. Yarwood, Eſq; John Bromfield, Eſq;
21 ditto Rich. Yarwood, Robert Bromfield, Eſqs; George Thompſon, George Snelling, Eſqs;

CHARLES I.

1 P. at Weſtm. Richard Yarwood, Eſq; William Cox, Eſq;
1 ditto Richard Yarwood, Eſq; Will. Cox, Eſq;
3 ditto —— —— —— ——
15 ditto Robert Holbourne, Eſq; Richard Tufnell, Gent.
16 ditto Edw. Bagſhaw, Eſq; John White, Eſq;

Mock Parliaments in the Time of Oliver's Uſurpation

Anno 1653. The Short Parliament, Ann. 1653, when no Members were returned for any City or Borough, except LONDON: Theſe were returned for LONDON,
Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Moyer, John Langley, Henry Barton, Praiſe-God Barebone

Anno 1654, City of Weſtminſter,
Thomas Latham, Eſq; Tho. Falconberge, Eſq;
City of LONDON,
Thomas Foot, Alderman, William Steel, Sergeant at Law, Recorder, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery, Andrew Riccard, Eſqs;
SOUTHWARK,
Sam. Highland, Eſq; Robert Warcupp, Eſq;

Anno 1656, City of Weſtminſter
Edward Cary, Eſq; Edward Groſvenor, Eſq;
City of LONDON,
Thomas Foot, Alderman, Sir Chriſtopher Pack, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Adams, Richard Browne, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones, Eſqrs;
SOUTHWARK,
Samuel Highland, Peter de la Noy, Eſqs;

Anno 1659, City of Weſtminſter
Richard Sherwyn, Eſq; Edward Groſvenor, Eſq;
City of LONDON,
Willia Thompſon, Eſq; Alderman Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones, Richard Brown Eſqs;
SOUTHWARK,
George Thompſon, Eſq; Andrew Brewer, Eſq;

CHARLES II.

12 P. at Weſtm. Thomas Bloodworth, John Langham
13 ditto Thomas Bloodworth, Kt. George Moore, * Eſq;
30 ditto Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Eſq;
31 ditto Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Eſq;
32 P. at Oxford, Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Eſq;

JAMES II.

1 P. at Weſtm. Sir Peter Daniel, Kt. Anthony Bowyer, Eſq;

WILLIAM and *MARY.*

1 P. at Weſtminſter Sir Peter Rich, Kt. John Arnald, Eſq;
2 ditto Anthony Bowyer, Eſq; John Arnald, Eſq;

WILLIAM III.

7 P. at Weſtm. Anthony Bowyer, Eſq; Charles Cox, Eſq;
10 ditto Charles Cox, Eſq; John Cholmley, Eſq;
12 ditto The ſame
13 ditto The ſame

ANNE.

1 P. at Weſtm. Charles Cox, Eſq; John Cholmley, Eſq;
4 ditto } Both theſe Seſſions as the former
7 ditto }
9 ditto Sir Charles Cox, Kt. ** John Cholmley, Eſq;
12 ditto John Lade, Eſq; Fiſher Tench, Eſq;

GEORGE I.

1 P. at Weſtm. Sir Fiſher Tench, Bar. John Lade, Eſq;
8 ditto George Meggot, Eſq; Edmund Halſey, Eſq;

GEORGE II.

1 P. at Weſtm. Thomas Inwen, Eſq; Sir Joſeph Eyles, Kt.
8 ditto Thomas Inwen, Eſq; George Heathcote, Eſq;

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* *In his Place deceaſed, Tho. Clarges, Kt.*
** *In his Place deceaſed, Edmund Halſey, Eſq; returned; but by Petition, Sir George Matthews was admitted.*

A LIST *of the* BISHOPS *of both Provinces buried in the Churches in or near* LONDON, *within the Bills of Mortality.*

Sedes Cantuar.

Simon Langham, 1376, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Roger Walden, 1405, in St. Bartholomew's Priory, in Smithfield
Matthew Parker, 1575, in Lambeth-Palace Chapel
Richard Bancroft, 1610, in Lambeth Pariſh Church
John Tillotſon, 1694, in St. Laurence-Jewry Church, LONDON
Thomas Teniſon, 1715, in Lambeth Pariſh Church

Sedes Bathon. & Wallenſ.

John Clerk, 1540, in the Minories Church, according to ſome Authors; or, as in others, in St. Botolph's Aldgate

✠ Sedes Briſtol.

Sedes Ciceſtrenſ.

John Chriſtopherſon, 1558, in Chriſt-Church, LONDON
John Lake, 1689, in St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate
John Williams, 1709, in St. Mildred Poultry, where both had been Miniſters

Sedes Elienſis.

Philip Morgan, 1434, in the Charter-Houſe, LONDON
Tho. Thirlby, 1570, in Lambeth Pariſh Church
Nicholas Felton, 1626, in St. Antholin's Church, LONDON
Francis White, 1637, in St. Paul's Cathedral

Sedes Exon.

John Bothe, 1478, } In St. Clements Dane's,
John Arundel, 1503, } Weſtminſter
Miles Coverdale, 1565, in St. Bartholomew's behind the Royal-Exchange
Valentine Carey, 1626, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Ralph Brownridge, 1659, in the Temple Church, LONDON

Sedes Gloceſtren.

Godfrey Goodman, 1655, in St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter.

Sedes Hereford.

Thomas Milling, 1442, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Edward Fox, 1541, } in St. Mary Mounthaw,
John Skipp, 1552, } LONDON
Nicholas Monk, 1661, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Gilbert Ironſide, 1701, in St. Mary Somerſet, LONDON

✠ Sedes Litchfield.

✠ Sedes Lincolne.

No Biſhop of this See buried in LONDON, except Biſhop Marmaduke Lumley, who died there, was buried at Stepney, where he had been Miniſter.

Sedes LONDON.

The Burials of moſt of the Biſhops of this See, have been either at St. Paul's or Fulham

✠ Sedes Norwich.

There has been no Biſhop of this See buried in LONDON

Sedes Oxon.

Timothy Hall, 1690, in Hackney Church, Middleſex

Sedes Petroburien.

Thomas White, 1698, in St. Gregory adjoining to St. Paul's

Sedes Roffen.

Richard de Wendover, 1250, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
William de Bottleſham, 1399, in Grey-Fryars Church-Yard, [alias Chriſt-Church] LONDON
John Fiſher, 1535, in Allhallows Barkin Church-Yard
Maurice Griffith, 1558, in St. Magnus Church
John Bowle, 1637, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Thomas Sprat, 1713, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Samuel Bradford, 1731, in Weſtminſter-Abbey

Sedes Sarum.

John Waltham, 1395, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Martin Fotherby, 1619, in Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet
Robert Tonſon, 1621, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Gilbert Burnet, 1714, in St. James's, Clerkenwell

Sedes Winton.

John de Sandale, 1319, in St. Mary Overies, alias St. Saviour's, Southwark
William Wickham, 1595, in ditto
Thomas Bilſon, 1616, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Lancelot Andrews, 1626, in St. Mary Overies, alias St. Saviour's, Southwark
Brian Duppen, 1662, in Weſtminſter-Abbey

Sedes Wigorn.

Robert Morton, 1497, in St. Paul's Cathedral
John Bell, 1556, in St. James's Clerkenwell

Sedes Menevens.

Stephen Patrington, 1417, in White Fryars Church, LONDON
William Lindwood, 1446, in St. Stephen's Chapel, Weſtminſter
Richard Martyn, 1483, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Laurence Womack, 1685, in St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter

Sedes Landaven.

John Smith, 1471, in Grey Fryars, alias Chriſt-Church, LONDON

Sedes Aſſavenſ.

Michael Diacon, 1500, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Henry Standiſh, 1535, in Grey Fryars, alias Chriſt-Church, LONDON
Edward Jones, 1703, in St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter
William Beveridge, 1707, in St. Paul's Cathedral

Sedes Bangor.

David Doulben, 1633, in Hackney Church

Sedes Eborac.

Robert Waldby, 1397, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
William Mey, 1560, Archbiſhop Elect, in St. Paul's Cathedral

Sedes Carliol.

Roger Whelpdale, 1422, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Roger Leyborn, 1507, or 1508, in St. James's Hoſpital, near Charing-Croſs
John Kite, 1537, in Stepney Church

Owen

Owen Oglethorpe, 1559, in St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt
Barnabas Potter, 1641, in St. Paul's Covent-Garden
James Uſher, 1656, in Weſtminſter-Abbey

Sedes Ceſtren.

Brian Walton, 1661, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Henry Ferne, 1662, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
John Wilkins, 1672, in St. Lawrence Jewry, LONDON,

Sedes Dunelm.

Egelrie, 1072, in Weſtminſter-Abbey
Will. Dudley, 1483, in ditto
Tho. Ruthall, 1524, in ditto
Cuthbert Tonſtall, 1559, in Lambeth Pariſh-Church
John Houſon, 1631, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

CHAP. VII.

Of divers ROMAN, *and other antique Curioſities found in* LONDON, *before and ſince the Great Fire.*

THERE are preſerved either in Publick Repoſitories, or private Collections, many antient Curioſities, found chiefly in digging Foundations for the Rebuilding of LONDON, after the Great Fire in 1666, and caſually at other Times.

IN the Repoſitory of the Royal Society in *Crane-Court*, there is a large Glaſs Urn, that holds about a Gallon, and hath a few Shivers of Bones in it; it was taken up ſince the Fire in *Spittle-fields*; the Glaſs is ſomewhat thick, bellying out, and contracting towards the Mouth with a Lip.

BUT the Collection made by the late Dr. *John Woodward*, Profeſſor of Phyſick in *Greſham College*, is by much the moſt conſiderable of any: For beſides an antient Marble Buſt of *Jupiter*, a Marble Head with a *Phrygian Tiara*, a *Grecian Baſſo Relievo*, his famous Votive Shield exhibiting the Sacking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*; the Emboſſment of which is allowed by the greateſt Judges to be the fineſt and moſt exquiſite that all Antiquity hath left us: Several *Icunculi* of the Deities, both *Egyptian* and *Roman*: A conſiderable Variety of Amulets, *Periapta*, *Phalli*, *Bullæ*, *Scarabæi*: Gems with hiſtorical Sculpture, Heads, *&c.* graven upon them: *Camei* and *Intaglia's* of *Egyptian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman* Work: Many *Roman*, *Greek*, *Syrian*, and other Medals: *Roman* Weights: A *Roman Semi-Congius*: Urns, Lachrymatories, and other Things, procured from *Alexandria*, *Conſtantinople*, *Rome*, *&c.* And beſides, an antient *Roman* Altar from the *Picts* Wall in *Northumberland*, with a conſiderable Inſcription upon it: Several antient Weapons of Braſs, *Thuribula*, *Pataræ*, Urns, *&c.* found in the remoter Parts of this Kingdom, *Cumberland*, the *Iſle of Man*, *Yorkſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire*, *Northampton*, *Devonſhire*, *&c.* He had a vaſt Variety of antient Inſtruments, Utenſils, *Vaſa*, and the like, that have been diſcovered in ſeveral Places in and about this City: In particular, ſeveral Veſſels of religious Uſe, and employed in the Sacrifices; as for Example, *Præfericula*, *Simpula*, *Pateræ*, *Thuribula*, *Labra*, digged up; together with Horns, Teeth, and other Parts of the Beaſts that were offered in Sacrifice; above twenty ſepulchral Urns, of various Forms and Sizes: Likewiſe, *Lanxes*, *Amphoræ*, *Crateres*, *Scyphi*, *Gutti*, *Pocula*, *Ollæ nummariæ clauſæ*; Parts of the *Plaſmata fictilia*, in which the emboſſed *Vaſa* were molded; and Lamps of various Sorts. The precedent Veſſels are of Pot or Earth; ſeveral of them exceeding fine, well baked, ſome curiouſly glazed, and the Colours very beautiful.

As to their Forms, they are univerſally very elegant and handſome: And indeed the Doctor, the Poſſeſſor of them, well obſerveth, that the Remains of theſe Works of the *Romans* ſhew them to have been a People of an exact Genius, good Fancy, and curious Contrivance.

'TIS obſervable alſo in this Collection, that the Things are fair, well preſerved, and intire; which, conſidering the great Number and Diverſity of them, how brittle Pots and Glaſſes are, and how liable to be defaced, injured, and daſhed in Pieces, is the more extraordinary.

THERE were likewiſe in his Cabinet of Antiquities, a Glaſs Urn, with a Cover; alſo a *Scyphus*; divers *Ampulæ*, *Phialæ*, and Lachrymatories of Glaſs, that are very fair and perfect. Then there are ſeveral Pieces of *Britiſh* Money, coined both before and after the Deſcent of the *Romans* upon this Iſland. As alſo *Roman Numiſmata*, coined here: (Beſides *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* Coins, which, as well as others, are very fair, and happily preſerved.) Likewiſe, Styles of Ivory, Bone, and Steel: Several *Fibulæ*, *Aciculi*, *Bullæ*, *Claves*, *Armillæ*, *Annuli*, Beads of various Sorts; *Aleæ*, *Teſſaræ*, *Pectines*, *Calcaria*, *Spicula*, *Jacula*. Likewiſe Tiles, Pieces of *Lithoſtrata*, or *teſſellated* Pavements of Earth, Glaſs, Paſte, Enamel, and gilded.

So that Dr. *Woodward's Muſæum* is a Treaſury of all Sorts of Commodities and Utenſils, ſacred and profane, of antient Heathen *Rome*: As Veſſels for Sacrifice, and for other ſubordinate Uſes *in Sacris*. Veſſels alſo for Uſes Domeſtick, Sepulchral, Military, Perſonal, for wearing and dreſſing: Alſo divers Pieces of Art relating to Building, or Sculpture, explanatory of ſome Parts of *Roman* Hiſtory.

BESIDES theſe Remains of *Roman* Skill and Workmanſhip, here are alſo repoſited ſeveral *Gothic* hiſtorical Carvings, in Copper, Ivory, and Wood; the Work of ſome of them very good: Impreſſes on Lead, and Leaden Seals, that have been affixed antiently to Popes Bulls; with various other Things, all well choſen, of real Importance, and ſerviceable to ſome uſeful Deſign.

ONE

ONE great Intention of this learned Gentleman in amaſſing together ſo great a Number of theſe Things, and that with ſo great Diligence, Trouble and Expence, was in order to clear and give Light to thoſe antient Writers who mention and treat of them, *viz.* the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which he hath read and ſtudied with great Exactneſs. Another of his Ends herein was, to illuſtrate the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this great and noble City; out of the Ruins of which theſe Things were retrieved, upon the Occaſion of that great Digging, (greater indeed than ever happened from the Foundation of it before) and the Removal of Rubbiſh that was made in all Parts, after the late great Fire. And, indeed, the Medals and Coins, the various Figures, hiſtorical Emboſſments, and Inſcriptions upon the Vaſes, contribute very much to that End. And farther, from the various Places in which the Urns were found repoſited, (which, according to the Laws of the twelve Tables, were to be buried without the Walls) he is able to aſcertain the antient Bounds of this City, whilſt *Roman*: From ſeveral Things diſcovered in laying the Foundation of St. *Paul*'s Church, to ſhew, not only that there was antiently a Temple there; but alſo, by ſome Inſtances to prove that it was dedicated to *Diana*, according to the antient Tradition, notwithſtanding what a very learned Antiquary, as well as Divine, has lately offered to the contrary.

INDEED, the far greater Part of theſe Things is ſo very conſiderable, that it would afford much Satisfaction to inquiſitive People, to ſee *Icons* graved of them; and that the Poſſeſſor could have ſpared ſo much Time, from his Buſineſs and his other Studies, as to have writ his own Obſervations and Reflections upon them.

IN *Black Fryars*, in clearing away the Rubbiſh, in order to building after the great Fire, they came to a thick Wall, very probably a Part of the Foundation-Wall of the old Fryery. In which Wall was placed ſomewhat like a Cupboard, ſhut; which being opened, in it were found four dead Mens Heads, repoſited in fine Pewter Caſes, made for them; round, only flat on one Side; and a thick Cover of Pewter, having a Ring faſtened on the Top, for the more convenient taking it off, or putting it on. Three of theſe Heads are now loſt, likely enough conveyed beyond Sea, where they may ſerve for Relicks. That which remained is, or was lately, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Preſtbury*, a Soap-maker in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, who had it in 1703.

THIS Head had been wrapt in black Silk, which was then grown rotten. The Skin was like a Piece of tanned Leather, or Bacon. The Hair of the Temples yellow, but upon the Head the Hair was red, ſhort and thick, and would not be pulled off. There was a Tonſure, or round bare Place on the Crown of the Head, that beſpake him to have been in Holy Orders: The Noſe flat, as tho' a Piece of it had been cut off; the Mouth gaping; the Teeth in the Head ſound, ten in Number; the reſt had been pulled out; the Feature ſtill diſcoverable. There remained a great deal of Duſt of a browniſh Colour in the Caſe. On the Side of the Cover was ſcratched this Name in a bad Character, *I. Cornelius*. There was one Corpſe found near it under Ground, without a Head. Theſe ſeem to have been Fryars of this Religious Houſe, or ſome of their Benefactors, or their Saints or Martyrs; whoſe Heads, perhaps, were taken out and ſhewn upon extraordinary Days and Occaſions: And upon the Diſſolution of the Houſe (it may be) here concealed.

NEAR the Foundation of *Charing-Croſs*, at a great Depth, were Stones found, which ſeem'd to be a Sort of coarſe Marble, of a blackiſh Colour, and cut into ſeveral plain Sides, but irregular. From whence, ſaith Dr. *Grew*, they may be argued to be very antient. Theſe were given by Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, to the *Muſæum* in *Greſham College*.

IN *Mark-lane* a ſtrange Brick was found 40 Years before or better, about 28 Feet deep in the Ground, by Mr. *Stockley*, while he was digging a Foundation and Cellars for an Houſe which he built for Mr. *Woolly*. On this Brick was formed *Sampſon*, with the Jaw Bone of an Aſs in his Right Hand, and his Left Hand lifted up, with two Foxes before him, running together, with Firebrands at their Tails, ſcaring them into high ſtanding Corn hard by. This might have belong'd to the Houſe of ſome Jew dwelling thereabouts; ſignifying, his Malice to ſome neighbouring Chriſtian Merchant that dealt in Corn. For it's remarkable, that near this Place, where this Brick was found, was alſo digged up burnt Wheat, to the Quantity of many Quarters; very black, but yet ſound. Probably it was ſome Granary conſumed by Fire.

BUT take what Mr. *Bagford* hath writ in his Letter to Mr. *Hern* of *Oxford*. "That this "Brick was of a *Roman* Make, of a curious red "Clay, and in *Baſs Relief*, and was a Key-Brick "to the Arch; and the burnt Wheat was con- "jectured to have lain buried ever ſince the "burning of the City, 800 Years before; and "that it is preſerved in the *Muſæum* belonging "to the Royal Society in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and that "Mr. *Waller*'s Conjecture of it was, that it had "been made and ſet there by ſome Jew, ſet- "tling here, in the Arch of his own Granary.

A Piece of *Moſaick* Work found deep under Ground in *Holbourn*, near St. *Andrew*'s Church, inlaid with black, white, and red Stones in Squares, and other regular Figures; in the aboveſaid *Muſæum*.

IN digging for the Foundation of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, at the Weſt End, ſince the Fire, was found Variety of *Roman* ſacrificing Veſſels, whereof a great Quantity of the Fragments were digged up. They were made of a curious red Earth; the Glazing of them ſtill remains, which is curious. They are of divers Shapes and Sizes, as Occaſion ſhould require them to be made Uſe of in their Sacrifices. And in many, the Potter's Name was ſtamped at the Bottom; ſome of theſe Mr. *Bagford*, a Citizen of LONDON, ſtudious of Antiquities, and eſpecially of ſuch as relate to the ſaid City, took up with his own Hands. Farther, on the South Side of the ſaid Weſt End was found a Potter's Kiln, the Shape of which was circular. In this the aboveſaid ſacrificing Veſſels probably were made. It was near to the Temple where *Diana* was worſhipped, for the more Convenience of the People that came thither to ſacrifice, that they might be furniſhed with all Sorts of Veſſels they had Occaſion for, at the Time when they made their Sacrifices. And likewiſe thereabouts were found ſeveral Moulds of Earth, ſome exhibiting Figures of Men, of Lions, of Leaves of Trees, and other Things. Theſe were uſed to make Impreſſion of thoſe Things upon the Veſſels. Theſe Moulds are alſo among the aforementioned curious Collections of Dr. *Woodward*. The Repreſentation of the aforeſaid Pottery, drawn with a Pen, is in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bar. M. D. of the Royal Society, with a Deſcription of it added.

ALSO, at the South End of St. *Paul*'s Church, at the beginning to build it after the Fire, were found ſeveral Scalps of Oxen, and a large Quantity of Boars Tuſks, with divers Earthen Veſſels, eſpecially *Pateræ*, of different Shapes.

IN *Cannon-ſtreet*, nigh *Buſh-lane*, was found pretty deep in the Earth, a large Pavement of *Roman*

man Moſaick Work; Dr. *Hook* gave a Piece of it to the Repoſitory in *Greſham* College.

In *Goodman's-fields*, without *Aldgate*, was a *Roman* Burying-Place; for ſince the Buildings thereabouts, 1678, have been found there (in digging the Foundations) vaſt Quantities of Urns, and other *Roman* Utenſils, as Knives, Combs, *&c.* which were likewiſe in the Poſſeſſion of Dr. *Woodward*; ſome of theſe Urns had Aſhes of Bones of the Dead in them, and Braſs and Silver Money; and an unuſual Urn of Copper, curiouſly enameled in Colours, Red, Blue, and Yellow.

In *Kent-ſtreet*, all along the Gardens on the Right Hand Side of the Road, going out of Town, have been digged up ſeveral *Roman* Veſſels, as Urns, *Ampullæ*, and other Things; and among the reſt, an Head of *Janus* cut in Stone, that is ſtill preſerved, being placed over the Door at the Entry of one of thoſe Gardeners Houſes. Money was offered for this *Janus's* Head, but it would not be taken, being kept ſuperſtitiouſly, as though it were found by Revelation in a Dream; a Woman, about the Time it was found, dreaming ſhe was brought to Bed of a Child with two Faces.

At *Peckham* was a very large Urn of Glaſs digged up in the Highway, which is now in *Greſham* College.

In *April*, in the Year 1707, divers *Roman* Antiquities were found in digging by the Wall near *Biſhopſgate* within: Mr. *Joſeph Miller*, an Apothecary, living near the Place, while the Labourers were digging for Foundations and Cellars for ſome new Houſes to be built in *Camomile-ſtreet*, did firſt diſcover ſeveral of theſe Antiquities, which he communicated to Dr. *John Woodward* of *Greſham* College aforeſaid, who, according to his wonted Exactneſs, gave this Narration of them in a Letter to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; "About four Foot under Ground was "diſcovered a Pavement conſiſting of diced "Bricks, the moſt red, but ſome black, and "others yellow, each ſomewhat above an Inch "in Thickneſs. The Extent of the Pavement "in Length was uncertain, it running from "*Biſhopſgate* for 60 Feet, quite under the Foun-"dation of ſome Houſes not yet pulled down. "Its Breadth was about ten Feet, terminating "on that Side, at the Diſtance of three Feet "and an half from the Wall.

"Sinking downwards under the Pavement, "only Rubbiſh occurred for about two Feet, and "then the Workmen came to a *Stratum* of Clay "in its natural State. In which, at the Depth "of three Feet more were found ſeveral Urns; "ſome of them were become ſo tender and rot-"ten, that they eaſily crumbled and fell to "Pieces. As for thoſe that had the Fortune bet-"ter to eſcape the Injuries of Time, and the "Strokes of the Workmen, they were of diffe-"rent Forms, but all of very handſome Make "and Contrivance, as, indeed, moſt of the *Ro-"man* Veſſels we find ever are; which is but "one of the many Inſtances that are at this "Day extant of the Art of that People of the "great Exactneſs of their Genius, and Happineſs "of their Fancy. Theſe Urns were of various "Magnitudes, the largeſt capable of holding "three full Gallons, the leaſt ſomewhat above "a Quart. All theſe had in them Aſhes and "Cinders of burnt Bones.

"Along with the Urns were found various "other earthen Veſſels, as a *Simpulus*, a *Patera* "of a very fine red Earth, and a bluiſh Glaſs "Viol of that Sort that is commonly called a "*Lachrymatory*; on this there appeared ſome-"thing like Gilding, very fine.

There were likewiſe found ſeveral Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a *Fibula* of the ſame Metal, but much impaired and decayed; as alſo a Coin of *Antoninus Pius*, exhibiting on one Side the Head of that Emperor, with a radiated Crown on, and this Inſcription, *ANTONINUS AUG*.....

At about the ſame Depth with the Things beforementioned, but nearer to the City Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digged up an human Skull, with ſeveral Bones that had not been burnt, as thoſe in the Urns had; but for a larger and more ſatisfactory Account of theſe Antiquities, the Reader may ſee the ſaid learned Doctor's Letter, now printed at large by Mr. *Hearne*, with *Leland's Itinerary*, in *Octavo*.

An Elephant's Body was found in a Field near to Sir *John Oldcaſtle's*, not far from *Battlebridge*, by Mr. *John Coniers*, an Apothecary, and a great Searcher after Antiquities, as he was digging there.

Some Years ago, on the South Side of *Ludgate*, was taken up out of the Rubbiſh a *Roman* Inſcription, taken Notice of by learned Men.

Coming in at *Ludgate*, in the Reſidentiary's Yard of St. *Paul's*, was diſcovered ſome Years ago an Aqueduct, cloſe adjoining to the Wall of the City: And ſuch another, was found after the Fire by Mr. *Span* in *Holiday-yard* in *Creed-lane*, in digging the Foundation for a new Building; and this was carried round a Bath, that was built in a *Roman* Form, with Niches at an equal Diſtance for Seats.

Anno 1716, in digging for the Foundation of a new Church, to be erected where the Church of St. *Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-ſtreet* ſtood, at the Depth of about 15 Feet, and ſo lower to 22 Feet, were found *Roman* Veſſels, both for ſacred and domeſtick Uſes, of all Sorts, and in great Abundance, but all broken; and withal were taken up Tuſks and Bones of Boars and Goats. As alſo many Medals, and Pieces of Metals, ſome teſſelated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct, and at the very Bottom a Well filled up with Mire and Dirt, which being taken away, there aroſe a fine Spring of Water. Dr. *Harwood*, of the Commons, has been very exact in taking Notice from Time to Time of theſe Antiquities, and has ſorted and preſerved a great many of the moſt curious and remarkable of them, and ſuppoſes, by probable Conjecture, that here was not only a Pottery, but alſo, that on this Place, or near it, ſtood the Temple of *Concord*, which our *Roman* Hiſtorians ſpeak of to have been in this City, when called *Trinobantum*. Theſe Sheards were in ſuch vaſt Quantities, that many Cart Loads were carried away with the Rubbiſh, and the Roads about St. *George's Fields* in *Southwark* mended with them.

Anno 1718, in the Month of *May*, the Workmen pulling down a Wall at *Bridewell* Hoſpital, found a Gold Ring an Inch and Quarter broad, enamelled; having the Reſemblance of Christ on the Croſs engraved on it with a mourning Heart, and a Pillar with a Cock on the Top: The Inſcription was in *Arabick*, and ſome Antiquaries, who ſaw it, reckoned it to be 1500 Years ſince it was made.

THE APPENDIX.

WE ſhall now give our Readers, by way of *Appendix*, an Account of ſome Things which we think neceſſary to be added to the foregoing Books; and of ſome others that have been omitted in their proper Places.

CHAP. I.

Of the VILLAGE *of* HAMPSTEAD.

THIS Village is ſituated on a high Hill, and on a gravelly Soil, which makes the Air wholeſome, and having likewiſe a delightful Proſpect from moſt Parts about it, is much more frequented by good Company than can be well expected, conſidering its Vicinity to LONDON; but ſuch Care has been taken to diſcourage the meaner Sort from making it a Place of Rendezvous, that it is now become, after *Scarborough*, *Bath*, and *Tunbridge*, one of the politeſt publick Places in *England*; and to add to the Entertainment of the Company, there is, beſides the Long-Room, in which the Company meet publickly on a *Monday* Evening, to play at Cards, *&c.* a new Dancing-Room built this Year, (1735), by Mr. *Vipand*, the Owner of the other: This Room is 60 Feet long, and 30 Feet wide, well adorned with Chandeliers, *&c.* The Manner of being admitted into it is by a Ticket, of which every Gentleman who ſubſcribes a Guinea for the Seaſon, has one for himſelf, and two more for two Ladies; all thoſe who have not SubſcribersTickets pay half a Crown each, at their Enterance every Night. And on *Sunday* Nights in the ſame Room is an Aſſembly, where the Gentlemen and Ladies who lodge in the Town, are entertained with Tea and Coffee, at 6 *d. per* Head; but no other Amuſements are allowed of on thoſe Nights. Here are about this Town, and on the Heath, a great Number of Houſes belonging to Perſons of good Faſhion, and wealthy Traders of the City; To ſpeak now of, what we ought indeed to have mentioned in the firſt Place, the Church here; it is the moſt ordinary, both as to Strength and Beauty of any in or about LONDON; it has no Monumental Inſcriptions within, but in the Church-Yard are many, as follow:

MONUMENTS *in* Hampſtead *Church-Yard.*

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Dyer, Wife of Nicholas Dyer, ſhe departed this Life the 22d of April, Anno Dom. 1666, aged 51 Years.

Here lieth interred the Body of William Rollinſon, who departed this Life the 17th of Sept. Anno 1678, aged 60 Years and ſeven Months.

Iſaac Rollinſon, Son of William Rollinſon, who departed this Life the 4th of 1666, aged five Years.

Benjamin Rollinſon, Son of William Rollinſon, who departed this Life the 6th of Auguſt, 1678, aged 15 Years.

Here alſo lieth interred the Body of Mary Rollinſon, Wife of the aboveſaid William Rollinſon, who departed this Life the 29th of Decem. Anno Dom. 1687, in the 67th Year of her Age.

Oxwick Williams,
ſecond Son of
Hopkins Williams
of LONDON, Gent. by Mary, his Wife, departed this Life the 28th of October, 1680. Anno Ætat. 18.

Like Birds of Prey,
Death ſnatch'd away
This harmleſs Lambe *
Whoſe Soul ſo pure
Dwells ſecure
With God in Heaven above.

Mors mihi Lucrum.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Evan Tyler, late Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, who departed this Life the 5th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1682. This Tomb was erected for, and at the ſpecial Appointment and Direction of Mr. Evan Tyler, by us Henry Teonge, Clarke, Nich. Hardinge and W. Miller, his Executors, the 12th Day of Feb. A. D. 1682.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. John Breynton, who departed this Life the 29th of November, 1689.

Here lieth the Body of Robert Armſtrong, who departed this Life June 30, 1697.

Farewel, my loving Wife,
God guide thee with his Grace:
Prepare to come away,
And God will give thee Place.

Here lies the Body of Joſeph Lacey, who died the 23d of April, 1695, aged 26 Years, ſeven Months, and 16 Days.

Here lies the Body of John Lacey, Brother to the abovenamed Joſeph Lacey, who departed this Life the 21ſt of February, Anno Dom. 1702-3, aged 30 Years and ſix Months, 11 Days.

He lieth the Body of Mary Owen, Wife of Robert Owen, Joiner, in the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields; ſhe departed this Life the 1ſt of July, 1687, aged 43 Years, five Months, three Weeks and ſome Days.

Here lies Mr. Edward Winn, who died the 13th of June, 1697, aged 78, and his two Sons, Humphrey, who died the 12th of July, 1703, aged 24, and Benjamin, who died the 16th of June, 1708, aged 44.

Here lieth the Body of John Sedley, eldeſt Son of George Sedley, Citizen of LONDON, who married Sarah, the Daughter of Mr. John Bunn, of this Pariſh, by whom he had Iſſue two Daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. He died March the 15th, 1699, aged 30 Years.

Alſo Sarah his youngeſt Daughter, who was born ſince his Death, ſhe died Sept. 19th, aged 16 Weeks.

* *We ſuppoſe the original Word was* Dove, *but altered to* Lamb, *by the Stone-Cutter, who liked it better, tho' not quite ſo good a Rhime to* Above.

Joſephus

Joſephus Phillimore, ob. Jan. 16, 1703. Ætat. ſuæ 33.

Eleanor Phillimore, ob. May 22, 1704. Ætat. ſuæ nine Months.

Here lies the Body of James Watts, Citizen and Baker of LONDON, who departed this Life the 14th of January, 1703, aged 53 Years.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, late Wife of Richard Bull, of LONDON, Druggiſt, by whom ſhe had Iſſue three Sons and eight Daughters, two of which Sons lie buried in this ſame Vault.

She departed this Life the 30th Day of January, 1702, in the 29th Year of her Age.

Henry Baxter died Auguſt the 17th, 1704, aged 29 Weeks.

From anxious Cares, from Sin and Sorrow free,
Who would not wiſh, bleſt Babe, t've dy'd with thee?

Hic jacet Robertus
Filius natu quartus
Joannis Lloyd de Roſſa
in agro Denb. Gen.
Qui,
Felicem quem a natura
acceperat Genium
ſobrietate firmavit,
ſumma curâ excoluit
Morum candore ornavit,
Omnigenâ probitate
et
quâ pollebat induſtriâ
utilem reddidit
Non quidem ſibi ſolum
ſed et ſuis omnibus
quibus ingens deſiderium ſui
reliquit.
Præmatura abreptus morte
28° Aprilis A° 1709. Ætat. 32.
Fratri fraterrimo
Ebanus Lloyd
P.

In Memory of Anne, the beloved Wife of Mr. John Appleby of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life the 28th of June, 1706, aged 47 Years and ſix Months. Note, The ſaid Anne was firſt married unto Samuel King, of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, by whom ſhe had five Children, now all ſurviving, viz. two Sons and three Daughters. She has no Iſſue living by her laſt Husband.

Here lieth the Body of Barbara, Wife of Thomas Andrews, Daughter of Mr. Robert Wynn, near Ruabon in Denbighſhire, departed this Life on the 14th Day of March, 1707, in the 43d Year of her Age.

For Jeſus ſake (in whoſe Name) I humbly crave,
Move not this Stone, nor diſturb my Grave.

Elizabeth Read was buried March the 24th, 1703-4, aged near 70.

The earthly Part entomb'd in Earth here lies,
Her better Part with Chriſt in Heaven ſurvives.

Here lieth the Body of Simon Haywood, of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, Coachman, who departed this Life the 18th Day of February 1711, in the 65th Year of his Age.

In this ſame Grave my Body lies at Reſt,
Till Chriſt my King ſhall raiſe me to be bleſt:
For at his Coming I am ſure to ſee
The Righteous Judge my Saviour for to be.

M. S.

Here lieth, in Hopes of a glorious Reſurrection, the Body of Jane Juilhard, Wife of Peter Lacoſte, of LONDON, who departed this Life the 21ſt of Octob. 1711, in the 35th of her Age.

Bleſſed are the Dead which die in the Lord. Rev. xiii. 14.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. John French, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 8th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1711. Aged 67 Years.

Joſeph Read, born in Kidderminſter, educated in Trin. Col. Camb. and Rector of Great Witley in Worceſterſhire, until Auguſt the 24th, 1662, departed this Life the 10th of Auguſt, 1712. Aged 77.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb, lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Ladyman, late Wife of Henry Ladyman, of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, LONDON, by whom ſhe had Iſſue one Son. She departed this Life July the 5th, 1712. Aged 41 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Charles Key, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 13th Day of February 1713, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Mr. William Tratt, died the 14th of Feb. 1713. Aged 64.

His Wife Mrs. Temperance Tratt, died the 2d of Auguſt 1699. Aged 38.

Here lieth the Body of Martha, late Wife of Richard Baldwin, Citizen and Ironmonger of LONDON, who died the 25th of Auguſt, 1715, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Here lieth alſo the Body of the ſaid Richard Baldwin, who departed this Life the 1ſt of Sept. 1727. Aged 56 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, late Wife of Arthur Oliver, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, Daughter of Mary Stringer, of this Pariſh; ſhe was a dutiful Daughter and a virtuous Wife: She departed this Life December the 28th, 1716. in the 23d Year of her Age.

Contra Vim Mortis non eſt Medicamen in hortis.

Weep not for me, my Soul's at Reſt,
To live with Chriſt I hold it beſt.

Jacet hic humatus Robertus Crofts, Cives et Mercator Sciſſor Londinenſis, Warrone in Lancaſtria è Vetuſta natus Famillia ab hac vita ad meliorem commigravit Martii die 22d Ann. Dom. 1712. Ætatis ſuæ LXXV.

Hic etiam jacet Elizabetha Uxor, pia et religioſa Relicta ſupra memorati Rob. Crofts, obiit die 17° Septembris, Anno 1721. Ætatis ſuæ 79. Ut vixit ita mortua eſt Optima Mulierum.
Gerardus Burnham Nat. 20° Feb. 1693, obiit 29° Junii 1716. Anno Ætat. ſuæ 23°.

Within this Vault lies interred the Body of Robert Dal Gardno, Gentleman, late of the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life the 6th of October 1717. Aged 44 Years.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. Jerome Churchey, late of LONDON, Goldſmith, who departed this Life the 13th of March, 1717. Aged 48 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, Wife of Mr. George Newman, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 18th of April, 1718. Aged 57.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Charles Edwards, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, who departed this Life the 12th Day of June, 1718, in the 62d Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of William, Son of William Forthergill, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life Feb. the 10th, 1718-19, in the 17th Year of his Age.

Here I deſire to lie at Reſt,
In hopes to riſe among the Juſt.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Pead, Daughter of James and Elizabeth Pead, of this Pariſh, who departed

departed this Life the 27th Day of March 1719, in the 10th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Hollister, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who died the 7th of July, 1719. Aged 75.

Within this Vault lies interred the Body of Joseph Thornhill, of this Parish, and Margaret his Wife, who lived in Unity and holy Wedlock 34 Years, and died in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection: Margaret departed this Life September the 25th, 1717, in the 60th Year of her Age. Joseph departed this Life December the 2d, 1718, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Having had Issue ten Children, of whom only survive Joseph, Robert, Margaret and Mary.

Here also lieth the Body of the abovenamed Joseph Thornhill, who departed this Life the 30th of March, 1720. Aged 32 Years.

Here also lieth the Body of the abovenamed Robert Thornhill, jun. who departed this Life the 18th of May, 1722. Aged 31 Years.

Here also lies interred the Body of Mrs. Margaret Arthur, Daughter of the abovesaid Mr. Thornhill: She departed this Life March the 22d, 1725, in the 39th Year of her Age.

Here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Susanna Comber, late Wife of James Comber, Esq; of this Parish, who departed this Life the 10th Day of October, 1718, in the 64th Year of her Age.

Here also lieth the Body of James Comber, Esq; Husband of the said Susanna Comber: He died the 22d of May, 1721, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. William Hart, late of the Parish of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Goldsmith, who departed this Life the 2d Day of October, 1718, in the 52d Year of her Age.

Here lies also the Body of Mrs. Susanna Hart, Relict of the abovenamed William Hart, who died June the 3d, 1726. Aged 63.

Here lies also the Body of Mr. William Hart, Nephew of the abovesaid, who died the 28th Day of Feb. 1727. Aged 44 Years.

In a Vault under this Tomb lieth interred the Body of Mr. William Hart, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who departed this Life the 9th Day of Jan. 1717. Aged 25.

Also the Body of John Hart, Father of the abovesaid William Hart, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who died the 3d of July, 1723, in the 64th Year of his Age.

And the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Hart, Daughter of the abovesaid John Hart, who died the 4th of March, 1730. Ætat. 40.

In a Vault underneath this Stone, lies interred the Body of Edward Higges, of this Parish, who died September the 26th, 1723, in the 47th Year of his Age.

Edward Higges, jun. died December the 25th, 1719, in the 5th Year of his Age.

William Higges, died July the 14th, 1721, in the 1st Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Frances Vibart, late Wife of Langelot Vibart, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life August the 25th, 1720. Aged 36 Years, six Months and 10 Days.

Here lies the Body of Richard Cole, of this Parish, he died August the 24th, 1720. Aged 32 Years.

In a Vault underneath this Stone lies interred the Body of William Popple, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, Esq; who died the 11th Day of May, 1722. Aged 50 Years.

Also Mary Popple his Mother, who died the 11th Day of November, 1722. Aged 79 Years.

William Popple, Esq; (Father of the abovenamed William Popple) who died the 22d Day of May 1716, and was removed to this Place from the Parish Church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Aged 86 Years.

And Mariana Popple, (Daughter of the first named William Popple) who died the 12th Day of May, 1733. Aged 22 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Dyna Lloyd, the Wife of Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Cordwainer, who departed this Life the 13th of December, 1724, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Nicholas Jonquett Lepine. He departed this Life the XXVI Day of January MDCC$^{XXI}_{XXII}$. Aged LXIX Years, and late of this Parish.

Here lieth the Body of Sarah Armstrong, Wife of Philip Armstrong, who departed this Life August the 7th, 1722. Aged 46 Years.

Also here lieth the Body of Christiana Armstrong, second Wife of Philip Armstrong, who departed this Life the 23d of December, 1730, in the 47th Year of her Age.

Anthony Fryer, who died the 31st of December, 1722. Aged 44 Years, 10 Months, 3 Weeks and 4 Days.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Jordan, who departed this Life Sept. 12th, 1719-20, in the 9th Year of her Age.

When my Father and my Mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up, my Times are in thy Hand.

Also lies the Body of Mrs. Mary Jordan, and Mother of the above Wife of Mr. William Jordan of this Parish, who departed this Life April the 5th, 1735, in the 54th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of John Broom of this Parish, he died the 26th of Septem. 1732, aged 70 Years.

On a very handsome Tomb of an Oval Form, is the following Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Weedon, Merchant, late of this Parish, who departed this Life January the 3d, 1714, aged 58.

In Hopes
Of a Blessed Resurrection
Underneath
Lies the Body
of
Henry Dottin,
A young Man
Of great Expectation.
For Probity of Manners, and Sweetness of Temper,
much to be lamented,
Who was fervent and frequent in Praying
Whom God graciously heared.
In not taking away his Speech, or his Reason,
'till he took him to himself.
And who in his last Agonies, and the Pangs of
Death,
Breath'd this Ejaculation.
All this, and more, can I suffer, to live with thee,
O my God!
O God have Mercy upon him, and me,
He enter'd into this Life the XXII of May 1701.
Departed out of it the XXI of June 1721.

A good Life hath but few Days; but a good Name endureth for ever.

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Bayley, late of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, who died November the 2d, 1721. Aged 63.

Also Frances Bayley, Wife of the above, who died October the 23d, 1726. Aged 75.

Underneath this Stone lie interred the Bodies of Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life April the 18th, in the Year of our Lord 1711. Aged 86.

Elizabeth Thompson, eldest Daughter of the said Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life Feb. 3, in the Year of our Lord 1722-3. Aged 65.

And

And of Jeronima Swinburn, youngeſt Daughter of the ſaid Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life, Aug. 18, in the Year of our Lord 1727, aged 65.

Here lieth the Body of Margaret Clarke, late of this Pariſh, who died Jan. the 12th, 1721, aged five Weeks.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Sarah Eaſtwood, Wife of Thomas Eaſtwood, of Goſport in the County of Hants', who died the 16th of March, 1720, aged 74 Years.

Alſo the Body of Benjamin Bradley, her Brother, late of LONDON, Merchant, who died the 15th of Decemb. 1731, aged 75 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Eliz. Weſt, Wife of Chriſtopher Weſt, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 10th of June, 1721, in the 67th Year of her Age.

To whoſe Memory this Tomb is erected.

Here lies the Body of Dame Julia, Relict of Sir William Blackett of Newcaſtle upon Tine, Bart. afterwards Wife of Sir William Thomſon, Knt. Recorder of the City of LONDON; ſhe died the 16th of Auguſt, 1722.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Sandford, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who departed this Life the 11th of October, 1722, aged 63 Years.

And alſo the Body of Mrs. Mary Sandford, Wife of the abovenamed Mr. James Sandford, who departed this Life, Jan. 19, 1724, in the 59th Year of her Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Margaret Peartree, Wife of Edward Peartree of the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, who departed this Life the 21ſt of Decemb. in the Year of our Lord 1723, aged 57.

Born at Abingdon in Berkſhire.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Fuller, late of the Strand, Seedſman, who departed this Life the 6th of Auguſt, 1723, in the 45th Year of his Age.

In the Profeſſion of his Religion he was ſincere, a good Subject, and an honeſt Man. As a Husband, he was careful and obliging.

As a Father, he was kind and prudent, and, as a Friend, he had few Equals. For, as Honeſty and good Senſe could only merit his Eſteem, ſo nothing but Baſeneſs could ever forfeit it.

Here lieth interred the Body of Edward Finchan, late of LONDON, Blackwell-Hall Factor, who departed this Life the 11th of March, 1722, aged 45 Years.

Underneath whereas you ſee
There lies the Body of Simon Tree;
who departed this Life Auguſt the 12th, 1722, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Alſo here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Eliz. Mills, Wife of Mr. John Mills, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, and Daughter of the abovementioned Mr. Simon Tree, who departed this Life the 3d Day of October, 1723, in the 27th Year of her Age.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb lies interred the Bodies of Catharine and Iſabel, Siſter of Thomas Ubancke of this Pariſh.

Alſo the Body of Sir Thomas Ubancke, late of this Pariſh, Gent. who departed this Life Feb. 26, 1723-4, in the 72d Year of his Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Grace Bunn, late Wife of John Bunn of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 27th of Oct. 1700, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Alſo the Body of John Bunn abovementioned, who departed this Life the 18th of January, 1724, in the 93d Year of his Age.

Mary Tuthill, Wife of Henry Tuthill, Citizen of LONDON, departed this Life the 6th of July, 1724, aged 55 Years.

And likewiſe Thomas Tuthill, her eldeſt Son, Captain of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, died the 2d of Feb 1724-5, aged 33.

Henry Tuthill, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, late Husband of the ſaid Mary Tuthill, died 29 Jan. 1727, aged 69 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Wm. Robinſon, Hoſier, late of the Pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, who departed this Life the 11th of May, 1726, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Bleſt be his Reſt, and ſacred be his Urn.
To him we muſt, not him to us return.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. John Ravonſchraft, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 19th of Day June, 1726, aged 74 Years.

Here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Compere, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Compere, Citizen of LONDON. Ob. the 27th of July, 1727. Ætat. 52.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Vicent, late of St. James's, Soap-maker, who died October the 17th, 1727, in the 60th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Philippa, Wife of Mr. Thomas Powel, of the Pariſh of Hampſtead in the County of Middleſex, Yeoman, who departed this Life, Feb. 10, 1725-6, aged 58 Years.

Suſannah Townſend died the 17th of Oct. 1726, aged 73 Years.

In a Vault lieth the Body of Mr. John Marſton, Bricklayer, of the Pariſh of Hampſtead, who departed this Life, March the 28th, in the 49th Year of his Age, Anno Dom. 1727.

Here underneath in a Vault lieth interred the Body of Edward Salisbury, late of the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life Nov. the 13th, 1728, aged 82.

As alſo the Remains of Ann his Wife, and Elizabeth his Daughter, who were removed from a Vault in the Pariſh aforeſaid.

Here lieth the Body of Sarah Knight, late Wife of William Knight of this Pariſh, who departed this Life Sept. 29, 1728, aged 46 Years.

On a raiſed Tomb, adorned with carved fluted Pilaſters, Cherubims Heads, Flowers, and the Arms of the Deceaſed, is the following Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Capt. John Merry, formerly an Eaſt-India Commander, one of the eldeſt Brothers of the Trinity-Houſe, and many Years Deputy-Governor of the Hudſons-Bay Company.

Theſe Employments he was eminently qualified for, by his diſtinguiſhed Knowledge in Naval Affairs, and by Application and good Conduct was recovered from a low, and almoſt deſperate Condition, to a ſurprizing State of Wealth and Reputation. He departed this Life the 2d of March, 1728.

Here lies the Body of John Fincher, Citizen and Plumber of LONDON, who died July 25, 1727, aged 61 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Jane, late Wife of Zachariah Bleake of this Pariſh, who departed this Life, Feb. 9, 1720, aged 34 Years.

Alſo his ſecond Wife Mary Bleake, who departed this Life November the 23d, 1728.

Here lies interred the Body of Matthew Evans of this Pariſh, Yeoman, who died Oct. 27, 1729, aged 74 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Richard Shephard, late of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 15th of Nov. 1729, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Kempton, who died the 9th of April, 1729, aged 54 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mrs. Francis Kempton, Wife of the abovеſaid Mr. Edward Kempton, who died the 30th of January, 1732, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Samuel Roades, late of the Pariſh of St. Bride's LONDON, Diſtiller, who departed this Life the 2d Day of May, 1729, aged 43 Years.

In a Vault underneath this Stone lies the Bodies of Richard and Lettice Norton, Children of John and Jane Norton of this Pariſh.

Alſo the Body of Catharine Goulding, Mother of the ſaid Jane Norton.

Alſo here lieth the Body of Jane Norton, Wife of the aboveſaid John Norton, who died the 29th Day of Decem. 1729, aged 52 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Eliz. Lanman of this Pariſh, who departed this Life March the 30th, 1728, aged 62 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mr. Robert Billſon of this Pariſh, he died May the 29th, 1730, in the 37th Year of his Age.

Charles Affleck died July the 29th, 1730, aged three Years and 11 Months.

Here lieth the Body of Nicholas Hall of Furnival's-Inn, Gent. ob. March the 29th, 1730, aged 35.

He was of a generous Temper,
Not dilatory in Practice;
He, with Integrity and Expedition,
Executed Truſts repoſed in him,
And was of Principles truly juſt.

Alſo Margaret, his Wife, departed this Life the 23d of June, 1732, aged 29 Years.

Here lies the Body of Jane Strudwick, the Daughter of William Strudwick, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, July the 6th, 1731.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Buckeridge, late Wife of Mr. William Buckeridge of this Pariſh, who departed this Life June the 6th, 1732, aged 60 Years.

Here lieth the Body of William Cooper, who departed this Life on the 16th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1733, in the 39th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Edward Merrill, Son of the Rev. Mr. Zachary Merrill, ob. Novem. the 15th, 1729, aged 10 Years.

And alſo lies the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Merrill, Relict of the aboveſaid Rev. Mr. Zachary Merrill, and Mother of the ſaid Edward Merrill, who departed this Life, December the 9th, 1733, aged 57 Years.

Here lieth the Body of George Caton, of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life, Feb. 17, 1723, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Here alſo lies the Body of Mary Caton, his Wife, who departed this Life, Decem. 6, 1732, in the 48th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Hannah Hunt, Widow of Nathaniel Hunt, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, who departed this Life the 12th of Auguſt, 1733, aged 82 Years.

Here lies the Body of Robert-Nathaniel Thruppe, Son of Mr. Charlton Thruppe, Merchant of LONDON, who was born the 12th of June, 1733, and died the 13th of Octob. following.

Here lieth the Body of Joſeph Stanfield, born March the 20th, 1730, and died October the 17th, 1731.

Here lieth the Body of Eſther Stanfield, who departed this Life the 9th of Feb. 1733. Aged two Years.

Alſo here lieth the Body of Samuel Stanfield, who was born the 25th of October, 1733, and departed this Life the 3d of July, 1734.

Here lieth interred the Body of William Brook, Eſq; late of this Pariſh, formerly a Turkey Merchant, who departed this Life the 11th Day of May, Anno Domini 1734. Aged 64 Years.

On a handſome Tomb, with Iron Rails round it, is this Inſcription.

In this Vault lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Levett, of this Pariſh, who departed this Life June the 10th, 1734, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Hampſtead is no Pariſh, but the Miniſter of the Place is Chaplain to the Lord, or, as it now happens, to the Lady of the Manor. The Lady of the Manor at this Time is Mrs. *Gomes*, the Miniſter the Rev. Dr. *Warren*, who is likewiſe Rector of *Stratford le Bow*. his two Curates are the Rev. Mr. *Watts*, and the Rev. Mr. *Wright*.

HERE is likewiſe a Chapel on what is called the *Wells Walk*, which was formerly a Dancing Room, but being ſince conſecrated, is let by Mr. *Mitchell* the Owner of it, to the Doctor who has Divine Service performed in it twice every Sunday, by himſelf or Curates, for which Trouble he is paid by the Advantage he makes of the Seats.

OF the Water here, ſome have a great Opinion; but the Place is but little reſorted to upon that Account, and they are not much uſed at preſent.

CHAP. II.

A LIST *of the* OFFICERS *of their* MAJESTIES HOUSHOLD, *and thoſe of the reſt of the* ROYAL FAMILY.

The KING's *Houſhold.*

Lord Steward, William, Duke of Devonſhire, Wages 100 l. per Ann. Board Wages 1360 l.

Treaſurer of the Houſhold, John, Lord Delawar, Wages 123 l. 13 s. 8 d. Board Wages 1076 l. 6 s. 4 d.

Comptroller of the Houſhold, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath, Wages 107 l. 17 s. 6 d. Board Wages 1092 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Cofferer of the King's Houſhold, Horatio Walpole Eſq; Wages 100 l. Board Wages 400 l.

Maſter of the Houſhold, George Treby, Eſq; Wages 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board Wages 433 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Clerks of the Green-Cloth, Sir Thomas Read, Bart. Thomas Wynne, Eſq; 500 l. each.

Clerks Comptrollers, Thomas Hales, and Robert Briſtow, Eſq; 500 l. each.

All the following Officers below Stairs are under the Lord Steward.

Accompting-Houſe.

Yeomen of the Accompting Houſe, Sackvile Bale, and Iſaac Dedier, Eſq; 78 l. per Annum each.

Grooms of the Accompting Houſe, Archibald Campbell, William Paul, and Henry Sedgwick, 57 l. 8 s. 4 d. each.

Meſſenger, Edmund Stone.

Chamber Keepers, Meredith Lloyd, and Edward Davis 20 l. per Annum each.

Bake Houſe,

Thomas Holland, Eſq; Clerk, 80 l. per Ann.

John Clerk, Yeoman, 50 l.

Euſtace Tomlins, Thomas Collins, William Collins, Grooms 40 l. per Annum each

Pantry,

Gentleman and Yeoman, Mr. Paul Lingen, 60 l. per Annum

John Humſtone, Yeoman, 50 l.

John Gold, Robert Channon, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Buttery,

Peter Campbell, Gentleman and Yeoman 60 l.

John Turner, Yeoman, 50 l.

Tadeus Van Sanden, Charles Hayes, Robert Ekin, Grooms at 40 l. per Annum each

Cellar,

Keepers of the Store Cellar, James Cockburne, 100 l. Samuel Towers, 60 l.

James

James Strong, William Smith, Francis Brooks, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each
John Scheen, David Muroe, Grooms, at 40 l. each

Spicery,

Richard Davenant, Esq; Clerk, 100 l. per Annum

Confectionary,

John Fraigneau, and Andrew Ferre, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each
Alpon Caillo, Groom, 40 l.

Ewry,

William Beager, Gentleman, 60 l.
James Towers, Yeoman, 50 l.
William Smith, and James Meredith, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Laundry,

Dorothy Philips, Laundress of all the Table and Houshold Linnen, 120 l.

King's Privy Kitchen,

Henry Lowman, Esq; Chief Clerk, 250 l.
James Eckersall, Esq; second Clerk, 150 l.
Charles Brexton, Esq; Master Cook, 150 l.
Claude Arnaud, senior, Esq; second Master Cook, 120 l.
Henry Lyon, Yeoman of the Mouth, 60 l.
John Ayres, Henry Evans, and Daniel Durant, Yeomen of the Privy Kitchen, at 60 l. per Annum each
Claude Arnaud, junior, John Thornborough, John Conyers, and Edward Richardson, Grooms, at 50 l. per Annum each
William Chamber, Thomas Griffith, John Hobbs, Peter Supplie, Children of the Privy-Kitchen, at 40 l. per Annum each
John Hobbs, and Thomas Percival, Scourers, at 30 l. per Annum each
Samuel Edmonds, Joseph Eatwell, Edward Green, Henry York, Turn Broaches, 30 l. per Annum each
William Gamul, Door Keeper, 30 l. per Annum
Joseph Hobson, Soil Carrier.

Acatery,

Serjeant, James Halsey, Esq; 60 l.
Sole Clerk, Henry Powel, Esq; 120 l.
Yeoman of the Salt Stores, Timothy Jordan 15 l.

Larder,

James Wildon, and John Everitt, Yeomen, 50 l. per Annum each
Charles Marriot, John Colebatch, George Cook, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Poultry,

John Skinner, Esq; Clerk, 80 l.
George Ackers, Yeoman, 50 l.
Isaac Grassigneau, and John Walworth, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Scalding-House,

Hugh Parry, Yeoman, 50 l.
John Hodson, and John Meredith, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Pastery,

Thomas Browne, Yeoman, 50 l.
John Smith and Thomas Smith, Grooms, at 40 l. each
Thomas Galloway, Child, 30 l.
William Steward, Turner, 30 l.
Edward Northey, Salsary Man, 30 l.

Scullery,

William Popleton, and Sackville Bale, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each
James Cockburne, and John Allen, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each
Robert Chambers, and Francis Thompson, Pages, at 35 l. per Annum each
James Calhoune, John Thompson, Thomas Winwood, Children at 50 l. per Annum each
Richard Turner, Benjamin Bucknall, Robert Emms, John Woolley, Pan-Keepers, at 30 l. per Annum each
Sarah Allen, Servant, 31 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ann.
John Thomas, Pewter-Scourer, 30 l.

Wood-Yard,

Edward Parsons, Esq; Clerk, 80 l.
Yeoman, 50 l.
Somerset English, Samuel Nash, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Harbingers,

Peter La Roche, Gentleman-Harbinger, 60 l.
Luke Darrington, Robert Parsons, John Campbell, Charles Gibbon, John Rutter, Yeomen-Harbingers, 50 l. per Annum each

Porters at the Gate,

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Serjeant-Porter, 120 l.
James Lovet, Robert Vernon, James Butcher, and Matthias Strickland, Yeomen-Porters, 50 l. per Annum each
Philip Hanchet, Edgar Parker, and William Cotton, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Carr-Takers,

Stephen Whitaker, and Israel May, Yeoman, Carr-Takers, at 53 l. per Annum each
William Rice, John Holbeech, and Nicholas Mecbourne, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Tail-Carr-Takers,

Anthony Bruce, Peter Metcalfe, Simon Boswell, Francis Green, 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each

Almonry,

John Eddowes, Yeoman, 50 l. per Annum;
Thomas Turner, Groom, 40 l. per Annum

Officers of the Hall,

John Philips and William Paul, 30 l. per Annum each

Marshalsea,

Knight-Marshal,

Sir Philip Meadows, 26 l. per Annum
William Agar, James Warrington, William Burley, John North, Cornelius Tomlinson, John Hawkins, Marshal's Men, at 20 l. per Anum each
John Hardisty, Clerk of the Verge, 33 l.
Robert White, Coroner, 30 l.

Purveyors,

Fishmongers; Thomas Broughton, Edward Watson, Thomas Newman
Poulterers, Anthony Widbird, Charles Nichols
Linnen-Drapers, John Day, Henry Warchop
Grocers, Elizabeth Miles and Mr. Wilson
Oilman, Robert Burton
Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;
Butchers, Robert Bland, Mark Bowes, and Thomas Russel
Purveyors of Bacon, William Wayte, and John Snowden
Brazier and Ironmonger, Samuel Bowling
Pewterer, Mrs. Nicholson
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, and Thomas Cuthbert
Water Engine-maker, Richard Newsham

Lord

Lord Chamberlain's Office,

Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Charles Duke of Grafton, Wages, 100 l. Board Wages, 1100 l.

Vice-Chamberlain,

The Lord Hervey, Wages, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board Wages, 499 l. 15 s.

Groom of the Stole,

Henry, Earl of Pembroke

Gentlemen of the Bedchamber,

Wm. D. of Mancheſter
Wm. Earl of Eſſex
William-Anne, Earl of Albemarle
John Earl of Dunmore
Charles Earl of Selkirk
Wm. Earl of Cowper
James E. of Waldgrave
Thomas Lord Paget
John Lord Hinton
Lord William Manners
Lord Viſcount Harcourt
1000 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber,

Sir Edward Lawrence
Crew Offley Eſq;
Sir Sydenham Fowkes
John Tryon Eſq;
William Sheppard Eſq;
John Salter Eſq;
John Eldred Eſq;
Sir George Walter
Robert Boſwell Eſq;
John Morris Eſq;
Coulthorp Long Eſq;
Charles Hayes Eſq;
Lord La Poer
Henry Hawley Eſq;
Edward Hopkins Eſq;
Henry Holt Henly Eſq;
Thomas Everdale Eſq;
Edward Leigh Eſq;
Sir Edward Coke
John Crew Eſq;
Henry Greſwald Eſq;
Joſeph Wyndham Eſq;
Courtney Crocker Eſq;
Moſes Raper Eſq;
Horat. Townſhend Eſq;
Humphrey Brent Eſq;
John Coke Eſq;
Liſle Hacket Eſq;
Sir Molton Lambard
Sir Gilbert Pickering
Daniel Houghton Eſq;
Humphrey Start Eſq;
John Sambroke Eſq,
Benjamin Moyer Eſq;
Sir Henry Aſhurſt
Sir William Dudley
William Forreſter Eſq;
Gideon Harvey Eſq;
Sir Richard Sherrard
Nathan Hickman Eſq;
Francis Duncombe Eſq;
Sir Thomas Read
Jeremiah Sambroke Eſq;
Sir George - Bridges Skipwith
Henry Stratfield Eſq;
Thomas Brocas Eſq;
Wriotheſly Betton Eſq;
Commodore Stewart

Theſe Gentlemen have great Honours belonging to their Office, but no Salary, Fee or Perquiſite.

Grooms of the Bedchamber,

Colonel Thomas Paget
Hon. John Campbell Eſq;
Brig. Gen. Churchill
Hon. James Campbell Eſq;
Sir Char. Hotham Bart.
Sir Robert Rich Bart.
John Clavering Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenel Eſq;
Salary 500 l. per Annum each

Pages of the Back-Stairs,

Mr Lambert De Grave
Mr Edward Brown
Mr William Taylor
Mr Andrew Schields
Mr Abſalom Evans
Mr Naſh
80 l. per Annum each

Cup-Bearers,

Walter Littleton Eſq;
Henry Green Eſq;
John Hay Eſq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each

Carvers,

Henry Cole Eſq;
Robert Tripp Eſq;
John Tilburg Eſq;
Gaſp. Fre. Henning Eſq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each

Gentlemen Sewers,

Char. de la Faye Eſq;
Grey Longueville Eſq;
Stephen Mourner Eſq;
John Hedges Eſq;
33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each

Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber,

Rob. Hemmington Eſq;
Rich. Whitworth Eſq;
John Cope Eſq;
Francis Clark Eſq;
200 l. per Annum each

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber,

James Trymer Eſq;
John Parſons Eſq;
Cornelius Tilburg Eſq;
Wentworth Odiarne Eſq;
73 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters,

Sir Charles Dalton Kt. Black-Rod
James Stuart Eſq;
Sir Thomas Brand Kt.
Henry Ballendine Eſq;
150 l. per Annum each

Aſſiſtant Gentleman Uſher,

Henry Gardy Eſq; 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum

Gentlemen Uſhers Quarter Waiters in ordinary,

John Goodwin Eſq;
Robert Tripp Eſq;
James Eckerſall Eſq;
Iſaac Dedier Eſq;
Charles Bodens Eſq;
Everard Buckworth Eſq;
John Jenkens Eſq;
James Colthorp Eſq;
50 l. per Annum each

Sewers of the Great Chamber.

Mr Thomas Tate
Mr Charles Cromp
Mr Mich. Nevil
Mr Phil. Orrillard
Mr Paul Garnier
Mr Ch. Nezereau
Mr Hugh Hanny
Mr Simonety Vincent
381 l. 15 s. 7 d. per Annum each

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Meſſengers,

Mr John Stone
Mr Henry Watts
Mr Adam Liſney
Mr Charles Harriſon
Mr John Dupuis
Mr Philip Pots
Mr Thomas Symons
Mr William Chambers
Mr Robert Jenkinſon
Mr Thomas Martin
at 40 l. per Ann. each

Pages of the Preſence,

Mr Edward Willis
Mr Wm. Farnborough
Mr William Moſly
Mr Samuel Hurſt

Coffer-Bearers,

Mr Edward Humphreys
Mr Richard Fosbrook
541. 15 s. per Annum each

Removing Wardrobe,

The Hon. Grey Maynard, Eſq; Yeoman, 320 l. per Annum

Grooms

Thomas Williams
Paul Urtchcot, Eſqs;
130 l. per Annum each.

Pages,

Mr Peter Forbes
Mr William Keene
Mr Charles Lucas
100 l. per Ann. each

Wardrobe-Keeper at St. James's,

Thomas Saunders, Eſq; 100 l. per Annum

Under Houſe-Keeper at St. James's,

Lambert de Grave, Eſq; 100 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windſor,

Mr Mann, 160 l. per Annum

Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court,

Mr John Turner, 230 l. per Annum

Under

Under Houſe-Keeper at Hampton-Court,
Somerſet Ingliſh, Eſq; 320 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kenſington
Mrs Jane Kein, 400 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper, and Clerk of the Wardrobe at Whitehall,
Piercy Kirk, Eſq; 200 l. per Annum

Keeper of the Guns and Private Armory,
Piercy-Guinon de Beauboiſon, No Salary

Officers of his Majeſty's Robes.

Maſter of the Robes,

Auguſtus Schutz, Eſq; 800 l. per Annum
Charles Bramſtead, Eſq; Clerk, 160 l. per Ann.
Capt Maddocks, Yeoman, 255 l. per Annum
Mr John Pitt, firſt Groom, 80 l. per Annum
Mr D. Macrett, ſecond Groom, 80 l. per Ann.
Mr Anth. Ryley, third Groom, 60 l. per Ann.
Mr John Smith, firſt Waiter, 90 l. per Annum
Mr Wm. Smelt, ſecond Waiter, 50 l. per Ann.
William Smith, Page, 58 l. per Annum
John Geree, Bruſher, 80 l. per Annum
John Hobbs, Meſſenger, 60 l. per Annum
John Gitlins, Furrier, 20 l. per Annum
—— Migault, Clerk, 40 l. per Annum

Laundreſs of the Body Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel, 400 l. per Ann.

Neceſſary Woman.

Mrs. Suſannah White, 121 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Treaſurer of the Chamber.

John, Lord Hobart, 314 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann.
Mr. Joſeph Keen, Clerk

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Edward Jenkins, Eſq; 150 l. per Annum

Jewel-Office.

Maſter of the Jewel-Office,

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Lynn, 450 l. per Ann.
Richard Aldworth, Eſq; Yeoman, 106 l. 15 s. per Annum.
Edward Yardley, Eſq; Groom, 106 l. 15 s. per Annum
Mr R. Sedgwick, Clerk, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
Mr John Tyſoe, Godſmith

Maſter of the Ceremonies,

Sir Clement Cotterel, Knight, 300 l. per Ann.
Dr John Ingliſh, Aſſiſtant, 6 s. 8 d. per Diem
Dr John Ingliſh, Marſhal, 100 l. per Annum

Serjeants at Arms,

Tho. Sebaſtian Turſt	John Andrew Heymen
Edward Horner	Thomas Coke
Benjamin Hall	Philip Shard
Joſeph Lawſon	Thomas Wilkins, Eſqs;

The Band of Gentlemen Penſioners,

Captain, John Duke of Montagu, 1000 l. per Annum
Lieutenant, Lord Henry Beauclerk, 500 l. per Annum
Standard-Bearer, Sir William Wynne, Knight, 310 l. per Annum
Clerk of the Cheque, ———— Eſq; 120 l. per Annum

Gentlemen Penſioners,

Gregory Weſtcombe	Henry Trent, Eſqrs.
William Weſtcombe	Sir John Taylor Knight
Thomas Hanſel	Sir A. Chadwicke Knt.
Peter Power	John Taylor
James Barnard	Edward Compton
Nathaniel Lambert	Thomas Smith
Nicholas Blowing	Chamberlain Allats
George Bellamy	—— Bowden
Henry Barneſley	Owen Jones
Richard Sankey	George Maddiſon
John Crouch	Henry Allen
John Dagwell	Thomas Pennyman
William Woods	Matthew Goiſet
William Morley	Jacob Delamot Blagney
William Houghton	Paul Gorneau
Henry Cooper	William Hoskins, Eſqrs.
R. Thoroughgood, Eſqs.	Robert Frampton
William Taylor	100 l. per Annum each

Gentleman Harbinger, Mr Henry Potter
Axe-Keeper, Mr. William Baldwin

Yeomen of the Guard,

Captain, the Right Hon. the Lord Aſhburnham, 1000 l. per Annum
Lieutenant, Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; 500 l. per Annum
Enſign, Andrew Charlton, Eſq; 300 l. per Ann.
Clerk of the Checque, Edward Stanley, Eſq; 150 l. per Annum
Corporals, Francis Clark, Matthias Hickeringgall, William Le Grand Laroche, Eſqrs. 150 l. per Annum each
Eight Uſhers, at 50 l. per Annum each
100 Yeomen, at 40 l. per Annum each

Maſter of the Revels,

Francis Henry Lee, Eſq; 10 l. per Annum

Groom-Porter,

Thomas Archer, Eſq; 550 l. per Annum

Maſter of the Tennis-Court,

Charles Fitzroy, Eſq; 130 l. per Annum

Officers of his Majeſty's Royal Chapel:
Lord Almoner,

The moſt Rev. Father in God, Lancelot, Lord Archbiſhop of York, 200 l. per Annum

Sub-Almoner,

The Reverend Dr. Gilbert, Canon of Chriſt-Church, Oxon. 97 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum
Yeoman, Mr John Eddowes, 50 l. per Annum
Groom, Mr Rich. Blakeſmore, 40 l. per Ann.

Dean of the Chapel,

The Right Reverend Edmund Lord Biſhop of London, 200 l. per Annum

Sub-Dean,

The Rev. Dr. Carleton, 91 l. 5 s. per Annum

Clerk of the Cloſet,

The Right Rev. Benjamin Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, 61. 18 s. per Annum

Deputies,

The Rev. Dean Gilbert, Dr. Taylor, and Dr Reynolds
Theſe laſt have no Salaries

Cloſet Keeper,

Thomas Reading, 41 l. 10 s. per Annum

The Clerk of the Cloſet is allowed for Surplices and other Neceſſaries, 53 l. 5 s. per Ann.

The Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Dr Hayley	Dr Terry
Dr Francke	Dr Finch
Dr Foulkes	Dr Holcombe
Dr Clarke	

Dr Croxal
Dr Jones
Dr Hutton
Dr Thiſtlethwaite
Dr Holland
Dr Salter
Dr Birch
Dr Pearce
Dr Hargrave
Dr Waterland
Dr Morſon
Dr Cowper
Dr Lynch
Dr Benſon
Mr Worth
Dr Stebbing
Dr Day
Dr Crow
Dr Knipe
Dr Towers
Dr Lewis
Dr Perry
Dr Bundy
Dr Bentley
Dr Greenwood
Dr Chandler
Dr Cockburn
Dr Knight
Dr Andrews
Dr Young
Dr Briggs
Dr Chamberlain
Dr George
Mr Barnard
Mr Inett
Mr Shuckford
Dr Heyling
Dr Thomas

Gentlemen of the Chapel,

Dr William Turner
Mr John Church
Mr Thomas Jennings
Mr Thomas Edwards
Mr Wm. Wasbourne
Mr John Freeman
Mr John Maſon
Mr Bernard Gates
Mr Francis Hughes
Mr William Battel
Dr Carleton, Sub-dean
Mr George Laye
Mr Samuel Weeley
Mr Thomas Baker,
Mr Samuel Chittle
Mr John Gethin
Mr Peter Randal
Mr James Chelſum
Mr Talbot Young
Mr Abr. Sharpe, Conf.
Mr Bell
Mr William Parry
Mr How, Salary 73 l. per Annum each

Clerk of the Cheque,

Mr Jonathan Smith, no Salary

Firſt Organiſt and Compoſer,

Mr John Weldon, ſecond Organiſt, Dr Green, 140 l. per Annum each

Serjeant of the Veſtry,

Mr Jonathan Smith, 73 l. per Annum
And for waſhing Surplices, and other Neceſſaries for the Chapels of St. James's and Whitehall, 109 l. 2 s.

Yeoman of the Veſtry,

Mr Thomas Langhorn, 54 l. 15 s.

Groom of the Veſtry,

Mr William Duncombe, 51 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Annum
Luteniſt, Mr John Shore, 40 l. 10 s.
Violiſt, Mr Francis Goodſenſe, 40 l.
Organ Blower, Mr Jonathan Ray, 20 l.
Bell-Ringer, Mr. Thomas Wilkins, 15 l.
To the Cloſet-Keeper, for providing Table Linnen for the Chaplains, 18 l. 5 s.
To the ſame for waſhing it, 13 l.
There are twenty-four Chaplains at Whitehall, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Univerſities, who have 30 l. per Annum each

Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty,

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
Dr Richard Mead
Dr Thomas Goodman
Dr John Hollings

Phyſician to the Houſhold,

Dr Lewis Teſſier

Surgeons,

Ambroſe Dickins, Eſq; Serjeant Surgeon, 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

King's Surgeon,

Claudius Amyand, Eſq; 200 l.

Surgeon to the Houſhold,

John Ranby, Eſq; 200 l.

Apothecaries to the Perſon,

Mr Daniel Graham, 275 l. per Annum
Mr P. Garnier, 320 l. per Annum

Apothecaries to the Houſhold,

Mr John Allen, Mr Marmaduke Lilly, 159 l. 19 s. 10 d. each

Poet Laureat,

Colley Cibber, Eſq; 100 l.

Hiſtoriographer,

Jenkin Thomas Philips, Eſq; 200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter,

Charles Jervaſe, Eſq; 200 l.

Painter in Enamel, or Cabinet Painter,

Mr Bernard Lens, 200 l. per Annum

Surveyor and Keeper of Pictures,

Peter Walton, Eſq; 200 l.

Serjeant Painter of all his Majeſty's Works, Royal Palaces and Houſes, and to the Wardrobe,

John Thornhill, Eſq; 200 l. per Annum

Maſter Bricklayer of all his Majeſty's Works and Buildings in England,

Thomas Churchill, Eſq; 200 l. per Annum

Knight Harbinger,

William Cowper, Eſq; 20 Marks per Annum, and 10 s. per Diem, when he travels to attend the Court.

Houſe-Keeper at Windſor-Caſtle,

Mrs Anne Marriot

At Kenſington,

Mr Jane Kien

Under Houſe-keeper at St. James's,

Lambert du Grace

At Whitehall,

Piercy Kirk, Eſq;

At Weſtminſter Palace,

Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq;

At Somerſet-houſe,

Mrs Mary Campbell

At Newmarket,

Andrew Charltoun

At Hampton,

Somerſet Engliſh, Eſq;

Houſe-Keeper at Greenwich; *and Keeper of the Park there,*

Sir John Jennings

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park, *and at St.* James's Park,

William Earl of *Eſſex*

Keeper of Windſor *Foreſt, and the Parks and Warrens there,*

Duke of St. *Alban's*

Keeper of Windſor *great and little Park,*

Sarah Dutcheſs of Malborough

Keeper of Waltham *Foreſt,*

Peregrine Duke of *Ancaſter*

Keeper of Hampton-Court *Park*,
William Young, Eſq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn *Park*,
Mr David Robinſon

Keeper of the Royal United, *call'd the* Cotton-Library,

Dr. Richard Bentley, 300 l. per Annum

Printer,
Mr J. Baskett, Aſſignee of Henry Hills, deceas'd

Hydrographer,
Edmund Halley

Bookſeller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Druggiſt,
Mr Richard Knollys

Cabinet-Maker,
Mr William Turing

Joiner of the Privy-Chamber,
Mr John Howard

Joiner of the Wardrobe,
Mr Richard Roberts

Serjeant Skinner,
Mr Nathan Witham

Coffer-Maker,
Mr Thomas Mapleſdon

Linnen Draper,
Mrs Sarah London

Harpſicord-Maker,
Mr Benjamin Shede

Chocolate-Maker,
Mr Alphouſe

Leather Gilder,
Mr John Conway

Shipwright and Bargebuilder,
Mr John Coffer

Maſter of the Barges,
Mr Robert Maſon

Lockſmith,
Mr Francis Bedwell

Embroiderer,
Mr Thomas Haywood

Card-Maker,
Mr Tuſhim

Gunſmith,
Mr William Hutchinſon

Operator for the Teeth,
Mr Peter Hemet

Cutler,
Mr John Juſtice

Glover,
Mr Philip Nichols

Car-Maker,
Mr Edward Salloway

Hatter,
Mr Welch Wagner

Rat-Killer,
Mr Joſeph Stubbs

Engraver,
Mr John Rollos

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain,
Colonel Pelham

Clerk,
Mr John Evans

Chamber-Keeper,

This concludes the Liſt of all the Officers and Servants, and Trades People whoſe Places are in the Gift of his Majeſty, and the Lord Chamberlain, and whoſe Duty is above Stairs.

A LIST *of the Officers and Servants of his Majeſty's Stables, under the* MASTER *of the* HORSE.

Maſter of the Horſe,
Charles Duke of *Richmond*, 1276 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum

Gentleman of the Horſe,
The Honourable Henry Berkley, Eſq; 256 l. per Annum

Avener and Clerk-Martial.
Coulthrop Clayton, Eſq; 260 l. per Annum

Equerries,
Edmond-Charles Blomberg, Eſq; Thomas Panton, Eſq; Honourable John Lumley, Eſq; Honourable Henry Berkley, Eſq; Henry Pulteney, Eſq; Honourable Charles Fielding, Eſq; 300 l. per Annum each

Equerries of the Crown Stables,
Major Henry Foubert, Peter Vayer Richauſſee, Eſq; 256 l. per Annum each.

Pages of Honour,
Archibald Carmichael, Eſq; Honourable Thomas Boſcawen, Eſq; Thomas Stiles, Eſq; 260 l. per Annum each

Surveyor of the Highways,
Richard Arundel, Eſq; 82 l. per Annum

Riding Surveyor,
John Bowen, Gentleman, 30 l. per Annum

Serjeant of the Carriages,
Robert Manning Eſq; 86 l. per Annum

Yeomen Riders,
Michael Burton and John Seymour, Gent. 130 l. per Annum each

Clerk of the Avery,
John Adams, Gent. 125 l. per Annum

Clerk of the Stables,
Robert Maybank, Gent. 224 l. per Annum

Store-Keeper,
Nathaniel Bridgewater, Gent. 39 l. per Ann.

Eſquire Sadler,
Henry Godde, Eſq; 58 l. per Annum

Yeoman Sadler,
Mr Thomas Hollyday, 36 l. per Annum

Serjeant Farrier,
Mr Robert Barnes, 98 l. per Annum

Marſhal

Marſhal Farrier,

Mr Thomas Darlow, 50 l. per Annum

Yeoman Farrier,

Mr Nathaniel Preſton, 36 l. 10 s. per Annum

Coach-Maker,

Mr Timothy Budworth, 18 l. per Annum

Purveyor of his Majeſty's Stables at LONDON, Kenſington, Richmond, Hampton-Court, *and* Windſor,

Richard Downes Eſq; 188 l. per Annum

Riding Surveyor,

John Hutchinſon Eſq; 200 l. per Annum

Meuſe Keeper,

Mr Tarley, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at St. James's,

Samuel Thornley, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Somerſet-Houſe,

John Bowen, Gent. 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Kenſington,

John Hobbs, 36 l. 5 s. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Hampton-Court,

Francis Sturgis, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Newmarket,

Richard Hayes, 36 l. per Annum

Yeoman of the Carriages,

John Groſvenor, 36 l. per Annum

Footmen,

John Thompſon	Richard Smith
Peter Smith	John Hart
Alexander Roſe	David Cox
Robert Fabian	William Cole
Henry Fowler	James Fothergal
William Darlington	53 l. per Annum each

Three of theſe Footmen are allowed to the Maſter of the Horſe

Chief Coachman,

Thomas Oakes, 138 l. per Annum

Other Coachmen,

Francis Gerton, Edward Holloway, and Nicholas Harriſon, 65 l. per Annum each

Poſtillions,

John Freeland	John Wood
William King	30 l. per Annum each
John Buckingham	

Helpers,

Francis Butler	Owen Byrom
Robert Price	Stephen Briggs
George Owen	30 l. per Annum each

Chairmen,

Joſeph Holloway	Philip Godſon
Nicholas Smith	30 l. per Annum each

Grooms,

Francis Thompſon, and Lambert Stolton, 120 l. per Annum each

Robert Franklyn	William Hows
Adam Milburne	William Peters
Benjamin Goddin	Matthew Webb,
George Coates	John Moody
Robert Anderſon	John Couſins
Michael Adamſon	James Till
George Haile	60 l. per Annum each

Bottle Groom,

John Peach, for himſelf and Horſes, 82 l. per Annum.

Gentleman Armourer,

Lewis Barbar, 31 l. per Annum

Page of the Back Stairs,

Peregrine Foreſt, 31 l. per Annum
Porter to the Meuſe, 18 l. per Annum

Meſſenger of the Avery,

Nathaniel Bridgewater, 15 l. per Annum
Thomas Panton Eſq; for keeping ſix Race-Horſes at Newmaket, is allowed 500 l. per An.

A LIST *of the Officers and Servants attending his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales,

Chancellor,

Mr Juſtice Denton, 400 l. per Annum

Maſter of the Horſe,

This Poſt is, at preſent, in Suſpence

Treaſurer,

John Hedges Eſq;

Principal Secretary,

James Pelham Eſq; 706 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum

Auditor General,

Richard Elliot Eſq;

Attorney General,

William Forteſcue Eſq; 100 l. per Annum

Sollicitor General,

Robert Pauncefort Eſq; 70 l. per Annum

Gentlemen of the Bedchamber,

Henry Marquis of Caernarvon
Lord Guildford
Lord Baltimore
at 500 l. per Annum each

Maſter of the Robes

John Schutz Eſq;

Grooms of the Bedchamber,

The Honourable William Townſhend Eſq;
John Schutz Eſq;
John Evelyn Eſq;
400 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Uſhers,

Hon. James Grimſtone Eſq; Edmund Bramſtone Eſq; 150 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Waiters,

Hon. Charles Hawley Eſq;	Wm. Boroughs Eſq; John Smith
Wm. Wentworth Eſq;	100 l. per Annum each

Valet de Chambre,

Mr Hultzman

Page of the Preſence,

Mr Samuel Naſh, 40 l. per Annum

Maſter of the Barges,

John Hill, 30 l. per Annum
Eighteen Watermen, 3 l. 3 s. per Annum each

Porter,

George Louis Salliar

Officers

Officers and Servants under the Maſter of the Horſe.

Equerries,

Sir William Irby Bart. Captain Bludworth
Hon. Charles Cornwallis Eſq; 150 l. per Annum each

Pages of Honour,

—— Scott, and William Legrand, Eſq; 150 l. per Annum each

Clerk of the Stables,

William Hodskin Eſq; 130 l. per Annum

Purveyor of the Stables,

Mr George Downes, 120 l. per Annum
Three Coachmen, at 45 l. per Annum each
A Chaiſeman, 55 l. 10 s. per Annum
Three Poſtillions, and three Helpers, at 20 l. 10 s. per Annum each
Six Footmen, at 41 l. 10 s. per Annum each
Two Chairmen, at 39 l. 17 s. 6 d. p. An. each
Farrier, Nathaniel Preſton, for a Nag's Livery, 20 l. per Annum
Coach-maker, Mr Barnet

A LIST *of the Officers and Servants of her Majeſty's Houſhold.*

Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, Henry Earl of Grantham, 1200 l. per Annum

Vice-Chamberlain,

Lord Robert Montagu, 500 l. per Annum

Secretary,

John Eckerſall, Eſq; 300 l. per Annum

Gentleman Uſher of the Privy-Chamber,

John Savage, Robert Sutton, —— Eſqrs; at 200 l. per Annum each

Cup-Bearers,

Byſſe Moleſworth, George Sawyer, Eſq; 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each

Carvers,

William Wyndham, Charles Shelly Eſqs; 60 l. per Annum each

Sewers,

Baſil Cockram, Francis Hutchenſon Eſqrs; 60 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters,

Richard Cornwallis Eſq; Philip Meadows Eſq; Mark-Anthony Saurin Eſq; 150 l. p. Ann. each

Gentlmen Uſhers Quarterly Waiters,

Mr Campbell Ant. la Melloniere Eſq;
Thomas Hill Eſq; 100 l. per Annum each
Henry de Sanniers Eſq;

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber,

Mr Hen. Wm. Lachman Mr Morgan Evans
Mr Herman Hobourg 60 l. per Annum each
Mr John Hill

Pages of the Preſence Chamber,

Mr Lewis Dizran, Mr Francis Vallaton, 40 l. per Annum each

Page of the Robes,

Mr John Chriſtian Krahe

Pages of the Back-Stairs,

Mr Jo. Chriſtian Krahe John-Nicolls Morell
Henry Wm. Lackman Thomas Pitts
Herman Hobourg 80 l. per Annum each
John Shaw

Porter of the Back-Stairs,

John Hayes, 30 l. per Annum

Grooms or Meſſengers of the great Chambers,

Mr Jeremiah Prat Mr Richard Burland
Mr Richard Will. Saſſe Mr Theophilus Proſſer
Mr Richard Alderwick 40 l. per Annum each

Phyſicians, 150 l. per Annum each

Dr Alexander Stuart, Dr William Douglaſs, and Dr Edward Wilmot
Surgeon, Mr William Cheſelden, 100 l. p. An.
Apothecary, Mr Erneſt-Auguſt Jager, 200 l.

Miſtreſs of the Robes and Groom of the Stole,

The Right Honourable Charlotte, Lady Sundon, 400 l. per Annum

Ladies of the Bedchamber, 500 l. per Ann. each

Elizabeth Dutcheſs of Dorſet
Elizabeth Counteſs of Briſtol
Frances Counteſs of Hertford
Sarah Dutcheſs of Richmond
Henrietta Counteſs of Pomfret
Anne Counteſs of Albemarle
Mary Counteſs of Pembroke
Dorothy Counteſs of Burlington

Maids of Honour, 300 l. per Annum each

Mrs Mary Meadows Mrs Lovelace
Mrs Bridget Carteret Mrs Pitt
Mrs Penelope Dives Mrs Moſtyn

Women of the Bedchamber, 300 l. per Ann. each

Mrs Brudnell Mrs Frances Neale
Mrs Mary Selwyn Mrs Mary Herbert
Mrs Ch. Em. Tichbourne

Sempſtreſs, Mrs Margaret Purcell, 150 l. per Annum
Laundreſs, Mrs Barbara Crow, 200 l. per Ann.
Neceſſary Woman of the private Lodgings, Suſanna Ireland, 56 l. per Annum
Neceſſary Woman, Mary Hayns, 35 l. per An.
Maſter of the Barges, Mr. Rich. Scott, 30 l. per Annum
Under him 24 Watermen, at 3 l. 3 s. per Annum each

Maſter of the Horſe,

Thomas Earl of Pomfret, 800 l. per Annum

Equerries, 220 l. per Annum,

Hon. Peter Wentworth, Hon. Thomas Harvey, Charles Selwyn Eſq;
Page of Honour, Littleton Bradſhaw Eſq; 150 l.
Clerk of the Stables, Store Keeper, and Keeper of the Carriages, Mr Backavons, 50 l.
Coach-maker, Mr Auberry
Saddler, Mr Tickner
Seven Coachmen, at 45 l. each per Annum
Seven Poſtillions, at 20 l. 10 s. each per Ann.
Seven Helpers, at 20 l. 10 s. each per Annum
Three Grooms, at 55 l. 10 s. each per Annum
Nineteen Footmen, at 41 l. 1 s. each per Ann.
Four Chairmen, at 39 l. 17 s. 6 d. each per An.
Bottle-man, —— 55 l. 10 s. per Annum
Farrier, Thomas Darlow, 20 l. per Annum
Treaſurer and Receiver-General, Col. Selwyn, 100 l. per Annum
His Clerk, Mr Henry Popple, 140 l. per Ann.
Two Meſſengers to attend the Treaſurer, 71 l. 18 s. 4 d. per Annum.

The Queen's Privy Kitchen,

Maſter Cook,

William Daniel, Eſq; 120 l. per Annum

Yeomen, 60 l. per Annum each,

Richard Diſſel, Anthony Trolling

Children, at 40 l. per Annum,

Edward Moon — Joſeph Goddin
Charles Weſton — Charles Jordan

Scourers, at 30 l. per Annum each,

John How, Heny Bradnock

Yeoman of the Mouth,

John Humſton, 60 l. per Annum

Turn Broaches, 30 l. per Annum each,

Jo. Wheeler — Jo. Fosbrook
Robert Moſely — Jo. Pierce

Door-Keeper,

George Weaver, 30 l. per Annum

Soil-Carrier,

Randolph Maulkin, 20 l. per Annum

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's *Family.*

Governor,

Stephen Poyntz, Eſq; 1000 l. per Annum

Deputy Governor,

Mr Wyndham, 500 l. per Annum

Pages of the Back-Stairs,

William Street, Peter Lanqueſter, Eſqrs; 80 l. per Annum each

Pages of the Preſence,

Mr Cooper, Mr. Hamkin, 50 l. per Annum each

A Clerk of the Stables, One Coachman, at 65 l. per Annum, One Poſtillion, at 30 l. per Annum, Three Grooms at 60 l. per Annum, Four Footmen, at 53 l. per Annum, Two Helpers, at 30 l. per Annum: Beſides Tradeſmen

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of ORANGE'S *Houſhold,*

Ladies of the Bedchamber,

The Lady Herbert, of Cherbury
The Lady Southwell, of Ireland

Maids of Honour, with a Salary of 200 l. per Annum each

Miſs Schutz — Miſs Herbert
Miſs How — Miſs Sutton

Dreſſers, with a Salary of 100 l. each,

Miſs Dives, Miſs Charles, and Miſs Scot,

Maſter of the Horſe,

Lord Southwell

Clerk of the Stables,

Mr. George Barks

Firſt Groom,

Mr. George Banks

Gentleman Uſher,

Mr. Rambouillet

Pages of Honour,

Mr Poyntz, Mr George Darby

The Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Amelia, *the Princeſs* Caroline, *&c.*

Ladies of the Bedchamber,

Lady Anne Lumley, 400 l. per Annum
Lady Bell Finch, Lady Suſanna Hamilton, 300 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Uſhers, at 100 l. per Annum each,

Robert Dingley, Henry Villiers, James Herauld, Eſqrs;

Pages of Honour, 100 l. per Annum each,

William Lee, Charles Killegrew, Eſqs;

Laundreſs 140 l. per Annum
Chamber-maids, 20 l. per Annum each
Sarah Boroughs, and Anne Waite

Neceſſary Woman,

Sarah Gibbons, 38 l. per Annum
Beſides five Dreſſers, two at 70 l. and three at 50 l. per Annum each

Pages of the Back Stairs,

Mr. James Kremberg, at 80 l. per Annum
Mr Earneſt Hething, Mr William Brink, Mr John Hutchins, at 60 l. per Annum each

Dancing Maſter,

Mr Ant. L'Abbe, 240 l. per Annum

Muſick Maſter,

Mr George Frederick Hendel, 200 l. per Ann

Governeſs to the Princeſs Mary *and* Louiſa,

Lady Deloraine, 1000 l. per Annum

Gentleman-Uſher to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary,

Thomas Fazakerly, Eſq; 100 l. per Annum

Gentleman-Uſher to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa,

Mr Granger, 100 l. per Annum

Pages of the Back-Stairs to the Princeſſes Mary *and* Louiſa,

Thomas Turner, and Henry Clark, Eſqs; 80 l. per Annum each.

Commiſſioners and Officers of his Majeſty's Works for Building, Repairing and taking Care of all his Majeſty's Houſes, Palaces, Buildings, &c.

Surveyor General,

Hon. Richard Arundel Eſq; about 500 l. per Annum

Comptroller General,

Thomas Ripley Eſq; about 300 l. per Annum

Surveyor of Gardens and Waters,

Charles Dartiquenave, Eſq; 400 l. per Annum

Maſter Maſon,

William Kent, about 200 l. per Annum

Maſter Carpenter,

Weſtby Gill Eſq; about 200 l. per Annum

Pay Maſter,

Hugh Howard Eſq; about 500 l. per Annum

Surveyor of the Roads,

——— 200 l. per Annum

Secretary,

Nicholas Hawkſmore, Eſq; 100 l. per Annum

Clerk

Clerk Ingroſſer,

John Strawbridge, Eſq; about 125 l. per Ann.

Clerk to the Board,

——— ———, about 50 l. per Annum

Clerk to the Comptroller,

Thomas Kynaſton, Gent. about 50 l. per Ann.

Clerk Itinerant,

Iſaac Ware, Gent. 50 l. per Annum

Artizans having Salaries,

Scavenger, Robert Bedoe, 100 l. per Annum
Purveyor, Robert Hardy, 90 l. per Annum
Maſter Joyner, John Smallwell, 90 l. per Ann.
Maſter Plaiſterer, George Worral, 60 l. per Ann.
Maſter Bricklayer, Thomas Churchill, Eſq; 60 l. per Annum
Serj. Plumber, Joſeph Roberts, 20 l. per Ann.
Maſter Glaſier, Ch. Conner, 20 l. per Annum
Maſter Carver, John Richards, 40 l. per Ann.
Windſor Plumber, J. Roberts, 80 l. per Ann.

Other Artizans are at Appointment of the Surveyor

Clerks of the Works,

Clerk of the Tower, Thomas Kynaſton, 44 l. per Annum
Clerk of Whitehall, St. James's, and Weſtminſter, Henry Fleetcroft, 90 l. per Annum
Clerk of Somerſet-Houſe, Thomas Kynaſton, 44 l. per Annum
Clerk of Wincheſter, Thomas Debouiſon, 44 l. per Annum
Clerk of Newmarket, Tho. Fort, 56 l. per Ann.
Clerk of Hampton-Court, Thomas Fort, 60 l. per Annum
Clerk of Kenſington, Henry Joynes, 60 l. per Annum
Clerk of Windſor, Tho. Rowland, 44 l. per Annum
Clerk of the Meuſe, Tho. Bridge, 44 l. per Annum
Clerk of the Savoy, Thomas Bridge, 44 l. per Annum
Each Clerk to take a Labourer to his Aſſiſtance, not to exceed 39 l. 10 s. per Annum

Gardener to ſupport, uphold and maintain all his Majeſty's Gardens, Green-Houſes, &c. *for* 20 *s. per Acre per Annum,*

Charles Bridgman, Eſq;

Office Keeper,

John Perycar, 40 l. per Annum

Meſſenger,

——— ———, 30 l. per Annum

Porter,

Edward Pritchard, 30 l. per Annum

CHAP. III.

Of Matters omitted, or to be altered in, or added to, the aforegoing Books.

BOOK I.

Chap. xiv. Pag. 181. Inſtead of *Richard Bowater*, deceaſed, read *Robert Weſtley*, Eſq; Treaſurer of St. *Bartholomew's Hoſpital.*

Ditto Chap. Pag. 182. Add, among the Governors of this Hoſpital, was lately choſen Mr. *William Hogarth*, the celebrated Painter, who, we are told Deſigns to paint the Stair-Caſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, and thereby become a Benefactor to it, by giving his Labour gratis.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 192. In the Room of Mr. *Baker* deceaſed, read Mr. *Sharp*, choſen one of the Surgeons of *Guy's Hoſpital.*

Ditto Chap. pag. 197. Read *William Hide*, Eſq; choſe Treaſurer of the LONDON Workhouſe in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, in the Room of Mr. *Webb*, deceaſed.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 290. Fill up the Vacancy, which is there ſaid to be in one of the Fellowſhips in *Dulwich-College*, viz. that of the Chaplain, with the Name of the Rev. Mr. *King* elected on the 2d of *Auguſt* 1733.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 211. For *Sutton*'s Court in *Chelſea-College*, read *Burton*'s Court.

BOOK II.

Chap. vi. Pag. 371. For ſix Common-Council Men of *Biſhopſgate Ward*, read fourteen.

Ditto Chap. P. 395. Inſert the following Article. In the great Court-yard, before the new *Bank* in *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, is ſet up a curious Marble Statue of King *William* III. carved by Mr. *Chair* of *Weſtminſter*, on the Pedeſtal of which is the under Inſcription:

Ob Legibus Vim
Judiciis Auctoritatem
Senatui Dignitatem
Civibus Univerſis Jure ſua
Tam ſacra Quam Civilia Reſtituta
Et illuſtriſſimæ Domus HANOVERANÆ
In Imperium Britannicum Succeſſione
Poſteris comfirmata
Optimo Principi
GUELIELMO TERTIO
Conditori ſuo
Grato Animo poſuit dicavitque
HUJUS ÆRARII SOCIETAS
A. C. MDCCXXXIV. Harumque Ædium I.

Chap. xiii. Pag. 496. In the Pariſh Church of *Alhallows the Great* in *Thames-ſtreet*, add the following Monumental Inſcription, affixed to the Wall on the South Iſle of the Church:

M. S.
Viri Clariſſimi Amplaq; Laude Digni
JACOBI JACOBSEN,
Qui aſtipulante inclyto henſeaticarum Germaniæ civitatum ſenatu earundem Gildhaliæ ſive domus hic in Steel-yard, ſitæ par xxxiii annos magiſter & præſes extitit digniſſimus poſt exitialem vero Londini deflagrationem velut reſtaurator ſplendidus eam ex ceneribus majori longe elegantia extrui curavit denuo: Tandem juxta naturæ legis mortalitatis induvias dum terræ matri reſtituti hoc in loco humatus magnum optimis quibuſvis ſui reliquit deſiderium fratri cariſſimo ex debito attrectu.
H. M. P.
Theodorus Jacobſen.
This was Sir Jacob's Uncle.

Beneath the Table of the Tomb which is filled with the above Inſcription is the following:

Natus Hamburghi
An. Ch. MDCXIX.
Apr. XXVI.
Obiit Londini MDCLXXX
Nov. XIII. VI. mens.
In E. D. Præſidio ſucceſſor.

A Black Marble Stone, equal with the Pavement, which is laid over the Vault, had the following Inſcription:

Huic Saxo
Cineres at Oſſa ſubjacent
Jacobi Jacobſen
Cujus familiæ hæredibus
Cognatis hic tumulus
Sacer eſt.

Underneath this Monument, on the 19th of July, 1735. was interred the Body of Sir Jacob Jacobſen, who died in the 54th Year of his Age: He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon

on him by his Majeſty King George I. in February 1718. He married a Daughter of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1711, who is ſtill living, by whom he has left two Daughters; one married to John Walton, Eſq; June 1, 1732. one unmarried; he was Brother to Theodore Jacobſen in Thames-ſtreet, Eſq; F. R. S.

BOOK III.

Chap. vi. Pag. 581. In the Pariſh Church of St. *Alphage*, add this Monumental Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Jeremiah Copping, late of this Pariſh, Gent. who departed this Life the 22d of January, 1686, in the 72d Year of his Age.

He gave by his Will (to the Worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, London, whereof he was Warden, for the purchaſing of Lands to be ſettled for the Maintenance of nine or ten ſuch poor Alms-men, as the ſaid Company ſhall from Time to Time nominate for ever) 1800 *l.* and alſo an Annuity of 50 *l. per Annum*, which he had during a certain Perſon's Life.

Chap. viii. Pag. 696. Add what follows, to the Account of the Privileges of *Black-fryars*.

On *Thurſday* the 10th of *July*, 1735, came on at the *Guildhall*, before the Right Honourable the Lord *Hardwick*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, a great Cauſe, where *John Boſworth*, Eſq; Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, was Plaintiff, and *Daniel Watſon*, Shalloon and Drugget-ſeller, Defendant; the Action was brought againſt the Defendant by the City of LONDON, in the Name of their Chamberlain, for opening Shop in *Black-fryars*, and retailing his Goods there, without being a Freeman of the City of LONDON. The Counſel for the Plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant *Hawkins*, Mr. Serjeant *Urling* Deputy-Recorder, Mr. Common-Serjeant *Garrard*, Counſellor *Noel*, and Counſellor *Moreton*, who alledged, that *Black-fryars* actually belonged to the City of LONDON when it was a Monaſtery, and before Trades were ever occupied there; to prove which they produced ſeveral antient Records, *viz.* a Charter of King *Edward* I. calling it the *Fryars* of LONDON; a Record 11 *Richard* II. calling it the *Fryary* of LONDON; and another when the Parliament was ſummoned to meet in the City of LONDON, 21 *Henry* VIII. it was expreſs, begun and held at the *Fryars* Preachers of the City of LONDON, *Nov.* 3, 1530, and again, 14 and 15 *Henry* VIII. the 15th of *April*, the King went to the *Fryars* Preachers of LONDON, and ſeveral other Records of this Kind: The Counſel for the Plaintiff likewiſe cited a Parallel Caſe to this, 15 *Car.* I. when an Action was brought againſt one Philpot, a Shoemaker of *Black-fryars*, for opening Shop and vending Shoes there without being made Free of the City; and after a fair Trial, by an equal and indifferent Jury of the County of *Hertford*, a Verdict was given for the City: They then called two or three Officers of the City to prove that they had executed Writs and other Proceſſes in *Black-fryars*; and then the Counſel left the Iſſue to reſt upon the Record before-mentioned. The Defendant's Counſel pleaded Cuſtom Time out of Mind, and called 11 Witneſſes, who declared they had known *Black-fryars*, ſome of them 20, 30 Years, and upwards, and that ſeveral Perſons had kept open Shops there unmoleſted, and not Freemen; though ſome of them could not deny but that there had been People ſued, particularly about a Year ago, when a Perſon ſuffered Judgment to go againſt him by Default. Upon the Whole, after a Trial of about five Hours, the Jury, who were all indifferent Perſons, choſe out of the County of *Middleſex*, after ſtaying out near half an Hour, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with five Shillings Damage.

Some few Days after this, ſeveral of the Inhabitants of *Black-fryars*, that were Non-Freemen, petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in Behalf of themſelves and others, praying, that as they had ſettled there ſome Time, imagining they might lawfully do ſo, without being free of the City; but finding their great Miſtake, offered each to pay 25 *l.* for the Freedom of the City, in the following Manner, *viz.* each of them 5 *l.* down, and 5 *l. per Annum* for four Years: But after a long Debate, the Court of Aldermen rejected their Petition.

Chap. xii. Pag. 751. Read the Rev. Mr. *Tipping Silveſter*, choſen Lecturer in the room of Mr. *Peddington*, deceaſed.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 767. To the Monumental Inſcriptions in the Church and Church-Yard of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, add the following:

Near the North Eaſt Angle of the Church, in the Cœmitery, on a Grave-Stone, is the under Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Katharine Heather, Daughter of Edward Heather, who departed this Life the 7th of January, 1697, aged four Years.

O gentle Reader, why ſo late,
Didſt thou knock at this ſtony Gate?
This Door muſt open unto none,
But to my Parents dear alone.
In my cold Bed I'll keep them room,
'Till Chriſt them call from Labour home,
And this long Night a Morning make,
And our dead Duſt to Life awake.

Here alſo lies the Body of Anne, Wife of the ſaid Edward Heather, who departed this Life July 31, 1704.

Cloſe to the North Side of the Church is a neat Tomb of Stone fenced with handſome Iron Rails, and on the North Side thus inſcribed:

Under this Place lie the Bodies of John, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, and Anne, the Children of Benjamin Green, and Elizabeth his Wife, of this Pariſh, Anno Dom. 1704.

On a Grave-Stone in the Church, near the South Door is this inſcription:

Here lies the Body of Margaret, late Wife of John Withie, Citizen and Painter-Stainer, Obiit 1665.

Here lies the cold Remains of her whoſe Life
Was the choice Pattern of a virtuous Wife:
But tho' her Body ſleeps among the Dead,
Her Soul was unconfin'd and quickly fled.
Above the touring Regions of the Air,
Born by the Wings of Charity and Prayer,
And ſealed now in her eternal Reſt,
She ſings her Hallelujahs with the Bleſt.

Againſt the Wall on the Front of the Church, is a neat Marble Monumental Stone, with this Inſcription:

Near this Place
Lie buried
The Bodies of
Mr. John Smith
And
Elizabeth his Wife —— 1696
Late Inhabitants of this Pariſh.
And alſo their ſeveral Children
Hereafter mentioned Obiit
Richard their third Son 1668
Richard their fifth Son 1673
Margaret their third Daughter 1677

Anthony their ſixth Son	1679
Charles their ſeventh Son	1711
Anne their firſt Daughter	1722
Mr. Lawrence Smith their ſecond Son, aged 63,	1729

Memento Mori.

At the North Eaſt Angle of the Church and againſt the North Wall is a handſome Marble Table Monument thus inſcribed:

Juxtà ſepulta ſunt
Reliquiæ Thomæ Manningham S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ per Viginti Plus annos Rectoris:
Windeſorenſis Primum Canonici Poſtea Decani
Ciceſtrenſis demùm Epiſcopi
Qualis Quantuſq; fuerit
Hinc Facile diſcas
Quod ab inferioribus
Ad altiores in Eccleſiâ Gradus
Nullo ſuo Ambitu
Sæpius aſcenderit
Conſcionibus ſuis
Doctrinâ Pietate. Eloquentiâ
Plenis.
Auditores ſuos
Inſtruxit, Rapuit, Accendit
Felix Favore Principum
Mariæ, præcipuè et Annæ
Ingenii ſimul ac meriti
Optimarum Judicum
Felix Conjuge
Cujus formam Eximiam
Et
(Quod magis Admirandum eſt)
Summam Eruditionem
Sola ſuperabat modeſtia
Felix Numerosâ ſobole,
Unâ morte Beatior
Obiit 24° die Auguſti, Anno ſalutis 1722°
Ætatis 73

Under the Communion Table in this Church, is a Marble Grave-Stone to the Memory of Dr. *Sachevrell*, thus inſcribed:

Infra jacet
Henricus Sachevrell, S. T. P.
Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Rector
Obiit 5° die Junii
Anno Dni. 1724.

In the Deſcription of this Church, P. 764, after mentioning the Altar-Piece, inſtead of *above which is a Window with the King's Arms painted on Glaſs:* Read, *above which is a Window, finely painted on Glaſs by Mr.* Price *of* Holborn, *with the Lord's Supper on the lower Part, and the Reſurrection above.*

BOOK V.

Chap. ii. Pag. 551. Line 39. for *late Duke,* read, *and the late Duke.*

Ditto Chap. Ditto Page, Line 57, for 1699, read 1669.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 572, add the following Inſcription on the Monument of Dr. *Hugh Chamberlen:*

HUGO CHAMBERLEN.
Hugonis ac Petri utriuſque Medici
Filius ac Nepos,
Medicinam ipſe excoluit fœliciter & egregiè honeſtavit
Ad ſummam quippe Artis ſuæ Peritiam,
Summam etiam in Dictis & Factis Fidem,
Inſignem Mentis Candorem,
Morumq; ſuavitatem adjunxit,
Ut an Languentibus an Sanis acceptior,
An Medicus an Vir melior eſſet,
Certatum ſit inter eos
Qui in utroq; laudis genere Primarium fuiſſe
Uno ore conſentiunt.
Nullam Ille medendi rationem non aſſecutus
Depellendis tamen Puerperarum Periculis,
Et avertendis Infantium Morbis
Operam præcipuè impendit,
Eaque multoties cavit
Ne illuſtribus Familiis eriperentur Hæredes unici.
Né Patriæ Chariſſimæ Cives egregii,
Univerſi certè prodeſſe quantum potuit voluit,
Adeoq; diſtractâ in Partes Republica
Cum iis à quorum Sententia deſceſſit,
Amicitiam nihilominus ſanctè coluit,
Artiſque ſuæ præſidia lubens communicavit.
Fuit Ille
Tantâ vitæ elegantiâ ac nitore,
Animo tam forti tamq; excelſo,
Indole tam propensâ ad Munificentiam,
Specie ipſa tam ingenuâ atq; liberali,
Ut facile crederes.
Proſopiæ ejus nobilem aliquem extitiſſe Autorem
Utcunq; è præclarâ Stirpe Veterum Comitum de Tankerville,
Jam à quadringentis illum annis ortum neſcires.
In diverſa quam expertus eſt Fortunæ Forte,
Quod ſuum erat quod decuit ſemper tenuit
Cum Magnis vivens haud demiſſe ſe geſſit,
Cum Minimis non aſperè non inhumanè
Utriuſq; eodem bene merendi ſtudio complexus,
Utriuſq; idem æque utilis ac charus.
Filius erat mira in Patrem pietate,
Pater Filiarum amantiſſimus,
Quas quidem tres habuit,
Unam è prima Conjuge, duas ex altera,
Caſtas, bonas, Matrum ſimillimas,
Cum iis omnibus uſque ad mortem conjunctiſſimè vixit,
Tertiam Uxorem ſibi Superſtitem reliquit,
Ad Humaniores illas ac Domeſticas Virtutes
Tanquam Cumulus exceſſit,
Rerum Divinarum Amor non fictus,
Summa Numinis ipſius Reverentia,
Quibus imbuta Mens,
Exuvias jam Corporis depoſitura,
Ad Superiora ſe erexit,
Morbi diutini languoribus infracta permanſit,
Et Vitam tandem hanc minimè Vitalem
Non diſſolutè infractuoſè actam,
Morte vere Chriſtiana claudens,
Ad Patriam cœleſtem migravit.
Obiit 17 Junii, A. D. 1728.
Annis ſexaginta quatuor expletis
Provectiori ætate ſane dignus;
Cujus ope effectum eſt, ut multi
Non inter primos pene vagitus extincti,
Ad extremam ſenectutem poſſint pervenire.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 575. Add the following Inſcription, to the Account given of Sir Iſaac Newton's Monument:

H. S. E.
ISAACUS NEWTON, Eques Auratus,
Qui animi vi prope divina,
Planetarum figuras, motus,
Cometarum Semitas, oceanique æſtus,
ſua Matheſi facem præferente,
Primus demonſtravit:
Lucis colorumque theoriam,
Tot retro ſeculis prorſus incognitam,
Invenit idem ac perfecit.
Naturæ, antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ,
Sedulus, ſagax, fidus interpres.
Dei O. M. Majeſtatem Philoſophia aperuit,
Evangelii ſimpliciter moribus expreſſit.
Sibi gratulentur mortales
Talem tantumque extitiſſe,
Humani generis decus.
Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726.

Chap. iv. Pag. 645. Speaking of the *Old Palace-Yard,* add, and here is the Office kept for

for the Truſtees of that charitable and generous Undertaking of ſettling a new Colony of poor People in *Georgia*. The following is

A LIST *of the Names of the* TRUSTEES *for ſettling* GEORGIA.

The Rt. Hon. John Earl of Egmont,	Francis Eyles, Eſq;
The Lord Carpenter,	John Laroche, Eſq;
Edward Digby, Eſq;	James Vernon, Eſq;
James Oglethorpe, Eſq;	William Belitha, Eſq;
George Heathcote, Eſq;	Stephen Hales, Eſq;
Thomas Towers, Eſq;	John Burton, B. D.
Robert More, Eſq;	Richard Bundy, A. M.
Robert Hucks, Eſq;	Arthur Bedford, A. M.
Roger Holland, Eſq;	Samuel Smith, A. M.
William Sloper, Eſq;	Adam Anderſon, Gent.
	Thomas Coram, Gent.

A LIST *of Commiſſioners appointed by the ſaid* TRUSTEES.

Lord Viſ. Tyrconnel,	John Page, Eſq;
Lord Viſ. Limerick,	William Piers, Eſq;
Lord Baltimore,	Wm. Heathcote, Eſq;
Mayor and Aldermen of Liverpool,	Samuel Tuffnel, Eſq;
	John Croſſe, Eſq;
Sir John Eyles, Bart.	Rawlinſon Earl, Eſq;
Sir Rog. Meredith, Bart.	A. Hucheſon, Eſq;
Sir Matt. Decker, Bart.	Charles Dubois, Eſq;
Sir Abr. Elton, Bart.	Charles Joye, Eſq;
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.	Thomas Rogers, Eſq;
Sir Joſeph Eyles, Knt.	Thomas Rundle, Eſq;
Sir John Gonſon, Knt.	James Leake, of Bath.
John Scrope, Eſq;	

Ditto Chap. Pag. 655. The Commiſſion of the Lords of TRADE and PLANTATIONS, having been renewed, the Commiſſioners at preſent, are:

Benj. Earl Fitzwalter,	Sir O. Bridgeman, Bart.
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;	James Brudenell, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;	Sir Archer Crofts, Bart.
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;	Richard Plummer, Eſq;

Chap. v. Pag. 661. To the Funeral Monuments in the Church-yard of St. *James*'s, add the following Inſcription, ſet up againſt the Church Wall, near the Entrance of the Weſt Door:

Sacred
To the Memory of
EDWARD BROWNE
Eſquire.

Who was ſeveral Years under Houſe-Keeper of St. *James*'s Palace; alſo one of the Pages of the Bed-chamber to their Majeſties Queen Anne, King George I, and II; was always a careful, diligent, and faithful Servant; he died the xvi Day of December, A. D. MDCCXXXIV. Aged LXXXV. and is interred near this Place.

By his laſt Will he gave to the poor Boys of this Pariſh C Pounds, the like Sum to the poor Girls of St. Martin's in the Fields, and the like Sum to the poor Boys of St. Clement Danes: Alſo to X poor Houſe-keepers of the laſt named Pariſh, X Pounds to each; and to X poor Inhabitants of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, X Pounds a-piece, in all the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

His Executors being deſirous that theſe his good Deeds ſhould be remembered, have cauſed this Monument to be fixed here.

Ditto Chapter, Pag. 663. Col. 1. Line 41. for *gives a pleaſant Proſpect*, read, *have a pleaſant Proſpect*.

In the ſame Page and Column, to the Account of the Prince of Wales's Houſe and Garden, add, His Royal Highneſs has built an Octogon at the Weſt End of his Garden, which is a curious Piece of Workmanſhip, and is likewiſe elegantly furniſhed.

The lower Part, deſcending by Stone Stairs, is a Grotto, or Bathing-Room, paved with Marble, and has a Marble Bath in it, the Roof is Looking-Glaſs, and Stucco hanging in Iſicles.

Over this is a Dining-Room; the Ceiling of which is gilt, *Moſaick* Work, extremely rich, from whence hangs a gilt Chandeliere. The Pictures are fine, eſpecially that over the Chimney, which is the *Rotundo* at *Rome*, exquiſitely painted in Proſpective. Here are two fine black veined Marble Tables on gilt Frames, and four Marble Buſto's of the four following moſt celebrated *Engliſh* Poets, *viz. Shakeſpear*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, and *Pope*. There is likewiſe a Settee of Crimſon Velvet and Gold Point *d'Eſpagne*, on a gilt Frame; one of the richeſt and moſt curious that is poſſible to invent.

On the Outſide of this Building are placed (one on each Side the Door) the Buſto's of thoſe two great Princes *Alfred* the Great, and *Edward* the Black Prince, carved by the maſterly Hand of that fine Statuary Mr. *Rysbrack*. Under each is an Inſcription in Gold Letters on a ſquare Table of Marble; under the firſt:

Alfredo magno
Anglorum Reipublicæ Libertatiſq;
Fundatori
Juſto, Forti, Bono
Legiſlatori, Duci, Regi,
Artium Muſarumq;
Fautori eruditiſſimo,
Patriæ Patri
Poſuit
F. W. P.
MDCCXXXV.

Under the other:

Edwardo
Edwardi Tertii regis Filio
Optimo piiſſimo:
Galliæ Debellatori
Qui
Partis ſtrenue Victoriis
Modeſtè et clementer uſus,
Laudem
Animi alti benevoli verecnndi
Lauru omni Triumphali
Potiorem Honeſtioremq;
Meritò ſibi vindicavit
Principi præclariſſimo
Anteceſſori et Exemplari ſuo
Poſuit
F. W. P.
MDCCXXXV.

What may not *Britain* expect from a Prince who has thus ſhewn his Inclination to Wiſdom and Virtue, in the Choice he has made of the Heroes to whom he would do Honour, or whoſe Example he would follow?

BOOK. VI.

Chap. i. Pag. 720. To the Monumental Inſcriptions of the Church and Church-Yard of St. *Dunſtan*'s *Stepney*, add the following:

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Denne Fox, Wife of Mr. Daniel Fox of Ratcliff, Merchant, whode parted this Life the 29th of January, 1719, aged 44 Years; ſhe was the only Daughter of Captain Francis Buttram of Batterſea in Surrey.

Here alſo lieth the Body of Mr. Daniel Fox of Ratcliff, Merchant, who departed this Life the 9th of July 1733, aged 68 Years.

Sir Nathaniel Hodges, Knt. of Bethnal-Green, Obiit the 27th of Auguſt, 1727, Ætatis 52.

On

On a black Marble raiſed on Brick Work, with his Arms thereon, *viz. Field, Ermin, three Eſcallop Shells in Chief.*

To the Memory of
THOMAS TAYLOR,
late of Ratcliff, Gent.
Born in the County of Salop, and
who died July the 20th, 1733,
aged 70 Years.

Here lie the Body of Mrs. Eſther Bateman, Wife of Thomas Bateman of Lime-ſtreet, Bricklayer, who died December the 27th, 1726, in the 65th Year of her Age.

Alſo near this Place lie the Bodies of four Sons and one Daughter, of Thomas and Eſther Bateman.

Here alſo lies the Body of the aboveſaid Thomas Bateman, who departed this Life the 25th of November 1732, aged 78 Years.

In Memory of

Chriſtopher Manners, Gent. late of Mile-End Old Town. He had the Honour of ſerving many Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the Honourable City of LONDON, preſerved the Character of a prudent and faithful Steward. He departed this Life the 22d of Jan. 1733, aged 65 Years.

In Memory of

Mrs. Agnes Caſſels of Ratcliffe, Widow, late Wife of Capt. Thomas Caſſels, Mariner. She died the 9th of September 1732, Ætat. 75.

Here alſo lies intetred the Body of Captain Thomas Iſſop, late of Ratcliffe, Mariner. He married Mrs. Euphain, Daughter to the aboveſaid Capt. Thomas and Mrs. Agnes Caſſels, one Daughter ſurvived him and his afflicted Widow, who in Juſtice to his Character, ordered the Inſcription of this true, but brief Character, that his Principles and Practice were juſt. A tender Husband, a kind Father, and faithful Friend. He died the 20th of July 1733. Ætat. 38.

Here lieth the Body of Mill-Borough, late Wife of Alexander Smith, Gent, and formerly the Wife of the Honourable Anthony Swymmer of Jamaica, Eſq; deceaſed. She departed this Life on the 5th Day of Feb. Anno Dom. 1730, aged 39 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Suſanna Speere, the late virtuous and beloved Wife of Thomas Speere of Spittle Fields, and alſo ſix of her Children. She departed this Life the 14th of April 1717, aged 37 Years.

Here alſo lies the Body of the aforeſaid Thomas Speere, who departed this Life the 30th Day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1730. Ætat. 63.

And likewiſe the Body of Elizabeth Lee, an Infant and Daughter of Alexander Lee of Farnham in the County of Surry, Gent. and Grand-Daughter of the aboveſaid Thomas and Suſannah Speere.

In Hopes of a joyful Reſurrection. Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Mandeville, Grocer, of Wapping Stepney, who died the 2d Day of July 1711, aged 51 Years.

To whoſe Memory his ſorrowful Widow hath erected this Tomb.

Likewiſe near this Place lieth the Body of Elias, the only Child of the ſaid Thomas Mandeville, and Mary his Wife.

Here alſo lieth the Body of Mary his Wife, who was afterward married to Mr. Robert Townſend of this Pariſh. She died November the 27th, 1730, in the 75th Year of her Age.

In Memory of

Mrs. Mary Wiſterbane, late Wife of Mr. John Wiſterbane of this Pariſh, who departed this Life the 23d Day of April 1727, aged 41 Years.

As alſo of four Children, who died young, *viz.* James, John, Francis, and Martha.

Here alſo lieth the Body of the aboveſaid Mr. John Weſterbane, who died the 20th of April 1732, aged 47 Years.

In Hopes of a Glorious Reſurrection. Here lies the Body of Captain Abraham Plumbe, who died the 6th of Feb. 1732-3, aged 51 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mrs. Mary Plumbe, Wife of Captain Abraham Plumbe, who died the 3d of Novem. 1733, aged 48 Years.

To the Memory of Mr. John Guy, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, and late of Ratcliff, who departed this Life the 14th of Decem. 1730, aged 41 Years, 3 Months, and 17 Days.

Thomas Gadſden.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. John Munde, Sale-maker, late of Ratcliffe, who departed this Life the 13th of Sept. Anno Dom. 1734, aged 62 Years.

Son-in-Law to Mrs. Anne Gadſden, late of Ratcliffe.

Here lieth interred the Body of Major John Stewart, late of Mile-End Old Town, who departed this Life, on the 28th Day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1732, aged 75 Years.

He was alſo a Major in the Army in Flanders in Queen Anne's Wars, and afterwards Juſtice of Peace in the Tower Hamlets.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. Daniel Bandemont, late of the Hamlet of Bethnal-Green, who departed this Life July the 26th, 1731, aged 69 Years.

Alſo here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bandemont, Wife to the aboveſaid Mr. Daniel Bandemont, who departed this Life Jan. 28, 1733-4, aged 72 Years.

In Memory of

Mr. Ambroſe Sturgis of Billerica in Eſſex, Surgeon, who died the 22d Day of Octo. 1731, in the 26th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Jane Belitha, late Wife of Capt. Warren Belitha, who departed this Life April the 14th, 1730, in the 28th Year of her Age.

In Memory of

Mrs. Sarah Tasker, Daughter of Mr. Robert Shelley and Lydia his Wife, of the Hamlet of Spittle-Fields, Tallow-Chandler, married to Mr. Thomas Tasker of Chriſt-Church, Spittle-Fields, Dyer, who departed this Life June the 23d, 1730, aged 49 Years. Alſo, ſix Sons and one Daughter, Children of the aboveſaid Thomas and Sarah Tasker.

In her as Wife, and Mother, Graces ſhone,
Which may in Heaven deſerve a double Crown.

Alſo here lieth the Body of Thomas Turner, the Son of Mr. Thomas Turner, Dyer in Spittle-Fields, and Grandſon of the aboveſaid Sarah Tasker, who departed this Life the 6th of Sept. Anno Dom. 1733, aged one Year and 21 Days.

In Memory of

Mrs. Mary Giles, Wife of Mr. Daniel Giles, who died September the 25th, 1719, aged 50 Years.

Here

Here alſo lieth the Body of Mr. Daniel Giles, Husband of the aboveſaid Mrs. Mary Giles, who departed this Life July the 27th, 1732, aged 61 Years and five Months.

Alſo the Body of Mr. John Giles, who died May the 22d, 1733, aged 22 Years and nine Months.

In the Chancel, on the Left Hand of the Communion Table, is a handſome white Marble Table Monument, with this Inſcription:

In Memory of
MARY LEBORNE,
Born Nov. 1. 1688, Deceaſed December 4, 1731.
The Wife of Robert Leborne, D. D.
Rector of this Pariſh.
She was Pious, Cheerful, Prudent, liberal in all the Accompliſhments of Good Breeding. And Virtues of a Perfect Houſewife
Moſt Excellent
She wanted not Spirit, or Wit, or juſt Knowledge of herſelf, yet her ſole Ambition was to pleaſe her Husband.
She had no Intereſt or Will but his.
Never was Man more beloved, or Woman deſerved more Affection.

Near adjoining to this is a Monument to the Memory of Dr. Blondel the Phyſician, who died the 4th of October 1734.

Chap. v. Pag. 815. In the Pariſh of St. *Mary* at *Lambeth*, add the following Inſcription affixed to the South Side of the Church Steeple.

BRIAN TUBERVILLE,

Late of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Gent. deceaſed, did, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 20th of October, 1711, give and bequeath to this Pariſh of Lambeth, one hundred Pounds for ever, to be laid out in a Purchaſe, and the Intereſt thereof for the putting out yearly two poor Boys Apprentices.

His Children alſo have given one hundred Pounds more for the better putting out the ſaid Boys aforeſaid.

Provided the Rector or Church-Wardens ſhall maintain this, or a little Stone in this Place, fairly carved in a legible Hand, ſetting forth his Bequeſt; in Default of which the Legacy is to become the Right of St Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

And in Default of Iſſue to his Children and Grandchildren, hath alſo left certain Freeholds, and other Incomes, for the Augmentation of the ſaid Charity, &c.

An. Dom. 1719.

N. B. None to be put to Chimney-Sweepers, Watermen, Fiſhermen, and no Roman Catholick to enjoy any Benefit thereof.

Chap. vi. Pag. 861. To the monumental Inſcriptions in *Pancraſs* Church and Church-yard, add the following:

In the Church,

Near to this Place lieth the Body of John Offley of London, Merchant, and Elizabeth his Wife (Daughter of Robert Moore of London, Goldſmith) by whom he had 14 Sons and three Daughters, John died the 28th of Auguſt, 1667. in the 74th Year of his Age: Elizabeth died the 17th of October, 1678, in the 65th Year of her Age.

Here alſo lie the Bodies of Robert Offley, Eſq; (one of the Maſters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Middle-Temple), and firſt Son of the ſaid John and Elizabeth, he died the 10th of September, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

Thomas their ſeventh Son, who died the 26th of January, 1667, in the 26th Year of his Age.

Edward their eighth Son, who died the 12th of July, 1668, in the 24th Year of his Age. Stephen their ninth Son, who died the 27th of September, 1633, in the 25th Year of his Age. Ann their third Daughter, who died the 6th of January, 1669.

Thomas Doughty, nuper de parochiâ Sti. P. C. Garden Weſtmon. Generoſâ Familiâ in agro Norfolcienſi oriundus ingenio acri fæcundo judicio ſano eſt ſubacto morum comitate cum modeſtia conjuncta. Spectatus ergo familiares amore cognatos beneficientia pauperes charitate omnes Æquitate clarus, immaturâ morte præreptus. obiit Aug. 16. Anno Ætat. 39. Dom. 1694.

On the Right Hand of the Communion-Table,

A Memorial both of Daniel Clarke, Eſq; who left this Life moſt comfortable the laſt of June, 1626. Anno Ætat. ſuæ 79, having been Maſter Cook to Queen Elizabeth, and to King James, 29 Years called to that Place, betimes for his Worthineſs beloved there, and elſewhere, for his honeſt Heart and open Hand, and alſo for Catharine his good and loving Wife, who left this Life the 24th of June 1613. Anno Ætat. ſuæ 50.

Reader, before this Monumental Stone
Two Bodies lye interred that once were one,
Whom Death did for a Time divorce
And now hath married Coarſe to Coarſe,
Their Aſhes meet in Death, and have
For their new Marriage Bed the Grave;
A third they yet expect that Fate,
Nor Time nor Force ſhall violate;
Where both ſhall married and unmarried be,
Not to themſelves, but to Eternity.
Then ſleep, ye happy Aſhes, there,
Nor let a Groan, a Sigh or Tear,
Diſturb your Reſt 'till the glad Noiſe
Of the World wakening Trumpet's Voice
Raiſe you from this dead Sleep, and call
Your Duſt from this ſad Funeral.
To wed their Souls, and Soul and Body bring
Unto the Marriage of the Lamb their King.

S. H. E.

Samuel Cooper, armiger Angliæ Apelles ſœculi ſui, & artis Decus in qua excolenda ſicut Neminem quem ſequeretur invenit illa, nec qui eum aſſequatur eſt habiturus ſupra omne exemplo ſimul & exemplar Miniographices artifex ſummis Europæ principibus notus & in prætio habitus cujus porrò egregius animi Dotes ingenium expoliti ſſimum Linguarum plurimarum peritiam mores ſuavi ſſimus, ut tam brevis tabula ritè complecti poſſet ipſius unice manu delineanda; ſed modeſtior ille dum per hora oculoſque omnium fama volat cineres hic potius ſuos optavit deliteſcere ipſe in Eccleſiæ Pace feliciter requieſcens una cum chari ſſima Conjuge Chriſtina (& obiit quinto die Maii Anno MDCLXXII. Ætatis ſuæ 63.

Quæ obiit 24 Aug. 93 } C. A. P. D. ✠ } Ætat. ſuæ 70.

Underneath this Place lies the Body of Richard Fitzgerald, who departed this Life the 27th of November, 1702, aged 52 Years.

On the Right Hand of the Communion Table is a Monument with the Effigies of a Woman cut in it, and a Child, with this Inſcription:

If Youth, if Feature, Lowlineſs, or Ought
That in our Sex may Ornaments be thought,
Or thoſe more heavenly Beauty's of the Mind,
As Chaſtity or Meekneſs in our Kind,
To God and Man ſo gracious and approved
Could any Ways impartial Fate have mov'd,

I had

I had not dyed, but Death (alaſs too ſoon!)
Cloſed me in Night an Hower before my Noon;
Then fetch'd my Child, a Mate for me moſt fit,
A Payre of Sayntes that now in Heaven we ſitt.

In the Church-Yard:

Hic jacet quod mortale fuit
JOANNIS WALPOLE
De Grays Inn Armigeri qui 14to
Januarii Æræ Chriſti, 1721,
Annum Agens 64tum
Mortem Obiit
Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lieth the Body of George Erington, Eſq; late of Gray's-Inn, Counſellor at Law, who died the 8th of June, Anno 1725, Anno Ætatis 69.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Here alſo lies the Body of Frances Erington, Spinſter, only Child of the ſaid George Erington, Eſq; who departed this Life, March the 16th, 1725-6, aged 86th Years.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Here alſo lieth Evarilde Erington, Widow of the aboveſaid, who departed this Life Auguſt the 21ſt, 1727, in the 80th Year of her Age.

Here lie the Bodies of Stephen Galloway, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, ſhe was Daughter of Sir Edward Turbervile, Bart. of that antient Family in Dorſetſhire, obiit 27 Decemb. Ætat. 47. A. D. 1730.

He in the 28th Year of his Marriage, and on the 28th Day after the Deceaſe of his deſerving Conſort. Obiit. 24. Jan. Ætat. 67.

Hic jacet Corpus Catharinæ Shuttleworth Sponſæ Chariſſimæ Thomæ Shuttleworth Generoſi. Obiit ſexto Die Auguſti Anno Dom. MDCCXIX. Cujus Animæ Propitius ſit Deus Thomas Shuttleworth hic ipſe jacet, Obit 13 Maij, 1724, Ætat. 49.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Mr. John Elmer of Blayſton in Leiceſterſhire, who died the 10th of May, 1713, aged 63 Years.

Here lieth Frances Elmer, Wife of John Elmer, and eldeſt Daughter of Henry Dutton, Eſq; of Dutton in Cheſhire, who died the 30th of Decem. 1727, in the 71ſt Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Dorothy Haſtings, Daughter of Ferdinando Haſtings, Gent. who died June the 19th, 1725.
Requieſcat in Pace. Amen.

S. ✠ V.

Here lieth one that departed this Life the 12th Day of Jan. 1710. The Loſs of her is much lamented by all thoſe that knew her Worth and Goodneſs.
Requieſcat in Pace.

In this Vault lies interred the Body of Mrs. Elinor King, who died the 27th of Sept. 1721, aged 54 Years.
Requieſcat in Pace. Amen.

Hic ſitus eſt
PETRUS SEXTON
Hiberniâ oriundus
Vitæ Integer, moribus ſuavis
Pietate erga Patriam ſuoſque
Munificentia erga Inopes
Comitate & benevolentia erga Omnes.
Inſignis
Juriſprudentia clarus
Literiſque humanioribus
Ornatiſſimus
Utilior an jucundior fuerit
Dubium reliquit
Vixit Annos LXVIII.
Abſceſſit xxviii die Menſis Junii
A. D. MDCCXXXIV.
Requieſcat in Pace. Amen.

Here lies the Body of Catharine Fenwick, Relict of Jonas Cudworth of Cudworth, in the County of Cheſter, Gent. and, in ſecond Marriage, Wife to Edward Fenwick of Little Hartley, in the County of Northumberland, Gent. who departed this Life the 17th of October, 1715, aged 86 Years.

Alſo the Body of Mrs. Anne Duraſs, Daughter of Mrs. Catharine Fenwick, who died March the 27th, 1721, aged 60 Years.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Gibſon of Wilford in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; who departed this Life the 9th Day of November 1726, in the 28th Year of his Age.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Within this Vault lieth interred the Body of Katharine Crapp, Daughter of William and Katharine Crapp, who departed this Life the 10th of September, 1726, in the 19th Year of her Age.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Hoc jacet
In Tumulo Corpus Dni.
Joannis Butler, qui vitam
vere piam atq Chriſtianam Pretioſa
ut ſperare eſt ſanctorum-Morte
Commutavit die 27 Maij. Anno Dom. 1731.
Ætat. ſuæ 49. Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lie the Bodies of Richard Murphy, who departed this Life the 20th of Decem. 1730, aged 46 Years.

And Jane his Wife, who departed this Life the 23d of Feb. 1730, aged 36 Years.

And they ſaid that paſſed by, the Bleſſing of our Lord be upon you, we have bleſſed you in the Name of our Lord.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Frances Waſteney, Relict of Daniel Waſteney, Eſq; who departed this Life, Auguſt the 8th, 1733, aged 78 Years.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Anne Love died the 29th of April, 1732, Ætat. 48.

Thomas Love, her Son, died Auguſt the 30th, 1733, Ætat. ſix Years and eight Months.

Thomas Love, her Husband, died Sept. 14, 1733. Ætat. 43.

Here lies the Body of Francis Vigor, late of Briſtol, who died the 13th Day of Auguſt, 1732, aged 33 Years.

Here lies the Body of William Goddard, late of St. Andrew's Holbourn, who died June the 16th, 1733, in the 40th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Adam White, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, late of St. Andrew's Holbourn; he died May the 29th, 1730, in the 83d Year of his Age.

She, Auguſt the 16th, 1730, in the 62d Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Martin Blake, of Lion's-Inn, Son of Mr. John Blake of Devon, Gent. who departed this Life the 4th of July, 1735, in the 20th Year of his Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Hillary Turner, Gent. who died Auguſt the 26th, 1731, aged 71 Years.
Requieſcat in Pace.

Here lieth the Bodies of John Johnſton, Gent. and Suſanna, his Wife, late of St. Giles's in the Fields; he died Auguſt the 5th, 1731, aged 50 Years, ſhe died June the 6th, 1735, aged 58 Years.

In this Pariſh Church of St. *Pancras*, Divine Service is performed but once a Month, *viz.* on the firſt *Sunday* in every Month; but there is a Chapel of Eaſe belonging to it at *Kentiſh* Town, where it is perform'd every Lord's Day.

CHAP. IV.

A SCHEME *of all the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality; the Number of Houses in each; the Patrons of the Livings; and their Value.*

PARISHES, whose Churches were not burnt in the Fire of LONDON, within the Walls.

	Parishes.	Number of Houses	Patrons	Value l.	s.	d.
1	Alhallows Barking	319	AB. of Canter.	100	00	00
2	Alhallows Staining	100	Impropriation	100	00	00
3	Alhal. Lond. Wall	300	Ld. Chancellor	100	00	00
4	St. Alphage	162	———	100	00	00
5	And. Undershaft	210	Ld. B. of Lond.	250	00	00
6	Ethelburg	120	Ld. B. of Lond.	70	00	00
7	Helen	138	Impropriation	64	12	07
8	Ja. Duke's Place	150	Ld. May. & Ald.	13	00	00
9	Katha. Coleman	180	Ld. B. of Lond.	100	00	00
10	Kat. Cree-Church	300	Mag. Coll. Cam.	70	00	00
11	Martin Outwich	40	Merch. Taylors	100	00	00
12	Olave Hart-street	205	Trust. of Sir An. Riccard's Will	200	00	00
13	Peter Poor	140	D. & C. of Paul's	130	00	00

CHURCHES not burnt, without the Walls; but within the Liberties of LONDON.

14	St. And. Holbourn	3600	D. of Montagu	600	00	00
15	Barthol. Great	324	Mr. Edwards	50	00	00
16	Barthol. Less	143	Gov. Bart. Hosp.	120	00	00
17	Botolph Aldersg.	2500	an Impropriati.	700	00	00
18	Botolph Aldgate	700	D. & C. of West.	200	00	00
19	Botol. Bishopsg.	1800	Ld. B. of Lond.	300	00	00
20	Dunstan West	853	Mr. Taylor	300	00	00
21	Giles Crippleg.	1800	D. & C. of Paul's	450	00	00
22	Trinity Minories	123	Ld. Chancellor	25	00	00

CHURCHES within the Walls rebuilt, but not annexed to other Parishes.

1	Alhal. Lombard-str.	120	AB. of Canter.	110	00	00
2	St. Barthol. Exch.	118	The King	400	00	00
3	Benet Fink	100	D. & C. of Wind.	100	00	00
4	Christopher's	92	Ld. B. of Lond.	120	00	00
5	Dionis Back Ch.	120	D. & C. of Cant.	120	00	00
6	Dunstan East	322	AB. of Canter.	200	00	00
7	James Garlickhill	40	Ld. B. of Lond.	100	00	00
8	Margaret Lothb.	150	Ld. Chancellor	100	00	00
9	Mary Aldermanb.	135	The Parish	150	00	00
10	Martin Ludgate	179	Bish. of Lond.	160	00	00
11	Michael Bassish.	146	D. & C. of Paul's	132	11	00
12	Mich. Crook. lane	119	AB. of Canter.	100	00	00
13	Michael Cornh.	130	Drapers Comp.	140	00	00
14	Peter Cornhill	171	Ld. May. & Ald.	110	00	00
15	Steph. Col. street	461	The Parish	110	00	00

CHURCHES without the Walls, but within the Liberties rebuilt; but not annexed to other Parishes.

16	St. Bridget's	1400	D. & C. of West.	120	00	00
17	St. Sepulchre's	1760	St. J. Coll. Ox.	200	00	00

CHURCHES rebuilt, and annexed to other Parishes, whose Churches were not rebuilt.

1	St. Alban Woodst. annext to St. Olave Silverst.	112 147	Eaton College & D. & Ch. of St. Paul's	170	00	00
2	St. Alhal. Breadst. to St. John Evangelist	83½ 24½	AB. of Canter. & D. & Ch. of Canterbury	140	00	00
3	Alhallows Great to Alhallows Less	140 60	AB. of Canter.	200	00	00
4	St. And. Wardrobe to St. Ann Black-Fry.	193 384	Ld. Chancellor	140	00	00
5	Ann Aldersgate to John Zachary	146	Bish. of Lond. D. & Ch. of Paul's	140	00	00
6	Antholin to John Baptist	86 78	The King and Ch. of St. Paul's alternately	120	00	00
7	Augustines to Faiths	66 118	D. and Ch. of Paul's and Bish. of London	172	00	00
8	Ben. Gracechurch to Leonard Eastcheap	52 53½	D. & C. of Paul's & D. & Ch. of Cant. alternat.	140	00	00
9	Ben. Paul's Wharf to Peter's Paul's Wharf	121 79	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	100	00	00
10	Christ Church to St. Leonard Foster-l.	350 165	Gov. Bar. Hosp. & D. & C. of Westm. altern.	200	00	00
11	Clement Eastcheap to Martin Orgars	56 76	Lord Bishop of London	140	00	00
12	Edm. Lombard-str. to Nicholas Acon	104	The King and Bp. of London	180	00	00
13	Geo. Botolph-lane to George Billingsgate	48 56	The King and D. & C. of Paul's alternately	18	00	00
14	Lawrence Jewry to Ma. Mag. Milk-str.	176 70	Baliol College	124	00	00
15	Magnus to Mar. New-Fish-str.	114 78	L. B. of London	170	00	00
16	Margaret Pattons to Gabriel Fenchurch	44½ 79½	L. Chancellor & City of London alternately	120	00	00
17	Mary Abchurch to Laurence-Poultney	100 79	C. C. C. Oxon	120	00	00
18	Ma. Aldermanbury to Thomas Apostle	97 111	AB. of Cant. D. & C. of St. Paul's alternately	150	00	00
19	Mary le Bow to Alhall. Honey-lane and Pancras Soper-lane	104 20 32	AB. of Canter.	200	00	00
20	Mary at Hill to Andrew Hubbard	127 81	The King	200	00	00
21	M. Mag. O. Fish-str. to Greg. by St. Paul's	103 300	D. & C. of Paul's	120	00	00
22	Mary Somerset to Mary Monthaw	110 48	Bishop of Hereford, and a private Person	110	00	00
23	St. Ma. Woolnoth to St. M. Woolchurch	89 64	Mr. Bowes	150	00	00
24	Michael Royal to Martin's Vintry	60 140	D. & C. of Can. and Bishop of Worcester	140	00	00
25	Michael Woodstre. to Mary Staining	93 47	The King and the Parish of St. Michael	100	00	00
26	Michael Queenhith to Trinity	147 78	D. & C. of Paul's & D. & C. of Canterbury	160	00	00
27	Matthew Friday-str. to Peter Cheap	48½ 81½	D. of Montagu	150	00	00
28	Mildred's Poultry to Mary Colechurch	155 75	Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company	170	00	00
29	Mild. Bread-street to Margaret Moses	54 46	King and Sir John Crisp	130	00	00
30	Nicholas Cole-Ab. to Nich. Olave's	57 51	Lord Chancellor and D. and C. of Paul's	130	00	00
31	Olave's Jury to Martin's Pomroy	60 40	The King and the united Parishes.	120	00	00
32	Steph. Wallbrook to Bennet Sherehog	76 32	Grocers Comp.	100	00	00
33	Swithin to Mary Bothaw	88 50	D. & C. of Ca. & Salters Compa. alternately	140	00	00
34	Vedast to Michael Quern	132 76	AB. of Canter. & D. & C. of Paul's	160	00	00

In SOUTHWARK.

1	St. Mary Overy's	2500	A Rec. improp.	350	00	00
2	St. George Southw.	740	L. Chancellor	70	00	00
3	St. Thomas	130	Gov. St. T. Hos.	60	00	00
4	St. Olave's	1500	The King	300	00	00
5	St. John's Southw.	1500	The King	———		
6	Mary Mag. Bermo.	1900	W Browning Esq;	150	00	00

In WESTMINSTER.

1	St. Margaret's	2350	D. & C. of Wes.	400	00	00
2	St. Mart. in Fields	5000	The King	600	00	00
3	St. James	4300	L. B. of London	500	00	00
4	St. George Han. sq.	1432	L. B. of London	300	00	00
5	St. Anne's	1500	L. B. of London	100	00	00
6	St. Paul's Co. Gar.	600	D. of Bedford	350	00	00
7	St. Mary Savoy	76	Lds. of the Trea.	80	00	00
8	St. Mary Le Strand	266	The King	255	00	00
9	St. Clem. Danes	1750	Earl of Exeter	600	00	00
10	St. John the Evan.	1600	The King	250	00	00

* *For the 2 Chaplains, the Free-school, and Repairs of the Church.*

In the OUT-PARTS.

	Parishes	Numb. of Houses	Patrons	Value l.	s.	d.
1	St. John, Wapping	1600	Brazen Nose C.	130	00	00
2	St. Geo. Middlesex	2000	Brazen Nose C.	300	00	00
3	St. Anne Limehouse	1000	Brazen Nose C.	230	00	00
4	St. Mary Whitecha.	3500	Brazen Nose C.	300	00	00
5	St. Dunstan's Step.	5500	L. of the Manor	500	00	00
6	St. Leon. Shoreditch	2600	Archd. of Lond.	250	00	00
7	Christ C. Spittle-fi.	2190	Brazen Nose C.	300	00	00
8	St. Luke Middlesex	3010	L. B. of London			
9	St. Ja. Clerkenwell	1900	The Parish	uncertain		
10	St. Giles, Fields	2000	Ld. Chancellor	400	00	00
11	St. Geo. Bloomsbu.	900	The King	400	00	00
12	St. Geo. the Martyr	666	D. of Montagu			
13	St. Paul's Shadwell	1800	D. & C. of Paul's	300	00	00
14	St. John Hackney	600	Lady Tyson	400	00	00
15	St. Mary Islington	937	Sir J. Stonehouse	200	00	00
16	St. Mary Rotherhi.	1500	D. of Chandos	400	00	00
17	St. Mary Newing.	700	B. of Wincheſt.	80	00	00
18	St. Mary Lambeth	1400	B. of Wincheſt.	300	00	00
19	Christ Chur. Surry	1000	13 Trustees	120	00	00
20	St. Cath. by Tower	850	George Berkley Esq; Master of the Hospital	315	14	02

PARISHES *in* LONDON *and* MIDDLESEX *subject to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of* LONDON.

St. Alban Woodstreet
Alhallows Barking
Alhallows Great
Alhallows Honey-lane
Alhallows Less
Alhallows Staining
Alhallows the Wall
St. Alphage
Andrew Holborn
Andrew Hubbard
Andrew Undershaft
Andrew Wardrobe
Anne Aldersgate
Anne Black-fryars
Antholin's
Austin's
Bartholomew Excha.
Bartholomew Great
Bartholomew Less
Bennet Fink
Bennet Gracechurch
Bennet Paul's-wharf
Bennet Sherehog
Botolph Aldersgate
Botolph Aldgate
Botolph Billingsgate
Bridget
Christ-church
Christopher's
Clement's Eastcheap
Dunstan West
Edmund Lombard-st.
Ethelburgh
Gabriel Fenchurch
George Botolph-lane
James Clerkenwell
James Dukes-place
James Garlickhith
John Baptist
John Zachary
Katharine Coleman
Katharine Creechurch
Laurence Jewry
Laurence Pountney
Leonard Foster-lane
Leonard Shoreditch
Magnus Martyr
St. Margaret Lothbury
Margaret Moses
Margaret New-fishst.
Margaret Pattons
Mart. Ironmonger-la.
Martin Ludgate
Martin Orgars
Martin Outwich
Martin Vintry
Mary Abchurch
Mary Aldermanbury
Mary Colechurch
Mary Hill
Mary Islington
Mary Magd. Milk-st.
Mary Magd. Old-fish-street
Mary Mounthaw
Mary Somerset
Mary Staining
Mary Woolchurch
Mary Woolnoth
Matthew Friday-st.
Michael Bassishaw
Michael Cornhill
Michael Queenhith
Michael Quern
Michael Wood-street
Mildred Bread-street
Mildred Poultry
Nicholas Acons
Nicholas Cole-abbey
Nicholas Olave
Olave Hart-street
Olave Jewry
Olave Silver-street
Peter Cheap
Peter Cornhill
Peter Paul's-wharf
Peter Poor
Stephen Coleman-st.
Stephen Walbrook
Sepulchre's
Swithin London-stone
Thomas Apostle
Trinity Less
Trinity Minories

The thirteen Parishes following lie within the Limits of this Archdeaconry, but are Peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and are wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction, both of the Bishop and Archdeacon of LONDON.

Alhallows Bread-street
Alhallows Lombard-st.
St. Dionis Back-church
Dunstan East
John Evangelist
Leonard Eastcheap
Mary Aldermary
St. Mary Le-bow
Mary Bothaw
Michael Crooked-l.
Michael Royal
Pancras Soper-lane
Vedast Foster-lane

The four following Parishes lie within the same Limits, but are exempt from the Archdeacon, being Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, and wholly subject to their Jurisdiction, saving only when the Bishop visits *Tam in Capite quam in Membris*.

St. Giles without Crip.
Gregory by St. Paul
St. Faith under St. Paul
Helen near Bishopsg.

Note, That in some of the before-mentioned Parishes, which are subject to the Archdeacon of LONDON, there are certain Precincts which are also exempt from his Jurisdiction, and subject only to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*, *viz.* the Precinct of *Portpole*, in the Parish of St. *Andrew Holborn*; and the Precinct of *Hoxton*, in the Parish of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*: In each of which Precincts they swear one Church-Warden, and prove Wills and grant Administrations.

ALSO in the Precinct of *Norton-Falgate*, near *Shoreditch*, (which the Inhabitants say, is in the Parish of St. *Faith* under St. *Paul's*) and the Precinct of *Goswel-street*, in the Parish of St. *Botolph* without *Aldersgate*; in both which they prove Wills, and grant Administrations: And lastly, in the Precinct of *Islington*, were they likewise prove Wills, and grant Administrations; and of late Years did swear one Church-Warden for that Precinct; but now he is sworn by the Archdeacon of LONDON.

CHAP. V.

Of the OFFICERS *belonging to the Cathedral Church of St.* PAUL.

The PRECENTOR.

THIS Officer is likewise called *Cantor*, or *Chanter* of the Church; his Office is chiefly to look after the Singing-men, and Singing in the Choir. He hath under him a Succentor, or Sub-Chanter, who is to officiate for him in his Absence: He is likewise to constitute the Master of the Singing-School. Of all which may be seen at large, in *Hist. Paul.* p. 244.

THE Precentor hath the Second Stall on the left Side of the Choir, and his Corps is in the Church of *Stortford*, in *Hertfordshire*, valu'd at 46 *l. per Ann.* which Church was of old, it seems, annex'd and appropriated to the Dignity of the Precentor of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, who is Rector and Proprietor of the same, and Patron of the Vicarage.

King *John*, in the Fifth of his Reign, gave to *William de* S. *Mariæ Ecclesia*, Bishop of LONDON, the Church of *Shoreditch*, near the City, to the Office of Chief-Chanter, or Precentor of this Church, as appears by his Charter, dated at *Westminster*, the 26th Day of March, in that Year.

SOON after this, the said *William* Bishop of LONDON, having instituted *Benedict de Sansetum* into his Office of Precentor, confirm'd the said Church of *Shoreditch*, with its Appurtenances to him, and his Successors in the said Office.

AFTER this, it seems, this Church of *Shoreditch*, was alienated from this Office of Precentor and appropriated to the Archdeaconry of LONDON; but when, by whom, or upon what Occasion or Consideration is uncertain; however

it

it hath been of antient Time, and is ſtill the Corps of that Archdeaconry.

Ralph, Biſhop of LONDON, petitioned King *Edward* III. that he might have Licenſe to annex the Church of *Hackney*, valu'd at 50 Marks, to this Office of Precentor, inſtead of the Church of *Stortford*, valued at 20 Marks *per Ann.* for the better Maintenance of that Dignity; which Licence the King granted *March* 7, 36th of his Reign: But *Newcourt* ſays, he does not find that it was ever effected.

The TREASURER *in the Cathedral Church of St.* PAUL.

THE Treaſurer of St. *Paul*'s is to keep the Treaſury of the whole Church, as the Reliques, Books, Veſſels, Veſtments, Chalices, &c. for the true Cuſtody whereof he is bound by Oath to the Dean and Chapter.

UNDER him he hath a Sacriſt for a Coadjutor, whom he is to preſent to the Dean to be approv'd, and admitted by him upon Oath, to be faithful and diligent in his Office, which is to open the Church-Doors at the firſt Ringing of the Bell, every Day, for Morning and Evening Service, and to do ſeveral Things about the Altar, and Things belonging thereunto, too long here to inſert, which if he neglect, he is to be corrected by the Dean and Chapter.

THE Sacriſt hath three Servants under him, called Vergers, which are likewiſe to have Servants under them; theſe are to make clean the Church, toll the Bell, blow the Organ-Bellows, and to do any other ſervile Office in the Church, at the Command of the Vergers, who are to anſwer for their Truth and Fidelity; what farther belongs to the Treaſury, Sacriſts, and thoſe under him, may be ſeen at large in *Hiſt. Paul. P.* 212.

THE Treaſurer hath the third Stall on the Right Side of the Choir; his Corpſe is in the Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebri*, valued at 63 Marks, *Secundum taxationem Nerwicen.*

Robert de Sigillo, Biſhop of LONDON in King *Stephen*'s Time, gave to one *Godfrey* certain Churches, namely, *Sudminſter* in *Eſſex*, *Aldbury*, *Pelham*, *Furnel* and *Pelham-arſa* in *Hertforſhire*, which were ſaid to belong to his own Table; after which, his, the ſaid Biſhop's next and immediate Succeſſor, *Richard de Belmeis* II. founded and conſtituted this Office of Treaſurer about the Year 1160, make the ſaid *Godfrey*, to whom thoſe Churches were given, the firſt Treaſurer, and aſſigned the ſaid Churches to the Uſe of him and his Succeſſors in that Office for ever, which was confirmed to the ſaid *Godfrey*, by Pope *Alexander* III.

The CHANCELLOR *of the Cathedral Church of St.* PAUL's.

THE Chancellor of this Church (in old Records, called *Magiſter Scholarum*) is Scribe or Secretary of the Church and Chapter; for to him it belonged to indict or write the Letters or Epiſtles of the Chapter, and to read before them ſuch as are ſent to them.

HE chiefly keeps the Seal, and Seals ſuch Things as are to be ſealed: He is to take Care that the Leſſons be well and diſtinctly read in the Choir; to teach thoſe that are Ignorant in that Kind; to encourage thoſe that do well, and to correct thoſe that do not. When the Biſhop reads the laſt Leſſon, he is to hold the Book to him.

IN the greater Feſtivals, *Sexta Lectio* is to be read by the Chancellor. He hath the Chief Authority and Charge *Literaturæ* (or the Grammar Learning) not only of the Church, but of the whole City, where all the Teachers of Grammar are to be ſubject to him, (whence it was, that in old Time he had the Title of *Magiſter Scholarum,*) in St. *Paul*'s School, (not that long after founded by Dean *Collet*;) but that School, which in Old Time did belong to this Cathedral Church, and was endowed by *Richard de Belmeis*, Firſt Biſhop of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. He is to appoint a fit Maſter, whom he is to preſent to the Dean and Chapter; and is to keep in Repair the Houſe belonging to the School at his own Charge: He is to keep all the School-Books of the Church, and to give an Account of their Number, and of their being perfect and well kept, as often as he ſhall be thereunto required: He is to read to his Auditory, Holy Books, ſuch as tend to the Knowledge of God, and the Inſtitution of good Life and Manners.

THE Maſter of the Grammar School, is to be an honeſt Man, and well learn'd; he is to teach the Boys, eſpecially thoſe of the Church, Grammar and Good Manners, and is to be to them not only a Maſter of Grammar, but of Virtue alſo. In Place of the Chancellor, he is to write down in a Table, or Book, in Order, what every one is to read in the Church. This Maſter is to wear a Habit in the Choir, and to read the Firſt Leſſon.

THE Chancellor hath under him a Scribe, Clerk, or Under-Secretary, who is to regiſter the Acts and Proceedings which concern the Church, keeping a due Order of the Things done, and the Times when.

THE Chancellor hath the third Stall on the left Side of the Choir. His Corps is in the Church of *Borham* and *Yelling*, and is valued at 33 *l. per Annum.*

AS to the Dignity of this Office of Chancellor, it is thus recorded among the Archives of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at LONDON, in the Vicar-General's Office.

" Cancellariæ S. Pauli dignitas habet curam
" Diſponendi & Ordinandi de Scholis Theologiæ
" & Grammaticæ, & de Rectoribus & Magiſtris
" in eiſdem & Lecturam in Theologiæ ibidem
" ſuis ſumptibus ſuſtinere, duæ annuæ Penſiones
" dictæ Cancellariæ & Cancellariis, viz. Novem
" Marcarum ab Eccleſiæ de *Orſett*, & Novem
" Marcarum ab Eccleſia de *Fulham*, Diac.
" LONDON. eæ cauſis juſtis rite conſtitutæ
" fuerunt, & ſunt debitæ. Ab ipſis vero Can-
" cellariis & Cancellaria una Annua Penſio Vi-
" gintiquinque Marcarum, Decano & Capitulo
" Eccleſiæ LONDON. fuerat & eſt debita, &
" ſolvi conſueta.

THE *Magiſter Scholarum*, or Maſter of the Schools (the ſame originally who had afterwards the Title of Chancellor of the Church, as hath been intimated before) and the School of Saint *Paul*'s, were doubtleſs the Chief Maſter, and School in the City; becauſe, from this *Magiſter Scholarum*, the other School Maſters therein, were to receive their Licence, or Authority, to teach.

TO the Maſter of this School of St. *Paul*'s, (namely) one *Hugh*, and to his Succeſſors in that Employment; the Firſt *Richard de Belmeis*, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Time of King *Henry* I. by his Charter, granted the Habitation of *Durandus*, at the Corner of the Turret, (that is, the *Clocheir* or Bell-Tower) where *William*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, had placed him, by the ſaid Biſhop's Command, together with the Cuſtody of the Library belonging to this Church.

TO this *Hugh*, *Henry*, a Canon of the ſame Biſhop's, that had been bred up under the ſaid *Hugh*, ſucceeded, and to him the before-ſpecified Biſhop, beſides the Houſe, which the ſaid *Hugh* enjoy'd, granted a Meadow at *Fulham*, together with the Tythes of *Yelling* and *Madely*.

THIS was that *Henry*, from whom *Henry de Blois* (who was Biſhop of *Wincheſter* from 1129, to 1171, and Nephew to the King) had ſuch Reſpect, that by Virtue of his Legantine-Power, he commanded the Chapter of St. *Paul*'s and *William*, the Archdeacon, and their Miniſters, by Virtue of their Obedience, that after three Times calling, they ſhould pronounce the Sentence of *Anathema* againſt all thoſe, who, without Licence of *Henry*, the Maſter of the Schools, ſhould preſume to teach within the whole City of LONDON, except thoſe who were Maſters of the Schools of St. *Mary-le-Bow* and St. *Martin-le-Grand*.

IN farther Augmentation of the Revenues of this Office, *Richard Fitz-Neal*, Biſhop of LONDON, conſidering, at his firſt coming to that See, that the Maſter of the Schools had but ſmall Profits coming to ſupport his Maſterſhip, reſolved to ſettle a farther Endowment on this Office, whereby the Maſter might receive ſome Benefit, with the Name of his Dignity, which he did ſoon after, by granting him Lands and Tythes of Lands.

AFTER this, *Henry de Cornhill*, that was poſſeſſed of this Dignity, by the Name of Chancellor, *Anno* 1217. left his Houſe in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard on the South Side of the Church, to his Succeſſor in that Office for ever, paying a Mark on the Day of his Anniverſary. Witneſs *Galfrey*, the Dean of St. *Paul*'s, and *William* of St. *Mary Church*.

Richard de Graveſend, Biſhop of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. conſidering with himſelf, that tho', in divers other Cathedrals of this Realm, ſome learned Doctors in Divinity had antiently read in that Faculty, but not in this of LONDON, which was more famous than any; ſo that they were conſtrained to produce others from far to that Purpoſe; at his firſt Ordination, by the Conſent of his Chapter, decreed, That the Chancellor of this Church, as a Man moſt proper for ſuch a Service, by Reaſon of his Office, ſhould perform the ſame Lecture, for the Time to come. And that thenceforth none might be ordained Chancellor there, unleſs he were a Maſter or Batchelor of Divinity, and who, by himſelf ſhould perform that Task, or in Caſe he were lawfully hindered, procure another fit Perſon to do it. And for as much as the Revenues belonging to the Chancellor, were not ſufficient Support for the undergoing this Duty, and that of this Office, it appears, that *Ralph de Baldock* the ſucceeding Biſhop, by his Grant, bearing Date at LONDON, the Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, 2 *Edward* II. by the Advice and Conſent of this Chapter, in farther Augmentation of the Revenues belonging to this Office of Chancellor, gave, and appropriated thereunto, the Church of *Yelling*, excepting to St. *Perchin*, payable out of it, for the Maintenance of a Vicar.

PETTY-CANONS.

THE Petty-Canons are twelve in Number; they were called *Minor-Canons*, ſome of which ought to be Prieſts. They are to be choſen, if it may be, and if any are fit, out of the Miniſters or Officers of the ſame Church. They are to be above all of good Life and Converſation; they ought to have a good Sound, and pleaſant Voice, and to have good skill in Singing.

THESE twelve Petty-Canons had antiently their Habitations in diſtinct Houſes, ſome within the Precinct of the Church-yard, and ſome without; but at length, through the Devotion to God's Service of divers particular Perſons, were reduced together in a common Hall or Refectory, where they uſed to meet and dine, which Hall ſtood on the North Side of the Church, and formerly adjoined to a Place called *Pardon Chirchhagh*.

TOWARDS the Maintenance of theſe to ſing Divine Service in this Church of St. *Paul*, for the good Eſtate of King *Edward* III. and of Queen *Philippa* his Conſort; as alſo for all their Children during their Lives in this World, and moreover, for their Souls after their Departure hence, and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceaſed; it appears that the ſaid King in the 40th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to one *Robert de Keteringham*, then Rector of St. *Gregor'ys*, and others, to grant certain Meſſuages and Lands to the Value of vil. xiii s. iv d. *per Annum*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Paul*'s. And in 18 *Richard* II. they obtained the King's Letters Patents to be a Body Politick for the Future, and called the College of the twelve Petty-Canons of St. *Paul*'s-Church, whereof one to be the Warden; as alſo to have a Common Seal, *&c.* At which Time in Augmentation of their Maintenance, divers Lands and Rents were by the ſaid King's Licence granted to them. And for their better Support, they had in 24 *Henry* VI. the Church of St. *Gregory* appropriated to them.

THE Sub-Dean is choſen by the Dean, with the Conſent of the Chapter, out of the Minor-Canons; who, in the Abſence of the Dean, is to ſupply his Place in the Choir, which Office was ordained *Anno* 1290. *Ralph Baldock* being then Dean. His Office is to obſerve and take Notice of the Officers of the Church, what every one does in the Choir, and admoniſh and correct thoſe that do amiſs.

THE next Petty-Canons are two Perſons choſen by the Dean and Chapter out of the Minor-Canons, and are called Cardinals of the Choir; whoſe Office is to circumſpect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir, *viz.* thoſe that come too late, or go too ſoon out of the Choir; alſo thoſe that are obſtinate or negligent, and ſlothful; and to preſent their Names to the Dean and Chapter, on every Sabbath (or *Saturday*) to be admoniſhed or corrected according to the Nature of their Offence. They are to adminiſter the Sacraments as well to thoſe who are in Health, as to thoſe that are Sick, and in former Times to hear Confeſſions, and to enjoin Penances. And laſt of all to bury the Dead, and to receive ſuch Oblations, and whatſoever ſhall be given them for their Pains.

CHAP. V.

An Alphabetical Account of the publick STATUES *in and about* LONDON.

Androgeus, one of the Sons of Lud, his Effigies on the Eaſt Side of Ludgate.

Ann, King James I. his Queen, finely cut, placed in one of the Niches, on the Eaſt Side of Temple-Bar.

Anne, Queen of Great Britain, a Statue of her at full Length, in the Middle of the Area, before the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's; round the Pedeſtal of which are the four Figures of Britannia, France, Ireland and America.

Another Statue of her at full Proportion on a Pedeſtal, at the Eaſt End of Queen-Square in Weſtminſter.

Another at the Eaſt End of the Royal Exchange, placed erect in her Royal Robes with the Regalia.

Apollo, caſt in Metal, placed, with five others, on the Front of Buckingham Houſe.

Apollo, finely done in Marble, with a Bow, Arrows and Dog, erected in a Nich, on the South Front of Somerſet Houſe.

Apoſtles, the Figures of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts on the Weſt, North, and South Fronts of

St. Paul's: The Remains of ſome are likewiſe at Weſtminſter-Abbey.

Atlas, his Figure is curiouſly carved and gilt with Gold, in a cumbent Attitude, on the Pediment over the outer Door at St. Magnus Church by London Bridge.

Auguſtus Cæſar, carved on Stone, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, the North Weſt of the four Figures in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. It was given by Sir Hugh Windham, Anno 1673.

Cain and *Abel*, curiouſly carved in Marble, on a Pedeſtal in the Hall of the Duke of Buckingham's Houſe.

Charity, in the Front of Mercer's Chapel in Cheapſide.

Charles I. a curious Figure of him at Clothworker's Hall.

Charles I. his Statue, carved in Stone, is placed in a Nich, on the Weſt Side of Temple-Bar, with a Battoon dropp'd out of his Hand, and reſting on the Drapery.

Charles I. moſt admirably repreſented in Armour with his own Hair, uncovered, on Horſeback, at Charing-Croſs. The Figures are Braſs, looking towards Whitehall, appearing as big as the Life, placed on a Stone Pedeſtal 17 Feet high, curiouſly enriched with his Majeſty's Arms, Trophy-work, Cupids, Palm-Branches, &c. and incloſed with Rail and Balliſter of ſtrong Iron-work; the Pedeſtal is erected in the Centre of a Circle of Stone 30 Feet Diameter, the Area whereof is one Step above that of the Street, and this is fenced with ſtrong Poſts to keep off Coaches, Carts, &c. The Figures are done by La Seur.

Charles I. his Statue in a Nich on the Inſide of the Royal Exchange.

Charles I. alſo without on the South Side, moſt excellently done.

Charles II. on the Weſt Side of Temple-Bar.

Charles II. repreſented in three Places at the Royal-Exchange.

1. On the inner Wall of the North Side.
2. In the Centre of the Area.
3. On the outward Part, on the South Side.

Charles II. in Stone on a Pedeſtal, in the Centre of Soho-Square.

Charles II. his Statue, or at leaſt one deſigned for him, on Horſeback in Stocks-Market, given by Sir Robert Viner.

Charles II. his Statue, well cut in Stone, is erected on the Front of the Hall of the College of Phyſicians, toward the Court.

Clayton, (Sir Robert) the Figure of him carved in Marble at St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cleopatra, a neat Figure done in Braſs, with a Snake environing one Arm, and fixed on her Breaſt, and, in the other Hand a Mantling, containing an Urn; it fronts Southward in Somerſet-Garden.

Concord, carved in Stone, erected in a Nich on the Weſt Side of Newgate with three more.

Cutler (Sir John) his Statue carved in Stone, is erected on the Weſt Side of the Theatre of Phyſicians College, within the Court.

Edward I. his Statue in the Royal-Exchange.

Edward III. his Statue in the Royal-Exchange.

Edward IV. in the ſame Place.

Edward V. in the ſame Place.

Edward VI. in the ſame Place; and in two Parts of Chriſt-Church Hoſpital, and in the Front on the Eaſt Side of the firſt Quadrangle of St. Thomas's Hoſpital in Southwark.

Equity, repreſented in Metal on the Front of the Duke of Buckingham's Houſe.

Fortitude, repreſented on the Front of Montagu-Houſe, with the other three Cardinal Virtues.

Gladiator, a very curious Figure of one on the Terras of the Duke of Montagu's Garden, done in Metal, like that at Hampton-Court.

Greſham (Sir Thomas) his Statue in two Places of the Royal-Exchange.

George I. An Equeſtrian Statue of this Prince, finely gilt, in the Middle of Groſvenor-Square.

Another Statue of him in one of the Niches in the Area of the Royal-Exchange.

George II. in the ſame Place.

Another Statue of him, erected on a Pedeſtal, fronting the River Thames in Greenwich Hoſpital.

Henry V. a Statue of this warlike Prince, carved in Stone, in one of the Niches at the Royal-Exchange.

Henry VI. in the ſame Place.

Henry VII. in the ſame Place.

Henry VIII. a bold and curious Figure of him, carved with much Spirit and Livelineſs, at the Royal-Exchange.

Another of that King carved in Stone, on the Front of the Gate of St. Bartholmew's Hoſpital, next Smithfield.

Hercules, curiouſly repreſented by the Figure carved in Stone, which is the more Northwardly of the two in the Benchers Garden of Lincoln's-Inn. This was given by Sir Edwin Rich.

Hercules, alſo carved and gilt on the Pediment over the Weſt Door of St. Magnus Church.

Humber, the laſt of the four principal Rivers of England, carved on the Pedeſtal of the Statue of King Charles II. in Soho-ſquare.

James I. repreſented on Horſeback, well carved in Alto Relievo, on the North Side of Alderſgate.

James I. his Statue likewiſe at the Royal-Exchange; on the Eaſt Side of Temple-Bar, and at Clothworkers-Hall.

James II. his Statue curiouſly done in Braſs, in the Habit of a Roman Cæſar (a Chaplet on his Head, and a Battoon in his Hand) erected on a Pedeſtal ſix Feet and a half high, near the Center of what was the great Court at Whitehall, before it was burnt. This Statue fronts the Eaſt, on which Side is this Inſcription, though almoſt worn out.

Jacobus ſecundus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor, MDCLXXXVI.

James II. on the South Side of the Seſſion-Houſe, Southwark; it is finely cut in Stone, repreſented in his Royal Habiliments, with a Sceptre in his Right Hand (but no other Part of the Regalia) ſtanding erect in a beautiful Nich adorned with Columns, Entablement, &c. of the Corinthian Order.

James II. his Statue likewiſe on the North Side of the Royal-Exchange.

Jeremiah the Prophet on the North Side of Alderſgate.

Iris with *Thame*, are finely repreſented in two Figures, cut in Alto Relievo, on the Front of Somerſet-Houſe Water-Gate, next the Water.

Julius Cæſar, boldly carved in Stone, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. The Gift of Sir Harbottle Grimſtone.

Juſtice, in a Nich on the Eaſt Side of Newgate.

Juſtice, alſo on the Front of Montagu-Houſe.

Liberty, finely done in Metal on the Front of Buckingham-Houſe. Alſo on the Weſt Side of Newgate, well cut in Stone, placed in a Nich with a Hat in one Hand.

Lud, the Britiſh King, on the Eaſt Side of Ludgate.

Lunaticks, two, finely carved, in cumbent Attitudes on the Pediment of the Gate of Bethlehem Hoſpital.

Mark

Mark Antony, his Statue in Stone ſtanding, on a Pedeſtal, with a Dagger in his Hand, in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. This was the Gift of George Townſend, Eſq; Anno 1670.

Mercy, cut in Stone, is placed in a Nich on the Eaſt Side of Newgate.

Mercury, on the Front of Buckingham-Houſe.

Moor (Sir John) his Figure at Chriſt's Church Hoſpital.

Neptune, boldly cut in Stone, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, the more Southerly of the two, in the Benchers Garden in Lincoln's Inn. This was given by Sir Edwin Rich.

Peace, with a Dove, well carved, on the Weſt Side of Newgate.

Plenty, with her Cornucopia, on the Weſt Side of Newgate.

Pompey the Great, his Statue, ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, is the South Eaſtwardly Figure in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. It was given by Peter Huſſey, Eſq; Anno 1675.

Prudence, on the Front of Montagu-Houſe.

Queen *Elizabeth*, on the Weſt Side of *Ludgate*; and at the Royal-Exchange.

Queen *Mary* I. at the Royal-Exchange.

Queen *Mary* II. her Statue, with her Husband King *William*'s, in the Royal-Exchange.

St. *Paul*, with a Group of other Figures, in a Pediment over the Door in the Weſt Front of St. Paul's Cathedral, finely done in Relievo, by Mr. Bird.

Samuel the Prophet, on the North Side of Alderſgate.

Secrecy, repreſented in Metal, on the Front of the Roof of the Duke of Buckingham's-Houſe.

Severn, that River repreſented on the Pedeſtal of King Charles's Statue in Soho-ſquare.

Temperance, on the Front of the Duke of Montagu's Houſe.

Thame, that noble River, repreſented on the Pedeſtal of the Statue of King Charles II. in Soho-ſquare.

Thame is likewiſe carved with Iſis, on the Water-gate of Somerſet-houſe Garden.

Theomantius, with Lud his Father, and Androgeus his Brother, on the Eaſt Side of Ludgate.

Tine, that River repreſented by a Figure carved on the Pedeſtal of the Statue in the Middle of Soho-ſquare.

Truth, a Figure hereof is cut in Stone, and ſtands erect in a Nich on the Eaſt Side of Newgate.

Truth, likewiſe by a ſprightly Figure done in Metal, on the Front of the Roof of Buckingham-Houſe.

Venus, and a Satyr, in white Marble, in the Duke of Montagu's Garden.

Venus, alſo a Nude, with a Dolphin, his Tail erected, and Cupid and a Boy on his Back, in the Garden of Somerſet-Houſe.

Virtues, the four Cardinal Virtues are repreſented by as many Figures on the Front of Montagu-Houſe.

William III. his Statue, erected at the Royal-Exchange, in a Nich; and lately on a Pedeſtal, in the Middle of the Court, before the New Bank in Threadneedle-Street.

CHAP VI.

A LIST *of his Majeſty's* FORCES, *on the Eſtabliſhment of* GREAT-BRITAN.

THE Firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards, conſiſting of 156 private Gentlemen, one Captain, two Lieutenants, or Lieutenant-Colonels, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers, four Sub-Brigadiers, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, four Trumpeters, one Kettle Drummer, in all 181.

Captain and Colonel, *John* Lord *Catherlogh*.

THE Second Troop of Horſe-Guards of the ſame Number of private Gentlemen and Officers.

Captain and Colonel, *Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford*.

THE Third Troop of Horſe-Guards, of the ſame Number.

Captain and Colonel, *William-Anne*, Earl of *Albemarle*.

THE Fourth Troop of Horſe-Guards, added by the Union.

Captain and Colonel, *James*, Lord Viſcount *Shannon*.

THE Firſt Troop of Grenadier-Guards, conſiſting of 145 private Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, two Lieutenants and Captains, one Guidon and Captain, two Sub-Lieutenants, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, ſix Serjeants, ſix Corporals, four Drummers, four Hautboys; in all 176.

Captain and Colonel, Sir *Robert Rich*, Bart.

THE Second Troop of Grenadier-Guards, added by the Union, conſiſting of the ſame Number. A Marſhal to the Horſe and Grenadier-Guards.

Captain and Colonel, the Honourable *Henry Berkeley*, Eſq.

ROYAL Regiment of Horſe-Guards, Blue; conſiſting of 243 private Men, in nine Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, ſix Captains, nine Lieutenants, nine Cornets, nine Muſter-Maſters, 18 Corporals, nine Trumpeters, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, one Kettle Drummer; in all 310.

Colonel, *John*, Duke of *Argyll*.

ROYAL Regiment of Horſe, Red, conſiſting of 225 private Men, in nine Troops, and the ſame Number of Officers, &c.

Colonel, *Henry*, Earl of *Pembrrke*.

THE Queen's Regiment of Horſe, conſiſting of 150 private Men, in ſix Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, ſix Lieutenants, ſix Cornets, ſix Quarter-Maſters, 12 Corporals, ſix Trumpeters; in all 196.

Colonel, Lieutenant-General *William Evans*.

A Regiment of Horſe, of the ſame Number.

Colonel, Major-General *Wade*.

DRAGOONS.

A Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Engliſh, conſiſting of 150 private Men, in ſix Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, ſix Lieutenants, ſix Cornets, ſix Quarter-Maſters, 12 Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, ſix Drummers, ſix Hautboys; in all 207.

Colonel, Major-General *Gore*.

ROYAL Regiment of Dragoons; Scots, of the ſame Number.

Colonel, Colonel *Campbell*.

Maj. G. Honeywood's
Earl of Stairs's
Lord Mark Kerr's
Brigadier Kerr's
Brigadier Churchill's

FOOT.

THE Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, conſiſting of 1346 private Men, in 28 Companies; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Maior, one Second Major, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, two Mates, three Adjutants, two Quarter-Maſters, one Sollicitor to the Regiment, one Drum-

major, one Deputy-marſhal, three Hautboys, 24 Captains or Colonels, 29 Lieutenants or Captains, 27 Enſigns, 84 Serjeants, 84 Corporals, 56 Drummers: In all 1669.

Colonel, Sir *Charles Wills*, Knight of the Bath.

Coldſtream, or Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, conſiſting of 865 private Men, in 18 Companies, and Officers accordingly: In all 1072.

Colonel, *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*.

Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, of the ſame Number with the laſt.

Colonel, Earl of *Dunmore*.

FOOT.

EACH Regiment conſiſting of 340 private Men, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, ſeven Captains, 11 Lieutenants, nine Enſigns, 20 Serjeants, 30 Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Quarter-maſter, one Surgeon, one Mate, two Drummers: In all 445.

TEN Regiments more of the ſame Number.

THE 11 Regiments, *viz. Kirk*, *Harriſon*, *Cadogan*, *Handaſyd*, *Grove*, *Montagu*, *Middleton*, *Tatton*, *Sabine*, *Clayton*, and *Whetham*.

THREE Regiments of 12 Companies each, in *Minorca*: *Kane*, *Cha. Otway*, and *Biſſet*.

THREE Regiments of 12 Companies each, in *Gibraltar*: Lord *Mark Kerr*, *Meredith*, and *Pearce*.

TWO Regiments of 10 Companies each, in *America*: Brigadier *Jones*, and *Philips*.

EIGHT Independant Companies in *America*, *viz.* four at *New-York*, two at *Jamaica*, one at *Bermudas*, and one at the *Bahama* Iſlands.

TOTAL *on the* Britiſh Eſtabliſhment.

Horſe - - -	2071
Dragoons - -	1656
Foot - - - -	8708
In *Great-Britain* - - -	12435
In *Minorca* - - - - -	2260
In *Gibraltar* - - - - -	1464
In *America* - - - - -	1699
Total	17858

HERE are to be computed four Regiments transferred from the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment 1719; and alſo two others from *Minorca*.

A LIST *of* GENERAL OFFICERS.

Generals.

Earl of Orkney — Duke of Argyll

Earl of Peterborough, General of all his Majeſty's Marine Forces.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Lord Windſor	Tatton
Earl of Stafford	Wynne
Lord Shannon	Whetham
Marq. Montandre	Pearce
Earl of Stair	Evans
Lord Cobham	Sabine
Wills	Wade

Major-Generals.

Sybourg	Lord Mark Kerr
Biſſet	Hunter
Price	Napier
Gore	Dalzel
Honywood	Dormer
Grove	

Brigadier-Generals.

Sir James Jefferys	Hamilton
John Stewart	Hobart
Sutton	Peyton
Bowls	Franks
Preſton	Churchill
Mead	Borrel
Windſor	Hopkey
Colbett	Clayton
William Stewart	Jones
Earl of Hyndford	Kirk
Grant	Gually
Bruce	Moyle
Panton	Parker
Waring	Tyrell
Richards	Fielding
Earl of Longford	Desbordes
Hunt Withers	Kerr
Earl of Dunmore	Earl of Hertford
Sir James Wood	Sir Robert Rich
Borgard	Santipolite
Columbine	

GENERAL, and STAFF-OFFICERS, their full Pay.

Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, 10 l. *per Diem.*

Two Aids de Camps, each 10 s. *per Diem.*

Secretary to the Captain-General, 10 s. *per Diem.*

Three Generals at 1200 l. *per Annum* each.

Secretary to the Generals, 10 s. *per Diem.*

Six Lieut. Generals at 970 l. *per Annum* each.

Six Major Generals, at 485 l. *per Ann.* each.

Eleven Brigadiers, at 365 l. *per Ann.* each.

Pay-Maſter-General, 1 l. *per Diem.*

Secretary to the Forces, 1 l.

Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. ¾ *per* Day, whereof 150 l. *per Ann.* to be paid out of the Day's Pay, allowed by the Eſtabliſhment, to *Chelſea* Hoſpital.

To the Deputy Commiſſary-General, 1 l. 3 s. *per* Day.

To ſeven Deputy Commiſſaries, 10 s. each, *per* Day.

To one Deputy Commiſſary in *North-Britain*, 10 s. *per* Day.

One Deputy at *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, 2 s. 6 d. *per* Day.

One for *Scilly*, 1 s. 4 d. *per* Day, and two Clerks, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

Two Comptrollers of the Army Accompts, 750 l. *per Ann.* each.

Secretary to the Comptrollers, 16 s. 4 d. ¾. *per* Day.

Adjutant-General, 1 l. *per* Day.

Quarter-Maſter-General, 1 l. *per* Day.

Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, 10 s. *per* Day.

Quarter-Maſter-General for *North-Britain*, 10 s. *per* Day.

Judge Advocate-General for himſelf, 15 s. and for his Clerk, 2 s. 6 d. and for his Deputy at *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, 2 s. 6 d. *per* Day.

Clerk of the Court-Martial in *North-Britain*, 7 s. 6 d. *per* Day.

Phyſician-General, 10 s.

Surgeon-General, 10 s.

Apothecary-General, 10 s.

All this amounted *per Ann.* to - - 27577-4-8

Contingencies upon Account, to - - 20000-0-0

Note, The General Staff-Officers, aforenamed, are ſuch as had Eſtaliſhed Pay, as General-Officers, till the Parliament of *December*, 1718, ſtruck off this Eſtabliſhed Pay from all General-Officers, as well the Number herein mentioned, as the reſt in the whole Liſt. And the Contingencies upon Account, were at the ſame Time, reduced from 20,000 l. to 10,000 l.

An

An ABSTRACT of the OFFICERS of the FORCES Pay per Diem.

	Horſe l.	s.	d.	Dragoons l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	2	1	00	1	15	00
Lieut. Col. and Captain	1	9	6	1	4	6
Major and Captain	1	7	00	1	00	6
Captain	1	1	6	00	15	6
Lieutenant	00	15	00	00	9	00
Cornet, or Enſign	00	14	00	00	8	00
Quarter-Maſter	00	8	6	00	5	6
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	5	00	00	5	00
Surgeon	00	6	00	00	6	00
Kettle-Drum, or Drummer	00	3	00	00	2	00
Trumpeter	00	2	8	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	00	00	00	00	00
Corporal	00	3	00	00	2	00
Hautboys	00	00	00	00	2	00
Deputy-Marſhal	00	00	00	00	00	00
Private Man	00	2	6	00	1	6

	Foot Guards l.	s.	d.	Foot l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	1	19	00	1	4	00
Lieut. Col. and Captain	1	8	6	00	17	00
Major and Captain	1	4	6	00	15	00
Captain	00	16	6	00	10	00
Lieutenant	00	7	10	00	4	8
Cornet, or Enſign	00	5	10	00	3	8
Quarter-Maſter	00	4	00	00	4	8
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	4	00	00	4	00
Surgeon	00	4	00	00	4	00
Mate	00	2	6	00	2	6
Kettle-Drum, or Drummer	00	1	00	00	1	00
Drum Major	00	1	6	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	1	6	00	1	6
Corporal	00	1	00	00	1	00
Hautboys	00	1	6	00	00	00
Deputy-Marſhal	00	1	00	00	00	00
Private Man	00	00	10	00	00	8
Sollicitor	00	4	00	00	00	00

An ABSTRACT of the OFFICERS of the Horſe, and Grenadier's Pay per Diem.

	Tr. of Horſe Guards l.	s.	d.	Grenadier Guards l.	s.	d.
A Captain and Colonel	1	16	00	1	10	00
Lieut. and Lieut. Colonel	1	3	00	1	2	6
Cornet	1	2	00	00	00	00
Major	00	00	00	1	00	00
Guidon	1	00	00	00	00	00
Exempt	00	13	00	00	00	00
Lieutenant and Captain	00	00	00	00	17	00
Guidon and Captain	00	00	00	00	16	00
Brigadier	00	10	00	00	00	00
Sub-Brigadier	00	5	00	00	00	00
Sub-Lieutenant	00	00	00	00	10	00
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	7	00	00	7	00
Surgeon	00	8	00	00	8	00
Trumpeter	00	5	00	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	00	00	00	4	00
Corporal	00	00	00	00	3	00
Kettle-Drum, or Drummer	00	5	00	00	2	6
Hautboys	00	00	00	00	2	6
Marſhal to the Horſe, and Grenadier Guards	00	7	00	00	7	00
Private Gentlemen	00	4	00	00	2	6

The PAY-OFFICE, or Pay-Maſter-General's Office.

THIS Offices receives all the Accounts and Liſts from the ſeveral Regiments Abroad and at Home, and pays the whole Army, likewiſe Chelſea-Hoſpital; and alſo admits ſuch Invalids and diſabled Soldiers, who are ſent Home into the Penſions of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Pay-Maſter-General, Henry Pelham, Eſq;
Deputy, Townſhend Andrews, Eſq;
Firſt Clerk, Joſeph Andrews, Eſq;

Clerks on Whole-Pay.

Hatch Moody — George Abbot
Peregrine Fury — Joſeph Nereett, Eſqrs.

CLERKS *on Half-Pay.*

John Portman, Edward Compton, Thomas Bowers.

The Commiſſary-General has under him eight Commiſſioners for Great-Britain, who are aſſigned ſo many Circuits to take Care of all Muſters, and are to cloſe their Muſter-Rolls upon the Place, the ſame Day the Muſter is taken, and to return one of the ſaid Rolls to the Pay-Maſter-General, and another to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, immediately after the Rolls are cloſed, on Pain of forfeiting their Places, and twenty Pounds. The Mayor, or Chief Magiſtate, where ſuch Muſters are made, is to be preſent, and ſign the Muſter-Roll. There is alſo one Deputy-Commiſſary at Guernſey and Jerſey, one at the Iſle of Scilly, one at Gibraltar, one at Minorca, and one at New Providence in America.

Commiſſary-General, George Huxley, Eſq;
Deputy-Commiſſary-General, Sir Anth. Weſtcombe, Bart.

DEPUTIES *for* South-Britain.

Edward Newton — John Duyell
John Reighton — Thomas Sydenham
Peter Devenport — Thomas Watſon, Eſqrs;
Rich. Tempeſt Culliford

For all North-Britain, Alexander Cunningham, Eſq;

The Commiſſary-General has two Clerks allowed him upon the Eſtabliſhment.

The Secretary at War has all the Diſpatches and Orders for the Army paſs thro' his Hands, as the Secretaries of State have of the Affairs of State. There are, beſides what are ſet down, three eſtabliſhed Clerks, who have from 80 l. to 50 l. *per Ann.* and three ſupernumerary Clerks, at 30 l. and 20 l. *per Annum.*

The Secretary at War is, the Right Honourable Sir William Yonge, Bart. and Knight of the Bath.

His Deputy, Richard Arnold, Eſq;
Firſt Clerk, Henry Popple, Eſq;
Secretary at War, old Salary, 1000 l.
Ditto Additional, 1000 l.
Allowances, at 1 l. *per Diem*, in the Eſtabliſhment of Guards and Garriſons, 365 l. *per Ann.*
For Deputy and Clerks imploy'd in the ſaid Office, 445 l. *per Annum.*
Allowed Secretary at War, for a Houſe, 200 l. *per Annum.*

All Contingencies of the Office for Books, &c. paid by Warrant out of the Poundage, and Contingencies of the Army.

A Meſſenger and Office-Keeper.

Beſides the Salaries, there are conſiderable Perquiſites belonging to the Deputy and Chief Clerk.

Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. Rt. Hon. Lord Middleton.

Secretary ——— Nelſon, Eſq:
No Chaplain-General on the Eſtabliſhment.
Phyſician-General, Dr. John Hollings.
Surgeon-General, Alexander Engliſh, Eſq;
Apothecary, Iſaac Garnier, Eſq;

There is a Judge-Advocate, or Chief Judge upon Trials by Court-Martial who has Power to call Courts, and give Sentence.

See the Salaries among the Staff-Officers above.

The following is a LIST *of the Pay of the Officers, &c. of the Royal Navy, which ſhould have been inſerted in* Book II. P. 293.

An Admiral, or Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet, 5 l. *per Diem.*

An Admiral, 3 l.

Vice-Admiral, 2 l. 10 s.

Rear-Admiral, 1 l. 15 s.

A Captain to the Commander in Chief to have Rear-Admiral's Pay.

Second-Captain, and Captain to the Admirals, to have firſt Rates pay, viz. 1 l. *per Diem.*

WHEN the Lord High Admiral goes to Sea in Perſon, there is allowed him ſuch a Number of Seamen or Servants, above the Complement of the Ship, as he thinks proper, in Regard to the Dignity of his Office.

THE Admiral or Commander in Chief is allow'd at Sea, 50 Men or Servants; an Admiral, 30; Vice Admiral, 20; Rear Admiral, 15; and to a Captain, one Servant to every 100 Men on board the Ship he commands.

PAY in each RATE.

	1ſt Rate	2d Rate
Captain *per Diem*	1 0 0	0 16 0
Lieutenant	0 5 0	0 5 0
Maſter *per Menſ.*	9 2 0	8 8 0
Maſter and Pilots of Yachts,	3 l. 10 s. *per Menſ.*	
Maſter's Mate *per Menſ.*	3 6 0	3 0 0
Midſhipman	2 5 0	2 0 0
Captain's Clerk	2 5 0	2 0 0
Quarter-Maſter	1 15 0	1 15 0
Quarter-Maſter's Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0
Boatſwain *per Menſ.*	4 0 0	3 10 0
Boatſwain's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 12 0	1 10 0
Coxſwain	1 12 0	1 10 0
Maſter Sail Maker	1 15 0	1 15 0
Maſter Sail Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Maſter Sail Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner	4 0 0	3 10 0
Gunner's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1 12 0	1 10 0
Quarter Gunner	1 6 0	1 6 0
[One to every four Guns]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunſmith	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter *per Menſ.*	4 0 0	3 10 0
Carpenter's Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Carpenter's Crew	1 6 0	1 6 0
Purſer *per Menſ.*	4 0 0	3 10 0
Steward	1 5 0	1 5 0
Steward's Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cook *per Menſ.*	1 5 0	1 5 0
Surgeon *per Menſ.*	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1ſt and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto 3d, 4th and 5th Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0
Maſter at Arms	2 5 0	2 0 0
Corporal	1 15 0	1 12 0
Trumpeter	1 10 0	1 8 0

OFFICERS, *&c. of Third and Fourth Rates.*

	3d Rate	4th Rate
Captain *per Diem*	0 13 0	0 10 0
Lieutenant *per Diem*	0 4 0	0 4 0
Maſter *per Menſem*	6 6 0	5 12 0
Maſter and Pilots of Yachts	3 l. 10 s. *per Menſ.*	
Maſter's Mate *per Menſem*	2 16 0	2 7 10
Midſhipman	1 17 6	1 13 9
Captain's Clerk	1 17 6	1 13 9
Quarter-Maſter	1 12 0	1 10 0
Quarter-Maſter's-Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
School-Maſter	1 17 6	1 13 9
Boatſwain *per Menſem*	3 0 0	2 10 0
Boatſwain's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 8 0	1 8 0
Coxſwain	1 8 0	1 8 0
Maſter Sail-Maker	1 15 0	1 14 0
Maſter Sail-Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Maſter Sail-Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner *per Menſem*	3 0 0	2 10 0
Gunner's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Yeoman of the Powder-Room	1 8 0	1 8 0
Quarter-Gunner	1 5 0	1 5 0
[One to every four Guns.]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter *per Menſem*	3 0 0	2 10 0
Carpenter's Mate	1 16 0	1 14 0
Carpenter's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Purſer *per Menſem*	3 0 0	2 10 0
Steward	1 5 0	1 4 0
Steward's Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cook *per Menſem.*	1 5 0	1 5 0
Surgeon *per Menſem*	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1ſt and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto 3d, 4th and 5th Mate	1 10 0	- - -
Maſter at Arms	1 17 6	1 13 9
Corporal	1 10 1	1 8 8
Trumpeter	1 5 0	1 5 0

OFFICERS, *&c. of the Fifth and Sixth Rates.*

	5th Rate	6th Rate
Captain *per Diem*	0 8 0	0 6 0
Lieutenant *per Diem*	0 4 0	0 4 0
Maſter *per Menſem*	5 2 8	4 0 0
Maſter and Pilots of Yachts,	3 l. 10 s. *per Menſ.*	
Maſter's Mate *per Menſem*	2 2 0	2 2 0
Midſhipman	1 10 0	1 10 0
Captain's Clerk	1 10 0	1 10 0
Quarter-Maſter	1 8 0	1 6 0
Quarter-Maſter's Mate	1 6 0	1 4 0
School-Maſter	1 10 0	- - -
Boatſwain *per Menſem*	2 5 0	2 0 0
Boatſwain's Mate	1 8 0	1 6 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 6 0	1 6 0
Coxſwain	1 6 0	1 6 0
Maſter Sail Maker	1 12 0	1 10 0
Maſter Sail Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Maſter Sail Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner *per Menſem*	2 5 0	2 0 0
Gunner's Mate	1 8 0	1 6 0
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1 6 0	1 6 0
Quarter Gunner	1 5 0	1 5 0
[One to every four Guns]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter *per Menſem*	2 5 0	2 0 0
Carpenter's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Capenter's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Purſer *per Menſem*	2 5 0	2 0 0
Steward	1 3 4	1 0 8
Cook *per Menſem*	1 5 0	1 4 0
Surgeon *per Menſem*	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1ſt and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Maſter at Arms	1 10 0	1 10 0
Corporal	1 8 0	1 6 0
Trumpeter	1 5 0	1 4 0

Number of OFFICERS *borne on each Rate.*

	1ſt	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lieutenant	6	6	4	3	3	1
Maſter	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maſter's Mate	6	4	3	2	2	2
Midſhipman	24	24	16	10	6	4
Captain's Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1

Quarter

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Quarter-Maſter	8	8	6	4	3	2
Quarter-Maſter's Mate	6	6	4	4	3	2
School-Maſter			1	1	1	
Boatſwain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boatſwain's Mate	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeoman of the Sheets	4	4	4	2	2	1
Coxſwain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maſter Sail-Maſter	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maſter Sail-Maker's Man	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maſter Sail-Maker's Crew	2	2	2	2	1	1
Gunner	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunner's Mate	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeo. of the Powder Room	2	2	2	1	1	1
Armourer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunſmith	1	1				
Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Mate	2	2	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Crew	12	10	8	6	5	4
Purſer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward's Mate	1	1	1	1		
Cook	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mates	5	4	3	2	2	1
Maſter at Arms	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corporal	2	2	2	2	2	1
Trumpeter	1	1	1	1	1	1

Fire-Ships, Hoſpital-Ships, and Store-Ships, to have 5th Rates Pay.

Sloops, Bomb-Ships, and Yachts, carrying from 50 to 30 Men, to have 6th Rates Pay.

The following at 1 l. 4 s. *per Month*, viz.

Midſhipman Ordinary	Swabber
Cook's Mate	Cooper
Coxſwain's Mate	Able Seaman
Yeo. of the Boatſwain's Store-Room.	Captain's Cook, and Ordinary Trumpeter

The following at 19 s. per *Month each*, viz.

Chaplain	Shifter
Voluntier, *per* Order	Barber, and
Ordinary Seaman	Gunner's Taylor

The following is a LIST *of the Commiſſioners nominated and impowered by the Lord Chancellor, for putting the Laws in Force againſt* BANKRUPTS, *in the following Liſts, one of which Liſts is the Number employ'd on any particular Statute.*

I.

Roger Coningsby, Eſq;
William Melmoth, Eſq;
Thomas Allen, Eſq;
Conw. Whithorne, Gen.
Tho. Mathewe, Gent.

II.

Thomas Lane, Eſq;
Edw. Simpſon, Eſq;
John Hopkins, Eſq;
John Wells, Gent.
A. Hamilton, Gent.

III.

John Webber, Eſq;
Edm. Sawyer, Eſq;
Wm. Dixon, jun. Eſq;
Rich. Davies, Gent.
Will. Midford, Gent.

IV.

John Roberts, Eſq;
Tho. Brooke, Eſq;
Edm. Baugh, Eſq;
James Mead, Gent.
John Grubb, Gent.

V.

Edward Green, Eſq;
John Tracy, Eſq;
Bartram Cruſter, Eſq;
Henry Bendiſh, Gent.
Ever. Goodman, Gent.

VI.

Tho. Vaudrey, Eſq;
Francis Capper, Eſq;
Rob. Franſham, Eſq;
Sam. Baldwin, Gent.
Steph. Harvey, Gent.

VII.

John Maſon, Gent.
Tho. Batſon, Eſq;
Tho. Hutches, Eſq;
Ch. Bateman, Gent.
Tho. Clendon, Gent.

VIII.

Tho. Burrell, Eſq;
Elfred Staples, Eſq;
Chriſtop. Fawſett, Eſq;
Edw. Woodcock, Gent.
J. Whitehead, Gent.

Secretary to the ſaid Commiſſion, Mr. Howells.

Patentees for making out Commiſſions, William Cowper, Eſq; and Dr. John Cowper.

Their Deputy, Samuel Hetherington, Eſq;

Clerk, Thomas Storey, Gent.

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